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HISTORY OF HAMPTON FALLS

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FRANKLIN BENJAMIN SANBORN.

The sage of Concord—The most distinguished son of Hampton Falls.

HISTORY
OF
HAMPTON FALLS, N. H.

VOLUME II

CONTAINING THE CHURCH HISTORY
AND MANY OTHER THINGS NOT
PREVIOUSLY RECORDED

By
HON. WARREN BROWN

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TO THE READER.

When the history of Hampton Falls was published about all that was known of the parish church history was contained in the journals of the two first ministers, Rev. Messrs. Cotton and Whipple, which had fortunately been saved when the church records had been destroyed. This journal gave a pretty full account of the happenings in the church from the time of its organization, in 1712, until a little before Mr. Whipple's death in 1757. From that time until the dissolution of the church soon after 1830, all that was known was derived from the town records which were not full or complete, as there was not much recorded.

Soon after the history of Hampton Falls was published, Mrs. Abbot, wife of the late Sereno T. Abbot, for many years pastor of the line church, gave me a quantity of papers; among them was a copy of the parish church records during the entire time of its existence. This copy compared closely to that of the journals of the two ministers and there is every reason to believe that it is equally correct during the entire period of which it relates, and that he had obtained in other ways some things not in the one destroyed, and that it is more valuable than the original record. The town owes Mr. Abbot a debt of gratitude for having saved for us what was supposed to have been hopelessly lost.

I copied the record and filed it away, thinking that at some time it might be published. On showing it to my cousin, Mr. Frank B. Sanborn, he insisted that I take measures to have it published and offered to assist me in the work. His death soon after deprived me of his help.

Having been the only person who had this knowledge, I had long felt it was my duty to place it before the public where it would be of great benefit to the present generation, and to those who are to come after. On laying the matter before the town it was voted to assist in its publication. The reason why towns should assist in the publication of their history is that the edition is usually small, and would be attended with so much expense that few could afford to buy. Works of this kind are of little value unless they can be obtained by all at a price they can afford

to pay. The money the towns appropriate in this way has a lasting effect for many years after. The church history of a town is valuable in itself and often gives an insight into other matters which would be hard to get in any other way. I have inserted the names of those admitted to church membership, and the baptisms of Rev. Mr. Cotton and Rev. Mr. Whipple and have no doubt readers will there find some information which will be of interest. All that is recorded in the two ministers' journals will be found in the two volumes of the town history. There are some duplications of matters in the second volume; this has been carefully avoided as far as possible, and only allowed to make a connected narrative.

Rev. Mr. Bailey, who succeeded Mr. Whipple, does not appear to have kept any record. If he did it has been lost. During Mr. Wingate's ministry there were unhappy differences which continued during his entire pastorate. This, together with the demoralization caused by the Revolutionary War, made the interest in vital religion sink to a low ebb.

Interest in religious matters improved under Rev. Dr. Langdon. He, like many other learned men, was not much given to detail; he omitted to record many things which now would be of great interest. Rev. Mr. Abbot, who succeeded him, gathered and recorded much which should have been done by his predecessor. Church discipline was relaxed somewhat during Mr. Abbot's pastorate. He later became a Unitarian. He kept a very good record. The Baptists and others who had withdrawn made it difficult to raise his salary. After Mr. Abbot's resignation there was little to be recorded.

As the church history of itself would not be enough for a volume I have continued the journal of current events, etc., such as was published in the history of Hampton Falls.

The past eighteen years have been eventful ones, and much has happened well worth recording. This, with some other things which have been collected, will be of interest to the reader. I have tried to give a correct picture of the town in my boyhood in the decade from 1840 to 1850, to give an account of the manners, customs, and methods of doing business which prevailed at that time, which was very different from anything we know at the present time. I have given a short sketch of the people who lived in nearly every house in the town. I have given the familiar

names and titles by which they were spoken of without middle names as they were known at the time. Seventy years ago this town took a high rank among the towns of the state for temperance, morality, industry and intelligence and in all things which go to make up a desirable community. I have inserted a number of pictures of townsmen who were my contemporaries and valued friends. In looking over their pictures, I think one must be impressed that the town has retained its former good reputation. After twenty years of attention in gathering material relating to the history of the town, I think there is not much more that can be had than is recorded in the two volumes. If this second volume should meet as favorable reception from the public as did the first, I shall feel well compensated for the time and labor spent in its production.

WARREN BROWN.

Hampton Falls,
March 1st, 1918.

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HISTORY OF HAMPTON FALLS.

THE HISTORY OF THE CHURCH IN HAMPTON FALLS.

The history of the church in Hampton Falls cannot be intelligently written or properly understood, without going back to the church founded at Hampton in 1638.

What is now known as Hampton Falls was then a part of Hampton, and so continued for about seventy years. Our people, who were a church going people, attended meeting there, and were taxed on their polls and estates for the support of preaching and the building of meeting houses, three different meeting houses having been built, before a meeting house was built on the Falls side. The first five ministers settled over the church in the old town were as much our ministers as theirs, and it is apparent why we should take an interest in the Hampton church. A tablet erected within a few years, near the site of the log meeting house and near where the Hampton Academy formerly stood, says three meeting houses were built there. The common about them was known as the meeting house green.

This church, like all others organized in those early days in this state, was Congregational in form, and strictly Puritanic in character. Mr. Frank B. Sanborn, in his history of New Hampshire, complains of the activity of the colony of Massachusetts Bay in forcing their strict notions on the people of this state. These churches were the foundation of what has since been known as New England Congregationalism. They were also known as the Standing Order. Being dissenters from the established Church of England, the forms and ceremonies of that church were obnoxious to them; instead of kneeling they stood during prayers; hence the name. Since my remembrance the Congregational church was spoken of by that name to distinguish it from those of other denominations which had come into existence in later years. They called their places of worship meeting houses, instead of churches. They did not dedicate their meeting houses. They did not observe Christmas. The Congregationalists were

among the last to celebrate Christmas. As late as 1854, when I was a student at Phillips Academy, Andover, Mass., no attention was paid to the day, not even a half holiday being granted. Thus it will be seen that it was intended that the customs and practices of the church should be as different as possible from that of the Episcopal form. Mrs. Harriet Beecher Stowe took up her residence in Andover in 1852. She shocked the people by the nature of entertainments held at her house, such as charades, tableaux, and, on one occasion, there was a Christmas tree.

The Rev. Stephen Batchelder, the first minister at Hampton, was born in England in 1561. The place of his birth is unknown. He was educated at Oxford University where he took orders in the established church, but soon he became a dissenter. His conduct became very obnoxious to the bishop and rulers of that church, and he was said to have suffered much persecution at their hands. About 1630 he, with his followers, removed to Holland where he gathered a church with the intention of soon emigrating to America. They were known by the name of the "Company of the Plough." After making the arrangements, by some misunderstanding or double dealing of the shipmaster, their departure was prevented. The company returned to England.

On the 9th of March, 1632, Mr. Batchelder and his company sailed from London on the *William and Francis*, and landed in Boston on the 5th of June, with Christopher Hussey, his son-in-law, and others. They continued their church relations, and to which others were soon added. As this church had not been organized by permission of the General Court, or Governor and Council, he was enjoined from continuing his church work, except to those who had come with him from England. He removed to Ipswich, where he had a grant of land. Soon after he was in Newbury. He came to Hampton with his followers, in 1639, and founded the Hampton church.

From the fact of having had a previous organization of several years before coming here, the Hampton church claims to be the oldest in the state. The Dover church, organized in 1635, was the first ever organized in the state. Mr. Batchelder was pastor, and associated with him was Rev. Timothy Dalton, with the title of teacher. This condition continued for about two years, when difficulties and troubles arose. Mr. Batchelder was enjoined

from his ministerial office and suspended from his membership of the church. Some time after he was restored to membership, but never to his ministerial office. He remained in the country for a number of years but never had another pastoral settlement. He returned to England about 1655, and died at Hackney, near London, 1660, in the one hundredth year of his age. He was nearly eighty years old when he came to Hampton. He gave the first bell ever in the town to the church. He was granted a house lot and a farm of two hundred acres near the Massachusetts line. It was in Seabrook, and bounded on the south by the Rocks Road. Before leaving Hampton he conveyed this farm back to the town, but we find no record of this transaction.

The relations of pastor and teacher, which existed here, appear to have been unknown anywhere else. One reason for this may have been that the men were well advanced in years, the parish extended over a large area, and was too much for one man to look after. At that time Portsmouth was the nearest church. Their work was divided in the following manner: in the morning the pastor preached; in the afternoon the teacher; in the morning the pastor offered the prayer which preceded the sermon, the teacher the closing prayer; in the afternoon the order was reversed; the teacher pronounced the benediction at the close of the morning service, the pastor at the close in the afternoon; at the celebration of the Lord's Supper, one part by the pastor, the other by the teacher, the order being reversed at each communion. Baptisms were performed by each in the same manner. The relations between pastor and teacher were not harmonious; the differences were not in doctrine, but in practice. Those who came with Mr. Batchelder from England adhered to him, the remainder, which were much the more numerous, adhering to Mr. Dalton. Mr. Batchelder appears to have been a man of great force of character, restive under authority, and the governing powers. This caused him to be in trouble nearly all his life. His descendants are very numerous; there are not less than one hundred at the present time in Hampton Falls who are his lineal descendants.

The Rev. Timothy Dalton, the teacher, was born in England in 1577, graduated from Cambridge in 1613, came to this country in 1637, and settled at Dedham, Mass., where he remained for a year and a half, when he removed to Hampton, and became asso-

ciated with Mr. Batchelder in the church work with the title of teacher. His connection with Mr. Batchelder continued for two or three years, until Mr. Batchelder's removal. After this he continued the pastoral work alone, until 1647. In 1647, Rev. John Wheelwright was associated with him in the pastoral work, until 1656. After this his associate was Rev. Seaborn Cotton, until his death in 1661.

In the earlier period of Mr. Dalton's ministry he did not receive any stated salary, but received several grants of land, among them a farm of three hundred acres at Sagamore Hill, in Hampton Falls, which embraced the farms occupied by William II. Brown, Nath Batchelder, Fred P. Sanborn, and a part of the farm of Warren Brown. The tract of woodland, now known as the "Farm," received its name because it was a part of Mr. Dalton's farm. Mr. Dalton had no children, at his decease. He gave his farm to Nathaniel Batchelder, Manuel Hilliard and Jasper Blake, supposed to have been connections or kinsmen of either Mr. or Mrs. Dalton. Manuel Hilliard was a seaman, and was lost at the wreck of Rivermouth in 1657, which event has been made memorable by Whittier in a poem of that name. Some of the land left Nathaniel Batchelder has remained in possession of his descendents until the present time. Mr. Dalton was inducted into the work of the ministry in England, and came to this country that he might worship God in accordance with the dictates of his own conscience. He was about eighty-four years old at the time of his death.

The Rev. John Wheelwright, who was settled in 1647 as colleague of Mr. Dalton, was born in England about 1570. He was educated at Cambridge University. Oliver Cromwell, with whom he often engaged in athletic contests, was one of his classmates. He came to this country in 1635, and located at Mount Wollaston, with the intention of founding a church there. He preached a sermon which the magistrates considered to be seditious. For this he was disfranchised and banished from the colony. He later attempted to found a church at Exeter, but was prevented on account of his previous troubles in Massachusetts. He removed to Wells, Maine. After this his dishabilities were removed; he came to Hampton where he remained eight or nine years. There is little recorded of his work in Hampton. While here he had several grants of land. Among other tracts was the

farm which had previously been given Rev. Stephen Batchelder, which he afterward sold to John Cass, who was an ancestor of Gen. Lewis Cass of Michigan. He was grantee in the famous Wheelwright deed, in which the Sagamores granted to him all the land between the Merrimac and Piscataqua rivers, which deed is now considered to have been a forgery. He did, however, obtain a grant from the Indians around Squanscot Falls, which is the present town of Exeter. He preached at different times at Exeter, Wells, Maine, and Salisbury, Mass., where he died November 5, 1679. At that time he was the oldest minister in the colony. He was inclined to be disputatious, and from this cause was constantly in trouble wherever located. The courts decided that the sermon he preached at Mount Wollaston was not seditious, and was the cause of his dishabilities being removed, which allowed him to come to Hampton in 1647.

Rev. Seaborn Cotton succeeded Mr. Wheelwright as Mr. Dalton's colleague in 1656 and continued until Mr. Dalton's death in 1661. He was the son of Rev. John Cotton, minister of the first church in Boston. He was born during the passage of his parents from England. He was baptized on the second day after his arrival, September 6, 1633. From the circumstance of his birth, he was generally known by the name of Seaborn. He graduated from Harvard in 1651, where his name appears upon the catalogue as Margena. He was settled at Hampton and ordained over the church in 1660. His salary, fixed November, 1667, was eighty pounds per year, one half payable in provisions at current prices. November 24, 1679, it was voted to cover his house with short shingles, to make it tight and convenient, for the better protection of his books, and make a cellar with what speed they could.

About this time Gov. Cranfield issued an order which caused a great deal of consternation—that all clergymen should administer the sacrament and baptism, according to the practice of the Church of England, to any who might apply. There was no execution of this order in Hampton. All the preceding ministers of Hampton had been granted farms, but as there was no convenient land left Mr. Cotton was granted a farm at Hogpen Plains, in Kensington, of two hundred acres, which farm is that now owned by Warren Lamprey. He died April 19, 1686, at the age of fifty-two years.

At his death the Hampton church was without a pastor for the

first time in forty-eight years. He was succeeded by his son, John Cotton, who preached for a number of years as a supply before he was ordained. He was ordained November 19, 1696, ten years and four months after his father's death. Being so long without a pastor, the church had decreased somewhat in membership. After a pastorate of thirteen years and four months, and a ministry of more than twenty years, Mr. Cotton was suddenly removed from his people by death, at the age of fifty-one years, ten months and nineteen days. During his ministry two hundred and fifteen were admitted to the church, four hundred and eighty-seven were baptized. The sacrament was administered seven times a year, being omitted from December 1 to March 1, on account of the cold weather. His salary was fixed at eighty-five pounds per year. Wheat was to be secured at five shillings per bushel; Indian corn at three shillings, malt and rye at four shillings, pork at three pence per pound, beef at two pence per pound—all to be merchantable and good. He was to receive thirty cords of wood, at five shillings per cord; one half was to be of oak. The selectmen were to look after and keep account of the wood.

There does not appear to have been any records by the first ministers. If any were kept they have been lost, and little is known of them except what can be gathered from the town record. Very little church record appears before 1700. In the grant for most of the New Hampshire towns a lot was set apart on which to set a meeting house which must be built within a certain time or the grant became invalidated. This did not occur at Hampton because the church was organized before coming here.

THE MEETING HOUSE.

The first we find in relation to a meeting house in Hampton Falls was in 1667, when liberty was given the Falls people to build a house of shelter and relief for use on the Lord's day, and at other times when needed. This house appears to have been located upon what is now the town common, near the old pound. This house appears to have been used for holding social religious meetings, and on Sabbaths when it was impossible to cross the causeway by reason of the high water. It was the forerunner of the meeting house built forty years later.

At a town meeting held at Hampton April 30, 1706, it was voted to repair the walls of the meeting house, earth all the clay walls, and daub them, and wash them over with white lime; mend the glass windows, and cause shetts to be made; to shingle it anew, and lay the floor over the beams, and to make a rate to pay the same. Nathaniel Weare, Joseph Cass and John Gove, and twelve others, enter their dissent, not because they were opposed to the repair of the meeting house, but because they were engaged in building a meeting house on the Falls side, at their own expense, and at the same time rated for the repairs of the meeting house at the old town, December 3, 1709. A petition of the inhabitants of the south part of Hampton, to the Council and General Assembly at Portsmouth, was read, setting forth the great distance from the place of worship, and the impossibility of crossing the causeway at times, by reason of the high tides, and that they had been at the expense of building a meeting house, and supporting preaching, and at the same time were rated for the support of preaching at the old town, that we and the old town rates be raised together, and maintain two churches; and that our rates on this side of the river, be raised and applied to the support of preaching and support of the church here. After a hearing it was voted that the rates be raised together, and those on the west side of the river be raised, and applied and used in the new parish. This was accepted, and a church organized and a minister employed. The rates were raised together, until the death of Mr. Cotton in 1726, when it was dis-

continued by legislative act. By this the two towns became entirely disconnected, and the west parish became an independent town.

There was considerable opposition on the part of the old town. We can readily believe that the passage of the causeway was impossible at times, as at first there was only a ford at the river, and later a low bridge, all of which would be overflowed during the season of high tides. Fifty years later, when the first stages began to run from Portsmouth to Boston in 1761, they did not come over the causeway, but went up and forded the river at what has since been known as Coffins Mills, then through the Old Mill road, up to the Exeter road, then down to what has since been known as the Lafayette road at Hampton Falls hill.

The meeting house was located very near the site of the Weare Monument. It was at first a rude building, neither clapboarded or plastered. It would appear that the meeting house was too small to comfortably seat the congregation as on March 23 it was voted that James Prescott be appointed to take care that the alleys in ye meeting house be kept clear, and any person that refuseth to have their chairs removed out of ye meeting house shall pay a fine of five shillings, James Prescott is appointed to prosecute said act, and have one half for his pains, and ye other half for the benefit of ye parish. James Prescott was a prominent citizen, he lived in a garrison house near the residence of the late Newell W. Healy. He was dismissed from the Hampton Falls church with twelve others to form the church at Kingston in 1725, where Mr. Prescott was then living. It was also voted that any person who allowed his dog to come into the meeting house should pay a fine of five shillings. It appears by the record that a number of persons were at different times appointed to sweep and have general care of the meeting house. There was great complaint that the glass in the windows was broken, and that there was considerable trouble in keeping the windows in repair as the boys seem to have been busy in that direction. A number of votes were passed requiring the pew holders to keep the windows against their pews in repair, or they would be boarded up and made tight. It was voted to put a window or windows back of the pulpit.

The men sat on one side of the house, and the women upon the other; each had a gallery. September 26, 1726, it was voted that

the hind seat in the women's gallery may be built up for the use of the young women, provided they maintain the glass against said seat, and that they bring in their names to ye selectmen, within a month's time. There is no record to show how the young women acted in this matter. In 1737 it was voted to put a new roof on the meeting house, and that they put on spouts to carry away the water from the eaves; for plastering under the beams; for windows and clapboards, and for all things to put the meeting house in good repair, which appears to have been done. Shutters were probably put on the windows, as after this there are no votes in relation to broken glass. April 3, 1739, an article was inserted in the warrant, "To see if the parish would vote to purchase a bell." We find no note of any action being taken, the record being silent.

There is no record showing the dimensions of the house. After the meeting house had been repaired in 1737, we find nothing relating to the meeting house until 1780, when it had become very much out of repair, and another meeting house had been built in another part of the town, when it was voted to sell the old meeting house, and devote the proceeds to the support of the poor. We have never found any record as to the amount received from the sale of the old meeting house. The town meetings were held in this house until 1770, after which they were held at the new meeting house. After permission had been given in 1709 that the rates raised on the south side of the river could be used by the new parish, they lost no time in securing a minister. Thomas Crosby, the schoolmaster, was the first to conduct religious services on the Sabbath, but he was not qualified to administer the sacrament and some other duties of an ordained minister. He was a son of Rev. Seaborn Cotton's wife by a previous marriage.

About this time occurred the death of Rev. John Cotton, and it was ordered that the new parish bear their part of the expense of his funeral charges. They now engaged Rev. Theophilus Cotton, a graduate of Harvard College in 1701, youngest son of the Rev. John Cotton of Plymouth, Mass., who was a brother of Rev. Seaborn Cotton of Hampton. Rev. Theophilus Cotton was born at Plymouth, Mass., May 5, 1682. He was a nephew of Rev. Seaborn Cotton, cousin of Rev. John Cotton, and an uncle of Rev. Ward Cotton, all of whom had been settled over the Hampton church at different times. He was also a cousin of

Rev. Dr. Cotton Mather of Boston. He married Mary, widow of Dr. Gedney of Salem, Mass. They had no children. He finished the course at Harvard at the age of nineteen. Of the next eight years of his life we know nothing. He probably studied theology with his father, preaching as opportunity offered. He came to Hampton Falls sometime between December, 1709, and May 16, 1710, and preached for nearly two years before the church was organized.

On the 9th of December, 1711, forty-nine members of the old church at Hampton were dismissed in order to form the Hampton Falls church, and four days after, amid the solemnities of a day of fasting and prayer, the new church was organized with twenty-one male and thirty-five female members. Four weeks later, January 2, 1712, Mr. Cotton was ordained. His salary, at first, was sixty pounds and firewood and the use of the parsonage land of thirty acres, to which was added twenty pounds and more land a few years later. When the church records were burned in 1858 it was supposed that all history of the Hampton Falls church was lost, but among the things saved was a little book which had been kept by Mr. Cotton and Mr. Whipple, the first two ministers of the town, as a journal of happenings in the church during their ministry. This little book was highly prized, as it shed considerable light upon what was done in the church previous to 1752, although not a complete chronicle of events. The Rev. Sereno T. Abbot, who was for many years pastor of the Line church, had copied our record. In 1900 Mrs. Abbot gave me this copy which had been made by her husband which appears to be a full record of our church from its organization until its final dissolution about 1830. By the aid of the two journals we are enabled to present a pretty full and complete history of the church in this town. We gather the following from Mr. Cotton's diary, in his own hand writing:

“The inhabitants of Hampton Falls having given me a call to settle amongst them in the work of the ministry did thereupon call in some of the neighboring ministers to keep a day of fasting and prayer with them to seek the blessing of heaven upon them. As also to gather them into a church estate that they might be capacitated to proceed in that affair.”

This fact was on the 13th of December, 1711. The ministers who carried on the work of that day were the Rev. Mr. Odlin

who began with prayer, Rev. Mr. Cushing who preached and gathered the church, and the Rev. Mr. Googin ended with prayer. At this solemnity the following covenant was read and acknowledged by those whose names are signed thereto:

“COVENANT OFF THE CHURCH OFF HAMPTON FALLS.

“We whose names are hereunto subscribed apprehending ourselves called of God to joyn together in Chh communion in humble dependence on free grace for assistance and acceptance. We do this day in presence of God his angels and this assembly Avouch the Lord to be our God and the God of our children which we give unto him accounting it a signal yt he will accept of us and them to be his people. Promising that by the help of his spirit & Grace to draw unto God (whose name is Jehovah) as our choicest good, and to our Lord Jesus Christ as our prophet Priest and king by faith and gospel obedience as becometh his cov^t people forever making at all times the holy word of God the rule of our faith and practice. We do also give ourselves one unto another as a church of Christ in all the ways of his worship, according to the holy rules of his word promising in brotherly love faithfully to watch over one anothers souls, and to submit ourselves unto the discipline of Christ in the church. And duly to attend the seals & Conserves of whatever ordinances Christ has commanded to be observed by his people so far as the Lord has or shall by his word and Spirit reveal unto us to be our duty. Beseeching the Lord to own us, humbly craving help at his hands for the performance of our engagements and covenant obligations.”

The covenant adopted at this time continued to be used in the government of the church as long as the town church was in existence. The signers of the covenant were:

Theophilus Cotton.	Moses Blake.
Nath'l Weare, Esq.	Thomas Cram.
Samuel Shaw.	John Cram, Esq.
Isaac Green.	Benjamin Batchelder.
Jacob Green.	Joseph Tilton.
Peter Weare.	James Prescott, Jr.
Nath'l Weare.	John Morgan.
John Clifford.	Nath'l Sanborn.
Israel Clifford.	William Brown.
Timothy Blake.	(Jacob Basford)
Philemon Blake.	Afterward dismissed to Chester

Number of men, 21.

Those who had not been dismissed from other churches but were living here and considered to be under the care of this church were:

Mrs. Heath, Haverhill Church.	Mrs. Sanborn, wife of John,
Mrs. Greenleaf, New Church.	New Church.
	Mrs. French, Boston Church.

The other women who signed the covenant were:

Mary Cotton, dismissed from Cambridge Church.	Mehitable Tilton.
Hannah Gove.	Margaret Tilton.
Sarah Gove.	Naomi Blake, Sr.
Mary Green.	Sarah Blake.
Sarah Green.	Abigail Blake.
Elizabeth Shaw.	Mary Fifield.
Esther Shaw.	Mary Philbrook.
Mary Cram, dis. Exeter.	Mary Weare.
Mary Cram, Jr.	Mariah Prescott.
Elizabeth Cram.	Elizabeth Prescott.
Sarah Cram.	Abigail Prescott.
Sarah Swett.	Elizabeth Clifford.
Susanna Batchelder.	Deborah Clifford.
Elizabeth Shaw, Jr.	Deborah Morgan.
Alex Tilton.	Ruth Brown.
Deborah Shaw.	Mariah Tilton.

Number of women, 32. Whole number, 56.

At the time Hampton Falls church was formed, forty-nine members from the Hampton church were dismissed to become members of the Falls church, among them Deacon Samuel Shaw, who lived where Mr. Birtwell now lives. He had been a deacon of the Hampton church for some time, but resigned to take the same office in the new church. Nathaniel Weare, Esq., was elected associate with Deacon Shaw. One man and eleven women who had been recommended by other churches were soon admitted to membership. Three women who were constant dwellers here, but had a membership elsewhere, were considered to be under our care.

Theophilus Cotton was ordained pastor over the church at Hampton Falls January 26, 1712, Rev. Mr. Rogers of Portsmouth giving the charge and Rev. Mr. Cushing of Salisbury the right hand of fellowship. The other ministers who assisted at the gathering of the church were Rev. Mr. Googin of Hampton and Rev. Mr. Odlin of Exeter. It was voted that the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper be administered twice a quarter of the year, omitting the winter quarter, the whole seven times a year, the last being the first Sunday in December. It was voted to have a con-

tribution frequently to defray the expense of the Sacrament; later it was voted that every communicant shall give one shilling and six pence for the maintenance of the Lord's Supper. This was in 1715. It was voted that Deacon Shaw should be paid two shillings six pence per day for his trouble in providing the elements and care of the utensils. This vote was never complied with by Deacon Shaw. It was also voted that the church be called together at the end of the year (if need be) to call those to account who had been defective in paying the respective sums. And if any fall short, through poverty, to have contributed to make it up. This was in relation to the expense of maintaining the Lord's table.

On October 16, 1717, at a church meeting held at the house of Dea. Samuel Shaw, it was voted that an assistant be appointed to assist the deacons in collecting the rates for the support of the Lord's table. Although the sum was small, one shilling six pence (twenty-five cents) in those days, when money was scarce and not many means of earning it, it was not strange that some were in arrears. It was voted that the deacon who provided the elements should be paid two shillings six pence (forty-two cents) for the expense of the elements at each Communion.

At this meeting another vote was passed which had an important bearing on the future of the church and was urged as a cause, a hundred and more years later, for the division of the church, when some left the old church to form the Line church.

"Voted that the Rev. Mr. Cotton the pastor administer the seal of baptism to Adult persons & their children, they owning the covenant. If they dare not yet proceed to ye other seal of the Covenant. Provided he is clear in the matter, and any offer themselves therefor who in his judgment off Charity are suitable subjects for that ordinance."

This vote allowed and authorized the use of the *Halfway Covenant*, which was in use and authorized in a majority of the Congregational churches in this state. When the effects of this covenant became apparent it was gradually eliminated until it ceased to be used. By it any person could own the covenant for the baptism of their children, and, in this way, unregenerate and often immoral persons were admitted whose presence was a source of weakness and a detriment to the progress and well being of the

church. There are a great many entries on our church record where parents owned the covenant for the baptism of their children. It is a mystery to us at the present time why children of proper age and understanding should not be admitted on their own request.

At a church meeting, February 20, 1724, Nathaniel Batchelder and Benjamin Sanborn were chosen deacons, Deacon Shaw having died September 12, 1725. Application was made by James Prescott, Sr., Jonathan Sanborn, Deborah Clifford, Mehitable Sanborn, Margaret Sanborn, now Sleeper, for a dismissal from this church in order to be incorporated into a church at Kingston, and they were dismissed. At this time some charges were pending against James Prescott, and at this meeting he convinced the church of his innocence and was granted his dismissal.

“May 10, 1726 I took along with me Col. Weare to the house of John Cass and before him and the mother of John Casses wife Dealt with her for with drawing from our communion, and for embracing the principles of the Quakers who proved obstinate. I did thereupon as pastor of ye church in the name of Christ Reject her and renounce her as one belonging to our communion and the good Lord have mercy on her and all here. Amen.”

This was the beginning of considerable trouble with the Quakers to which we will give some attention later.

In 1719 Mr. Cotton appears to have been out of health and perhaps incapacitated from attending to his ministerial duties. At a meeting of the parish December 19, a committee was chosen to discourse with Mr. Cotton concerning the carrying on of the work of the ministry the ensuing winter, which they accordingly did. He answered them by saying that he hoped to be able to carry on the work of the ministry himself either at his own home or in the meeting house the ensuing winter. It was also voted that Deacon Shaw and James Prescott be a committee to discourse with Mr. Cotton concerning his preaching our lecture on lecture day and bring his answer to them at the annual meeting in March.

The service on lecture day was held in the latter part of the week which preceded the Sabbath when the Sacrament was administered. It was not held earlier than Thursday. Lecture day is mentioned a great many times on our record. It would appear that the sermon on that day was prepared with greater

care and the solemnity of the service exceeded that on the Sabbath. It corresponded with what has since been known as conference day.

Between June 1, 1718, and July 22, 1726, Mr. Cotton visited the Isles of Shoals a number of times to administer the ordinance of baptism. During his ministry Mr. Cotton baptized four hundred and sixty-seven persons, seventy-two of whom were at the Shoals; thirty-four owned the covenant. He solemnized ninety-nine marriages and ninety-seven were admitted to full communion of the church. All of them are recorded upon our church record. At that time there were a number of hundred persons living at the Shoals engaged in the fishery business, and it was a field where missionary work was needed. We are unable to find that any of the ministers of the nearby towns were engaged in this work except Mr. Cotton.

Mr. Cotton's salary was at first sixty pounds per year, a little later twenty pounds were added and the use of the parsonage land; an ox five years old was valued at five pounds and eight shillings, another of the same age at four pounds and twelve shillings, a heifer at one pound ten shillings, a steer at four pounds fifteen shillings. From this it would appear that Mr. Cotton's salary was worth seven or eight yokes of oxen.

The year Mr. Cotton died (1726) he presented the church with three silver communion cups. They bear an inscription, and are now in possession of The First Congregational Church (Unitarian) in this town. An effort should be made for the future preservation of these cups.

Those who owned the covenant to have their children baptized subscribed to the following:

“You promise to walk in all the commandments and the ordinances of the Lord blameless, so far as God shall afford you light and direction.”

The church records contain the following notice for August 16, 1726:

“Died, the Revd. Theophilus Cotton Pastor of the Second Church in Hampton after a faithful discharge of that Office for nigh 15 years and was decently buried the 18th following at the charge of the parish.”

He was buried in the old buryingground; a monument over his grave bears this inscription:

“Here lies the body of ye Revd. Theophilus Cotton ye first minister of ye church at Hampton Falls who after he had served God faithfully in his generation, deceased August the 16th, 1726, in ye 45th year of his age. *‘Blessed are the dead who die in the Lord.’*”

Mr. Cotton wrote a bold, round hand which was easily legible.

The church appears to have been in a peaceful and prosperous condition during the whole period of Mr. Cotton’s ministry. In his quiet country parish he spent the active years of his life in diligent labor for the good of a people by whom he was highly esteemed, and he enjoyed the respect of the neighboring ministry. The Rev. Mr. Googin of Hampton, who preached the funeral sermon on the next Sabbath after his death from II Corinthians 5:4 and John 5:35, gave him a good character.

At a parish meeting held six days after Mr. Cotton’s death, the selectmen were directed to settle with Mrs. Cotton. She was voted the free use of the parsonage during the summer. The selectmen were instructed to negotiate with her for the entertainment of supplies for the pulpit and they were to assess every man’s estate in the parish except Quakers (who were exempt from paying ministerial rates) in order to pay the charges of our Rev. Mr. Cotton’s funeral.

Mr. Cotton appears to have owned the house he had lived in, as November 30, 1726, it was voted to take up with Mrs. Cotton’s offer and give her for her buildings and land, and all things thereon, except his movables, three hundred and fifty pounds in lawful money or lawful bills of credit.

Mrs. Cotton appears to have been married again as in 1729 she is spoken of as Madam Newmarch.

In the petition for a new parish is the following request:

“That as we have been at equal expense according to our estates in purchasing and holding the parsonage of the town, that now we may have some land appointed and laid out for a parsonage as convenient as it may be had for the Falls side according to the worth of the town.”

In accordance with this request and the vote of the assembly it was voted by the commoners and proprietors

“that we have no waste and unimproved lands therefore we cant lay out according to the act of the Assembly bearing date of Oct. 23d 1710. Yet we the commoners of the town of Hampton do agree that the new parish shall have on this part for a parsonage out of our pasture land as convenient as may be. They giving up all right in the parsonage place in the old parish at the town to the commoners and proprietors grant to the inhabitants of the new parish five acres for a house lot.”

The five acres were laid out opposite the Governor Weare house, west of the schoolhouse and extending along the road to the old cemetery. Sixty acres of pasture land were laid out at Grapevine Run, now owned by Warren H. Batchelder. Eight acres of thatch ground at Parsonage Island, situated on the Seabrook River, on Plum Island side where the towns come together. The parsonage house had been bought from Mrs. Cotton with one acre of land, and the out buildings. The house and five acres were called the lower parsonage. The sixty acres at Grapevine Run were called the upper parsonage, and are frequently spoken of upon the record. The parish paid Mrs. Cotton three hundred and sixty pounds for her house and land. At nearly every parish meeting a committee was appointed to look after the parsonage fence, and a number of times it was voted to build stone walls, and the price of labor for both men and oxen which might be allowed to those who did the work. The Quakers were allowed twelve acres for a parsonage near Foggs Corner. When the parsonage lands were granted in 1716 it was understood that the new parish relinquished all claim to the remaining parsonage or common lands in the old parish. Yet in 1745 Hampton Falls, Kensington and North Hampton made an effort to claim some of the remaining land. On the 24th of June, 1745, some of the Hampton Falls men, headed by Col. Ichabod Robie, attended a town meeting at Hampton and attempted to vote but were not allowed and were forced to retire. This controversy continued for a number of years; much ill feeling was generated and legal process threatened until 1760 when Hampton Falls voted to relinquish all further claims which ended a long and bitter controversy between the towns.

After the death of Mr. Cotton the parish immediately set about to secure a successor. Unsuccessful negotiations had been had with a Mr. March who afterward settled in Amesbury. At a meeting of the parish October 4, 1726, the three deacons were

appointed to treat with Mr. Whipple. After some discussion Mr. Whipple was hired for one hundred and twenty pounds and the use of the parsonage; in 1732, twenty pounds were added to his salary.

Rev. Joseph Whipple, pastor of the Hampton Falls church, was born at Ipswich, Mass., in 1701, and was graduated from Harvard College in 1720. On January 4, 1726-7, Joseph Whipple was ordained pastor of the church in Hampton Falls. The Rev. Mr. Googin made the first prayer; the Rev. Mr. Wigglesworth preached from II Corinthians 5:11; the Rev. Mr. Cushing gave the charge; the Rev. Mr. Odlin extended the right hand of fellowship, and the Rev. Mr. Parsons made the last prayer.

Mr. Whipple disapproved of the course of Whitefield and was one of the ministers who cautioned the Boston ministers against admitting him to their pulpits.

During Mr. Whipple's ministry there was a great depreciation in the currency which caused a great deal of inconvenience to both pastor and people and frequent additions were voted by way of equalization. Twenty pounds was voted additional to his salary in each of the years, 1734 and 1735. He gave a receipt in full of all demands to date, December, 1739, for one hundred and fifty pounds, the same year, because there had been a great rise in the price of provisions and other necessaries of life and the wood upon the parsonage was almost gone. A meeting was held to determine whether they would help Mr. Whipple or not. There is no record of this meeting. In 1740, at the annual meeting in March, methods were considered how to make Mr. Whipple's salary as much as it was at the time he settled with them. And thirty pounds was voted him that year in money or passable bills of credit. An attempt was made to adjust Mr. Whipple's salary so as to end all controversy in relation to it in the future. Thirty pounds was voted in 1742, and forty pounds in 1743 and 1744. This was in addition to his regular salary of one hundred and twenty pounds. In 1747 nothing was voted by way of increase of his salary. In September of that year he called for more, considering himself entitled by his contract with the parish to enough to make his salary equal in purchasing value to what it was when he was settled, namely one hundred and twenty pounds in lawful money. The parish then voted that Mr. Whipple's salary should yearly be as much as it was when he

was settled, with the parsonage and all other things being taken into consideration. After this a committee was chosen annually to adjust the minister's salary and there appears to have been no more trouble from this source. During the pastorate of Mr. Whipple there was a great depreciation in the currency. We have little idea how much was meant when old tenor is spoken of. The charges of the Lord's table were raised from one shilling six pence to seven shillings during Mr. Whipple's ministry. Probably no raise would have been made if lawful money had been the only currency used.

In 1732 an attempt was made to set off the west part of the town, and to form a new parish with the east part of Kingston. There was a strong opposition to this. At a meeting held August 25 a committee was appointed to carry up a petition of remonstrance to the General Court which proved unavailing and the new town of Kensington was the result.

On the 24th of March, 1735, it was moved to excuse those in the west part of the parish from their ministerial rates and to agree upon a division line. The record does not say what action was taken in this matter.

On October 4, 1737, fifty-seven persons, twenty-two males and thirty-five females, were dismissed from the Hampton Falls church to organize a new church at Kensington. During Mr. Whipple's ministry thirty-four others were dismissed to other churches, making a total of ninety-one who were dismissed.

In a notice dated July 25, 1735, it appeared that Mr. Whipple had been "under such bodily sickness, that has rendered him incapable of carrying on the work of the ministry among us, and remains so sick and weak that it is doubtful if he will be able to preach for some time to come." A meeting was called in consequence of this and it was voted to pay Mr. Fogg thirty-five shillings a day for preaching three Sabbaths. A committee was chosen to secure Mr. Fogg if he should be wanted.

In 1745 it was voted to take down the old barn at the parsonage and build a new one, using such of the old stuff as may be fit.

On March 2, 1736, Joseph Worth was admitted into the church from Dr. Colman's church in Boston. He was later a deacon and a prominent man in town affairs.

In 1738 Josiah Batchelder and Jonathan Fifield were chosen deacons.

In 1733 six persons were chosen to take care of the boys on the Lord's day.

On May 10, 1747, at a church meeting it was propounded to the congregation whether Josiah Batchelder, Samuel Shaw and Caleb Sanborn be assistants in reading and turning the Psalms. Voted in the affirmative. This is the only mention of this practice on the record, but it probably had been in use before and continued some time after. This practice of deaconing the Psalms originated because there was a scarcity of Psalm books in the early times. The deacons read two lines which were then sung by the congregation who got the words in that manner. When one deacon read in a deep bass voice and the other in a sharp shrill voice, and the congregation each sung in a "go as you please" manner the singing must have lacked in harmony and rhythm. After the principles of music were better understood and choirs were organized, the practice gradually went out of use but the deacons in some instances did not yield without a struggle. In some cases a compromise was effected, the deacons reading in the forenoon and the choir singing in the afternoon. In other instances the choir did not cease singing until the Psalm was finished, thus drowning out the reading of the deacons. Doctor Watts, author of Watts' hymns, was much opposed to the practice which went out of use about the close of the eighteenth century.

In 1747 Deacon Batchelder, Deacon Fifield and Meshech Weare attended the ordination of Samuel Langdon at Portsmouth. Doctor Langdon was afterward pastor of the Hampton Falls church.

During Mr. Whipple's ministry quite a number of the members of his church had become Quakers, which was not pleasing to him and efforts were made at various times to compel them to return to their former church relations but without avail. There is not an instance recorded where any renounced the Quaker belief and returned to their former allegiance. They were early exempted from paying their ministerial rates. There is no record to show how or when this was done. In any old invoice book there are those where there are no figures carried out in the tax columns in the ministerial rate. These appear to have been Quakers. They were granted twelve acres of land for a parsonage at the same time the parsonage lands were granted the church. This land was

near Foggs Corner and is now owned by George A. Philbrick. Those who came to the quarterly meetings in summer turned their horses out to feed. In winter they were fed on the grass cut on the parsonage land. We do not know when they disposed of this land.

The Quakers became numerous in the south part of the town, now Seabrook, and built a meeting house as early as 1701. It may be of interest to know that that building is still standing and is the house owned by the late Oliver Eaton, now occupied by William Scooner, having been removed to its present location when the new Quaker meeting house was built at Seabrook. There was quite a large emigration from this town to Weare and an active Quaker society has existed there ever since. The trouble with the Quakers was the first of several which the town church had with other denominations, and for this reason some account of the Quakers might not be out of place here.

The Quakers originated in the north of England in 1664, George Fox being the founder. The doctrines proclaimed by him spread rapidly and he soon had many followers. They were bitterly opposed by Catholics, Protestants and Puritans, who saw nothing good in their teachings. They were from principle opposed to war, slavery, intemperance and profanity, going so far with the latter as to refuse to have administered judicial oaths, but they always gave solemn affirmation instead. They claimed to be guided in all things by the inner light of conscience, which, when heeded, would allow no one to do wrong. Their opposition to slavery had not a little to do with its abolition in this country. Their opponents charged that their doctrines of inner light would lead to licentiousness. They became very aggressive in propagating their principles and doctrines, even sending some of their number to Rome to try and convert the Pope. Others were sent to Constantinople to induce the Grand Turk to embrace their ideas. They were persecuted, imprisoned and put to death in England. Even this had no effect to deter them from trying to increase their numbers.

The reputation of the Quakers reached New England and caused consternation among the inhabitants, lest they come here and attempt to establish their religion. They came and their conduct fully justified the reports which had preceded them. The first installment was sent out of the country and forbidden

to return under penalty of having their ears cut off. They were disputatious, holding arguments with the clergy, and would disturb religious meetings with their ranting. Those who have seen the modest, soft-spoken, mild-mannered Quakers of today would be surprised at the conduct of the women of those days.

The wild freaks of these fanatics were no doubt in some measure provoked by their cruel persecution. If they attended meeting and dissented from what they heard, they were whipped. If they stayed away the same treatment was accorded them—whipping. The Puritans felt that they were called of God to found a Christian community and that they had a perfect right to exclude all who differed from them in opinion.

In 1662 the Quakers made their appearance in Dover, and soon after Mary Thompkins, Alice Ambrose and Anna Coleman were apprehended by virtue of the cart law and an order was made to whip and pass them along, as follows:

“To the Constables of Dover, Hampton, Salisbury, Newbury, Rowley, Ipswich, Wenham, Lynn, Boston, Roxbury, Dedham and until these vagabond Quakers are out of this jurisdiction

“You and every one of you are required in the Kings Majestys name to take these vagabond Quakers Anna Coleman, Mary Thompkins, and Alice Ambrose, and make them fast to the carts tail and drawing the cart through the several towns to whip them on their naked backs not exceeding ten stripes apiece on each of them and to so convey them from Constable to Constable till they are out of the jurisdiction as you will answer at your part and this shall be your warrant. Per Me Richard Waldron

“Dec. 22d 1662”

This order was issued by Richard Waldron, commonly known as Major Waldron, who was a prominent man in the early history of Dover and was afterward killed by the Indians with whom he had dealt treacherously.

It was a bitter cold day when this order was executed, and these poor women were tied to the cart and stripped from their waist upward and compelled to walk through dirt and snow, and were cruelly whipped in each town until they reached Salisbury, when Walter Barefoot, who was at that time acting governor, under the pretense of delivering them to the constable of Newbury, quietly conveyed them out of the province that they might escape further punishment. This is said to have been the only meritorious act recorded of Governor Barefoot. The cruel lash may have been

applied to these poor women within the limits of this town. In the extremity of their suffering on the journey they sang, much to the astonishment of their persecutors.

Notwithstanding this punishment these women soon again appeared in Dover, to be again persecuted. They were dragged through the snow, over stumps and uneven ground, face downward, for more than a mile and thrown into the river which was filled with floating ice. No amount of persecution daunted these disciples of the inner light. Show them a whipping post and they clung to it, a prison and they entered it, a halter and they put their necks into it. All these things had no effect. There is no record that any of these people ever renounced their religion, or yielded in the least in their principles.

One of the largest Quaker societies in the state was at one time in Seabrook. Some writer, in the history of the Congregational churches of New Hampshire, says that the influence of the Quakers had an injurious effect upon the cause of evangelical religion in the town of Seabrook.

On February 18, 1749, the parsonage house was burned, while occupied by Mr. Whipple, and was rebuilt the same year. In the meantime Mr. Whipple lived in a house recently vacated by Mr. Morton. This house was situated near the top of Morton Hill, on the east side of the road, and was owned by "Benj. Swett in-holder."

Mr. Whipple officiated at both marriages of Gov. Meshech Weare: July 3, 1738, when he married Elizabeth Shaw, and again December 11, 1746, when he married Mehitable Wainwright.

Mr. Whipple continued to keep the diary commenced by his predecessor, Mr. Cotton, which contains nearly all that is known of the church history previous to 1756. He wrote a fine hand which in some cases needed a reading glass to decipher.

On December 28, 1756, in consequence of the sickness of Mr. Whipple, the parish voted to hire some one to preach until the annual meeting.

During Mr. Whipple's ministry the church was invited to send delegates to sixteen councils, thirteen of which were for ordination. The church was represented at nearly all of these occasions. The two deacons were usually the delegates, and later Meshech Weare accompanied them.

During Mr. Whipple's ministry he administered 1,136 bap-

tisms; 179 owned the covenant; 236 were admitted to full communion; 389 marriages were consummated; 91 were dismissed to other churches; deaths and burials from 1727 to 1755, all but the last two years of Mr. Whipple's ministry, 605. Mr. Whipple's ministry extended over nearly thirty-two years.

Mr. Whipple died on February 17, 1757. A parish meeting was called and held the next day, at which a committee was chosen to make arrangements for his funeral, and to defray the expense from the parish treasury provided it did not exceed four hundred pounds old tenor, which was, at that time, about forty pounds sterling.

Rev. John Lowell of Newbury came here and preached a funeral sermon on the Sabbath following Mr. Whipple's death, taking for his text: "I will not leave you comfortless but will come unto you." In about eight months Mr. Lowell came over and married Mrs. Whipple and took her away. The people were not pleased. They said that they did not desire any such miserable comfort as this—"You were preaching to the widow and not to us."

Mrs. Whipple was baptized April 14, 1728, and admitted to full communion the June following. Her name was Elizabeth but we do not know her maiden name. She was much beloved by the people with whom she had so long resided. She survived her second husband and died in Portsmouth at more than ninety years of age.

At the annual meeting, March, 1757, it was voted that Mrs. Whipple should have the use of half the house, half the garden, and a part of the parsonage lands for one year. The remainder of the parsonage lands and property was let for one hundred and eighty pounds.

Mr. Whipple was an active and efficient pastor. The record shows that there were frequent cases of discipline and suspension from the church for a time by those who had fallen into sin. By kindness and admonition they made confession and in almost every case were restored to church fellowship. Mr. Whipple appears to have been an ideal pastor who showed a commendable attention to the purity and the highest welfare of his church and the community. Rev. Thomas Barnard of Salem, Mass., who preached the ordination sermon of Rev. Mr. Bayley, Mr. Whipple's successor, thus speaks of him: "Your late most worthy pastor that friend of mankind who now we trust in full exercise of

that generous friendship and univereal love in the Providence of the Lord which he so cultivated and of which he was such a shining example."

He was buried besides his predecessor, Mr. Cotton, in the old cemetery. His tombstone bears the following inscription: "Here lies the body of the Rev. Joseph Whipple, who having wisely and faithfully discharged the pastoral office in the Second Church of Hampton, deceased Feb. 17th, 1757, in the 56th year of his age and the thirty-second of his ministry highly esteemed and beloved in life and in death much lamented."

Mr. Whipple appears to have been the most valuable man to the community of any of the town pastors.

On May 3, 1757, a committee was chosen to present Mr. Josiah Bayley a unanimous call to settle there as a successor to Mr. Whipple. The call was made in the name of the parish. The terms offered were fifty pounds sterling and the use of a part of the parsonage lands. This offer was declined; then all the parsonage lands were included. This Mr. Bayley accepted in the following letter which is the only written production from Mr. Bayley's pen known to be in existence at the present time:

"To the inhabitants of the Parish of Hampton Falls. Gentlemen I have carefully weighed and deliberated the last vote you passed for my encouragement to settle in the work of the gospel ministry over you in this place, and under a solemn sense of the great importance of the work and with humble dependence upon the grace and good providence of God—I hereby declare my acceptance of your invitation and offer to settle in the work of the gospel ministry. Not doubting your readiness not only carefully and faithfully to make good your purpose for my outward comfort, but on every occasion to testify the same good will for me as unforseen Providence may give occasion and above all a constant remembrance of me at the throne of grace that I may be faithful and successful in my office among you. Who am your affectionate friend and humble servant for Christ's sake.

"Josiah Bayley.

"Hampton Falls, June 30th, 1757."

This is the first place upon the records where Falls is spelled with a capital F.

On October 19, 1757, Josiah Bayley, M. A., was ordained to the pastoral care of the church in Hampton Falls. Rev. Peter Coffin of Kingston began with prayer; Rev. Thomas Barnard of Salem, Mass., with whom Mr. Bayley appears to have studied

theology, preached from Titus 2:11, 12, 13, 14 and 15; the Rev. John Lowell of Newbury gave the charge; Rev. Jeremiah Fogg of Kensington, the right hand of fellowship; Rev. Nathaniel Googin of Northhill concluded with prayer. Mr. Bayley was chosen pastor unanimously, every vote being cast for him.

Although the call to Mr. Bayley was unanimous and no objection made to the terms at the time of his settlement, some of the inhabitants were dissatisfied and called a parish meeting October 5, the same year, to fix Mr. Bayley's salary at forty-two pounds annually and the use of the parsonage. The following appears upon the record in relation to this vote: "Instead of £50 Sterling and the parsonage that was formerly voted, I have accepted £42 Sterling and the use of the parsonage. Signed by Josiah Bayley."

In the year 1762 Mr. Bayley was sick. At a parish meeting February 19, the parish voted to procure some person to supply the pulpit at their expense. They also gave Mr. Bayley one hundred pounds old tenor as a free gift. Subsequently, at Mr. Bayley's request, the parish took charge of the parsonage for his benefit, and it was let out for three hundred and sixty pounds old tenor.

Mr. Bayley died September 12, 1762. The parish voted to defray the expense of his funeral and raised three hundred and fifty pounds old tenor. The parish continued to care for the parsonage. Mr. Bayley was buried in the town cemetery beside his predecessors, Rev. Messrs. Cotton and Whipple.

Mr. Bayley died of that much dreaded disease, consumption—which was much more prevalent then than at the present time—at the age of twenty-eight years, after a ministry of four years and ten months and twenty-four days. During his ministry one hundred and twenty-two persons were baptized; twenty-two persons owned or renewed the covenant. Mr. Bayley was thoroughly evangelistic and devotedly pious. During his ministry interest in religious matters was greatly increased. During his short stay he endeared himself very much to his people and died, after an illness of seven or eight months, greatly lamented.

Rev. Josiah Bayley was a lineal descendant of John Bayley who died at Newbury, Mass., November 2, 1651. He was born January 20, 1734; graduated from Harvard College, 1753; ordained at Hampton Falls, October 19, 1757. He never married.

His tombstone bears the following inscription: "Here are in-

tered the remains of Rev. Mr. Josiah Bayley, the third pastor of the Church in Hampton Falls, who after he had wisely and faithfully discharged the duties of office for the space of five years, was received into the joy of his Lord, Sept. 12th 1762 aged 28 years."

Sometime in 1763 Dea. Edmund Bayley, father of Rev. Josiah Bayley, came here and demanded the rent of the parsonage and a balance of salary. A committee sent out to settle with him was empowered to offer him three hundred pounds old tenor, which offer he declined. By a receipt dated June 8, 1763, and recorded upon the town records, Mr. Bayley settled for three hundred and sixty pounds old tenor. This, it would seem, should have settled the matter, but at a meeting held November 23, 1767, Mr. Weare was chosen an agent to defend the parish in a suit which had been brought against them by Edmund Bayley. It was voted to pay the costs of maintaining the suit. There is no record of how this suit was settled. Before another minister was settled, a space of about two months, twenty-three persons were baptized.

Mr. Barnard, who preached Mr. Bayley's ordination sermon, used this language concerning him: "He has been pleased to ask one instruction in addition to those I had the pleasure of giving him in his early youth and of which he has made such a happy improvement." He gave him plain advice respecting his duty as a minister:

"You are not so much to inform others what Plato thought, or who Cato was. That were a needless labor. You are not called to range the schools to follow the ways of metaphysics. Too close application to this science first corrupted Christianity and has ever injured its interests. The plan of your work is complete in the sacred volume. Every principle of faith you are to teach, every rule of life, every argument and motive to enforce the Christian faith and practice, keep close thereunto and let every human composure have but a second place in your regard. Speak thou the truth as it is in Jesus. You will certainly lose ministerial authority if you leave the doctrines which are according to godliness and dwell upon things which men have attached to the doctrines of inspiration. When once people think you would urge the invention of men upon them, for the word of God, their veneration for you will cease."

Nor was he less pointed in his advice to the church. Among other things he said:

"At some times and in some places it might be useful to show how people hurt their own souls and their best interests by ways

which naturally diminish their value for their minister, by an imprudent fondness for strangers of uncertain character, by suffering them to fall into poverty, which is of itself apt to render men contemptible with the unthinking, and necessarily takes ministers off from their application to study which is needful to give them a proper figure with the judicious, which naturally dispirits a man and forces him to an air of meanness below his rank and station."

Mr. Bayley did not continue the journal kept by his predecessors. If he kept any record it must have been upon the church records which were destroyed.

On November 22, 1762, it was voted to extend a call to Mr. Paine Wingate, Jr., to settle in the work of the ministry. They offered him fifty pounds sterling and the use of the parsonage. The fences were to be kept in repair by Mr. Wingate. He at first accepted on condition that they make some alteration in the terms. This being refused he sent them a negative answer. The parish hired preaching until the September following, Mr. Wingate preaching a part of the time. Mr. Tellis Merrill and Mr. Micah Lawrence also preached. A call was extended to Mr. Lawrence to settle upon the same terms offered Mr. Wingate. Mr. Lawrence gave a negative answer, although the parish further offered to keep the fences and buildings in repair. Mr. Lawrence was at that time preaching in Hawke (now Danville). Mr. Lawrence was ordained at Winchester, N. H., November 14, 1764, and continued there until February 19, 1771. The cause of his dismissal was because he was unfriendly to his country during the Revolutionary War.

Capt. Jonathan Swett, Ebenezer Knowlton and Job Haskel dissented to the call of Mr. Lawrence. These men, with a number of others, soon signed a petition for a Presbyterian Society. October 31, 1763, the call to Mr. Wingate was renewed. The terms of settlement were fifty pounds sterling and the use of the parsonage, the parish to keep the fences in repair. Mr. Wingate accepted the call in a long letter in which he expressed some views upon the situation. A few persons opposed the settlement of Mr. Wingate but their number was at that time small, but from some cause the dissatisfaction rapidly increased. In 1765 Henry Robie refused to pay his ministerial tax and a suit was commenced by the parish to recover it. Subsequently a number of suits were commenced for similar cause, and the troubles continued until a new parish was formed, which resulted in a new town.

Some time after the middle of the eighteenth century, the Presbyterian church made a great effort to extend their jurisdiction into new territory. In Hampton they outvoted the Congregationalists and got possession of the meeting house, and the Congregational parties of the church were obliged to build a new meeting house which is the building now used for the town house. The Presbyterian society continued in Hampton until 1808 when the two societies united in the Congregational church. On trial the Presbyterian form of church government was not found as good for the country parishes as was that of the Congregational. From this cause, in many cases, the Presbyterian churches were short lived.

About 1760 there was a movement in the lower part of the parish to establish a Presbyterian parish. At the time of Mr. Wingate's settlement a few dissented to the vote authorizing the call. In a short time the number was much increased. The alleged cause for the movement was dissatisfaction with the doctrine Mr. Wingate preached. But, from what we can learn, this was used as a pretext and excuse for their action. We are led to believe that this Presbyterian movement was well under way before Mr. Wingate came there to preach, as some of the men's names, who dissented from Mr. Lawrence's call, are found upon the petition to the General Assembly, and some of the men whose names were upon that petition were dead some time before Mr. Wingate came. The movement in this town probably had its origin in the desire of the Presbyterians to extend their influence into new territory. Influences had probably been at work quietly for some time to bring this about in this town, and almost any pretext was good enough if it tended to bring the desired end. This was the second trouble which the town church had with other denominations.

The Presbyterians built their meeting house in 1763. Mr. Wingate was not ordained until December 1 of that year. There is no notice of the matter until 1765 upon our record, when they asked for a new parish to be located in the south part of the town to be of the Presbyterian persuasion, and to be relieved from their rates which had been paid for the support of the minister settled by the town. To be allowed the minister tax, assessed upon their polls and estate, to be used for the support of their own minister. They asked for a new parish to be formed in the town, but did not

want to be made a separate town. At a parish meeting, September 2, 1765, all these requests were voted in the negative. But at the same meeting it was voted that they be set off as an entirely separate parish in all matters and become a separate town.

A petition was sent to the General Assembly signed by fifty-six persons, asking to be allowed to form a new parish within the town of Hampton Falls to be of the Presbyterian persuasion, setting forth their reasons for so doing.

The parish, by a committee chosen for the purpose, sent an answer to this petition in which they show some pretty sharp practice on the part of the petitioners, and remonstrating against the prayer of the petitioners. The result of the movement was the incorporation of the town of Seabrook in 1768.

As there were some living in the new town who were not Presbyterians, and some who professed to be Presbyterians living in Hampton Falls, these people were allowed, within two months after the act forming the new town went into effect, to elect in which town they would be taxed with their polls and estates. This was called polling off. This provision was made so that each man could pay his tax to the support of the church in which he was in sympathy and belief, whether Congregational or Presbyterian, the idea being that Hampton Falls would always remain a Congregational parish, and Seabrook would always be Presbyterian. Quite a number in each town availed themselves of this privilege. More polled from Hampton Falls to Seabrook than from Seabrook to Hampton Falls. Non-resident tax-payers elected in which town they would be taxed. The right to poll off was extended to minors, quite a number of whom availed themselves of the privilege. By reason of this act many persons living in Hampton Falls held office and were sent to the legislature from Seabrook. This act continued in force until 1790 when some trouble arose in relation to the highway tax when it was repealed.

The Presbyterian meeting house was built in Seabrook in 1763. This house is still in existence, has been remodelled and is used, the lower part as a town house and the upper as the Baptist church. The church was organized in 1764 and Rev. Samuel Perley became their pastor January 31, 1765, and continued until May 22, 1775. He was afterward pastor of the church in Moultonboro and in Groton. In 1784 he was installed over the church in Gray, Maine. He ceased to preach in 1791. He died in Gray,

Maine, in 1821, at the age of eighty-nine. There were fourteen added to the church in Seabrook during Mr. Perley's ministry. The Presbyterian church in Seabrook appears to have ceased active work on the removal of Mr. Perley. The Boston Presbytery met at Seabrook in 1775, and was divided into three, probably Boston, Salem and Londonderry. Mr. Perley then became a member of the Salem Presbytery.

On November 17, 1780, the members who had withdrawn from the ordinances under Mr. Wingate's ministry, contrary to order, and also put themselves under the care of the Presbyterian church, returned, made confession and were restored. At the same time those who had gone off to the Presbyterian church presented their dismissal which read as follows:

"Voted to grant the petition of the society of Hampton Falls that they are disowned from this body. Simon Williams, Synod Clerk."—Extract from the Minister's Synodical Council at Salem September 11, 1774.

On February 3, 1799, letters missive were received by the Hampton Falls church to attend the ordination of the Rev. Elias Hull at Seabrook. The church at that time had become Congregational, and quite a number of its members were living in Hampton Falls. It may be well to record its proceedings.

Rev. Elias Hull, ordained over the Congregational church at Seabrook February 6, 1799, was born in Tolland, Conn., in 1778, and died at Seabrook February 22, 1822, twenty-three years after his settlement. During the latter part of his life he had become unsteady and died an inebriate. He preached only occasionally during his last years. When he was first settled he was an acceptable preacher and drew a full house. He was not a college graduate, preached without notes, and was a fluent speaker. He once favored Methodist views but was settled as a Congregationalist. The records, if any were kept during his ministry, have been lost as now no knowledge of them can be found. There were but few male members of Mr. Hull's church. Mr. Hull's sad ending had a bad effect upon the religious welfare of the town, and there was no settled minister in the town for several years. At times there was preaching by men of different denominations, or supplies from the missionary society. Quite a portion of the time they were destitute and had no religious service. Things went on in this way until 1834 when sixteen persons, who had withdrawn from the

Hampton Falls church, went to Seabrook and united with others in that town and formed what has since been known as the First Evangelical Congregational Society of Seabrook and Hampton Falls. A few of the surviving members of Mr. Hull's church united with this new society.

The following seems to have emanated from those who were opposed to Mr. Wingate's settlement and was addressed to the church:

"Being that the great interesting doctrines of Christianity as explained in the catechism and orthodox confession of faith are not preached by those that are settled in the ministry among us, that they have been put upon enquiry, and from enquiring into doctrines have been led to search into church discipline do cordially embrace the doctrines contained in the Assemblys Shorter Catechism and the Presbyterian form of government."

The above is copied from the records of the church in Hampton Falls, and appears to have been copied from some paper or document containing the reasons why a new church should be formed in the south part of the town. To these reasons the church in Hampton Falls replied as follows:

"We desire it to be remembered all these great things were done in about a fortnight or three weeks. They further contend that the thing was done hastily. That no objections were made to Mr. Wingate at the time of his settlement. That those who have withdrawn have done it in an irregular and disorderly manner. That if they have received new light they ought to have imparted it to others. That some who desire a new church cannot judge whether the truth has been preached or not, as they have been constant neglectors of public worship, and that the Presbytery are ignorant of the true state of affairs."

After the formation of the new parish in Seabrook the balance of the old parish was disturbed, the majority living in the upper part of the town. On October 20, 1768, it was voted to build a new meeting house two miles west of the old meeting house on the road toward Exeter. To this there developed a strong opposition in the lower part of the parish, who did all in their power to prevent the vote being carried out for building the new meeting house. Those who opposed the building of the new meeting house claimed that there was a tacit agreement when Mr. Wingate was settled that the place of worship should not be changed during his ministry; and also on account of the expense; that some of the par-

sonage property was held conditionally and might be forfeited in case of the removal; that no attempt had been made to come to an amicable adjustment of difference before commencing the work of building; that the location was an improper one, and that undue haste was made in forcing the vote.

At a town meeting held December 19, 1768, it was voted that a new meeting house forty by fifty-five feet in dimension be built on the vacant lot near Jeremiah Lane's; that John Tilton, Abner Sanborn and William Prescott, selectmen, and Elisha Prescott, Samuel Prescott and Jonathan Cram be the building committee, and that the committee sell the pews to the highest bidder, and make a report at an adjourned meeting the first Tuesday in February. Immediately a dissent was made which concluded as follows:

“That the whole proceedings tend to bring the parish into confusion as it is evident from the notification itself, which says that there are disputes about the place the meeting house shall be set, as to accommodate the inhabitants. And yet would force a vote without trying any proper measures of accommodation wherefore we protest against all the proceedings as illegal, and against any part of any cost or charge in consequence of said vote.”

This dissent was signed by Meshech Weare and twenty-two others.

A committee was chosen to centre the parish. This was done territorially instead of finding the centre of population. They found the centre of the town to be near a large rock just south of the cemetery on the cross road—and the meeting house was located as near this as was practical, on the road. It has been claimed that if the meeting house had been located near the site of the present town house much trouble would have been avoided, and the future history of the town would have been much different. The house was built in 1768, and was ready to be dedicated in 1769.

The pews were sold before the house was built and the proceeds used in construction. The meeting house had a gallery on three sides, the men's gallery on the east, the women's on the west and the singing gallery in front of the pulpit, which was a high one with a sounding board over it

The new meeting house was ready to be dedicated in 1769. Mr. Wingate refused to go there and dedicate the house, or to

preach therein although urged to do so. On January 30, 1770, a parish meeting was held. This meeting was called by Walter Bryant and Noah Emery, two justices living at Exeter, the selectmen being opposed to the new meeting house having refused to call the meeting. The whole parish participated in this meeting. The test vote on moderator was hotly contested and the new meeting house party won by three votes on the vote for moderator, electing Capt. Jonathan Tilton moderator. The vote was cast on nearly sectional lines, the upper part of the town being solid for the new meeting house and the lower part as solid against. The new meeting house party was led by Nathaniel Healey, then upward of eighty years of age, the opposition by Meshech Weare, and is the last record of his appearance at the town meetings.

At this meeting it was voted that Mr. Wingate should go to the new meeting house and "dedicate and preach in said house to the public worship of God, as conveniently as may be." Mr. Wingate was duly notified of this vote in a memorial signed by sixty-one persons, but he declined to act in accordance with the vote for reasons which he assigned, declaring that he could not settle the controversy and it was unwise for him to attempt it. Neither did he consider a vote of the parish a sufficient reason for changing the place of worship. Mr. Wingate was sustained in the position he had taken by influential members of the parish living in the lower part of the town, and it was claimed that some of the ministers in the neighboring towns advised him in the course he pursued.

In consequence of Mr. Wingate's refusal to preach in the new meeting house, a meeting was held December 7, 1770, when it was voted that there be no rate or assessment made or raised upon the polls or estate in the parish for the salary or support of Mr. Wingate for the current year and that the selectmen "be and hereby are directed not to make nor raise such tax or assessment." This vote was confirmed and ratified at a meeting held March 4, 1771. It appears that a protest signed by fifty-eight persons had been received by the selectmen declaring that they would not pay any minister tax for the support of Mr. Wingate.

We have no knowledge when the new meeting house was first used for holding religious meetings, but in a protest dated August 30, 1771, it was stated that they were obliged to hire preaching at their own expense, at the new meeting house.

At the annual meeting in March, 1771, it was voted to concur with the church in calling a council to advise and assist in regard to existing difficulties and to defray the expense of said council. A similar vote was passed at an adjointed meeting, and the time for holding the council was fixed for the 23d of April. There is nothing upon the record to show that this council was ever held, or if held of what churches it was composed. But from Mr. Wingate's letter of resignation and other sources we believe that the council was held, and that it recommended the dissolution of the relations which had existed between Mr. Wingate and the parish.

At a parish meeting, September 30, 1771, it was voted to dismiss Rev. Mr. Wingate; to choose a committee to treat and agree with him with respect to what compensation should be allowed him, to be paid by said parish for the secular inconvenience to which the dissolution of his said relations exposed him. In case the committee and Mr. Wingate failed to agree, to provide for arbitration. The meeting which passed these votes was adjourned three times and finally dissolved November 13. This was a victory for the new meeting house party.

Mr. Wingate resigned his pastorate December 4, 1771, the resignation to take effect four years from the March following which would be in March, 1776. He was to receive fifty pounds lawful money to be paid immediately, or if not paid at once he was to receive interest thereon until paid. He was to have the use and enjoyment of the parsonage property rent free during that time, and to be exempt from all taxes. All repairs upon the parsonage buildings and fences were to be made by the parish. He was not to be relieved from ministerial duties unless he chose to do so voluntarily. He also agreed not to stand in the way or to oppose the settlement of any other minister should the parish desire to do so during the four years. At the end of the four years he was to quit all ministerial relations and resign the parsonage. He released the parish from paying him his annual salary of fifty-five pounds during the four years.

Mr. Wingate continued to live in the parsonage until March 12, 1776, when he asked for a little time to remove his effects. At that time he signed a paper in which he quit his ministerial relations and resigned the parsonage, and all privileges as a settled minister. Many have considered that Mr. Wingate made a

pretty sharp bargain with the parish in the terms of his resignation. The course Mr. Wingate pursued in relation to the new meeting house caused a great deal of trouble which resulted in the permanent injury to the parish. He was sustained and encouraged in his course by quite a large minority in the parish.

Rev. Paine Wingate, Jr., M. A., was ordained pastor of the church at Hampton Falls December 14, 1763, having been first received upon his dismissal and recommendation from the second Church of Christ in Amesbury, and then elected to membership in Hampton Falls church. Rev. Mr. Coffin of Kingston made the first prayer; the Rev. Mr. Googin of Northhill preached from II Corinthians 1:6; the Rev. Mr. Lowell of Newbury introduced the charge. When the Rev. Paine Wingate, Sr., of Amesbury, father of the candidate, gave it, Rev. Mr. Cotton of Hampton gave the right hand of fellowship; Rev. Mr. Fogg of Kensington concluded with prayer. His active ministry continued about eight years. His pastoral connection with the church and parish continued more than twelve years. During this time, 184 were baptized; 45 couples were married, belonging to Hampton Falls; 274 other marriages were consummated, of parties living elsewhere. Many coming from Massachusetts were married by virtue of a license from the Governor rather than to be published in the old form at home. Mr. Wingate's ministry was greatly disturbed by the unhappy contentions which existed in the parish and which continued for a long time after his removal.

Mr. Wingate was born May 14, 1739, and graduated from Harvard College in 1759. He married Eunice, daughter of Dea. Timothy Pickering of Salem, Mass., and a sister of Hon. Timothy Pickering, the well-known, distinguished statesman and member of Washington's cabinet.

Upon his removal from Hampton Falls Mr. Wingate settled upon a farm in Stratham where he continued to make his home during the remainder of his life. He and his wife transferred their church membership to the church in Stratham. After leaving Hampton Falls he did not preach a great deal. He supplied, for a time, the North Church in Portsmouth, but soon after ceased to preach at all, and turned his attention to political and judicial matters where he became distinguished. In religious sentiment he was a Trinitarian and was in accord with Henry Watts and

Doddridge. After he became a layman he was forward to render his pecuniary support and example to maintain the ordinances of religion which, as a minister, he had labored to preserve and promote.

In 1787 he was chosen a representative to the first Congress. In 1789 he was chosen a United States senator, with John Langdon to the first Congress. Mr. Wingate drew the short term and retired from the Senate in 1793. He was chosen that year to the House of Representatives for one term, which terminated his congressional career. When a candidate for office he received a full vote in Hampton Falls although he was opposed as a minister. In 1798 he was appointed a justice of the Superior Court of New Hampshire which office he continued to hold until 1809 when he retired by limitation, having become seventy years of age. He outlived all the members of the college at the time he was there. At one time he was one of 1,006 living graduates of Harvard College. At a later period he was supposed to be the only survivor of the 1,006. Hon. Timothy Farrar of New Ipswich was the only member of the court with whom he was associated who survived at the time of Mr. Wingate's death. He outlived all who were members of either house of Congress at the time he was a member. He died, March 7, 1839, having attained the great age of ninety-nine years. His wife, with whom he had lived more than seventy years, survived him and died in 1843 in the one hundred and first year of her age. Mr. and Mrs. Wingate were buried in the cemetery at Stratham.

Rev. Paine Wingate, Sr., father of Rev. Paine Wingate, Jr., was born in Hampton, N. H., in 1703, and graduated from Harvard in 1723. He was settled as pastor at West Amesbury in 1726, and died, February 17, 1786, at the age of eighty-three. He was buried at West Amesbury.

Extract from Mr. Wingate's letter of resignation:

"By reason of the difficulties which have for several years past divided the church and parish and discovering no prospect of peace and usefulness in my ministry in this place, I have nothing more to add save my most sincere wishes for the peace and welfare of this church and people, and that God in his merciful Providence will prepare and dispose you for the speedy resettlement of the gospel among you, and above all that he would enable each of us to regard our character and profession as Christians that we may be admitted to join the church triumphant in the kingdom of his glory."

The church voted his dismissal from the pastoral relation, and also voted him and his wife letters of recommendation to the church in Stratham.

On July 14, 1773, it was voted to raise "forty pounds in lawful money, to be expended in hiring some proper gospel preacher in this place, preaching to be in the Congregational order." This money was to be expended by the selectmen.

On November 14, 1773, it was voted to raise fifteen pounds for preaching and a committee was chosen to try and compromise the difficulties between the two ends of the parish, also to apply to the association for advice as to some suitable candidate for settlement. There is no record of the committee of compromise. A later attempt in 1775 appears to have met with some success, as a minister was hired to preach alternately in each meeting house. In 1776 the income of the parsonage was devoted to the use of the schools. It was voted that the Thanksgiving sermon be preached in the new meeting house. In 1777 the income of the parsonage was divided between the two ends of the parish. At a meeting held December 29 it was voted to exempt those persons from ministerial rates who had supported preaching at the old meeting house and had been constant attendants of the same, also to extend a call to Mr. Ebenezer Dutch upon the same terms under which Mr. Wingate was settled, viz., fifty-five pounds lawful money and the use of the parsonage. He was to receive good Indian corn at four shillings per bushel and other things equal thereto. The call was not accepted by Mr. Dutch.

On April 27, 1778, it was voted that the lower part of the parish should have the use of the lower parsonage and flats (salt marsh) and buildings, and the upper part of the parish should have the use of the upper parsonage. The same year an effort was made to unite with Seabrook in hiring a preacher. There is no report of the success of this movement. The votes for raising money for the past few years appear to favor holding meetings in the new meeting house, opposition to which appeared to be gradually yielding.

In 1777 Col. Jonathan Moulton of Hampton proposed, upon certain conditions, to give the parish a tract of land in Moultonboro Gore, or addition for the support of the gospel forever. A committee was appointed to look at the land, which they did and reported favorably, and were then sent to Colonel Moulton for

some modification in the terms, and to report at an adjourned meeting. There is nothing further upon the record in relation to the matter. Moultonboro Gore is now the town of Tuftonboro.

In 1781 an attempt was made to get the town of Seabrook, together with the lower part of Hampton Falls adjacent, incorporated into a new town to be known as New Hampton Falls. The parish of Hampton Falls voted to oppose this movement. In 1783 the attempt to get the town of New Hampton Falls was renewed. The town chose a committee to oppose it before the assembly and were successful in defeating the project. Who were the instigators of this movement does not appear and probably will never be known as the record contains no information in relation to the matter. The church troubles probably had something to do with it.

At the annual meeting, March 9, 1779, it was voted to appropriate the income of the parsonage to the support of the gospel the year ensuing. Those who opposed this vote received their proportion of the income according to their estates. On May 13, same year, it was voted to hire Mr. Zacheus Colby to preach two months in the new meeting house. Mr. Colby was probably an acceptable preacher, as June 14 it was voted to give Mr. Zacheus Colby a call to settle in the gospel ministry. It was voted to give him the use of the parsonage free of tax and sixty pounds in lawful money as a salary. It was also voted that Mr. Colby should preach in Seabrook a part of the time in proportion to the sum they paid for his support. Mr. Colby declined the call. He was born in Newton, N. H., and was settled in Pembroke in 1786, in Chester in 1803; he died August 10, 1822, aged seventy-three years.

The old meeting house having become much dilapidated, and the people having become more reconciled to the situation, a meeting was called January 3, 1780, but, owing to a violent storm, it was not held until the 12th, when it was voted to sell the old meeting house at auction and appropriate the proceeds to the support of the poor. There seems to be no record as to how much was realized from the sale. The parsonage was disposed of in the same manner as in the year previous. On May 2, it was voted to hire Mr. Thurston to preach two Sabbaths.

On December 11, 1780, it was voted not to hire anyone on probation but to extend a call to Rev. Samuel Langdon to settle at a

salary of fifty pounds lawful money, or forty-two pounds, and eight cords of good merchantable wood. This probably meant hard wood. Indian corn was to be received at three and six pence per bushel; pork at four pence per pound; beef at two and a half pence. The buildings and outside fences were to be kept in repair as usual, the land to be free from taxes. Mr. Langdon accepted the call, taking forty-two pounds and the eight cords of wood.

The following is Dr. Langdon's letter of acceptance:

"I have seriously attended to the foregoing call to devote my labors in the ministry of the gospel to the service of this parish and notwithstanding some discouragements which have appeared in my way and the earnest applications made to me by some other parishes, where there was a prospect of a peaceable and comfortable settlement, I cannot but apprehend it to be my duty to comply with the call of this parish considering the unhappy divided state they have been in for so many years past, and hoping I am not mistaken in judging it a call from God by the intimation of his Providence. I do hereby declare my acceptance of their call, and relying upon the gracious assistance of our Lord Jesus Christ, I shall make it my constant care and labor to fulfill the duties of the gospel ministry in this place to the utmost of my ability so long as God shall continue me among this people.

"Samuel Langdon, D.D.

"Hampton Falls, Jan. 7th, 1781."

Up to this time (1780) the town has been spoken of as the parish of Hampton Falls and not the town of Hampton Falls.

In 1787 Dr. Langdon asked for more salary but no vote appears to have been taken in the matter. The same year he was chosen a delegate to attend the convention at Exeter to adopt the Constitution of the United States. In 1789, voted ten pounds increase to Dr. Langdon's salary.

In 1795 a committee was appointed to judge of Dr. Langdon's salary as agreed to at the time of his settlement. In 1781 he commenced his labors as pastor of the church in Hampton Falls, where he spent the residue of his days in peaceful usefulness, a blessing to the people of his charge and happy in enjoyment of their affection and respect. In his religious sentiments he claimed to be a Calvinist and a trinitarian. While living here he had the misfortune to break a leg, and later in life, when he had become too infirm to ascend to the high pulpit, he conducted the church service while standing in the deacons' pew. He was venerated

and esteemed by the people of his charge, and retained their confidence until the close of his life. Tradition says his sermons were quite lengthy, the sun being well down in winter before the afternoon meeting closed. His sermons were written but delivered from memory without notes. He would occasionally examine his manuscript with a reading glass. His time in the ministry here was peaceful. The animosities which caused so much trouble during the ministry of his predecessors had in a measure subsided, but were never wholly overcome.

The first mention upon the record of a committee to inspect schools was in 1794 when Dr. Langdon was chosen as such committee.

When it had been decided to occupy and fortify Bunker Hill in Charlestown in 1775, three Massachusetts regiments and two hundred men as a fatigue party were detailed for the purpose. They were drawn up on Cambridge common where they listened to a fervent prayer offered by Dr. Langdon, at that time president of Harvard College, who blessed them and bade them god-speed in their efforts to achieve American independence.

He does not appear to have been very methodical, or to have given much attention to details, as the records were much neglected during his ministry, and imperfectly kept. His successor, Rev. Jacob Abbot, collected the names of sixty-seven persons who had been baptized by him, but were not recorded. Five others were recorded in their proper place. During his ministry forty were admitted to the church or owned the covenant, eleven were admitted to full communion. Dr. Langdon gave his library to the church for the use of its ministers in Hampton Falls. Soon after his death Jeremiah Lane, Esq., was appointed clerk and these books were placed in his keeping. May 20, 1826, Levi Lane, Esq., was chosen clerk and was requested to take charge of the books given by Dr. Langdon. These books became somewhat scattered. What could be found are now in the town library. Some of them are in Latin, and at the present time would not be considered of very great value except for their antiquity, as great progress has been made along these lines since Dr. Langdon's time. There are some sixty or seventy volumes in the library.

Dr. Langdon did some literary work and his publications were numerous. A Thanksgiving sermon, preached at his parish in Portsmouth in 1759, on the anniversary of the birthday of King

George, the 2d, was entitled, "Joy and gratitude to God for the long life of a good king." Also a sermon on the "Conquest of Quebec" from the 21st Psalm is said to have been one of the best occasional discourses extant. While living in Hampton Falls he compiled and published a book of which the following is the title page: "Observations on the revelation of Jesus Christ to St. John which comprehended the most approved sentiments of the celebrated Mr. Mede, Mr. Lowman, Bishop Newton, and other noted writers on this book, and which cast much additional light on the most obscure prophecies, especially those which point out the times of the rise and fall of Anti-Christ."

This book was in two parts, containing, part first, general observations on prophesy, the form order and style of the revelations, the monitory vision. Part second, the prophetic visions which are distinguished into five prophecies, each of which is subdivided into several scenes. By Samuel Langdon, D. D., minister of the church in Hampton Falls, in the state of New Hampshire. The views expressed in this book appear to have been those generally entertained by the Congregational denomination of that period, and were presented in an able and interesting manner. This book was bound in leather and contained three hundred and thirty-seven pages. A copy of this book was presented to the Hampton Falls Public Library by Mrs. J. Emmons Brown in 1897.

Rev. Samuel Langdon was born in Boston in 1722, of respectable but not opulent parents. He early showed marks of genius which he improved by diligent application to study while a pupil in the North Grammar School. Here he laid the foundation of his future learning. His amiable disposition procured him many friends who assisted him in procuring an education at Harvard College where he was graduated in 1740. He went to Portsmouth soon after and had charge of the grammar school. His government and discipline in school were severe. But as the children improved under his instruction he very generally met the approval of their parents. In 1745 he was appointed chaplain of Col. Meserves regiment and was present at the capture of Louisburg. After his return he was invited to preach as assistant to Mr. Fitch, whom he succeeded in the ministry in 1747. Delegates were sent to his ordination from the Hampton Falls church. He continued at Portsmouth until 1774, when he was chosen by the corporation of Harvard College as president of that institu-

tion. After due consideration he accepted the appointment. His parish was strongly attached to him and consented to the separation very reluctantly. The connection between them was dissolved on the 9th of October, 1774.

Dr. Langdon's situation at Cambridge soon became unpleasant. Some of the most respectable officers of that institution conceived a strong prejudice against him and he was not treated with that respect which his character deserved. He resigned his office in 1780 and the following January was installed over the church at Hampton Falls where he spent the residue of his days in peace and usefulness, a blessing to the people of his charge and happy in the enjoyment of their affection and respect. During the period of the Revolutionary War and the unhappy divisions in the church vital religion had suffered a great relapse in the parish. During Dr. Langdon's ministry a great improvement was made in religious interest and the tone of the community was elevated.

Dr. Langdon protracted a map of New Hampshire, in company with Colonel Blanchard, which was published in 1761 and inscribed to the Hon. Charles Townsend, secretary of war. In return for this compliment, the secretary obtained for Mr. Langdon a degree of Doctor of Divinity from the University of Aberdeen, Scotland. On the formation of the Academy of Arts in Massachusetts, he became a member. He professed to be a trinitarian and a Calvinist. In politics he was zealously attached to the cause of his country. He was the first minister to occupy the parsonage house which had been purchased near the new meeting house, which had been bought from Jonathan Perkins. When the old meeting house was abandoned the lower parsonage was sold. The house and buildings were sold to Nathaniel Healey. The five acres opposite the Weare homestead appear to have been sold to Meshech Weare and became a part of his homestead. There is no record of what disposition was made of the flats (thatch ground). The house, which Dr. Langdon occupied, continued during most of its existence to be occupied by clergymen of different denominations. Rev. Mr. Bridge was living there at the time it was destroyed by fire in 1858, when the church records were burned.

Dr. Langdon was said to have advised the parish to employ Rev. Jacob Abbot to be his successor, who appears to have preached here occasionally before Dr. Langdon's death.

Dr. Langdon died November 27, 1797, at the age of seventy-five years. He was buried in the cemetery on the cross road. This yard was laid out in 1781 as a parish cemetery for the new meeting house. His grave is marked by an ordinary black tombstone, not in keeping with what should mark the final resting place of one who had been a president of Harvard University. Efforts have been made at different times to induce the management of the college to erect a more suitable monument to his memory. The stone at the head of his grave bears the following inscription: "Here lies the remains of Rev. Samuel Langdon, D. D., Late pastor of Hampton Falls, President of Cambridge University. His extensive knowledge, hospitality, catholicism, patriotism and piety obtained and preserved the esteem, respect, admiration and love of the people of his charge, and of his numerous acquaintances in this and the neighboring states, through a life of great usefulness to mankind which ended Nov. 29, 1797, *Æ* 75 years."

January 17, 1798, two months after Dr. Langdon's death, was observed as a day of fasting and prayer. Rev. Messrs. Rowland, Shaw, Thurston and Miltimore came there to conduct the service.

In 1791 it was put to vote to see if the town would pay the building committee who built the new meeting house any compensation for this service. This was voted in the negative. Pew privileges were sold in the new meeting house until the demand exceeded the supply. It was difficult to get the town to vote any repairs upon the meeting house. It was shingled in part in 1829. Wood from the parsonage was sold to defray the expense.

In April, 1798, a call was extended to Mr. Jacob Abbot to settle in the gospel ministry, with the use of the parsonage and two hundred dollars salary. This offer was declined.

In May the parish voted to give Mr. Abbot three hundred silver dollars, the use of the parsonage, and to keep the buildings and outside fences in repair, and to cut and haul ten cords of wood to the door. This offer was accepted by Mr. Abbot in a long letter dated June 2, 1798. This is the first instance where the federal currency is mentioned in payment of demands against the parish.

Mr. Abbot accepted in the following letter to the church and congregation of Hampton Falls:

"Gentlemen: I have calmly and seriously considered the invitation you have extended me to settle among you in the work of

the ministry and the proposals you have made for my support and encouragement. Feeling a confidence that your engagements will punctually be fulfilled, and that while I labor among you in spiritual things you will fully impart to me so much of your carnal things as is necessary that I may give myself unto the work wherunto you have called me relying on your candor and that grace which is promised to and sufficient for all Christs faithful ministers—I do now accept your proposals and am ready and willing to take the pastoral charge of the flock of Christ, and devote myself to the ministry among you. The distance from my friends is such that to visit them may oblige me to leave you destitute. Circumstances also may occur as to make it my duty to preach to a vacant parish. You will not think it unreasonable if I want the customary vacation of two Sabbaths annually for this purpose. You are sensible gentlemen from the short time I have been in the study of divinity that my knowledge of it must be small. To be obliged to preach two discourses weekly and attend other parochial duties must continue it so, and preclude in a great measure future improvement as well as present. A compliance with the direction of the apostle to give attendance to reading, you will therefore freely grant me the indulgence of availing myself, of the assistance of others in frequent exchanges. Your past kindness and candor toward me while they excite the liveliest gratitude, encourage me to hope for their continuance in future. The confidence you have so unitedly placed in me by inviting me to an office in the discharging the duties of which your dearest interests are concerned, shall call forth every exertion on my part, that your expectations may not be disappointed. You are sensible the work of a minister is arduous, and difficult. Let me then entreat your fervant and continued prayers that I may be enabled to be faithful to God to you and my own soul. That the God of peace may be with you and continue and strengthen your union and growth in grace so to demean myself, and preach the gospel, and you to hear and live, that when time with us shall be no more we may reap the reward of the faithful service is the fervant prayer of your sincere friend and humble servant.

“Jacob Abbot.

“Hampton Falls June 2d 1798.”

Mr. Abbot appears to have been preaching some time as a supply before receiving a call. He was ordained pastor of the Church of Christ in Hampton Falls, having been received upon his dismissal from the church in Wilton. The ordination took place August 15, 1798. Rev. W. F. Rowland of Exeter made the first prayer; Rev. Mr. Fisk of Wilton, with whom Mr. Abbot appears to have studied theology, preached the sermon which is given in full in the history of Hampton Falls; Rev. Mr. Miltimore of

Stratham made the consecrating prayer; Rev. Mr. Haven of Portsmouth gave the charge; Rev. Mr. Appleton of Hampton gave the right hand of fellowship; Rev. Mr. Abbott of Haverhill made the concluding prayer. There is a very full account of Mr. Abbot's ordination given in the history of Hampton Falls.

Mr. Abbot began his ministry under very favorable auspices. But the harmony of the parish was soon disturbed by the Baptist movement of which one Elias Smith was a prominent leader. Unsoundness of doctrine was urged against Mr. Abbot as an excuse and a pretext for leaving his meeting, Mr. Abbot being classed with those called Arminians. One person asked for dismissal in 1803. Six years later twenty persons had formed themselves into a Baptist society and were excused from their ministerial rates, and the support of the parish ministry.

The withdrawal of so many from paying their ministerial rates, because they were Baptists and from other causes, soon had an injurious effect on the parish church, making it difficult to raise and pay Mr. Abbot's salary. He appreciated the situation. At a number of different times he proposed resigning his pastorate, but was in each case persuaded not to do so. On June 29, 1809, Mr. Abbot proposed leaving the place and resigning his pastorate, proposals having been made to him by the trustees of Dummer Academy, Newbury, Mass., to become preceptor of that institution. He considered that it would be burdensome to the parish to continue his salary in consequence of so many having withdrawn from the active support of the church to become Baptists and from other causes, who refused to contribute to his support. He consulted the church and in consequence an ecclesiastical council was convened to consider the matter. The council was composed of the following pastors and churches: Dr. Buckminster of Portsmouth, Porter of Rye, Holt of Epping, Rowland of Exeter, Shaw of Kensington, French of North Hampton, and Webster of Hampton. The council met July 26 and at an adjourned meeting August 8 reported and advised Mr. Abbot to remain. The difficulties of raising his salary continued during the remainder of his ministry. Mr. Abbot's connection with the town ceased by his own request. He asked a dismissal from the pastoral office in the church October 16, 1827, which the church voted on the 18th of November. This action was approved by a council called for the purpose, of which Rev. Huntington Porter of Rye

was moderator, and Rev. Ephriam Abbott of Greenland was scribe. Mr. Abbot's ministry continued about twenty-nine years, during which time 148 persons were baptized; 124 marriages were solemnized; from 1800 to 1811, 12 persons made a profession of religion upon the half way covenant, but did not become communicants.

From the facts which have been gathered it is believed that the ordinances of the church were much less strictly observed during the ministry of Mr. Abbot than in the earlier history of the church, under his predecessors. During the latter part of Mr. Abbot's ministry he had become a Unitarian which after a time led to a separation from those who adhered to the old doctrines. In 1822 his salary was a little over three hundred dollars per year. Mr. Abbot was chairman of the school committee from 1801 till 1807, which appears to have been all the secular office he held during his residence here.

Mr. Abbot, during his pastorate, occupied the parsonage house which had been occupied by Dr. Langdon, his predecessor. He and his family were much liked for their social qualities and their removal from the town was much regretted. He founded the Social Library which was kept at his house, which was the first library ever in the town and which continued in existence for more than fifty years. He was much interested in agriculture, and cultivated the parsonage lands successfully, his methods being much in advance of the times. He introduced some new kinds of fruit and was the first to practice grafting apple and other fruit trees in the town.

While living here he often had in his family young men under his teaching who were fitting for Harvard College, or those who had been conditioned, or suspended for a time. In this way he was enabled to add to his income, as his salary was not sufficient to support his large family. Among those under his tuition was Prof. John White Webster who was hung in Boston in 1850 for the murder of Dr. Parkman. Webster had a bad reputation while he was a member of Mr. Abbot's family.

Rev. Jacob Abbot was born in Wilton, N. H., January 7, 1768. He graduated from Harvard in 1792; was ordained at Hampton Falls August 15, 1798; married Martha, daughter of Rev. Ebenezer and Martha Thayer of Hampton in 1802. He met his death November 2, 1834, by drowning. Mrs. Abbot survived her hus-

band and died in 1843. Rev. Jacob Abbot was a lineal descendant of George Abbot who settled in Andover, Mass., about 1643. He spelled his name with one t, two t's continued until the fourth generation, when some dropped the final t; Rev. Jacob Abbot spelled by the latter method, with one t.

In his latter days Mr. Abbot became a Unitarian. Some of his sermons were solemn, pungent and evangelical. His talents were respectable. As a man he was esteemed and beloved.

After his dismissal from Hampton Falls he removed to Windham where he purchased a valuable farm and spent the remainder of his days. There appears to have been a Unitarian society in Windham at that time to which Mr. Abbot had been preaching for some little time, and at the time of his death he had engaged to supply preaching for the ensuing year.

Mr. Abbot was the last of the parish ministers settled by the town. The town ministry continued for more than one hundred years. The town was very fortunate in the choice of its ministers. All of them were graduates of Harvard College, and were men of more than average ability, and were well abreast of the times in which they lived, and were competent to lead the people forward, and were a living example of the advantage of an educated ministry. All of them, with the exception of Dr. Langdon, appear never to have been settled in any other pastorate. The remains of four of them repose in our cemeteries. The first three had no children. Of Dr. Langdon's family we have no knowledge. Mr. Wingate had five children and his descendants are now numerous. Mr. Abbot had a large family.

The circumstances of Mr. Abbot's death are given in a note to his funeral sermon which was published, and which was as follows:

“Rev. Jacob Abbot, Captain Dinsmore, two sons of the former, and two sons-in-law of the latter, were returning in the afternoon from public worship across a pond between the meeting house and their dwellings, when, having nearly reached the shore, the boat admitted water to such a degree as to be nearly filled. In the alarm of the moment the boys sprang from the boat and by this action the boat was upset. The boys could swim and reached the shore in safety. The men could not swim. Mr. Abbot and Captain Dinsmore were drowned. It was with the utmost difficulty that Mr. Ebenezer Abbot, one of the sons, escaped. Mr. Abbot was thus suddenly called to exchange worlds, November 2, 1834, at the age of sixty-six.”

He was buried the Wednesday following. Rev. Nathaniel Gage of Haverhill, Mass., Unitarian, preached from the words: "There is but a step between me and death." Mr. Abbot was a member of the Unitarian church in Windham.

On May 14, 1802, it was resolved, where persons have conducted or shall conduct themselves unbecoming their Christian professions and solemn covenant engagements, that "it is the duty of the members of the church that we will individually as opportunity offers endeavor by private exhortation, persuasion, reproof in the spirit of meekness and charity to convince and reform them and not suffer sin upon our brethren." This appears to apply to those who had left the church and became Baptists.

On December 15, 1803, Mr. William Brown requested to be dismissed from the church (probably to join the Baptists). The church voted not to dismiss him. On December 18, a committee was appointed to converse with him for his neglect of the Lord's table, and to inquire respecting his intention of being rebaptized, and to warn him against it. Mr. Brown said he did not consider that Mr. Abbot preached the gospel, and objected to several things which the pastor had said in public. This appears to have been the beginning of the Baptist movement in the town.

In 1804 others were found in the Baptist error; in 1805 the difficulties with the Baptists increased; in 1808 twenty-one persons, calling themselves the Baptist Society, petitioned for a parish meeting to be exempted from paying tax to support the town minister. The selectmen refused to call the meeting, and a meeting was called by Thomas Leavitt, Esq., when the request of the Baptists was voted in the negative. After this a suit was commenced by the Baptists to become exempt; and appears to have been decided in their favor for in 1809 the Baptists were exempted from paying for the support of the town ministry.

In 1818 the legislature passed what was known as the Toleration Act, which exempted all property from ministerial rates assessed by the town. This made the churches dependent upon voluntary contributions for support. No one was compelled to pay for the support of any church unless he chose to do so. This same thing had been accomplished in Massachusetts by an act in 1795. All of these things worked against the parish church and hastened the end.

June 16, 1812, letters missive were received by the church to

attend the ordination of Rev. Joseph W. Dow at Tyringham, Mass. Owing to the distance it was voted not to comply, but it was voted to dismiss Mr. Dow from this church and recommend him to the church in Tyringham. Mr. Dow was the son of Maj. Joseph Dow and a grandson of Governor Weare. He graduated from Harvard in 1805, and died in 1833. Tyringham is situated in Berkshire County, Mass., and adjoins Stockbridge. In the election of 1911 but thirty-five votes were cast in the town.

After Mr. Abbot's dismissal Rev. James Thurston of Newmarket supplied for a season. Rev. W. F. Rowland of Exeter preached in 1829. One season Rev. Messrs. Thurston, Tenney, Plumb, Griswold and Harris supplied at times. Messrs. Rand and Trere, Baptists, occupied the pulpit for some time. Rev. Moses Dow was ordained at Beverly, Mass., in 1801, and settled at York, Maine. He came here in 1830 and preached three years. He was a man of deep toned piety; his earnest and serious exhibition of the great doctrine of the cross did much to revive and promote the cause of godliness during his brief stay in the town. He removed to Plaistow where he died. Moses B. Dow, at one time commissioner of Rockingham County, was his grandson.

From the time of Mr. Abbot's dismissal until 1835, ten were baptized and twenty-five were admitted to the church. After Mr. Dow went away Mr. Wood, a Unitarian, supplied the pulpit which caused much dissatisfaction among those who called themselves the orthodox portion of the church. In June, 1833, Rev. Henry Jewett was invited to preach and remain through the season. His preaching was of the most radical orthodox kind, which gave offence to the Unitarians who were in the majority and had possession of the meeting house, and a separation resulted, the orthodox portion going with Mr. Jewett to the Exeter road schoolhouse, where he preached to them for a time. Mr. Jewett and his followers claimed that the majority favored the half way covenant and made this a pretext for going away. By the secession of the Baptists and orthodox the Unitarians were left in possession of the meeting house, which, with the records and all other things belonging, came to them by lineal descent. After this Unitarian ministers were employed to preach.

During the entire time the parish church was in existence invitations were often received to attend with delegates to assist

in ordinations, councils, etc. Delegates were usually sent unless the distance was considered too great. The attendance as delegates on these occasions appears to have been thought a pleasant duty.

The half way covenant was in use and allowed during the entire time the parish church existed in this town. The half way covenant appears to have been allowed by most of the New England churches during the eighteenth century, but was gradually repudiated by most of them.

The following is an account of the adoption of the half way covenant in Portsmouth: At a church meeting legally convened it was voted that persons having a competent knowledge and making a serious profession of the Christian religion, and being of a conversation void of scandal, upon the owning of the covenant, and subjecting themselves to the government of Christ to this church shall be admitted to baptism and have the like privilege for their children. It would seem that to be well informed of Christian truth and to seriously profess to obey its requirements, to be of a walk and conversation free from all reproach, to confess the creed, and to be entirely subject to the head of the church, would be sufficient to admit one to the questionable salvation by the form of baptism, but such was the severity of the Geneva School that all this was only half way. A man might be of an upright walk beyond question, a glory of example of goodness to all the world, and yet, being without formal test of election, redemption, and faith, all his goodness was unavailing and even might make against him.

Nevertheless this half way covenant was for a time quite popular in New England and was in use in the new parish in Portsmouth until it was discontinued by Dr. Putnam. As might be supposed among strict followers of the Geneva School it could only work mischief and deadness to the spiritual life, for it is a tacit admission of the failure of that system through its extreme rigidity, and whatever religious truth one holds he must hold to wholly, and not partially, to make it effective. It might be likened in some degree to the old Biblical distinction of the proselytes of the gate in contrast with the proselytes of righteousness, the former being in the eyes of strict Jews only half way converts not required to observe the whole law, but only to abstain from certain heathen customs, and practices.

When the half way covenant was in use and people wished to avail themselves of it to have their children baptized they subscribed to the following: "You promise to walk in all the commandments and ordinances of the Lord, blameless so far as God shall afford you light and direction."

Rev. Jonathan Edwards, an eminent divine, pastor of the church in Northampton, Mass., published an essay entitled, "An humble inquiry into the rules of the word of God, concerning the qualifications requisite to a complete standing and full communion in the visible Christian church." This had much influence in causing the half way covenant to be annulled.

Rev. Edward Robie of Greenland, in the sermon preached on the sixtieth anniversary of his settlement, says the strictness requisite to admission to the church after this had nearly as bad an influence on the future of the churches as the laxity prevalent under the half way covenant. There were many more admissions to the church under the half way covenant than there had been since its discontinuance.

We have collected the following statistics: Baptisms by Mr. Cotton, 467, 72 of whom were from the Shoals. Owned the covenant or renewed the covenant, 34. Baptized by Mr. Whipple, 1,136. Owned or renewed the covenant, 179. Admitted to full communion by Mr. Cotton, 97; by Mr. Whipple, 236. Dismissed by Mr. Whipple, 91. Marriages by Mr. Cotton, 99; by Mr. Whipple, 389. Baptized by Mr. Bayley, from October 30, 1757, to August 8, 1762, 122; 22 were baptized between the last date and December, 1763. This was after Mr. Bayley's death. Deaths and burials, from 1712-1755, 605. Baptisms in 1764, 26; 1765, 24; 1766, 22; 1767, 22; 1768, 23; 1769, 26; 1770, 14; 1771, 11; 1772, 6; 1773, 11; 1776, 3. Total, 184. Rev. Mr. Abbot collected 67 names who were baptized during Dr. Langdon's ministry. 1797, 3; 1798, 2. Baptized by Mr. Abbot during his whole ministry, 148; 1827, 1; 1828, 1; 1829, 2; 1830, 2; 1831, 2; 1834, 1; 1835, 1; 1840, 2. Total, 12. Mr. Wingate solemnized 45 marriages of persons in Hampton Falls, and 274 others living in other places, between December 27, 1763, and March 2, 1776. Mr. Abbot married 124 couples during his ministry, 1798-1827. Rev. Moses Dow solemnized 15 marriages before 1833. Admitted to the church in 1830, 5; in 1831, 1; 1832, 9; 1839, 10. Total, 25.

Previous to 1835, as near as it can be ascertained, 734 persons had been admitted to church connection and 2,163 persons had been baptized since the parish church was organized in 1712.

Peace and harmony had blessed the church and people a larger portion of the time. The unhappy dissensions which prevailed during Rev. Mr. Wingate's ministry and Mr. Abbot's do essentially detract from the character of the people who, under the instruction and labors of an exemplary succession of ministers, have manifested a constant and unwavering attachment to the institutions of the gospel for more than a century.

From the first organization of the Congregational church there were continual additions to it, except for the few years of strife which arose from changing the location of the meeting house. There was a great complaint that the churches throughout the state suffered greatly from the deleterious effect upon the morals of the people and the habits of life caused by the War of the Revolution. This cause probably had its effect upon the church in Hampton Falls.

The people of this town have generally sustained the character of a peace loving, order-seeking, meeting-going community under the continued labors of a succession of an able and industrious ministry. Habits of industry and enterprise have prevailed which contributed to the general prosperity of the inhabitants. Their present attachment to some form of religious worship shows that the fruit of the labors and example of the fathers has not been wholly lost upon the children. This was true of the town when this was written, in 1840. These conditions have changed since that time. Church attendance is not as general as it was in the early part of the nineteenth century.

We can have little conception of the discomfort and hardship of the church attendants before any means were adopted for warming the meeting houses. To go into an ice cold meeting house and sit for hours with no means of warmth after a long cold ride in winter is more than the people of the present time would be willing to do. The only fire in the meeting houses was carried in by women in foot-stoves in which there was a pan of live coals. Objection was made to the use of these stoves on account of fire. These stoves were used to warm the feet, and little children got down upon their knees to warm their hands and get the little heat possible from them. Soap and other stones were heated and

wrapped in cloths, and bottles of warm water were used to warm the feet. Sometimes the family dog would lay upon his master's feet and impart heat from his body. By law all dogs were forbidden to enter the meeting house under a penalty of a fine which made this method of obtaining warmth unlawful.

Toward the end of the service, when the hearers were anxiously awaiting to hear the "finally" considerable noise and disorder would be heard, stamping of feet, threshing of arms, turning up great coat collars, etc., to prevent freezing; while the minister with heavy cloak or overcoat on, his ears covered, and with mittens upon his hands, exhorted them to be patient, as he would soon close, and then calmly proceed to seventh and eighthly.

Many suffered from insufficient clothing. In this respect the women were not as well protected as the men. Only their heads and hands were made comfortable by pumpkin hoods and woolen mittens. It was the rule that infants should be baptized the next Sabbath after birth, regardless of the weather. This exposure often resulted in death. In the early days consumption was the most common and fatal disease, claiming more victims than all others. One great cause of this disease was sitting for hours in cold, damp and unventilated meeting houses. Rev. Mr. Bayley was a victim of this disease. The Sacrament of the Lord's Supper was often observed when the bread was frozen hard and would rattle in the plate when passed. It was the custom to omit the Lord's Supper during the winter months because of the cold.

In some places there was a rough building near the meeting house, called a noonday or Sabbath day house, in which there was a large fireplace with a good fire made from burning logs. Here those who came from a distance could warm themselves and replenish their foot stoves before going into the meeting house, and warm up before riding home. At noon the dinner of bread and cheese, doughnuts, pork and beans, etc., were warmed up. Flip and other stimulating drinks were often prepared. In the absence of the noon house some hospitable farmer would allow the use of his house. In some cases the taverns were used for the same purpose. Notwithstanding the lengthy service in the meeting house Bible reading and other religious services were carried on during the noon hour. Although only religious subjects were supposed to be talked of on Sunday, yet many a good

trade was got under way which required little effort to consummate later in the week. The women smoked their pipes, did not gossip, but heard the news. As a rule a much louder tone of voice was used in speaking on religious topics than in the discussions of secular matters. Sabbath schools were called in the noon houses at 6.30 a. m., and religious service continued throughout the entire day, in some cases.

The noon house seems to have been much in use in Connecticut, but not much in evidence in Massachusetts or New Hampshire. We have seen no evidence that a noon house or any substitute therefor was ever in use in Hampton. Noon houses came to an end when stoves or other heating methods came into use.

Like all other things in the line of progress and improvement, there was a strong opposition to placing stoves in the meeting houses. It was claimed that the stoves were productive of headache, fainting fits, etc., and that the heat would cause the women's high back combs to become warped. Ludicrous mistakes are reported of fainting and sickness, caused by the heat from the stoves, but the women quickly recovered when it was found that there was no fire in stoves.

There was no means of heating the meeting houses in Hampton Falls until after 1830. The Christian meeting house, now the town library building, was the first meeting house ever warmed by artificial heat. This house was built in 1835. All the meeting houses in the town were built about this time and all provided with some means of heating.

Before there was a church organized in this town our people attended meeting at the old town. One of the deacons lived upon and had charge of the people living south of the Tayler River. Christopher Hussey, Nathaniel Weare and Samuel Shaw had held the office. Deacon Shaw resigned to become deacon in the new church and Nathaniel Weare was appointed to be his associate. On February 20, 1720, Nathaniel Batchelder and Benjamin Sanborn were appointed deacons to assist Deacon Weare. Deacon Shaw was at that time deceased. From that time to the present, a period of more than one hundred and eighty years, Nathaniel Batchelder and his descendants have held the office of deacon continuously in the Congregational church, six generations, in one family. In 1738 Jonathan Fifield and Josiah Batchelder were chosen deacons; later Abner Sanborn and

Joseph Worth held the office. David Batchelder and James Prescott were deacons. In 1808 Caleb Tilton was chosen deacon; he declined and Jeremiah Blake was elected. Others may have filled the office but we do not find any recorded later, the record not being as full in the later years.

In 1832, when it had been found that owing to the differences which made it impossible for the people of the towns to agree in church matters owing to difference of opinion, it was voted to sell the parsonage property belonging to the town. The buildings and field were sold to Wells Healey who repaired and put the buildings into good order. The house was occupied a greater part of the time by the Unitarian ministers, Rev. Messrs. Farley, Shaw, Caldwell, and A. M. Bridge who was living in the house at the time it was destroyed by fire in 1858. The pasture was sold to Moses Batchelder.

The parsonage property sold for \$2,914.45. The proceeds were divided among the different religious societies, Congregational, Universalist and two Baptist. It was divided according to the value of the polls and estates of the different societies. Those not members of either of the societies could designate to which their portion should be applied. Forty-seven designated the Congregational church, which received \$1,151.91. Later, when the church was divided, \$450 of this amount was paid to the Line church. Thirty-four favored the Christian Baptist people who received \$770.22. Eleven preferred the Calvin Baptist, \$351.77. Twenty-seven, who favored the Universalist, received \$637.45.

Soon after the Unitarian meeting house was built there was a demand that the old meeting house should be remodelled into a town house or be demolished. At the annual meeting in 1840, a committee was appointed to determine the ownership of the old meeting house. In 1842, at the annual meeting, an article was in the warrant to see if the town would vote to convert the old meeting house into a smaller one to be called the town house, or to sell the meeting house and devote the proceeds to building a town house on the common near by. Both articles were voted in the negative. It was voted at this meeting to sell the town's right in the old meeting house, and appoint a disinterested committee of two persons to appraise the pews and settle with the pew holders, which was done, and the house was soon torn down and the material sold at auction. Eighty-eight dollars and

fifty cents was realized from the sale. It has been a matter of great regret to many persons that the house had not been preserved and kept as a memorial of the past.

At the annual meeting in 1845, it was voted to sell Wells W. Healey the old meeting house lot for \$50. This was the last and closing event of the town church organized more than one hundred and thirty years before.

The first Congregational church of Hampton Falls was organized April 30, 1827, with twenty-seven members, and is the proper name of what has been known as the Unitarian Society, which, by the withdrawal of the Baptists and others, became by inheritance the custodians of the records, communion service, and all personal property of the town church. The three communion cups presented the church by Rev. Theophilus Cotten in 1726 are still in its possession and keeping, and should be preserved.

After the separation of the orthodox members from the town church they held meetings in a number of places, but mostly in the old meeting house in Seabrook, where Rev. Jonathan Ward preached for them for a time. In 1834 efforts were made to unite Hampton Falls, Kensington and Seabrook into one evangelical Congregational church. A number of meetings were held for the purpose, the result of which was the formation of the First Evangelical Congregational Church of Hampton Falls and Seabrook. The word evangelical was probably used to distinguish this church from the Congregational Church organized in 1827, and also to show that they had not departed from the faith of their fathers, and continued steadfast. A little later a new meeting house was built near the line between the two towns, and Rev. David Sunderland preached part of the time in the old meeting house and a part in the new house.

The first Sabbath in February, 1837, Rev. Sereno Abbott preached. He was a native of Andover, Mass. He graduated from Amherst College in 1833 and from the Andover Theological Seminary in 1836. After he had preached several months, he received a call to settle over the society as its pastor. The call was dated June 27, 1837, and was issued by Jacob Noyes, clerk of the society.

Mr. Abbott accepted the call July 1, and was ordained on the 12th, when twenty-two persons dismissed from Hampton Falls, and Mrs. Mehitable Eaton, a member of the Seabrook church

under Mr. Hull's ministry, were organized into a church called the First Evangelical Congregational Church of Seabrook and Hampton Falls. The Rev. Jonathan French, Mr. Abbott's father-in-law, and for more than fifty years pastor of the North Hampton church, was moderator. The sermon was preached by Rev. Samuel M. Worcester of Salem, Mass. Stephen Green was elected deacon.

Mr. Abbott was a man of historic taste. He informed himself in matters of local interest. He copied from the church and town records. But for his labors in this direction much we know of the past history of the town must always have remained unknown, and what was supposed to have been lost past recovery, when our church record was burned, has been recovered, and we by its aid are enabled to produce a full and accurate account of what has happened since the early settlement of the town, in church matters. Mr. Abbott possessed a sound, sensible and well-educated mind. His delivery was not sprightly, but his discourses were sensible and practical. He succeeded by his efforts in placing his society on a much better financial basis. His church records kept by him are a model of excellence and a valuable addition to the local history of the vicinity. He continued to preach until 1854, a period of about seventeen years. During the last years of his pastorate unhappy differences arose between him and some leading members of his church. An injunction was had from the court to prevent his occupying the pulpit. He held services after that in his own house which he had built a few rods west of the meeting house, where he died March 28, 1855. He was a man of deep-toned piety.

The trouble which occurred between Mr. Abbott and members of his church was most unfortunate to both pastor and people, no doubt shortening the life of the former, and it was of lasting injury to the church which never fully recovered from its effects.

Mr. Abbott had a number of children. One daughter is Mrs. Francis E. Clark (wife of Rev. Francis E. Clark), of Christian Endeavor fame. On the death of her husband, Mrs. Abbott removed to Andover where she spent the remainder of her life.

In November, 1855, Rev. Henry Lounsbury was invited to preach and was ordained February 13, 1855. Rev. Dr. Dumick preached. He had participated in Mr. Abbott's ordination nineteen years before. Mr. Lounsbury, September 16, 1857, re-

signed his pastorate. After Mr. Lounsbury's dismissal, preaching was by supplies until in the early sixties when it was voted to close the church.

In 1866 the church was opened again. Rev. A. B. Peabody preached for a year or more, when the church was repaired and modernized. Rev. George H. Pautt preached for a time. He was succeeded by Rev. Frank Haley who remained for a year or two. Rev. Joseph Boardman supplied for a couple of years or so. The meeting house was moved back in 1902, making a much more attractive situation than before. A line of horse sheds were erected which made a great improvement in the surroundings. After Mr. Boardman left, Rev. Joseph Kimball acted as pastor for ten years and the church enjoyed a peaceful and prosperous season, and it was with the regret not only of the church but of the whole community that Mr. Kimball closed his labors. Since Mr. Kimball left the attendance has decreased, and there is not a large congregation worshipping there at the present time. The society purchased the house formerly occupied by the late Dr. Sewell Brown for a parsonage, which is still used by the society for that purpose. Since Mr. Kimball left Rev. Mr. Savage has preached up to the present, 1917.

Those who separated themselves from the town churches about the beginning of the nineteenth century called themselves Baptists, but they differed in many respects from those known by that name at the present time. The parish churches and ministers were spoken of as the Standing Order, a term which was in very general use at that time and for many years after. Those who left the parish church in Hampton Falls and formed the new society called themselves Christian Baptists, and later were known as Christians.

This denomination originated about 1800 in three places, distant from, and entirely unknown to each other; in North Carolina in 1793, in Vermont in 1800, in Kentucky at about the same time. The movement started in the three places named entirely unknown to each other, and advocating nearly identical doctrine. The cause of these movements was dissatisfaction with the methods and practices of the Presbyterian and other churches from which they had come. The new movement was intended to be more liberal and progressive in its teachings than

the old churches from which it had come. So radical was this difference that it was denounced by the old churches as not evangelical. The three movements originating in as many different places at about the same time, and advocating nearly similar principles, were in 1804 consolidated into one denomination to be known as Christians.

The creed of this new sect was the Bible which was to be their only authentic rule of faith and practice. They extended their fellowship to all Christians irrespective of creed or party. They also believed and practiced baptism by immersion. Their ministers were called Elders. They did not believe in an educated minister, believing that those who were called to preach would receive divine inspiration which would direct them what to say and that there was little need of study. This, with great personal enthusiasm, was expected to accomplish all that was necessary and take the place of education and training, which the churches of the Standing Order had found essential to success. They did not believe in written sermons, but demanded extempore speaking as being much more direct and effective. The most popular preacher with the many was a rapid talker, with a loud voice, and who gesticulated in a violent manner, and brought his fists with great force upon the desk. This was the criterion of a smart preacher. A minister who lacked these qualities was distasteful. The more tempestuous his manner the better. This method was found to work satisfactorily in times of revival and excitement, but the good effects did not continue in times of quiet and when away from their associates. As one expressed it, those who were so zealous in times of awakening were often all out in haying time.

On December 15, 1803, Mr. William Brown requested to be dismissed from the church (probably he had become a Baptist). The church voted not to dismiss him. On December 18, a committee was appointed to converse with him for his neglect of the Lord's table, and to enquire respecting his intention of being re-baptized and to warn him against it. Mr. Brown said he did not consider that the pastor preached the gospel, and he objected to several things which the pastor had delivered in public. Mr. Brown had objected to Mr. Abbot at the time of his settlement, considering him an "Arminian" and unsound in the faith, and not a proper person to be the pastor of the church, and had withdrawn from attendance of Mr. Abbot's meetings and attended

meeting at Hampton Congregational Church, until he became converted to the Baptist belief.

The term Arminian was frequently applied to Mr. Abbot during his ministry, and it may be well to define the term. It takes name from Arminius, a Dutch divine, who lived in the latter part of the sixteenth century, and was conditional election and reprobation, in opposition to absolute predestination, universal redemption, or that the atonement was made by Christ for all mankind, though none but believers can be partakers of the benefit; that man in order to exercise true faith must be regenerated and renewed by the operation of the Holy Spirit, which is the gift of God; that man may resist divine grace; that man may relapse from a state of grace.

The Baptist movement appears to have started here about 1802, at the time of the controversy with Mr. Brown, and to have grown with some rapidity during the next few years, for in 1804 it was recorded that others were found in the Baptist error. In 1805 the difficulty with the Baptists increased. Elder Abner Jones of Lyndon, Vt., was active and a leader in this movement. In 1808 twenty-one persons, calling themselves the Baptist Society, petitioned for a parish meeting to be exempted from paying tax to support the town ministry. The selectmen, who were opposed, refused to call this meeting. A meeting was called by Thomas Leavitt, a justice of the peace. At this meeting the request of the Baptist was voted in the negative.

In 1808 Elder Ebenezer Leavitt was ordained to preach in this denomination, but not over any particular church. As the meeting house was too small to accommodate those who came, he was ordained out of doors on a hill in Jacob Brown's pasture. The hill has since been known as Ordination Hill.

Elder Elias Smith of Portsmouth was very prominent in organizing and promoting the Christian Baptist movement in this town. In 1808 Elder Smith began the publication of the *Herald of Gospel Liberty* at Portsmouth. This was said to have been the first religious newspaper ever published in the country. It is still published, in Dayton, Ohio, and is the official organ of the Christian denomination.

At first the society was small and held its meetings at private houses. As the numbers increased larger accommodations were needed. In 1805 a meeting house was built between what is now

the town house and the Creighton house. The expense of building this house was borne principally by William Brown of this town, Theodore Coffin of Hampton, and John Lamprey of Kensington. A number of others contributed small sums. In 1806, Mr. Brown and Mr. Coffin bought a tankard and two communion cups, sharing the expense equally. There was nothing compulsory in the amount that anyone should pay for the support of preaching. "Each one paid what seemed right in his own eyes."

We have seen by the record that it was seldom that more than one dollar was paid per Sabbath for preaching. Those attending meeting here found it much cheaper than to pay rates for the support of the parish church. This may have been an inducement for some to attend meeting here. Elder Jabez True preached a majority of the time this meeting house was in existence, and appears never to have received over one dollar per Sabbath. He did not look at his congregation while speaking, but looked steadily out of a side window while delivering his discourse. One of his expressions, which used to be quoted, was that "Hard and honest and hardly honest were sometimes hard to distinguish from each other." Sometimes some of the more prominent brethren agreed to furnish one or two Sabbaths each year at their own expense, the remainder of the year was paid for by the contributions which had been paid in and it was seldom more than one dollar was paid per day. A large number from Hampton, Kensington and Seabrook came to meeting here and were baptized.

Those whose conduct was not becoming their profession, the church withdrew from, and it was voted at one time that any of the families whose members did not attend meeting for a year, if in health, should be disowned.

Mr. William Brown was the society's most active promoter and supporter until the new meeting house was built in 1834 when he withdrew and became affiliated with the Calvin Baptist church at the hill where he continued to worship for the remainder of his life. Mr. Brown acted as a lay preacher during his connection with the Christian church, often going to other towns to speak. He was very familiar with the scripture and in making quotations would give the chapter and verse where it could be found. He was very zealous in his religious work and probably had more influence in religious matters in the early part of the nineteenth century than any man in this section of the state.

When he left the parish and became a Baptist convert, he was so earnest to be baptized by immersion that it was done in January when it was necessary to cut through thick ice to perform the ceremony. He continued steadfast in his religious convictions until his death in 1856. When from any cause he felt drowsy or sleepy in meeting time he would rise and remain standing until the inclination to sleep had passed.

A new meeting house was built by the society in 1835, and dedicated soon after. Elder Mark Fernald, one of the most able and respected preachers, delivered the dedication sermon. Before the new meeting house was built no minister was ever ordained over this church. Elder Leavitt had been ordained in this town in 1808 to preach in the denomination but not over any particular church. After the new meeting house was built Elder Daniel P. Pike, a native of Hampton Falls, was ordained over this society and preached for a short time. He afterward settled in Newburyport, Mass., where he built up a large society and was prominent in the temperance cause.

Elder Thomas F. Barry was ordained March 20, 1839, and remained a little more than a year. On April 14, 1841, Elder George Moore Paine was ordained and preached about three years. He preached again in 1862 and 1863 for a year or two, and at various other times for short intervals. He came frequently to attend funerals of members of the church and others until his death in 1882. He was held in fond remembrance by the society as a respected and beloved pastor and enjoyed the respect and confidence of the entire community. Elder Jeremiah W. Marsh was ordained April 28, 1853, and preached for a year or two. Elder Charles P. Smith was ordained December 1, 1858. February 8, 1876, Elder Joseph H. Graves was elected pastor and continued for two or three years. In 1886 Elder A. H. Martin supplied for a time. During his ministry the meeting house was repaired and remodeled inside, after the modern methods. Quite a portion of the time of its existence the preaching was by supplies, and not by regular settled ministers, among whom were Elders Warren Lincoln, George Pierce, James Pierce, Moses Polly, Tibbitts, Hinckly, Asa Merrill and Julius C. Blodgett.

After 1860 this society, which was once quite strong in numbers, began to dwindle. Loss by death and other causes reduced its numbers until it finally ceased to hold meetings. This society

in 1832 represented about one-fourth of the taxable property of the town. In the division of the parsonage money they received about that proportion of the money received from the sale.

The town meetings were held in this meeting house from 1844 until 1877, a period of thirty-three years. The old meeting house built in 1805 was removed to Kennybrook where it was used for a blacksmith shop. At some time the following constitution or covenant was adopted:

“We the undersigned agree to unite ourselves together as a church of God and take the scriptures as our rule of faith and practice.—We agree to watch over each others spiritual good, to admonish each other in love, and use all possible exertion for building up each other in our most holy faith. A clerk shall be chosen by the church whose duty it shall be to keep a faithful record of all important transactions, to register the names of members received, removed by death, withdrawn from, dismissed, and rejected. Deeming it the duty of churches to assemble in conference, we agree to meet on the first Saturday of each month or present a reasonable excuse, and this shall be called a church conference, in which all the members shall give a relation of a state of their minds. We deem it our duty and will use all proper means to have the Lords Supper administered once each month. We agree to choose a committee of five persons annually, whose duty it shall be to oversee the spiritual affairs of the church. New members shall be received after giving a reason of hope by a vote of the church at any regular church meeting. Elders baptizing without knowledge of the church shall be deemed or considered subjects of admonition.”

At the last religious service held in this house just previous to its being remodeled and converted into a library building, Rev. Horace E. Hovey of Newburyport, Presbyterian, Rev. David Frazer of Kensington and Rev. Mr. Evans, both Congregational ministers, officiated. The writer was surprised that no minister of the Christian denomination had been invited to the farewell service in a house and before the remnant of a society which had so long been steadfast and loyal to the faith of their fathers. Rev. Dr. Hovey, after reading the constitution, pronounced it all that was necessary for salvation, and embodying all the vital essentials of, or required to lead a religious life. One hundred years before the Congregationalist and Presbyterian clergy had denounced the Baptist movement as belonging to Anti-Christ, and its followers doomed to destruction. The lapse of time in this case appears to have worked wonders.

One serious mistake made by the Christian denomination was in not having an educated ministry. While some of its uneducated ministers were men of brains but having had only a limited education did make tolerably successful preachers, there were others, ignorant but well meaning men, who felt called upon to preach, whose labor tended to injure and not increase the prosperity of the denomination. The demand for ministers who could interest and lead the people up higher was not answered here. And not meeting this demand many of the Christian societies in the eastern part of the country ceased to exist.

The services of the Christian Baptist churches were conducted with a great deal of liberty and freedom. The minister's remarks were frequently interrupted by enthusiastic hearers shouting "Amen" and "Glory to God." This was prompted sometimes by something the speaker had said, and at other times by the enthusiasm of the hearer, and would come in at an inappropriate time, some of the shouters not having intelligence enough to know where such things should come in. A loud voiced preacher with several zealous persons continually shouting affirmation to what was said, had the appearance of enthusiasm and earnestness, and, during such performances, great progress was supposed to be made on the heavenly journey. In times of quiet those who had been the most zealous often backslid. Some of the preachers and talkers in the denomination apparently never heard the saying that no souls were converted after the first hour's preaching. It was the exception when the services were not too lengthy. After the preacher had wearied his hearers and had at last concluded his talk, he would announce that there was liberty for remarks, when some long-winded individual would talk for an indefinite length of time to the disgust of those who were compelled to listen. There were men who would walk a long distance on the Sabbath if they could get an opportunity to practice extempore oratory upon those present who would be compelled to listen.

After a clock was placed in the meeting house, this practice of long service was remedied to some extent. Many who were noted for prolixity had not the cheek to keep talking when the audience paid more attention to the clock than to his preaching, and he would bring the service to a close to the great relief and satisfaction of his hearers. As people became more intelligent and did

their own thinking this kind of service became unpopular and is now almost unknown in this part of the country. The noisy talk of ignorant persons has small influence and attracts little attention.

In 1901, the society having become small and holding meetings only at intervals, John T. Brown of Newburyport, Mass., bought the house and had it remodeled, and presented it to the town for a library building, the society reserving a right to hold meetings in the house on the Sabbath if they desired to do so. A few meetings have been held, but probably no more will be held as the society has been dissolved and its effects divided among its members.

THE BAPTIST CHURCH.

In 1828 eight persons, all named Dodge, were dismissed from the Baptist Church in Exeter, which had been organized in 1800, to organize and constitute what has since been known as the Baptist Church, but at that time known as the Baptist Society of Seabrook and Hampton Falls. They were generally known and spoken of as Calvin Baptists to distinguish them from the other so-called Baptists in the vicinity.

On the evening of October 28, 1828, they were organized into a church at the house of Richard Dodge. On December 2, the same year, the church was recognized in proper form and the Rev. Timothy P. Ropes was installed as its pastor. The Baptist Church in Portsmouth was organized in 1826, two years before the organization in this town.

The new society held its meetings in the old meeting house in Seabrook which was built by the Presbyterians in 1764. This continued to be their place of worship until 1834 when they transferred their meetings to the Rockingham Academy hall, and remained here until the new meeting house was dedicated in September, 1836. From that time until the present the pulpit has been occupied by many different ministers as pastor or supplies.

On the occasion of occupying the new meeting house Rev. Baron Stowe of Portsmouth preached and presented the church with a Bible which was in constant use until destroyed in the academy fire in 1875. Mary and Nancy Dodge presented them with a communion service which is still in use. The dimensions of the house were forty and one-half feet by sixty-five feet. The cost of the house was \$2,117.58. The building committee were William Brown, Richard Dodge, Joseph H. Weare, Aaron M. Gove and George H. Dodge.

In 1859 the meeting house underwent extensive repairs. The roof was slated, the tower replaced by a spire, the high gallery was taken down, the pulpit lowered, the walls frescoed, the pews upholstered, at an expense of \$2,000; about the whole of this amount was contributed by Hon. George H. Dodge. In 1892 the house was moved back and raised up and a vestry built

under it. Horse sheds were erected for the comfort of the horses. Mrs. John W. Dodge presented this church with a bell in memory of her late husband. In 1894 John T. Brown, Esq., of Newburyport presented the town a clock which was placed upon the church tower. In 1836 the church was reported as a strictly temperance church.

In the earlier history of the church the ministers often had charge of the academy as principals, and many of them found the double duty too much for their health and strength, which accounts for the frequent changes at that time. We should have been pleased to have been able to present sketches of some of these men, but with the exception of Rev. Zebulon Jones we are unable to do so. He became pastor of the church in 1843, and continued until June 1851, which was the longest pastorate this church ever enjoyed. He was principal of the academy during all the time of his residence, and attended to many other additional duties during his residence here. Twenty-six were admitted to the church during his ministry.

Rev. Zebulon Jones was the son of Deacon Amzi Jones of Cornwall, Vt., where he was born September 5, 1812. He labored on his father's farm until he was eighteen years of age. He fitted for college at Newton Academy, Shoreham, Vt., and graduated from Middlebury College in 1836. Immediately after graduation he became principal of Hancock (N. H.) Academy, and at the same time pastor of the Baptist Church in the same town, having been ordained to the work of the gospel ministry. He remained here until 1839 when he became pastor of the Baptist Church in Peterboro. In 1843 he removed to Hampton Falls as pastor of the Baptist church and principal of Rockingham Academy, in which relation he continued until 1851. While living in Hampton Falls he was county school commissioner for Rockingham County, and a member of the State Board of Education, and was chairman of that body. His interest in educational work in the state at large was great, and fruitful of much good. After leaving Hampton Falls he was for a time pastor of the churches at Monkton and Cornwall, Vt. After this he was for a time engaged in secular business, and for a year or two colporteur of the American Baptist Publication Society. About 1868 he resumed his work in the ministry as pastor of the Baptist Church in East Hubbardton, Vt., and continued in that

relation until his death, March 2, 1883. Mr. Jones was a ripe scholar, a thorough and successful teacher, a strong and vigorous writer, and an acceptable preacher.

In 1845, while principal of Rockingham Academy, Mr. Jones issued a small treatise upon arithmetic, containing forty-six pages, which was printed by Francis Grant of Exeter. This work embodied certain ideas in handling and manipulating figures which had commended themselves to him in his experience as a teacher. This book treated of simple values, their notation, addition, subtraction, multiplication and division, and the same of compound numbers, fractions vulgar and decimal, money tables, proportional values, loss and gain. All of these were treated by methods of his own, which he claimed, as an expert in such matters, to be more simple and easy to understand than the methods and rules laid down in the text-books then in use. Jones' Arithmetic was never introduced to any great extent into the schools, but was used for a time in this town. There are copies of this book still in existence. During Mr. Jones' residence here he was usually a member of the school committee, and the thoroughness of his examinations were much dreaded by both teacher and scholars. In the autumn of 1851, the year he left Hampton Falls, he was located at Exeter, where he had a boarding school, and advertised to fit young men for college, business, or for teachers. How long he remained there or with what success we have no knowledge. So far as we can learn he never revisited this town after removing his family.

Rev. Mr. Ropes resigned his pastorate in 1830. From then until 1835 preaching was by supplies, among them Rev. J. W. Poland. Rev. Samuel Cook was pastor for three years from 1835. Mr. Cook was afterward chaplain of the New Hampshire State Prison at Concord for a number of years. Rev. Otis Wing succeeded Mr. Cook for two years. A good number were added to the church during that period. There were baptisms on eight successive Sabbaths. Mr. Wing's last settlement was at Newton, N. H., where he died in 1897, at the age of ninety-nine years. At the time of his death he was the oldest known Baptist minister. Mr. Wing represented the town in the legislature during his residence here. Rev. Messrs. Stearns and Briggs were each at times principal of the academy and supplied the pulpit before Mr. Jones came. Mr. Jones was succeeded by Rev. John E.

Wood for two years. Several were added during his ministry. Rev. Samuel E. Brown took charge of the church for two years, ending September 1856. Rev. E. B. Law remained one year. Eighteen were added during his stay, making a membership of ninety-eight, a larger number than had ever been reached before. In 1859 twenty-three were dismissed to form the Baptist Church at Seabrook. Rev. Alfred Colburn was pastor until May 1863. Frank K. Stratton supplied until March, 1864, Rev. William H. Walker from 1864 until 1867, and John M. Driver for one year, until 1868. The church was closed until 1870. What services there were were carried on by students and others as supplies. Rev. Mr. Beaman was settled over the Hampton Falls and Seabrook church for four years, until 1876. The joint pastorate was continued by Mr. Burgess and Rev. Charles R. Bailey until 1889. Rev. W. W. Wakeman was settled over the joint societies until 1897. Rev. Mr. Snell was settled in 1897. Mr. Bartlett and Mr. Parker have occupied the pulpit until the present time. The joint pastorate with Seabrook has been discontinued.

This church took a decided stand upon the temperance question before the Washingtonian movement in 1840. It is the only church in the town at the present time which maintains religious service and it is active and vigorous in its church work. The last surviving original member, Mrs. Miriam Dodge, died in Dover in 1879. Among those who did much to lay the foundation for the future prosperity of this church were William Brown, George H. and Richard Dodge.

In 1832 the Baptist Society appears to have represented about one-ninth of the taxable property of the town, as that was about the proportion they received from the sale of the parsonage property. They received \$351.77.

Sometime about 1900 this church ceased to practice close communion.

THE FIRST CONGREGATIONAL SOCIETY.

The first Congregational Society was organized April 30, 1827, about five months after the dismissal of Rev. Jacob Abbot, and consisted of twenty-nine persons. Of this number Dea. True M. Prescott, who died 1899, aged ninety-five years, was the last survivor. When a few years later the orthodox portion of the society withdrew, in 1834, this society was left in possession of meeting house, records and all other property belonging to the church, which had come down from the original church formed in 1712. Among other things which came to them were the three communion cups presented the church by Rev. Mr. Cotton in 1726, which was the year he died. These cups are still in existence and in possession of the church. There is no reason for organizing the first Congregational church given upon the record, nor have we any knowledge from any other source as to the motive which led to the movement at that time.

It was probable that it was apparent that a separation must soon take place between the orthodox and the more liberal portion of the church, and that an organization would prove beneficial to those who formed it. Mr. Abbot, during the later years of his pastorate, had become a Unitarian and the majority of the church had been led to embrace that belief and were in sympathy with him. After Mr. Abbot's connection with the church ceased, Unitarian ministers occupied the pulpit until 1834 when the orthodox portion withdrew, leaving the more liberal, which were the majority, in possession of all the church property. Before the division of the society it represented about one-third of the taxable property of the town as they received more than one-third of the proceeds from the sale of the parsonage property, \$1,151.91. Some time after \$450 of this was paid the Line church as the portion belonging to those who had gone away. After the Unitarians came into the possession of the society a new meeting house was built which was dedicated January 1, 1839.

Rev. Stephen Farley preached for a time for the society and probably before the new meeting house was built. He was generally known and spoken of as "Priest Farley." During his stay he

taught the Cock Hill school. As a teacher he lacked in discipline and had little control over the scholars. His daughter, Harriet Farley, did some literary work as a writer. At one time she was one of the editors of the *Lowell Offering*, a magazine which was published by the mill girls in Lowell and made up by contributions from them. It was a work which possessed considerable literary merit.

On April 2, 1839, Rev. Linus H. Shaw received a call to become pastor over this church which had now assumed the title of the First Congregational Church of Hampton Falls. Mr. Shaw entered Brown University, but left at the close of the second year; he studied theology at the Cambridge Divinity School where he graduated in 1833. He was ordained at Athol, Mass., November 12, 1834; dismissed at his own request in August, 1836. He was settled over the first parish church in Townsend, Mass., in December of the same year. He was installed at Hampton Falls, May 8, 1839, and resigned his pastorate about a year later. Mr. Shaw was much liked as a preacher and the society was united in his support.

In 1841 an arrangement was made with the Unitarian Society of Kensington whereby one pastor was to be settled over the two societies. Meetings were to be held in each place upon alternate Sabbaths. Rev. Jacob Caldwell was ordained at Kensington December 22, 1841, to be pastor over the societies of Kensington and Hampton Falls. Rev. Andrew P. Peabody of Portsmouth preached the ordination sermon. Rev. Jacob Caldwell was born in Lunenburg, Mass., in 1808. He was the son of Jacob and Sarah Caldwell, and a grandson of Jacob of Ipswich. He graduated at Harvard in 1828 and from the Cambridge Divinity School a few years later. Previous to his coming here Mr. Caldwell had preached in Calais and Standish, Me.

Mr. Caldwell's preaching was earnest and practical and of a nature which led to advanced thought in his hearers. During the agitation which attended Theodore Parker's first preaching, Mr. Caldwell in the spirit of Christian toleration said he would welcome Mr. Parker to his pulpit, believing that the truth was always safe. Gradually the church grew into the more liberal faith. Mr. Caldwell was the prime mover in the organization of the ladies' library which was kept at his house. He lived in the parsonage house which had previously been occupied by Dr.

Langdon and Mr. Abbot. Mr. Caldwell was a man large in stature. He was lame from having club feet; he walked with a cane; his wife had died before coming here. His home was presided over by his sister, Miss Fanny Caldwell, who was a lady of culture and much respected and beloved by the people of the town. He had one son who was Prof. George C. Caldwell of Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y. He was one of the most accomplished chemists in the country. He was educated in the German universities. Mr. Caldwell was dismissed in 1848. We do not know of his later settlements. He died in his native town of Lunenburg in 1888 at the age of eighty-three years.

After Mr. Caldwell was dismissed the arrangement which had been made with Kensington was continued in 1848. Rev. Increase Sumner Lincoln was installed over the two societies. Rev. Thomas T. Stone of Salem, Mass., preached the installation sermon. The service took place in the meeting house at Hampton Falls. Mr. Lincoln was a native of Warren, Mass. He was a graduate from Yale College. He resigned his pastorate in 1851 and afterward preached in Rowe and Warwick, Mass., and later at Wilton, N. H., where he died about 1895 at an advanced age. While living in Massachusetts he was at one time a member of the legislature. While preaching here he resided in Kensington.

After the resignation of Mr. Lincoln, he was succeeded by Rev. A. M. Bridge. He was a native of Lancaster, Mass., and studied theology at the Cambridge Divinity School. He was a man of the finest culture and of the largest and most liberal Christian character. His love, care and kindness extended to and embraced every person in the community. He had no narrow sectarianism in his makeup, but was willing to welcome truth from any source. As a citizen he was public-spirited and in favor of all progress and improvements. But for his misfortune to have had an impediment in his speech, he could have commanded a large salary, and a settlement over some of the largest churches in the denomination. His health became impaired, and a portion of the society became dissatisfied and he was dismissed in the spring of 1865, after a pastorate of fourteen years. During the summer following he preached as a supply at Marshfield, Mass., where he died in December, 1865. Grief, caused by being compelled to leave the church where he had been so long, was said to have shortened his days. He was burdened by an invalid wife. When he was

first settled, he preached for a year or two at Kensington, when the arrangement which had existed for some time was terminated. He lived in the parsonage at the time it was burned in 1858. After the fire he lived in what has since been known as the Wellwood at the hill; his family was living there at the time of his death.

After Mr. Bridge came the Rev. Everett F. Finley for two seasons. Meetings now were only held in the summer months. Mr. Finley was of the radical wing of the denomination and was not satisfactory to the more conservative members.

In 1866 an arrangement was made with the Unitarian Society of Exeter to have their minister go to Hampton Falls in the afternoon of each Sabbath and hold service. This arrangement continued for more than twenty years. A number of different ministers who were settled there came here to preach, including Revs. John C. Learned, Crowningshield, McDaniel and Nickerson. Later a similar arrangement was made with the Unitarian minister at Newburyport, to come here in the afternoon. The society having become much reduced, the services were confined to a few Sabbaths in summer for a time, and now have been entirely abandoned.

The cause of the going out of the Unitarian Society, and the Christian Society as well was because the old members died or moved away, and the younger people did not fill the places made vacant by those who had fallen out.

UNIVERSALIST SOCIETY.

The Universalists were first recognized as a religious denomination in 1805.

We do not know at just what time the Universalist Society was organized in Hampton Falls and probably but few persons now living ever knew that such a society was in existence in the town. But such was the fact. The society was probably formed about the time Rev. Jacob Abbot closed his pastorate in 1827. Elder Elias Smith, who was very active in organizing and promoting the so-called Baptist movement from those who had left the parish church early in the nineteenth century, appeared here again and got busy in organizing a Universalist Society in this town, and was in a large degree responsible for the existence of the society here. There is no record of the society known to be in existence at the present time to my knowledge. If any records were ever kept they have been lost or destroyed. We do know that in 1832, when the parsonage money was divided, the Universalists received a little more than one-fifth of the amount, \$637.45, and it was receipted for by Joseph Sanborn, treasurer. Unlike the other societies receiving the money from that source, who applied it for building or some other purpose in connection with the church, the Universalists divided the money coming to them to each individual who used it as they pleased. This action received unfavorable comment from the other societies who did not approve of such action. We do not know where the Universalists held their meetings but probably in the old meeting house. Mr. Edward D. Pike informed the writer that they never held many meetings, perhaps one occasionally but no continuous meetings appear to have been held. This society had disappeared before my remembrance. I knew the majority of those who received parsonage money. After my time nearly all of them were not church attendants. The only name that appears in the management was Joseph Sanborn, treasurer.

The sound of the church going bell has probably been heard as little in this town as in any of its size in the state. In 1739 a meeting was called to act upon the following article: "To see if

the people belonging to this parish will raise money to buy a bell for the use of the parish." In the report of this meeting no mention is made of the matter, and probably no action was taken. The bell upon the academy was probably the first ever hung in the town. This was a small bell and cost \$100. Three-fourths of this amount was raised by citizens; the remaining fourth was paid by the trustees of Rockingham Academy. This bell was in use by the Baptist Society to call its congregation for religious service. This bell was destroyed when the academy was burned in 1875.

In 1892 Mrs. John W. Dodge presented the Baptist Society with a bell in remembrance of her late husband. This bell was placed in the tower of the meeting house. In addition to the use for which it was designed, the town clock now strikes upon it.

The second advent doctrine never had many followers in this town. A few became interested in the preaching of William Miller in 1843. The end of the world not coming at the time specified, they did not long continue in that belief. The majority of them were from the Christian Baptist Church and for a short time the minister, Mr. George Pierce, embraced the belief. The minister and most of the others soon returned to their former affiliations. Throughout the country, the ministers and churches of this denomination were more seriously affected than were other churches. In many cases the churches became and remained Advent churches and are such at the present time.

So far as we are able to learn but few from this town ever entered upon the work of the gospel ministry. In 1812 Rev. Joseph W. Dow was ordained over the church in Tyringham, Mass. He was a son of Maj. Joseph Dow of this town, and a grandson of Mesehech Weare. He graduated from Harvard College in 1805. He was dismissed from the Hampton Falls church at that time. The church had been invited to be present by delegates but, on account of the distance, declined the invitation. Mr. Dow probably continued at Tyringham the remainder of his life as he died there in 1833. So far as we can learn Mr. Dow was the only native of the town who ever became a Congregational minister.

Elder John Tilton was born in 1808 and was the son of John Tilton who lived near where Charles W. Lane now lives; he became a preacher in the Christian denomination. He was located

in a number of different places. He was not a man eminent for natural ability, but had a great desire and thirst for knowledge, and kept up a studious habit through life. When more than sixty years old he went to Hanover with his son, who was a student at Dartmouth College, and completed the college course of study, but was not enrolled among the students. He became highly educated.

Elder Daniel P. Pike was a son of Sewell Pike of this town; his mother's name was Prescott. She came from Kensington. Elder Pike was ordained over the Christian Church in Hampton Falls probably early in 1837. The date of his ordination does not appear upon the church records. He baptized a number of persons in 1837 and 1838. He continued to preach here for a couple of years or so, when he removed to Newburyport where he organized the Christian Church and society, which became numerically large, but was not financially strong. His labors were largely among the poorer class of people. He was said to have baptized as many as one hundred in a single day by immersion. He was an ardent and fearless temperance worker, entering into this work with great zeal; his interest in this continued through life. His society, which was composed largely of poor people, became deeply in debt and was compelled to sell its meeting house. After this he continued to preach in a hall which had been hired for the purpose, and later gave up regular preaching, and became a missionary preacher, supplying any of the pulpits in this city when occasion called. He became interested in politics and was at one time a member of the governor's council. At a later period he was collector of the port of Newburyport. He died a few years since and was buried from the Unitarian Church, all the clergymen in the city taking part in the service, and testifying to his great worth and useful life.

John M. Marsters graduated from Harvard in 1850 and probably studied theology at the Divinity School at Cambridge. He was settled over the Unitarian Church in Woburn, Mass., in 1853, where he remained for a time. He preached in other places. Later he retired and lived in Cambridge where he died.

Rev. William A. Cram studied theology at Cambridge and preached for a time in Westford, Mass., and in Augusta, Me., and as a supply in other places; later he had no regular charge, supplying occasionally, and was frequently called on to attend

funerals and sometimes marriage ceremonies. He was a Unitarian. He died in 1909.

Rev. Alvin J. Prescott graduated from the Meadville (Pa.) Theological School and has been settled over the Unitarian societies at Littleton and Salem, Mass., Kennebunk and Sanford, Me., Rockland and Gloucester, Mass. He went to Gloucester in 1911.

In the division of the money received from the sale of the parsonage property in 1832, the Christian Baptist Society received \$770. This was invested and the interest used from time to time for the support of preaching after the sale of the meeting house and the society had dissolved. This fund amounted on November 9, 1909, to \$1,367.85. At a meeting of the members of the society, it was decided to divide this amount *pro rata* among the members. Each received \$124.35. There were eleven who received this amount, viz., John J. Brown, James D. Brown, Edward J. Brown, James Howard Brown, Warren Brown, George C. Brown, George Moulton, Charles A. Hardy, Daniel E. Pevcar, Warren B. Pevcar, George C. Goodwin. A singular thing is that the ancestors of all but one had contributed to the fund more than eighty years before, George C. Goodwin being the only one who was not a descendent from the original contributors.

Nearly all the time since the organization of the church in 1712, there have been deacons by the name of Batchelder—six generations of the same family: Nathaniel died in 1745; Josiah died in 1759; David died in 1811; Reuben died in 1868; Emery died in 1898; Warren H. is now living.

We have previously spoken of the great influence of Mr. William Brown in religious matters. As an illustration, in 1843, the Second Advent doctrine had been preached by William Miller and others, and so certain were they that a day in August had been set for the final consummation and end of all earthly things that, with this in view, many of his followers had ascension robes made and proceeded to dispose of their property in a prodigal and wasteful manner. In this they had a plenty of help from a class who are always ready to live and enjoy at the expense of others. This had a depressing effect upon the less informed and weak minded in the community. Green Hoag, who lived in the south part of the town, was much troubled and alarmed. He concluded to consult Uncle Billy, as he was called. Meeting him on the

road he said: "They say that the world is coming to an end next week." Uncle Billy answered saying: "I don't know anything about it." This set Mr. Hoag's mind at ease, and his trouble ended, for if the world was coming to an end at any time they would have let Mr. Brown know.

RECORDS FOR THE YEAR 1712, BEGINNING JANUARY 2, OF
PERSONS ADMITTED TO FULL COMMUNION IN THE CHURCH
BY REV. MR. COTTON.

- Mar. 2—Elizabeth Sanborn, wife of Enoch S.
Apr. 13—Sarah Basford, who was yen baptized wife of Jacob.
Benjamin Sanborn.
David Tilton and Deborah, his wife. Dismissed to
Ipswich. Gone to Andover.
John Cram, Jr., his wife, Sarah. Dismissed to
Wilmington.
20—James Prescott, Sr. Dismissed to Kingston.
May 25—Mary Norton, wife of Bonus Norton.
June 1—Mehitable Clifford, ye wife of Zach Clifford.
July 20—Dorothy Stanion, wife of Jacob S.
Aug. 24—Jacob Stanion, himself and yen baptized.
John Sanborn, Jr., Kingston.
Mehitable, wife of John S. Dismissed to Kingston.
Nov. 2—Shuah Douglas, widow.
Ellen West, the wife of Edw. West.
Dec. 9—Abigail West, ye daughter of Lieut. J. Swett, was
then baptized. Gone to York.

Second Year. 1713.

- Feb. 22—Mary Clifford, ye wife of Israel C., and then baptized.
Apr. 12—Jonathan Batchelder and Sarah, his wife.
Enoch Sanborn.
Charles Stewart.
Mary Tilton, ye wife of Jethro T.
Into ye church, Elizabeth Allyn, kinswoman.
19—Israel Blake.
May 31—Elizabeth Hilliard, ye wife of Benj., Jr.
Hannah Swain, ye wife of Caleb S.
July 19—Nathaniel Prescott and Ann, his wife.
26—Ann Sleeper, wife of John S. Kingston.
Aug. 30—Mary Sanborn, daughter of Benjamin S., who was
yen baptized.
Sept. 6—Mr. Daniel Tilton.

Third Year. 1714.

- Mar. 7—Nathaniel Batchelder. Died.
Elizabeth, his wife.

- Apr. 18—Mr. Bonus Norton.
 Leah Blake, wife of Israel.
 Abigail Cram, daughter of John Cram.
 Margaret Sanborn, daughter of Captain Sanborn.
 Dismissed to Kingston September 12, 1725, with
 five others.
- July 18—Mary Heath, wife of Nehemiah H.
- Sept. 5—William Sanborn and Elizabeth, his wife.
 24—Augustine Cram, daughter of John Cram.

Fourth Year. 1715.

- Apr. 24—Elizabeth Wilson, widow. Gone to Andover.
- May 29—Benjamin Cram, who was yen baptized.
 Sarah Sanborn, wife of Nathaniel.
 Hannah Cass, wife of John. Rejected May 10, 1726,
 for joining the Quakers.
- July 17—John Batchelder, who was yen baptized.
 Nathaniel Healey, who was yen baptized.
 Hannah, his wife, who was yen baptized.
- Dec. 4—Esther Loverin, wife of Ebenezer (written Loveral).

Fifth Year. 1716.

- Jan. 22—Hannah Hoit, wife of Eph.

Sixth Year. 1717.

- Mar. 24—Mary Shaw, wife of Deacon Shaw.
- July 14—Hannah Hartshorn, wife of Timothy, then baptized.
 Sarah Sanborn, wife of Reuben, also baptized.

Seventh Year. 1718.

- Apr. 13—Abigail Sleeper, single woman.
- May 23—Elizabeth Leavitt, wife of Thomas L.
- Nov. 20—Rachael Sanborn, wife of Abner S.
 Mary Stanion, widow of Jno. Stanion.

Eighth Year. 1719.

- Apr. 19—Bethial Perkins, wife of Caleb.
- June 7—Lydia Perkins, wife of Benjamin.
 Mehitable Roe, wife of Robert Roe, Jr.
 Elizabeth Low, wife of Joseph Low. Gone to
 Waltham.
- Aug. 30—Sarah Wate, wife of Thomas W. Gone to Amesbury.

Ninth Year. 1720.

- July 10—Josiah Batchelder, who was also then baptized.
- Sept. 4—Ebenezer Sleeper. Dismissed to Kingston.
- Oct. 23—Jonathan Sanborn, Kingston. Dismissed to Kingston.
- Nov. 6—Elizabeth Blake, daughter of Philmon.

Tenth Year. 1721.

- June 4—John Prescott.
 July 9—James Sanborn and wife.
 Aug. 29—Elizabeth Sanborn.
 Nov. 26—Apphia Sanborn, wife of Peter.
 Abraham Moulton.

Eleventh Year. 1722.

- Apr. 15—John Sanborn, Sr.
 July 15—Thomas Atkinson.
 Mary, his wife. Dismissed to Newbury new church.
 Mary Philbrick, wife of Zach.

Twelfth Year. 1723.

- Mar. 10—Rachel Ward, wife of Thomas, Jr.

Thirteenth Year. 1724.

- Mar. 1—Joseph Batchelder.
 Apr. 19—Mr. Leo Cotton and Hannah, his wife (schoolmaster)
 of ye parish, recommended to Rowley, or elsewhere
 where God pleases.
 Sarah Lowell, wife of Jos. L.
 Jemima Bradley, Salisbury. Recommended to Wood-
 stock.
 May 10—Meribah Batchelder, single woman.
 July 12—Susanna Healey, wife of Nathaniel.
 Dorothy Batchelder, Jethro's widow.
 Nov. 29—Benjamin Veasy, Stratham, young man. Lives here.

Fourteenth Year. 1725.

- July 4—Hannah Tilton, wife of John T.
 Sept. 3—Jethro Tilton.
 Hezakiah Blake and Joanna, his wife.
 Huldah Green, wife of Isaac G.
 Sarah Weare, wife of Peter Weare. Dismissed to
 North Yarmouth.
 Lydia Boulter, single woman.

Fifteenth Year. 1726.

- Mar. 6—Ebenezer Brown and Margaret, his wife.
 Josiah Brown and Elizabeth, his wife.
 June 5—Mehitable Bedee, wife of Ely Bedee.

A LIST OF PERSONS ADMITTED TO FULL COMMUNION IN THE
 CHURCH OF HAMPTON FALLS BY REV. JOSEPH WHIPPLE.

- 1727, Apr. 23—John Bolter, single man.
 Abbial Philbrook, wife of Thomas.
 Phoebe Prescott, wife of Elisha Prescott.

- Rebecca Prescott, single woman.
 Meribah Tilton, single woman.
- June 4—Sarah Weare, single woman, daughter of Ed.
 Susanna Sanborn, single woman, daughter of Dea. S.
 Sarah Blake, single woman, daughter of Philemon.
 Hannah Prescott, wife of Jeremiah Prescott. Dismissed
 to Kingston.
- July 23—Abraham Sanborn, married man.
 Deborah Sanborn, wife of Abram.
 Huldah Nason, wife of Jonathan.
 Dorothy Sanborn, wife of Edward.
 Johanna Morgan, single woman.
 Jonathan Cram, single man.
 Abigail Sanborn, wife of Jabez.
 Abiel Colby, wife of Enoch. Dismissed to Chester.
- Oct. 22—Mary Batchelder, wife of Joseph.
- Dec. 17—Robert Roe, married man.
 Samuel French, married man.
 Richard Sanborn and Elizabeth, his wife.
 Daniel Weare.
 Joseph Sanborn and Susanna, his wife.
 Samuel Shaw.
 Jonathan Fifield and Hannah, his wife.
 Wadleigh Cram and Ruth, his wife.
 Sarah French, wife of John.
 Mary Fogg, wife of Benoni. Dismissed to North
 Yarmouth.
 Sarah Cluff, widow.
 Hannah Swett, single woman.
 Mary Prescott, daughter of Jonathan.
 Joanna Blake, wife of Timothy. Dismissed to North
 Yarmouth.
 Ann Blake, wife of Samuel Blake, Jr.
 Ann Tilton, wife of Sherburn.
- 1728, Jan. 7—Luther Morgan and Abigail, his wife. Dismissed
 to Harvard.
- Jan. 28—Caleb Moody and Elizabeth, his wife.
- Feb. 18—Jacob Garland.
- Mar. 3—Margaret Lock, wife of Samuel.
 Ann Clifford, daughter of Jonathan.
 Sarah Bradbury.
 Elizabeth Heath.
- Apr. 14—Elizabeth Whipple, "my wife."
- June 2—Mary Longfellow, wife of Nathan.
 Sarah Smith, single woman. Dismissed to Salisbury.
- July 18—Benjamin Batchelder, single man.
 Dorothy Young, wife of Richard.
- July 21—Nathan Longfellow, married man.
 Samuel Tilton, single man.

- Sept. 1—Jacob Green.
Mary Cram, wife of Thomas.
- Oct. 6—Mary Knowlton, wife of Ebenezer K.
Elizabeth Cram, single woman.
- Dec. 1—Deborah Veasy, wife of Benjamin.
Lydia Prescott, single woman.
Abigail Blake. Dismissed to Kingston.
Deborah Blake. Dismissed to Salisbury, second church.
- 1729, May 2—Thomas Cram.
Mary Shaw, wife of Benjamin.
Mary Brown, wife of Jacob.
- June 1—John Weare and Deborah, his wife.
- Aug. 31—Margaret Tilton, wife of Jonathan.
- 1730, Feb.—William Daniels and his wife. Dismissed from
Salisbury to Biddeford.
Jermima Blake, wife of Joshua.
- Sept. 6—Mehitable Prescott, wife of Benjamin.
- Dec. 13—Aleck Ward, married man.
- 1731, Jan. 24—Mary Blake, single woman.
Mar. 21—Ebenezer Brown.
Apr.—Francis Batchelder, single woman.
May 16—Enoch Clark. Dismissed to Greenland.
Eliphaz Sanborn, young man.
June 20—Martha Pervear, wife of Philip.
July 4—Moses Blake, Jr., married man.
Mary Fifield, young woman.
Aug. 8—Susanna Batchelder, single woman.
- 1732, Mar. 5—Joseph Draper and Phoebe, his wife.
Apr. 2—Jabez Smith, single man.
May 14—Sarah Gove, wife of Jeremiah.
June 4—Elizabeth Gove, wife of Eben. Dismissed from
Bradford.
July 16—Natt. Dearborn and Mary, his wife.
Dec. 2—Rebecca Garland, single woman.
- 1733, Apr. 14—Martha Swain, wife of John.
- 1735, Feb. 2—Ebenezer Shaw, single man.
Abigail Tilton, wife of Samuel.
Elizabeth Batchelder, wife of Jonathan, Jr.
Ebenezer Shaw, single man.
- Mar. 16—Benjamin Prescott, Jr.
Apr. 13—Mary Emmons, old widow.
Oct. 5—Rachel Shaw, wife of Gideon.
Oct. 26—Mary Cram, widow of Samuel.
Nov. 2—Huldah Chapman, wife of John.
Nov. 23—Caleb Sanborn, single man.
Mary Gove, wife of Edward.
- Dec. 7—Timothy Shepherd, married man.
Jonathan Blake.

- Theophilus Batchelder, single man.
 John Worth.
 Mary Shepherd, wife of Timothy.
 Mary Longfellow, wife of Jonathan.
- 1736, Jan. 25—Jonathan Swett.
 Sarah Gove, wife of Enoch.
 Eunice Brown, daughter of John Brown, Sr., pew holder.
 Abigail Brown, daughter of John Brown, Sr., pew holder.
- Feb. 1—Dorothy Prescott, widow of James.
 Elizabeth Nason, wife of Richard.
- Feb 22—Maria Blake, single woman.
- Feb. 29—Mehitable Philbrick, wife of Abner.
- Mar. 3—Joseph Worth. Dismissed from Boston.
- Mar. 7—Meshech Weare, young man.
 Simon Batchelder and Sarah, his wife.
- Mar. 31—Jeremiah Blake, married man.
- Apr. 7—Priscilla James, widow.
 Ruth Roby.
 Mary Bean.
- June 4—Paul Sanborn, young man.
- June 6—Joseph Tilton and Elizabeth, his wife.
 Ann Swain, single woman.
- July 18—Abigail Sanborn, wife of Dea. S. Dismissed from
 Hampton church.
 Elizabeth Rowe, wife of Moses.
- Aug. 22—Elizabeth Green, wife of John.
 Margaret Ward, wife of Shadrach.
 Ruth Row, wife of Joseph.
- Oct. 17—Anna Moody, wife of Benjamin.
 Elizabeth Cram, young woman.
- 1737, Jan. 4—Job Haskell. Dismissed from Gloucester church.
 Jan. 12—Leah Roe, young widow.
 Apr. 3—Joseph Chase Hilliard, young man.
- 1740, May 25—Timothy Hilliard.
 July 13—Samuel Prescott and his wife, Mary.
 July 27—Mary Blake, wife of Ebenezer.
 Nov. 30—Deborah Feleh, single woman.
 Joanna Tilton, single woman.
- 1741, Apr. 12—Mehitable Tilton, single woman.
 Oct. 11—John Batchelder and his wife, Esther.
 Nov. 8—Abigail Prescott, wife of Joseph.
 Nov. 15—Sarah Lane, daughter of Samuel.
 Dec. 6—Obidiah Worth and Elinor, his wife.
 Ebenezer Sanborn, Jr., young man.
- 1742, Feb. 7—Edmund Brown, young man.
 Martha Cass, daughter of Joseph.
 Mary Moulton, daughter of James.
 Feb. 28—Phoebe Cass, wife of Joseph.

- Abigail Stanion, wife of John.
 Elizabeth Swain, young woman, daughter of Caleb.
 Sarah Swain, daughter of Caleb.
- Mar. 7—John Prescott. Dismissed to Kensington.
 Abigail Prescott, wife of John.
 Jonathan Tilton.
 Benjamin Sanborn.
 Lydia Fogg, wife of Simon.
 Anna Shaw, wife of Ebenezer.
 Abigail Cass, young woman, daughter of Joseph.
- Apr. 4—Jeremiah Pearson.
 Abigail Goss, single woman.
- Apr. 18—Katherine Sanborn, wife of Nathan.
 Mary Pearson, wife of Jeremiah.
 Anna Butler, single woman.
- May 16—Abigail Roby, wife of Henry.
 May 30—Judah Philbrick, wife of John
- June 3—Benjamin Butler and Abigail, his wife.
 Jacob Brown and Jemina, his wife.
- June 6—John Sanborn, young man, son of John.
 June 24—Mehitable Sanborn, wife of Caleb.
 Peggy Dirnan Fifields, negro woman.
- July 11—Mary Brown, daughter of John Brown, Sr.
 Sarah Purrington, daughter of Josh P. Quaker.
- Sept. 5—John Philbrick, married man.
 Jonathan Knowlton, young man.
 Abigail Longfellow, young woman.
 Sarah Stewart, daughter of Charles.
- Oct. 17—Elizabeth Sanborn, wife of Moses. Dismissed
 from third church in Newbury.
- 1743, Jan. 16—Daniel Sanborn, young man, son of Abner.
 Feb. 20—Rachel Swain, daughter of Caleb.
 Mar. 8—Sarah Batcelder, daughter of Jonathan.
 June 5—John Tilton and Sarah, his wife.
 Dec. 4—Hannah Bean, widow.
 Nathan Sanborn.
- 1744, Jan. 15—Elizabeth Crosby, young woman.
 Mar. 11—Jane Moulton, young woman.
 July 15—Moses Weymouth, young man.
 Dec. 2—Hannah Crosby, wife of Anthony.
- 1745, Jan. 13—Elizabeth Green, wife of Benjamin. Quaker.
 Mar. 31—Lydia Hoit, daughter of Ephraim.
 Oct. 13—Nathan Tilton and Hannah, his wife.
 Ebenezer Sanborn.
- 1746, July 20—Mary Brown, wife of Jonathan. Dismissed from
 Exeter.
- 1747, Apr. 12—Judith Quimby, widow of Reuben.
 Sept. 6—Benjamin Hilliard and Dorothy, his wife.

- 1748, Oct. 16—Caleb Shaw.
 1749, Jan. 1—Mary Brown, wife of Edmund.
 Jonathan Prescott, old man, aged 74.
 Mar. 19—Mary Hilliard, wife of Jonathan.
 1750, Jan. 3—Dorothy Swett, widow of David.
 Dec. 2—Benjamin Tilton and Mary, his wife.
 1751—Sarah Healey, wife of Stephen.
 Feb. 17—Peter Cram and Sarah, his wife.
 Mar. 3—Mary Williams, widow.
 Abigail Prescott, widow.
 Lucy Sanborn, wife of John.
 1752, Apr. 12—William Prescott and Susanna, his wife.
 June 7—John Webster and Sarah, his wife, old persons.
 1753, Nov. 25—Samuel Prescott, 3d, and his wife, Ruth.
 Dec. 2—Rachel Chase, wife of John, renewed the covenant
 and had children baptized.
 1754, Mar. 31—Martha Cram, wife of Benjamin.
 Apr. 21—Abraham Brown, old man.
 July 14—William Swain and Judith, his wife.
 Mercy Haskell, wife of Job.
 Sept. 1—Jeremiah Blake and Abigail, his wife.
 Nathan Brown and Anna, his wife.

AN ACCOUNT OF PERSONS DISMISSED FROM THE CHURCH IN
 HAMPTON FALLS OCTOBER 4, 1737, TO INCORPORATE THE
 CHURCH AT KENSINGTON.

John Prescott.	James Blake.
Rob Roe.	Margaret Brown.
John Batchelder.	Abigail Batchelder.
Abraham Sanborn.	Sarah Dow.
John Weare.	Deborah Sanborn.
Richard Sanborn.	Joanna Smith.
James Sanborn.	Elizabeth Sanborn.
Abraham Sanborn, Jr.	→Ruth Cram.
Hezekiah Blake.	Ann Blake.
Eben Brown.	Ann Tilton.
→Wadleigh Cram.	Elizabeth Dow.
Abel Ward.	Lydia Smith.
Moses Blake.	Deborah Weare.
Ed. Lock.	Phoebe Draper.
W. Dearborn.	Elizabeth Gove.
Simon Batchelder.	Mary Dearborn.
Joseph Draper.	Mary Shaw.
Benjamin Prescott.	Huldah Chapman.
Joseph Tilton.	Sarah Batchelder.
—Jedediah Blake.	Priscilla James.
Nathan Clough.	Elizabeth Tilton.
Nathaniel Prescott.	Elizabeth Row.

Abigail Prescott.	Margaret Weare.
Sarah Clifford.	Ruth Row.
Bethiel Palmer.	Leah Row.
Elizabeth Sanborn.	Mehitable Blake.
Apphia Roe.	Dorothy Moulton.
Rachel T ———.	Ann Prescott.
Hannah Tilton.	57 persons: 22 male, 35 female.

OTHERS DISMISSED.

- 1734, June 10—Sarah Lane, now wife of Joseph Sanborn, to the church of Christ in Epping.
- 1739, Dec.—Francis Batchelder and Mary, his wife, to Kingston.
 Mar. 5—Paul Sanborn and Mary, his wife, to Kingston.
 Ann Swain, now the wife of Joseph Wadleigh, to Exeter.
 June 4—Moses Blake and Abigail, his wife, to Kensington.
 Elizabeth Batchelder, wife of Jonathan, to Newmarket.
 Apr. 16—Ellis West, to Rumford.
 July 15—Eliphaz Sanborn, to Chester.
 Oct. 28—Abigail Stone, to York.
- 1740, Feb. 23—Mary Shepherd, alias Hobbs, to North Hill.
- 1742, Mar. 3—Jonathan Blake, to Kingston.
- 1743, Feb. 9—Joseph Chase Hilliard, to Kensington.
 May 15—Merey Longfellow to Nottingham.
 June 15—Anna Butler, now the wife of Nathaniel Batchelder, to the first church in Hampton, after her confession of her sin in breaking the seventh commandment, and her restoration to church charity and privileges.
 Sept. 7—Nathan Sanborn and Katherine, his wife, to Epping.
 Oct. 22—Jabez Smith, to Exeter.
- 1744, Mar. 11—Elizabeth Swain, to Chester.
 May 6—Deborah Felch, to Ipswich.
 May 27—Ebenezer Brown, to church in Salisbury.
- 1745, Apr. 14—Abigail Longfellow, now the wife of Benjamin Brown, to Kensington.
- 1747, Apr. 12—Abigail Goss, wife of J. Brown, to Rye.
 July 24—Joanna Tilton, wife of ——— Batchelder, to East Kingston.
- 1749, July 23—Sarah Swain, now wife of Daniel Chase, to Exeter.
 Dec.—Sarah Smith, wife of Mr. Morrill to South Hampton.
- 1750, June 13—Elizabeth Crosby, wife of Mr. Gould, to Epping.
- 1757, Jan. 13.—Benjamin Veasy and Deborah, his wife, to Brentwood.
 Mar. 10—Mary Brown, now wife of Mr. Moulton, to Hampton.

A RECORD OF PERSONS BAPTIZED BY MR. COTTON, BEGINNING
JANUARY 2, 1712.

- 1712, Feb. 3—Elizabeth, daughter of Deacon Weare.
 Feb. 24—Rebecca, daughter of James Prescott.
 Mar. 9—Experience, son of Jacob Clifford.
 May 4—Nathan and Elizabeth, son and daughter of David
 Tilton.
 Mary, daughter of Mary Cram, Jr.
 Jonathan and Humphrey, sons of John Cram, Jr.
 June 1—William F., son of Zach Clifford.
 June 15—Elizabeth, Lucy and Anne, daughters of Bonus
 Norton.
 Aug. 3—Hannah, daughter of Benjamin Shaw.
 Aug. 10—Phoebe, the daughter of John Cram, Jr.
 Aug. 17—Benjamin and James, the sons of John Prescott.
 Aug. 31—Tristram, son of John Sanborn, Jr., Kingston.
 Elizabeth, Mehitable and John, children of Jacob
 Stanion.
 Sept. 8—Mary, the daughter of Jacob Stanion.
 Mary, the daughter of Moses Blake.
 Nov. 9—Elizabeth, daughter of Edward West.
- 1713, Jan. 4—Jonathan, son of Lieut. Joseph Swett.
 Feb. 3—Jemima, daughter of John Hubbard, Kingston.
 Mar. 1—Eliphaz, son of Nathaniel Sanborn.
 Mar. 15—Mary, daughter of Joseph Swett, Jr.
 Samuel, son of Zach Clifford.
 Mar. 18—Benjamin, son of Jacob Clifford, at his own house,
 "ye child being likely to dye"; Nathaniel Weare,
 Esqr., John Clifford and D. Shaw, witnesses.
 Apr. 12—Deborah, daughter of David Tilton.
 Ann, Love and John, children of Israel Clifford, Jr.
 May 10—Jonathan and Abigail, children of Jonathan
 Batchelder.
 June 14—Abigail, daughter of John Sanborn, Jr., of Kingston.
 Theodore, Dorothy, Abial, Jemima, Judah, Susanna and
 Enoch, children of Benjamin Sanborn and Coldy;
 he took for his own and engaged for Jonathan, Annie,
 Benjamin, Hannah, children of Benjamin Hilliard;
 another child, Griffin Benjamin, the woman looked
 upon as her own, being his child not hers.
 Abigail, daughter of John Prescott.
 Annie, daughter of Caleb Swain.
 Syppio, "my own Indian servant w^{ch} we engaged to
 bring up in the fear of God."
 June 21—Meshech, son of Deacon Weare (First president
 of New Hampshire).
 July 12—Susanna, daughter of Benjamin Batchelder.

- July 26—Samuel, son of John Sleeper, Kingston.
Daniel, son of John Brown.
- Aug. 30—Mary, daughter of John Cram, Sr.
Mary Wadley, "which ye s'd Cram engaged for."
- Sept. 6—Timothy, son of Benjamin Hilliard.
Deborah, daughter of John Morgan.
Mary Magoon, sent to Jno. French, "w^{ch} Mrs. French offered up and engaged for."
- Nov. 1—Joseph, son of John Cram, Jr.
- Nov. 15—Ebenezer, son of Caleb Shaw.
- Nov. 27—Dorothy, daughter of Jethro Tilton.
- Dec. 6—Elisha, son of Philemon Blake.
- 1714—William, son of Edward West.
- Apr. 18—Jethro, Nathan, Phineas and Ebenezer, children of Nathaniel Batchelder.
Deborah, Jedediah, Joseph and Leah, children of Israel Blake.
- June 6—Hezekiah, son of Caleb Swain.
- June 20—Anne, daughter of Benjamin Cram.
- Aug. 1—Peter, son of Israel Clifford.
- Aug. 15—Benjamin, son of William Brown.
- Sept. 5—David, son of Charles Stewart.
Jedediah, son of Jno. Sleeper, Kingston.
- Sept. 24—Jonathan, son of Jacob Green, Jr.
- Nov. 21—Esther, daughter of Benjamin Shaw.
- Dec. 5—Ezekiel, Daniel, William, Hannah, children of William Sanborn.
- 1715, Jan. 9—Nathaniel, son of Nathaniel Sanborn.
- Mar. 6—Judah, daughter of Enoch Sanborn.
- Apr. 20—Patience, Elizabeth, Mercy, Mary, children of Nehemiah Heath. The Sabbath after his wife died.
- May 1—Paul, son of Jno. Sanborn, Kingston. Baptized by Brother Cushing.
- May 8—Joseph, son of Jacob Stanion.
Susanna, daughter of Joseph Swett, Jr.
- May 15—Jacob, son of Jacob Clifford. Born the day after his father was buried, and baptized, the Sabbath following.
Jonathan, son of Moses Blake.
Joshua, son of William Sanborn.
- May 22—Martha and Elizabeth, children of Widow Wilson.
- June 5—Abigail, daughter of John Brown.
- July 10—Hannah, daughter of David Tilton.
- July 20—Mehitable and Nathan, children of John Cass.
- Aug. 21—Theophilus, son of Benjamin Batchelder.
- Sept. 9—John, son of Moses Sleeper, Kingston.
- Oct. 8—Mary, daughter of John Batchelder.
- Nov. 6—Rachel, daughter of Benjamin Hilliard.

- 1716, Jan. 1—Sarah, daughter of Benjamin Cram.
 Jacob, son of Zach Clifford.
- Jan. 25—Nathaniel, son of Edward West, "Baptized in his own house to dye"; Mr. Peter Veasy and Captain Green, Witnesses.
- Feb. 12—Mary, daughter of Caleb Shaw; born after he was drowned and offered up by his brother and widow.
 Mary, daughter of John Batchelder.
- Feb. 12—John, son of Ebenezer Loverel.
- Apr. 22—Elizabeth, daughter of Israel Clifford, Jr.
- June 3—Abigail, daughter of Deacon Weare.
 Israel, son of Israel Blake.
 Hannah, daughter of Caleb Swain.
- June 8—Bradbury, son of Jacob Green, Jr.
 John, son of John Sleeper, Kingston.
- July 1—Mary, daughter of William Brown.
 Mary, daughter of Andrew Macy of the Isles of Shoals.
 Baptized at the Shoals.
- Dec. 16—Ephraim, Benjamin and Hannah, children of Eph. Hoit.
 Phoebe, daughter of William Healey.
- 1717, Jan. 13—Ruth and Benjamin, children of Benjamin Shaw.
- Feb. 3—Moses, son of Captain Swett.
 Samuel, son of Samuel Clifford.
- Feb. 10—Abigail, daughter of Phil Blake.
- Mar. 24—Edward, son of Edward West.
- Mar. 31—Moses, son of Enoch Sanborn.
- Apr. 14—Benjamin, son of Benjamin Cram.
- May 5—John, son of Jethro Tilton.
 John, son of John Cass.
 John, son of Moses Sleeper, Kingston.
- May 19—Elizabeth, daughter of Jno. Batchelder.
- July 2—Jedediah, son of Nathaniel Sanborn.
 Jacob, son of Jacob Garland, Jr.
- July 7—Margaret, daughter of David Tilton.
- July 8—Mehitable, daughter of Charles Stewart.
 Nathan, son of Jacob Green, Jr.
 Dennet, son of Charles Stewart.
- Nov. 3—Mary and Huldah, children of Eph. Hoyt.
- Nov. 10—Jonathan, son of Nathan Longfellow.
 Anna, daughter of Reuben Sanborn.
 Elizabeth, daughter of Joseph Swett, Jr.
- Dec. 1—Jacob, son of Jacob Stanion.
- Dec. 8—Daniel, John, Mary and Pain, children of Rob Roe.
 Ethiel, son of Zach Clifford.
- 1718, Feb. 9—Esther, daughter of Eben Loverel.
- Feb. 15—Mary, daughter of Deacon Shaw.
- Feb. 23—Mary and Mehitable, daughters of John Swain.

- Elias, son of Caleb Swain.
- Mar. 2—Elizabeth, daughter of Benjamin Hilliard.
John, son of Jonathan Batchelder.
- Mar. 6—Maria, daughter of Moses Blake.
- May 4—Nehemiah, son to William Brown.
- May 11—Esther, daughter of Benjamin Shaw.
- May 25—Caleb and Elizabeth, children of Abner Sanborn.
- June 1—Elizabeth, daughter of William Sanborn, just after
his awful death.
- Mercy, daughter of Thomas Leavett.
- Joseph, son of Andrew Mace.
- John, son of John M——.
- Nicholas, son of John Henderson.
- Martha, daughter of John D——.
- John, William, Peter, James, Samuel,
Elizabeth, children of Robinson of the
Shoals. } At the
Shoals.
- Aug. 24—Johanna, daughter of William Healey.
- Sept. 9—Hannah, daughter of Nathaniel Healey.
Daniel and Timothy, sons of Capt. Joseph Tilton.
- Nov. 9—Abigail, daughter of John Batchelder.
- 1719, May 3—Mary, daughter of Jethro Tilton.
Mary, daughter of Reuben Sanborn.
- May 17—Jonathan, son of Charles Stewart.
- May 31—Mary, daughter of John Cass.
- June 7—Mary, daughter of William Russell.
John, son of Thomas Leavitt.
- June 14—Nathaniel, son of Edward West.
- June 21—Daniel, son of Captain Swett.
Joseph, Lydia and Daniel, children of Benjamin Perkins.
- July 19—John, son of Enoch Sanborn.
Elizabeth, daughter of Rob Row, Jr.
- Aug. 2—Anna, daughter of Jacob Moulton.
- Aug. 6—Margaret and Jacob, children of Joseph Low.
- Aug. 9—Annie, daughter of Nathaniel Longfellow.
- Aug. 16—Samuel, son of Deacon Shaw.
Nathaniel, son of Nathaniel Batchelder, Jr.
- Aug. 23—Rachel, daughter of David Tilton.
Sarah and Mary, children of my kinsman, William
Norton.
- Aug. 30—Rachel, daughter of Abner Sanborn.
- Sept. 6—Katherine Sarah and Samuel, children of Thomas
Wate.
- 1720, Jan. 3—John, son of John Batchelder.
Mary, daughter of William Healey.
- Feb. 7—Ebenezer, son of Eben Loverell.
Mary, daughter of Abraham Brown.
John, son of John Swayne.

- Feb. 14—Jeremiah, son of Thomas Ward, Jr.
 Feb. 24—Daniel, son of Nathaniel Sanborn.
 Elizabeth, daughter of Caleb Swayne.
 Mar. 20—Theophilus, son of Abraham Sanborn.
 Mar. 27—Mehitable, daughter of Israel Blake.
 May 8—Margaret, daughter of Capt. Joseph Tilton.
 June 5—Isaac, son of Jacob Green.
 David, son of Jonathan Batchelder.
 Moses, son of Moses Sleeper, Kingston.
 Hannah, daughter of Jacob Garland, Jr.
 Nathan and Stephen, children of Thomas Cram, Jr.
 June 17—Mary and Lydia, children of John Brown.
 June 18—David, son of Zach Clifford.
 Aug. 28—Hannah, daughter of F. Walter Mathews. }
 Elizabeth, daughter of Daniel Grindel. }
 William, son of James Allard. } From
 Mary, daughter of John Layha. } the
 Elizabeth, daughter of John Henderson. } Shoals.
 Michael, son of Charles Rindel. }
 Israel, son of Israel Tom Beckman. }
 Mary, daughter of James Mutchmore. }
 Sept. 11—Joseph Chase, son of Lieut. Benjamin Hilliard.
 Joseph, son of John Cass.
 Mary, daughter of Ichabod Roby.
 Dec. 4—Timothy, son of Jonathan Sanborn, of Kingston.
 Dec. 18—Mehitable, daughter of Deacon Weare.
 1721, Jan. 8—Amos, son of Thomas Leavitt.
 Jan. 22—Elizabeth, daughter of William Norton.
 Feb. 5—Thomas, son of Samuel Blake, Jr.
 Feb. 26—Samuel, son of Nathaniel Batchelder, Jr.
 Feb. 30—Samuel, son of William Healey.
 May 14—Elizabeth, daughter of William Brown.
 Daniel, son of Abner Sanborn.
 June 4—Sarah, daughter of Samuel Clifford.
 Sarah, daughter of Reuben Sanborn.
 June 18—Nathaniel, Abraham and Jedediah, children of
 John Prescott.
 Sarah, daughter of Benjamin Shaw.
 Elizabeth, daughter of Enoch Sanborn.
 Elizabeth, daughter of Joseph Low.
 Benjamin, son of Benjamin Moulton.
 July 12—Susanna, daughter of Charles Stewart, “baptized
 in her own house; witnesses, Enoch Sanborn and ye
 Father; the child like to dye.”
 July 16—Anna, daughter of Jethro Tilton.
 July 23—Nathan, son of Jacob Moulton.
 Aug. 6—Elizabeth, daughter of Jeremiah Prescott.

- Aug. 27—Abigail, daughter of John Batchelder.
Henry, son of James Sanborn.
- Sept. 3—Mary, daughter of Benjamin Perkins.
Lydia, a child of Jacob Basford and wife, "took as their own and engaged for it; her former name was Clough."
- Sept. 10—Joseph, son of Abraham Sanborn.
- Sept. 20—Timothy and Mary, children of Timothy Blake, who were baptized by virtue of his wife's "owning the Cov^t, att York and yⁿ at Kittery had her child baptized Christopher."
- Oct. 8—Anna, daughter of John Morgan.
- Nov. 26—Lydia and Esther, children of Peter Sanborn.
- Dec. 3—Sarah, daughter of John Sanborn, Kingston.
Josiah, son of John Prescott.
Sarah, daughter of Caleb Swain.
- Dec. 31—Daniel, son of Thomas Ward, Jr.
- 1722, Jan. 22—Huldah, daughter of David Tilton.
- Mar. 6—Abigail, daughter of Rob Roe, Jr.
Stephen, son of John Swayne.
- Apr. 1—Theophilus, son of Samuel Blake, Jr.
- Apr. 15—Noah, son of Edw. West.
Jonathan, son of Abraham Brown.
Mary, daughter of Abraham Moulton.
- May 13—Elizabeth, daughter of Thomas Cram, Jr.
- June 3—Daniel, son of Moses Sleeper, Kingston.
- June 10—Simon, son of Jacob Garland.
- July 1—Joseph, son of Andrew Mace.
Richard, son of Lym Currier.
Henry, son of Richard Muchmore.
Michael, son of Charles Randell.
Sarah, daughter of Jeff Currier.
Samuel and Catherine, children of Samuel Yeaton.
Ruth, daughter of James Allard.
Richard, son of Rob Kirwick (?).
Mary, daughter of Jno. Vil ———.
- July 29—Jacob, son of Nathan Longfellow.
- Aug. 12—Lydia, daughter of William Brown.
- Aug. 19—Apphia, daughter of Peter Sanborn.
- Sept. 2—Joanna, daughter of Capt. J. Tilton.
David and Jonathan, sons of Eph. Hoit.
- Sept. 16—Ephraim, son of Jacob Green, baptized by Brother Cushing.
- Sept. 23—Nathan and John, sons of Eph. Hoit.
- Oct. 14—Joshua, son of Nathaniel Batchelder, Jr.
- Oct. 21—Hannah, daughter of Zach Philbrick.
Susanna, daughter of Charles Stewart.
- Nov. 1—Sarah, daughter of Ichabod Roby.

} At
Shoals.

- Jonathan, son of John Cass.
 Anna, daughter of Thomas Atkinson.
 Samuel, son of Isaac Fellows.
- Dec. 30—Elizabeth, daughter of Israel Blake.
 Hannah, daughter of Benjamin Cram, Jr.
 Jethro, son of Jonathan Batchelder.
- 1723, Jan. 13—Rachel and Anne, twin children of Jacob Stanion.
 Jan. 20—Nathaniel and Elizabeth, twin children of Nathaniel Healey.
 Sarah, daughter of William Healey.
 Sarah, daughter of Jonathan Sanborn, Jr., Kingston.
- Feb. 17—John, son of Abner Sanborn.
 Mar. 10—Jethro, son of Simon Moulton.
 Mar. 17—William, son of William Norton.
 Apr. 18—Mehitable, daughter of Zach Clifford.
 May 19—Daniel, son of Jethro Tilton.
 Abigail, daughter of Israel Clifford, Jr.
 July 28—Susanna, daughter of Deacon Weare.
- Aug. 1—Jonathan, son of Thomas Leavitt.
 Sept. 8—Winthrop, son of Timothy Blake.
 Abraham, son of Abraham Sanborn.
- Oct. 20—Abigail, daughter of Benjamin Moulton, baptized by Brother Cushing.
 Oct. 27—Reuben, son of Reuben Sanborn.
- Nov. 3—Rachel, daughter of Thomas Ward of Portsmouth, alias Rachael.
 Ebenezer, son of Benjamin Sanborn.
- Dec. 15—Huldah, daughter of Abraham Moulton.
- 1724, Feb. 23—Deborah, daughter of John Batchelder.
 Rachel, daughter of Samuel Clifford.
- Mar. 1—Rachel, daughter of David Tilton.
 Anne, daughter of Samuel Blake.
- Mar. 8—Jonathan, son of Ensign Perkins.
 Mar. 15—Hannah, daughter of Eben Loverell, alias the widow posthumous.
 Joseph, son of Joseph Batchelder, alias his widow posthumous.
- Mar. 29—Thomas, son of Nathaniel Batchelder.
 Apr. 5—Hannah, daughter of Abraham Brown.
 Apr. 15—Thomas, son of Lea Cotton.
 May 24—Jeremiah and David, children of Joseph Lowell.
 William, son of Jeremiah Prescott.
- June 14—Daniel, son of Edw. West.
 Sarah, daughter of Samuel Lane.
- June 21—Sarah, Mary and Abigail, children of Benoni Fogg.
 June 28—Enoch, son of Enoch Sanborn.
 July 12—Jonathan, Moses and Rebecca, children of Richard Sanborn.

Daniel and Mary, children of Richard Sanborn.
 Sarah, daughter of Peter Weare (the deacon's son).
 Jonathan, son of John Weare.

July 19—Abraham and Jethro, children of Widow Dorothy
 Batchelder, whose husband was Jethro.

Aug. 9—Mercy, daughter of Edw. Tuck, bap-
 tized by Mr. Cushing when he was at the
 Shoals.

Robert, son of Rob Downs.

Sarah, daughter of William Downs.

Anne, daughter of Charles Randall.

Ruth, daughter of Jeffry Currier.

David, son of Jno. Ellinwood.

Mary, daughter of John Bickford.

John, son of Tho. Thorn.

May, daughter of William Perkins.

Aug. 16—Thomas, son of Tho. Waldron.

Mary, daughter of Jno. Robinson.

Sarah, daughter of Benjamin Yeaton.

Elizabeth, Robert, Joshua, Tabatha,

Deborah and Sarah, children of Joseph
 Dammerell.

Shoals
 Children.

Shoals
 Children.

Oct. 4—William, son of John Swayne.

Oct. 11—Sewell, son of Nathan Longfellow.

Oct. 18—Benjamin, son of Joseph Batchelder.

Oct. 25—Mary, daughter of Jno. Sargent.

Nov. 1—John, son of Philip Pervear.

Nov. 8—Peter, son of Peter Sanborn, alias his widow pos-
 thumous.

Judith, daughter of Abner Sanborn.

Elizabeth, daughter of Eben Sleeper.

Nov. 15—John, son of Isaac Fellows.

Nov. 22—Hannah and Esther, children of Benjamin Green,
 a Quaker.

Jeremiah, Samuel and John, children of Samuel Prescott.

Lucy, daughter of William Norton.

Dec. 20—Mary, daughter of Zach Philbrick.

1725, Feb. 28—Benjamin, son of Benjamin Cram, Jr.

Mar. 14—Apphia, daughter of Jonathan Cass.

Mar. 28—Daniel, son of Thomas Cram.

Lucy, daughter of James Sanborn.

June 20—Sarah, daughter of Jacob Garland.

June 27—Dorothy, daughter of William Healey.

July 4—Benjamin, son of Jethro Tilton.

Margaret, daughter of Jno. Tilton.

Rachel, daughter of Caleb Swayne.

July 11—Sarah, daughter of Jacob Stanion.

July 18—Benjamin, son of Israel Blake.

- Aug. 1—Nathan, son of Rob Roe, Jr.
 Aug. 8—Lucy, daughter of Elisha Prescott.
 Aug. 22—Stephen, son of Martha Brown, widow of Stephen Brown.
 Hannah, daughter of Lyman Moulton.
 Sept. 5—Nathaniel, son of Daniel Wearc.
 Sept. 19—Mary, daughter of Reuben Sanborn.
 Oct. 3—Sarah, daughter of Jonathan Batchelder.
 Libbee, son of Abraham Marston.
 Nov. 14—Mary, daughter of Isaac Green.
 Nov. 28—Abigail, daughter of Richard Sanborn.
 Dec. 5—Hannah, daughter of John Batchelder.
 1726, Feb. 6—Josiah, son of Josiah Batchelder.
 Feb. 13—John, son of Abram Sanborn.
 Feb. 20—Anna, daughter of Ichabod Roby.
 Mar. 5—Joseph, son of Samuel Prescott.
 Josiah, son of Hezekiah Blake.
 Mar. 13—Thomas, son of Ebenezer Brown.
 Zipporah, daughter of Joseph Brown.
 Mar. 20—James, son of Joseph Lowell.
 Caleb, son of Caleb Swain.
 Elizabeth, daughter of Samuel Lane.
 Apr. 10—Samuel, son of Samuel Blake, Jr.
 Apr. 17—David, son of David Tilton.
 May 10—Elizabeth, daughter of Jeffry Currier.
 Elizabeth, daughter of Morrill Shannon.
 Moses, son of Joshua Weymouth.
 John, son of John Ashley.
 Richard, son of Andrew Mace.
 Nathaniel, son of Robert Downs.
 William and Mary, children of William Downs.
 Mary, daughter of Joseph Mace.
 Abigail, daughter of John Bickford.
 Nathaniel, son of John Hiddon.
 Elizabeth, daughter of Nathaniel Adams.
 William, son of William Perkins.
 Sarah, daughter of James Allard.
 Mary and Katherine, children of George Mesphia.
 May 29—Philbrook, son of Edward Palmer.
 June 5—Mary, daughter of John Tilton.
 June 12—Elizabeth, daughter of James Sanborn.
 June 19—Lydia, daughter of Nathan Clough.
 Joseph, son of Joseph Sanborn.
 Hezekiah, son of Ely Beede.

} Shoals
 Children.

CHILDREN AND OTHER PERSONS BAPTIZED BY JOSEPH WHIPPLE
OF HAMPTON FALLS.

- 1727, Jan. 15—Robert, son of Robert Row, Sr.
 Abraham, son of Abraham Sanborn.
 Richard, son of Joseph Batchelder.
 Ebenezer, son of Ebenezer Brown.
 Jonathan, son of Benjamin Veasy.
 Joseph, son of Philip Pearson.
- Jan. 29—Deborah, daughter of Isaac Fellows.
 Joanna, daughter of Ely Beede.
- Mar. 5—Sarah, daughter of Abraham Moulton.
- Mar. 12—Abraham, son of Abraham Brown.
 Ann, daughter of William Norton.
- Mar. 19—Elisha, son of Josiah Batchelder.
 Mary, daughter of Jonathan Chase.
- Apr. 2—Mary, daughter of Jacob Green.
 Paul, son of William Healey.
- May 7—Sarah, daughter of Enoch Sanborn.
 Mary, daughter of Thomas Cram.
 Caleb, son of Josiah Brown.
 Grace, wife of Nathaniel Boulter.
 John and Elizabeth, children of Nathaniel Boulter.
- May 28—Benjamin, son of Samuel Clifford.
 Mary, daughter of Jeremy Prescott.
- June 4—Sarah, daughter of Israel Clifford.
 Abigail, daughter of Isaac Green.
- June 18—Lydia, daughter of Jethro Tilton.
 Caleb, son of Caleb Swain.
 Benaiah, son of Benoni Fogg.
 John, son of John Cass.
- July 2—Jonathan, son of John Swain.
- July 23—Huldah, wife of Jonathan Nason.
 Mary, wife of John Stanion.
 Abigail Knowlton, single woman.
 Daniel, son of Sherburn Tilton.
- Aug. 6—Paul, son of John Morgan.
 Anna, daughter of Thomas Leavitt.
- Sept. 10—Sarah, daughter of Enoch Colby.
- Sept. 28—Mary, Phoebe and Ann, children of Jonathan Nason.
 Huldah, Meribah, Dorothy and Mary, children of
 Widow Dorothy Sanborn.
 John and Elizabeth, children of John Hall.
- Oct. 1—Shuah Nason, daughter of Jonathan Nason.
- Oct. 15—Sarah, daughter of Charles Stewart.
- Oct. 29—Huldah, daughter of Jonathan Batchelder.
 Joanna and Miriam, daughters of Timothy Blake.

- Nov. 5—Samuel, son of Samuel Shaw.
 Nov. 19—John, son of Nathaniel Lock.
 Martha Cluff; T. Cram's wife engaged for her.
 Nov. 26—Robert Roe, Sr.
 Jacob Dearbon, son of Thomas.
 Sarah Roe, single woman.
 Mary Dearbon, daughter of Thomas.
 Elizabeth and Ann, children of Thomas Dearbon.
 Tabitha, daughter of Thomas Dearbon.
 Elisha, son of E. Prescott.
- Dec. 10—Jeremiah Brown, adult.
 Dorothy, wife of Richard Young.
 Mary Swain, adult.
 Moses, Jeremiah, Benjamin, James, Ruth and Elizabeth, children of Robert Roe.
 Ephraim, Josiah, Martin, Mary, Abial, Sarah and Phebe, children of Jabez Sanborn.
- Dec. 17—Joseph Roe, son of Robert.
 Richard Nason, son of Jonathan.
 Margaret Ward, wife of Shadrach.
 Mary and Thomas, children of Shadrach Ward.
- Dec. 24—William Swain, young man.
 Stephen Healey, son of Nathaniel Healey.
 Sarah Philbrick, daughter of Zachary.
- 1728, Jan. 7—John Philbrook.
 Ruth Batchelder, daughter of John.
 Lydia, Hall, daughter of John.
- Jan. 14—Daniel, son of Moses Blake.
- Feb. 18—Benjamin, son of Joseph Wadley.
 Abigail, daughter of Jonathan Brown.
- Feb. 25—Elizabeth, Samuel Lane's daughter.
- Mar. 31—Daniel, son of Abraham Sanborn.
- Apr. 7—Mary, daughter of Caleb Moody.
 Rachel, daughter of Hezekiah Blake.
- Apr. 18—Wadley, son of Wadley Cram.
 Elizabeth Whipple.
- Apr. 21—Daniel Sanborn, married man.
 Edward, son of David Sanborn.
 Moses, son of Charles Stewart.
 Abigail and John, children of John French.
 William Brown, son of Nathan Cluff.
 Susanna, daughter of Joseph Sanborn.
- May 5—Margaret Brown, daughter of Ebenezer.
 Jacob Brown.
- May 12—Martha, Mary, Mehitable and Nathan, children of Jacob Brown.
 Elizabeth, daughter of Simon Moulton.
 Daniel, son of Elisha Prescott.

- May 19—Mary, daughter of Samuel Blake, Jr.
 Benjamin, son of Robert Quimby.
 May 26—Sarah, daughter of Josiah Batchelder.
 June 2—Jethro, son of Abner Sanborn.
 June 9—Abigail and Delilah, daughters of Luther Morgan.
 July 14—Bethuel, daughter of Edw. Tuck.
 July 28—Daniel, son of Daniel Weare.
 William, son of Samuel Prescott.
 Aug. 4—Hannah and Elizabeth, children of Abel Ward.
 Aug. 18—Abigail, daughter of Jonathan Chase.
 Abigail, daughter of Ensign Benjamin Perkins.
 Sept. 22—Ebenezer, son of Rob Quimby.
 Oct. 20—Peter, son of Thomas Cram.
 Oct. 27—Ichabod, son of Ichabod Robie.
 Nathaniel Lock, married man.
 Elizabeth, daughter of Nathaniel Lock.
 Nov. 3—Eliza Perry, single woman.
 Nov. 10—Abigail, daughter of Reuben Sanborn.
 Abigail, daughter of John Tilton.
 Dec. 1—Enoch, son of Enoch Coleby.
 Dec. 29—Nathaniel Pervear, son of Philip.
 1729, Jan. 14—Mary, daughter of James Fogg.
 Feb. 21—Jane, daughter of Abraham Moulton.
 Mar. 2—William, son of William Healey.
 Rachel, daughter of Luther Morgan.
 Mar. 9—Samuel, son of Ebenezer Prescott.
 Mary, daughter of Benjamin Hilliard.
 Mar. 16—Ann, daughter of Sherburn Tilton.
 Mar. 23—Samuel, son of Abel Ward.
 Henry, son of Benjamin Veasy.
 Apr. 6—Enos, son of Benoni Fogg.
 Michael, son of Isaac Fellows.
 Apr. 13—Mary, daughter of Joseph Batchelder.
 Joseph, son of Joseph Worth.
 Abigail, daughter of Eben Gove.
 May 11—Winthrop, son of Rob Roe, Sr.
 Benjamin, son of Benjamin Shaw.
 May 17—Moses, son of Jonathan Cass.
 Stephen, son of Elisha Prescott.
 Elizabeth Varrell. "My wife and I engaged for her."
 Isaac, son of Isaac Green's widow.
 June 8—Nathan, son of Nathan Longfellow.
 Josiah, son of Josiah Brown.
 Jeremiah, son of David Sanborn.
 June 22—Elizabeth, daughter of Jethro Tilton.
 Abraham and Mary, children of Israel Clifford.
 Clement, son of Jeremiah Brown.
 Martha, daughter of Nathaniel Boulter.
 Edward, son of Reuben Smith.

- July 28—Sarah, daughter of Jonathan Brown.
 Aug. 17—Elizabeth, daughter of Timothy Blake.
 Aug. 28—Jacob Swain, son of John.
 Daniel Beede, son of Ely.
 Aug. 31—Abigail Tilton, daughter of David, deceased.
 Nathan Batchelder, son of John.
 Daniel Tilton, son of Jonathan.
 Sept. 28—Rebecca Morgan, daughter of John.
 Jemima Green, daughter of Jacob.
 Abigail Daniel, daughter of William.
 Oct. 5—John, son of Thomas Dearborn.
 Oct. 19—Sarah, daughter of Benjamin Moody.
 Nov. 2—Sarah Ward, daughter of Shadrach.
 Nov. 9—Elizabeth Brown, daughter of Abraham.
 Dec. 7—Josiah Shaw, son of Samuel.
 1730, Jan. 25—Henry Blake, son of Joshua.
 Feb. 7—Mary Silly, daughter of John.
 Mar. 1—Jeremiah Sanborn, son of Richard.
 Deborah Sanborn, daughter of Abner.
 Rhoda Palmer, daughter of Edward.
 Benjamin Sanborn, son of Joseph.
 Mar. 8—Joseph Philbrick, son of Zach.
 Mar. 29—Huldah Weare, daughter of John.
 Thomas Leavitt, son of Thomas.
 Apr. 12—James Cram, son of Wadley.
 Martha Brown, daughter of Ebenezer.
 Mehitable Hilliard, daughter of Benjamin.
 Abigail Lock, daughter of Edward.
 Apr. 19—Mary Shaw, daughter of Benjamin.
 Mary Brown, daughter of Ebenezer, Sr.
 May 10—Samuel Ward, son of Abel.
 Mary, daughter of Joseph Lowell.
 May 28—Abraham French, son of John.
 May 31—Abraham Sanborn, son of Jabez.
 Mary Tuck, daughter of John.
 Lydia Moulton, daughter of Simon.
 June 7—Nathan Cluff, son of Nathan.
 Lucy Prescott, daughter of Benjamin, Jr.
 June 18—Jonathan, Elizabeth and Sarah, children of ——
 Knowlton.
 June 21—Thomas Blake, son of Moses, Jr.
 July 5, Mary Kelley, daughter of Daniel.
 John Batchelder, son of Benjamin.
 Elizabeth Selby, daughter of John.
 July 12—Theophilus Sanborn, son of Abraham.
 Abigail Lane, daughter of Samuel.
 John Glidden Libby, son of John.
 Hannah Clifford, daughter of Samuel.

- July 26—Miriam Brown, daughter of Jonathan.
 Aug. 2—Jonathan Palmer, married man.
 Abigail and Stephen, children of Jonathan Brown.
 Aug. 23—Hannah Tilton, daughter of John.
 Aug. 30—Henry Blake, son of Samuel, Jr.
 Sept. 6—Simon Page, son of Samuel.
 Sept. 20—James Wadley, son of Joseph.
 Nathan Brown, son of Joseph, Sr.
 Philemon Prescott, son of Benjamin, Sr.
 Oct. 11—Stephen Brown, son of Widow Ann.
 Moses Underhill, son of Sampson.
 Oct. 18—Nathaniel Dow, son of Jonathan.
 Nov. 1—Nathaniel Batchelder, son of Josiah.
 Samuel Lampry, son of Henry.
 Nov. 8—Huldah Batchelder, daughter of Jonathan.
 Patience Chase, daughter of Jonathan.
 Nov. 22—John Cram, son of Jonathan.
 Dec. 6—Rebecca Green, daughter of Jacob.
 Stephen Hobbs, son of Stephen.
 Abigail Prescott, daughter of Benjamin, Sr.
 Jemima Bean, daughter of Jeremiah.
 Dec. 13—John, Mary, Nathan, Huldah, and Reuben, children of John Clifford.
 Dec. 20—Abigail Cram, single woman.
 1731, Jan. 3—Sarah and Jedediah Stanion, children of John Stanion.
 Jan. 17—Lydia Fogg, wife of Simon.
 Hannah Gove, single woman.
 Phebe Prescott, daughter of Elisha.
 Levi Moulton, son of Abraham.
 John Quimby, son of Robert.
 Jan. 21—Ruth Moody, daughter of Benjamin.
 John Pervear, son of Philip.
 Jan. 31—Abraham Tappan, son of John.
 Feb. 14—Joseph True, son of Obediah.
 Mar. 21—Sarah Fogg, daughter of James.
 Sarah Blake, daughter of Philemon, Sr.
 Apr. 4—Green Longfellow, son of Widow Longfellow.
 Apr. 11—Esther Batchelder, daughter of Joseph.
 Margaret Ward, daughter of Shadrach.
 Apr. 18—Daniel Sanborn, son of David.
 May 9—Susanna Healey, daughter of Nathaniel Healey.
 May 16—Peter, Roe, son of Robert Roe, Sr.
 Daniel Batchelder, son of John.
 Timothy Worth, son of Joseph.
 May 30—Thomas Cram, son of Thomas.
 Abigail Sanborn, daughter of Reuben.
 ——— Prescott, daughter of Ebenezer.

- June 18—Joseph Taylor Weare, son of Daniel.
 Jeremiah Blake, son of Joshua.
 Enoch Gove, son of Ebenezer.
- June 20—Abigail Fellows, daughter of Isaac.
 Sarah Stanion, daughter of John.
- June 29—Abraham Healey, son of William.
- Oct. 10—Joseph Brown, son of Thomas.
 Hannah Palmer, daughter of Jonathan.
- Oct. 24—Samuel Blake, son of Timothy.
 Joseph Cass, son of Jonathan.
 Sarah Daniels, daughter of William.
- Oct. 31—Ephraim Philbrick, son of Zachary.
 Pierson Brown, son of John.
- Dec. 12—Peter Sanborn, son of Abner.
 Jacob Tilton, son of Jonathan.
- 1732, Jan. 2—Abner Hall, son of John.
 Comfort French, daughter of John.
 Mary Brown, daughter of Ebenezer.
 Stephen Page, son of Samuel.
- Feb. 13—John Chase, son of Elisha.
 Josiah Roe, son of Joseph.
- Feb. 20—Hilliard Shaw, son of Samuel.
- Mar. 5—Elizabeth Tuck, daughter of Edward.
 Sherburn Tilton, son of Sherborn.
- Mar. 12—Jonathan Ward, son of Abel.
- Mar. 26—Abraham Sanborn, son of Joseph.
- Apr. 16—Richard Sanborn, son of Richard.
 Abraham Moulton, son of Abraham.
 John Tilton, son of John.
 Benjamin Dow, son of Ezekiel.
 Stephen Cluff, son of Nathan.
 Mary Fogg, daughter of Benoni.
 Elizabeth Ward, daughter of Shadrach.
- Apr. 30—John Prescott, son of Benjamin, Jr.
 Jemima Weare, daughter of John.
- May 14—Joseph, Janet, Abigail, children of Jeremy Gove.
 Abigail Lampry, daughter of Henry.
 Abigail Smith, daughter of Reuben.
- May 28—Meribah Tilton, daughter of Samuel.
- June 4—Sarah Draper, daughter of Joseph.
 Joseph Sanborn, son of James.
 Eleazer Gove, son of Enoch.
- June 18—Benjamin Hilliard, son of Benjamin.
- July 2—Elizabeth James, daughter of Israel.
 Dorothy Prescott, daughter of James.
- Aug. 6—Reuben Batchelder, son of Josiah.
- Sept. 3—John Brown, son of Abraham.
 Elizabeth Brown, daughter of Josiah.
 Ruth Blake, daughter of Moses Blake, Jr.

- Sept. 24—Mary Derbon, daughter of Nathaniel.
 Oct. 15—Hannah Brown, daughter of Jacob.
 Daniel Pervear, son of Philip.
 Oct. 22—Sarah Brown, daughter of Jonathan.
 Mary James, daughter of Edmund.
 Oct. 29—Benjamin Batchelder, son of Joseph.
 Nov. 5—Obediah True, son of Obediah.
 Nov. 12—Hannah Batchelder, daughter of Joseph.
 Samuel Lane, son of Samuel.
 Nov. 26—John Wadley, son of Joseph.
 Dec. 3—Joseph and Benjamin Lovett, twins of Thomas.
 Dec. 17—Nehemiah Cram, son of Wadley.
 Dec. 31—Sarah Batchelder, daughter of John.
 Joseph Sanborn, son of Abraham.
- 1733, Jan. 7—Mary Prescott, daughter of Elisha.
 Jan. 21—Benjamin Moody, son of Benjamin.
 Jan. 28—Elizabeth Gove, daughter of Ebenezer.
 Anna Batchelder, daughter of Francis.
 Feb. 4—Joseph Clifford, son of Samuel.
 Feb. 18—James Fogg, son of James.
 Mary Cram, daughter of Jonathan.
 Mar. 4—Benjamin Green, son of Jacob.
 Mar. 18—Mary Dow, daughter of Jonathan.
 Apr. 29—Phebe Sanborn, daughter of Reuben.
 May 6—Elizabeth Sanborn, daughter of David.
 May 20—Nathan Swain, son of John.
 Huldah Nason, daughter of Richard.
 Fortunatus, "my negro boy."
 May 27—Huldah Dow, daughter of Samuel.
 Hannah James, daughter of Israel.
 June 1—Mehitable Roe, daughter of Robert, Sr.
 Timothy Sanborn, son of Abraham.
 Mary Philbrick, daughter of Abner.
 June 24—Joseph Chase, son of Jonathan.
 Henry Blake, son of Joshua.
 Anna Quimby, daughter of Robert.
 Martha Blake, daughter of Philemon.
 July 29—Abigail Hobs, daughter of Stephen.
 Stephen Longfellow, son of Jonathan.
 Aug. 5—Moses Lock, son of Edward.
 Sept. 2—Mary Daniel, single woman.
 Mary Gove, single woman.
 Hannah Shaw, daughter of Benjamin.
 Sept. 16—Asahel Green, son of Dr. Abraham Green.
 Sept. 30—Samuel Sevie, single man.
 Oct. 21—Elizabeth Page, daughter of Samuel.
 John Shepherd, son of Timothy.
 Dec. 23—Nathan Brown, son of Ebenezer.

- 1734, Jan. 20—Elizabeth Ward, daughter of Abel.
 James Prescott, son of Ebenezer.
 John Roe, son of Joseph.
 William Batchelder, son of Jonathan.
- Jan. 27—Meribah Batchelder, daughter of Joseph.
 Jupiter, Mr. Fifield's negro man.
 June, Mr. J. Brown's negro man.
- Feb. 10—Nathan Weare, son of the Widow Weare. Deacon.
 Richard Gove, son of Enoch.
- Mar. 3—Elizabeth Moulton, daughter of Abraham.
 Hannah Tuck, daughter of Edward.
 Judah Gove, daughter of Jeremiah.
 Hannah Blake, daughter of Hezekiah.
 Elizabeth Tilton, daughter of John.
 Susanna James, daughter of Edward.
- Mar. 17—Ruth Blake, daughter of Timothy.
- Mar. 31—Jethro Batchelder, son of John.
 John Sanborn, son of Joseph.
 Nathan Tilton, son of Nathan.
- Apr. 14—Elizabeth Lovett, daughter of Thomas.
 Sarah French, daughter of John.
 Elizabeth Chase, daughter of Elisha.
- Apr. 21—Charles and Katherine Roe, children of Daniel.
- May 12—Esther Dow, daughter of Ezekiel.
 Dorothy Blake, daughter of Samuel, Jr.
 Josiah Brown, son of Josiah.
- May 19—Andrew Ward, son of Shadrach.
 Elizabeth Fellows, daughter of Israel.
- May 26—Rebecca Prescott, daughter of Benjamin, Sr.
- May 31—John Fogg, son of James. Private baptism.
- June 2—Hannah Sanborn, daughter of Jabez.
 Nehemiah Clough, son of Nathan.
 Jonathan Tilton, son of Jonathan.
- July 10—Samuel Derbon, son of Nathaniel.
- July 21—Sherbon Tilton, son of Lieut. Sherbon.
- July 28—Jonathan Stanion, son of John, 2d.
- July 29—Anna Palmer, daughter of Jonathan.
- Sept. 1—Samuel Tilton, son of Samuel.
- Sept. 22—Andrew Haskel, son of Abraham.
 Samuel Philbrick, son of Abner.
- Oct. 6—Benjamin Brown, son of Thomas.
- Oct. 13—Sarah Prescott, daughter of Benjamin, Sr.
- Oct. 20—Jane, negro of Philemon Blake, Sr.
- Nov. 17—Elizabeth Sanborn, daughter of Richard.
- Nov. 24—Mary Lane, daughter of Samuel.
- Dec. 1—Elisha Prescott, son of Elisha.
 Elizabeth Pervear, daughter of Philip.
 Hannah Draper, daughter of Joseph.

- Dec. 15—Elizabeth Shaw, daughter of Joseph.
 Dec. 22—John Tappan, son of John.
 Mary Wadleigh, daughter of Joseph.
- 1735, Jan. 19—Abigail Moody, daughter of Benjamin.
 Jan. 26—Sarah or Mary Prescott, daughter of James, 3d.
 Melcher Ward, son of Abel.
- Mar. 16—John Lamprey, son of Henry.
 Mar. 30—Deborah Nason, daughter of Richard.
- Apr. 6—Jonathan Moulton, son of Abraham.
 Richard Brown, son of Ebenezer.
 ^Ruth Cram, daughter of Wadley.
 Ruth James, daughter of Edmund.
 John Sanborn, son of David.
 Rachel Cass, daughter of Jonathan.
 Johanna Blake, daughter of Hezekiah.
 John, Benjamin, Daniel, Simon, Josiah and Mary
 Batchelder, children of Simon.
- Apr. 20—Mehitable Blake, daughter of Moses, Jr.
 May 4—Elizabeth Batchelder, daughter of Joseph.
 Susanna Pike, daughter of Joseph.
- May 11—Mehitable Hilliard, daughter of Benjamin.
 Simon Stevens, son of Otho.
- June 1—Anna Page, daughter of Samuel.
 June 8—Mary Healey, daughter of Capt. Nathaniel.
 Elizabeth Sanborn, daughter of James.
- June 15—Phebe Gove, daughter of Ebenezer.
 June 22—Enoch Batchelder, son of Francis.
 Mehitable Gove, daughter of Ebenezer.
 Mary Longfellow, daughter of Jonathan.
- June 27—Mary Sanborn, daughter of Abner.
 Ruth Smith, daughter of Reuben.
- Aug. 17—Elisha Brown, son of Jeremiah, Jr.
 Ebenezer Loveren, son of John.
- Aug. 31— ——— Chase, daughter of Jonathan.
- Sept. 7—Abigail Blake, daughter of Philemon, Jr.
 Sept. 21—Deborah Weare, daughter of John.
- Oct. 5—Daniel Robie, son of Henry.
 Hannah Towle, daughter of Benjamin.
 Rachel Shaw, daughter of Gideon.
- Oct. 12—Mehitable Dow, daughter of Jonathan.
 Oct. 19—Nehemiah and Sarah West, children of Edward.
 Mehitable Fellows, daughter of Isaac.
- Oct. 26—Benjamin Batchelder, son of John.
 Benjamin Cram, son of Widow Mary.
- Nov. 9—Judith Prescott, wife of Jonathan.
 Judith, Jonathan, Jesse, Marion, Abigail, Elizabeth
 and Nathan, children of Jonathan Prescott, Sr.
 Caleb Roe, son of Robert Roe, Sr.

- Simon Batchelder, son of Simon.
 Hannah Fogg, daughter of James.
- Nov. 16—Benjamin James, son of Israel.
 Benjamin Sanborn, son of Benjamin.
 Mary, Winthrop and Hannah, children of Edward Gove.
- Dec. 1—James Prescott, son of James, deceased.
- Dec. 14—Nathan Ward, son of Abel.
 Joseph Tilton, son of John.
 James Page, son of John.
- Dec. 28—Abraham Sanborn, son of Abraham.
 Isaac Green, son of Jacob.
 Susanna Pervear, daughter of Philip.
- 1736, Jan. 4—Timothy Blake Lock, son of Edward.
 Hannah Shepherd, daughter of Timothy.
 Abigail Swain, daughter of John.
 William Batchelder, son of Jonathan, Jr.
- Jan. 18—Elizabeth Smith, daughter of Edward.
- Jan. 25—Jane Knowlton, wife of Ebenezer.
 Rachel Dow, wife of Winthrop.
 Hannah Hutchins, daughter of Timothy.
 Hannah Sanborn, daughter of Nathan.
- Feb. 1—Phebe Sanborn, daughter of Reuben.
- Feb. 8—Ann Roby, wife of John.
 Mary Williams, daughter of Walter.
 Elizabeth Shaw, daughter of Gideon.
- Feb. 13—Mary Batchelder, daughter of Joseph.
- Feb. 22—David Batchelder, son of Josiah.
 Ruth Roe, daughter of Joseph.
- Mar. 7—Josiah Prescott, son of Ebenezer.
- Mar. 15—Benjamin Tilton, son of Nathan.
- Apr. 11—Sarah Sanborn, daughter of Jabez.
- Apr. 18—Winthrop Clough, son of Nathan.
 Ebenezer Blake, son of Jedediah.
- Apr. 25—Michael Philbrick, son of Zachariah.
 Susanna Tilton, daughter of Joseph, Jr.
- May 2—Benjamin Brown, son of Josiah.
- May 22—Asahel Quimby, son of Robert.
- May 30—Sarah Gove, daughter of Jeremiah.
 Mary Sanborn, daughter of Joseph.
- June 4—Elizabeth Blake, wife of Samuel, Sr.
 Naomi and Johanna Blake, young women.
- June 6—Martha, Jonathan, Nancy, Abigail, Joseph, children of Samuel French.
 Abigail and Joseph, children of Joseph Prescott.
- June 13—Benjamin Stickney, son of Moses.
 Abigail Sanborn, daughter of Jacob.
- June 19—Hannah Walton, daughter of James.
- July 12—Lydia French, daughter of Samuel.

- William Chase, son of Elisha.
 Henry Derborn, son of Nathaniel.
 July 25—Sarah Loveren, daughter of John.
 July 28—Asa Cram, son of Thomas.
 Aug. 1—Rebecca Prescott, daughter of Benjamin, Sr.
 Sept. 5—John Tuck, son of Edward.
 Mary Ward, daughter of Shadrach.
 Nathaniel Weare, son of Ebenezer.
 Sept. 19—Josiah Prescott, son of James.
 Michal, son of Samuel Shaw.
 Sept. 26—Sarah Swett, daughter of Benjamin, Jr.
 Oct. 8—James Prescott, son of Elisha.
 Jeremiah Palmer, son of Jonathan.
 Nov. 7—Abigail Lane, daughter of Samuel.
 John Blake, son of Joshua.
 Dec. 26—Rachel French, daughter of John.
 Elizabeth Green, daughter of John.
 1737, Jan. 1—Annah Moody, daughter of John.
 Jan. 23—Mary Robie, daughter of John.
 Feb. 6—David Sanborn, son of David.
 Rachel Page, daughter of John.
 Feb. 13—Sarah Pike, wife of Joseph.
 Mary Pike, daughter of Joseph.
 Feb. 20—Jonathan Cram, son of Jonathan.
 Elizabeth Tilton, daughter of Sherbon.
 Mar. 6—Jacob Tilton, son of Jonathan.
 Mar. 20—Ann Williams, daughter of Walter.
 Margaret Brown, daughter of Ebenezer.
 Mar. 25—Mary Batchelder, daughter of Joseph.
 Apr. 24—Ann and Elizabeth Haskell, twins of Abraham.
 May 8—Richard Sanborn, son of Richard.
 Hannah Dow, daughter of Philip.
 May 22—Jacob, Sarah, Elizabeth and Jeremiah Brown,
 children of Jeremiah.
 June 12—Jonathan Brown, son of Jonathan.
 John Roe, son of John Roe, deceased.
 ——— Morgan, son of Luther.
 July 3—Samuel Blake, son of Jeremiah.
 Sarah Gove, daughter of Enoch.
 Hannah Morgan, daughter of Timothy.
 Aaron Blake, son of Ebenezer.
 Ichabod Roby, son of Henry.
 Nathan Dow, son of Ezekiel.
 July 17—Sarah Chase, daughter of Jonathan.
 Mary Page, daughter of Samuel.
 July 24—Jemima Green, daughter of Jacob.
 July 31—Samuel Ward, son of Abel.
 Aug. 7—Lydia Dow, daughter of Ezekiel.

- Aug. 14—Timothy Blake, son of Moses.
 Sept. 1—Michal Fellows, son of Isaac.
 Walter Swain, son of William.
 Abigail Blake, daughter of Elisha.
 Oct. 9—Pierson Brown, son of John.
 Thomas Brown, son of Thomas.
 Oct. 16—Lydia Philbrick, daughter of Abner.
 Oct. 23—Benjamin Prescott, son of Benjamin.
 William Fifield, son of Samuel.
 Oct. 30—Hannah James, daughter of Benjamin.
 Nov. 6—Jacob Longfellow, son of Jonathan.
 Nov. 20—Mehitable Tucker, daughter of Ebenezer.
 Nov. 29—Rachel Shaw, daughter of Samuel.
 Dec. 4—Benjamin Hilliard, son of Benjamin.
 Jonathan Prescott, son of Joseph.
- 1738, Jan. 8—Coffin Sanborn, son of Abner.
 Jan. 15—Tristram Sanborn, son of Nathan.
 Jan. 22—Jedediah Brown, son of Jeremiah.
 Jan. 29—Jacob Garland, son of Joseph.
 Feb. 26—Molly Sanborn, daughter of Benjamin.
 Apr. 6—Elisha Quimby, son of Robert.
 May 14—Phebe Cass, wife of Joseph.
 May 21—Mehitable Blake, daughter of Jonathan.
 May 28—Ebenezer and Judith Fogg, children of Simon.
 June 4—Elisha Prescott, son of Elisha.
 June 18—Moses Swett, son of Benjamin, Jr.
 July 16—Samuel Healey, son of Capt. Nathaniel.
 July 30—Samuel Dow, son of Gideon.
 Nov. 5—Hannah French, daughter of John.
 Dec. 10—John Sanborn, son of Joseph.
- 1739, Jan. 21—Abial Morgan, daughter of Timothy.
 Feb. 18—David Tilton, son of Nathan.
 Joseph Garland, son of Joseph.
 Apr. 8—Abigail Green, daughter of John.
 May 6—Hannah Gove, daughter of Enoch.
 Nathan Fogg, son of Simon.
 May 20—Jeremiah Gove, son of Jeremiah.
 May 27—Abigail Prescott, daughter of Ebenezer.
 June 6—Meribah Tilton, daughter of Samuel.
 Thomas Haskel, son of Job.
 June 17—Mary Cram, daughter of Jonathan.
 July 15—Patience Chase, daughter of Jonathan.
 July 29—Jemima Blake, daughter of Joshua.
 Jonathan Tilton, son of Jonathan.
 Jonathan Nason, son of Richard.
 Joseph Tucker, son of Ebenezer.
- Aug. 5—James, Col. Weare's negro man.
 Aug. 12—Jedediah Cram, son of Thomas.
 Edward Green, son of Bradbury.

- Aug. 19—Joseph Swett, son of Jonathan.
 Sept. 1—Nathan Swain, son of John.
 Susanna Robie, daughter of Henry.
 Oct. 7—Hannah Philbrick, daughter of Abner.
 Lydia Batchelder, daughter of Theophilus.
 Oct. 28—Daniel Dow, son of Gideon.
 Nov. 11—Elizabeth Williams, daughter of Walter.
 Joanna Car, daughter of Saunders Car.
 Nov. 25—Esther Greene, daughter of Dorothy.
 Sarah Longfellow, daughter of Jonathan.
 Dec. 10—Isaac Brown, son of Jacob.
 1740, Feb. 11—Samuel Shaw, son of Samuel.
 Feb. 28—John Pervear, son of Philip.
 Mar. 2—Joseph Batchelder, son of Joseph.
 Mar. 9—Anna Shaw, wife of Ebenezer.
 Josiah Shaw, son of Ebenezer.
 Mar. 17—Mary Blake, daughter of Israel, Sr.
 Mar. 30—Hannah Hilliard, daughter of Jonathan.
 May 25—Zebulun Hilliard, son of Timothy.
 June 1—Lydia Swett, daughter of Benjamin.
 Huldah Green, daughter of Bradbury.
 June 8—Sarah Prescott, daughter of Benjamin.
 June 22—Jacob Quinby, son of Robert.
 June 29—Daniel Prescott, son of Joseph.
 Nathaniel Garland, son of Joseph.
 Aug. 10—Ruth Hall, wife of James.
 Nov. 2—Mathew Mackusick, son of John.
 1741, Jan. 14—Theophilus Batchelder, son of Theophilus.
 Jan. 18—Abial Shaw, daughter of Ebenezer.
 Jan. 25—Rachel Fifield, daughter of Samuel.
 Jonathan Brown, son of Jeremiah.
 Feb. 22—Stephen Prescott, son of Elisha.
 Mar. 8—Susanna Sanborn, daughter of Caleb.
 Mar. 22—Mary Green, daughter of John.
 Apr. 4—Mehitable Brown, daughter of Thomas.
 Apr. 19—Samuel Lane, son of Samuel.
 Enoch Gove, son of Enoch.
 Apr. 20—Elizabeth Shaw, daughter of Samuel.
 Mehitable Blake, daughter of Israel, Jr.
 May 24—Timothy Brown, son of John.
 Rachel, daughter of Fifield's negro man, Jupiter.
 May 31—Nathan Gove, son of Jeremiah.
 Elizabeth Sanborn, daughter of Ebenezer.
 Sarah Tilton, daughter of Samuel.
 June 2—Walter Robie, son of John.
 Sept. 13—Jonathan Chase, son of Jonathan.
 Sept. 27—Samuel Weare, son of Meshech.
 Abigail Pearson, daughter of Jeremiah.

- Oct. 11—Johanna Batchelder, daughter of John.
 Oct. 22—Martha Cass, single woman.
 Mary Prescott, daughter of Ebenezer.
 Nov. 8—John Robie, son of Henry.
 Dec. 20—Betty Car, daughter of Sanders Car.
 Dec. 27—Josiah Swett, son of Jonathan.
 1742, Jan. 3—Abigail French, daughter of John.
 John Boid, son of Thomas.
 Jan. 10—Abigail Moulton, wife of Richard.
 Phineas Tilton, son of Nathan.
 Timothy Worth, son of Obediah.
 Jack, negro servant of Capt. J. Tilton.
 Jan. 17—Sarah Sanborn, wife of Ephraim.
 Jonathan, Abigail and Elizabeth, adult children of
 Thomas Crosby.
 David, Abigail and Lydia Page, children of John.
 Elizabeth Longfellow, daughter of Jonathan.
 Feb. 7—Anna Stewart, wife of Jonathan.
 Mary, daughter of Jonathan Stewart.
 Feb. 14—Caleb Tilton, son of Jonathan.
 Caesar, negro servant of J. Batchelder.
 Feb. 21—Stephen Blake, young man, son of Samuel.
 Feb. 26—Elizabeth Green, wife of Jonathan.
 Benjamin, son of Jonathan Green.
 Nathaniel Haskel, son of Job.
 Mar. 7—Ebenezer and Judith Gove, children of Edward.
 Mar. 14—Ebenezer Tucker, son of Ebenezer.
 Elizabeth Blake, young woman, daughter of Samuel.
 Mar. 29—John Flood and Mary, his wife.
 Joanna Edmonds, single woman.
 Apr. 4—James Moulton, son of Richard.
 Apr. 18—Sarah Garland, daughter of Joseph.
 May 16—Abigail Brown, daughter of Jacob.
 Rachel Williams, daughter of Walter.
 May 22—Dudley Sanborn, son of Benjamin.
 June 6—Mary Green, daughter of Bradbury.
 June 11—Elizabeth Healey, daughter of Nathaniel.
 June 27—Jacob Satterly, son of Susanna.
 July 4—Edward Bussell, son of Nathaniel.
 Aug. 1—Mary Dow, daughter of Gideon of Salisbury,
 Quaker.
 Aug. 22—Daniel Pervear, son of Philip.
 Simeon Hilliard, son of Timothy.
 Theophilus Batchelder, son of Theophilus.
 Nov. 12—Zilpah, daughter of Dea. Fifield's negro woman.
 Dec. 26—Reuben Prescott, son of Elisha.
 Samuel, son of Daniel Perkins.
 David Batchelder, son of John.

- 1743, Jan. 9—William Tobey, son of Isaac.
 Ann Sanborn, daughter of Ebenezer.
 Feb. 3—Elizabeth Prescott, daughter of Benjamin.
 Feb. 27—Lydia Prescott, daughter of Joseph.
 Nathan Gove, son of Enoch.
 Mar. 6—John Green, son of John.
 May 8—Sarah Quimby, daughter of Robert.
 Joanna Shaw, daughter of Ebenezer.
 June 5—Rachel Frize, daughter of Jacob.
 Anna Tilton, daughter of John.
 June 19—Abigail and Lydia, children of Edward Gove.
 July 3—Sarah Shaw, daughter of Samuel.
 Mary Cram, daughter of Benjamin.
 Sarah Cooper, daughter of John.
 July 24—Hannah, Mary and Ann Lilly, children of Thomas Lilly.
 John Roby, son of Henry.
 Aug. 7—Sarah Moulton, wife of Benjamin, Jr.
 Benjamin and John, sons of Benjamin Moulton, Jr.
 Aug. 14—Elizabeth Hilliard, daughter of Jonathan.
 Sept. 18—Judah Sanborn, son of Caleb.
 Oct. 2—Sarah Miller, daughter of Robert.
 Oct. 16—Mary Weare, daughter of Meshech.
 Nov. 6—Reuben Tilton, son of Samuel.
 Nov. 13—Jonathan and Molly, children of Mehitable Stanion.
- 1744, Jan. 8—Enoch Boid, son of Thomas.
 Jan. 15—Lydia Hoit, young woman, daughter of Ephraim.
 Feb. 5—Prudence Webster, daughter of Andrew.
 Feb. 12—Mehitable Swett, daughter of Jonathan.
 Feb. 26—Susanna Perkins, daughter of Daniel.
 David Stewart, son of Jonathan.
 Mar. 11—Moses Davis, son of Huldah.
 Apr. 1—Richard Nason, son of Richard.
 Elijah Green, son of Bradbury.
 Apr. 8—Dorothy Sanborn, daughter of Moses.
 Apr. 15—Chase Hilliard, son of Timothy.
 May 5—Hannah and Mehitable Clifford, twins of John Clifford.
 May 20—Nehemiah Chase, son of Jonathan.
 May 27—Mary Tilton, daughter of John.
 June 24—Lydia Flood, daughter of John, Jr.
 July 15—Timothy Batchelder, son of Theophilus.
 July 22—Ann Miller, daughter of Robert.
 July 29—Lydia Worth, daughter of Obediah.
 Aug. 25—Abram Philbrick, son of Abner.
 Sept. 2—Hannah Tucker, daughter of Ebenezer.
 Sept. 23—Tobias Lakeman, son of Tobias.

- Oct. 7—Mary Tobey, daughter of Isaiah.
 Oct. 21—Amos Leavitt, son of Amos.
 Oct. 28—John Batchelder, son of John.
 Nov. 4—Joseph Tilton, son of Jonathan.
 Nov. 11—Nathaniel Tilton, son of Nathan.
 Phebe Prescott, daughter of Elisha.
 Dec. 9—Israel Clifford, son of Peter.
 Dec. 16—Ephraim Green, son of Jonathan.
 1745, Jan. 15—Jonney Williams, son of Walter.
 Joseph Cram, son of Benjamin.
 Feb. 10—Jonathan Cooper, son of John.
 Mar. 9—Nancy Hilliard, daughter of Jonathan.
 Mar. 23—Phebe Healey, daughter of Nathaniel.
 June 30—Ann Shaw, daughter of Samuel.
 Jeremiah Marston Sanborn, son of Ephraim Sanborn.
 Aug. 25—Gideon Dow, son of Lydia, wife of Gideon.
 Abraham Swain, son of Elias.
 Sept. 29—Lydia Fogg, daughter of Simon.
 Oct. 13—Andrew Webster, son of Andrew.
 Nathan Green, son of Jonathan or Nathan.
 May Green, daughter of Nathan.
 Oct. 27—Ebenezer Sanborn, son of Ebenezer.
 Nov. 3—Joanna Buswell, daughter of Natt.
 Susanna Sanborn, daughter of Reuben, Sr.
 Nov. 10—Samuel Roby, son of Henry.
 Nov. 17—Elizabeth Sanborn, daughter of Caleb.
 Nov. 24—Stephen Lang, son of William.
 Ebenezer Cram, son of Jonathan.
 Sargent Shaw, son of Ebenezer.
 1746, Jan. 12—Lydia Green, daughter of John.
 Feb. 9—Sarah Swett, daughter of Jonathan.
 Feb. 16—Anna Tilton, daughter of John.
 Mar. 9—Susanna Batchelder, daughter of Theophilus.
 Mar. 23—Mary Perkins, daughter of Daniel.
 Elizabeth Flood, daughter of John, Jr.
 Apr. 6—Abigail Tilton, daughter of Samuel.
 Henry Sanborn, son of Moses.
 Apr. 13—Michal Brown, son of Jonathan.
 Apr. 20—Nathaniel Green, son of Bradbury.
 May 4—Elizabeth Nason, daughter of Richard.
 Daniel Boid, son of Thomas.
 June 15—Dorothy Miller, daughter of Robert.
 June 22—John Los——, son of John.
 July 6—Jane Clifford, daughter of Peter.
 July 13—Redmond Moulton, son of Richard.
 Aug. 17—Page Tobey, child of Isaacs.
 Sept. 7—Mary Batchelder, daughter of John.
 Sept. 28—Benjamin Batchelder, son of Joseph.

- May Prescott, daughter of Samuel, Jr.
 Oct. 5—Jonathan Roberts, son of Thomas.
 Mercy Taylor, single woman.
 Oct. 26—Hannah Hoit, single woman.
 Dec. 6—Elizabeth Lakeman, daughter of Tobias.
 Jemima Green, daughter of Nathan.
 Dec. 28—Mary Worth, daughter of John.
 1747, Jan. 25—Nathan Pierson, son of Nathan.
 Feb. 1—Ebenezer Sanborn, son of Reuben, Sr.
 Eaton Green, son of Jonathan.
 Hannah Russel, daughter of Abigail, wife of Jo, Quaker.
 Mar. 14—Arthur and Nancy Bennett, children of Caleb.
 Hannah Cram, daughter of Nathan.
 Mar. 22—Mary Stewart, daughter of Jonathan Stewart.
 Mar. 29—John Brown, son of Thomas.
 Apr. 5—Jemima Moulton, daughter of Benjamin, Jr.
 Michael and Rachel Sargent, children of Edward.
 Apr. 12—Edmond Brown, son of Edmond.
 Apr. 26—Daniel Prescott, son of Elisha.
 Josiah Tilton, son of Jonathan.
 June 28—Sarah Sanborn, daughter of Abner, Jr.
 July 5—Nathaniel Chase, son of Jonathan.
 July 12—Jemima Quimby, daughter of Widow Quimby.
 Aug. 3—Rachel Flood, daughter of John.
 Sarah Sargent, daughter of Edward.
 Sept. 6—Mary Hilliard, daughter of Benjamin.
 Mary Sanborn, daughter of Ephraim (Epping).
 Sept. 20—Molly Blake, daughter of Stephen.
 Oct. 18—Elizabeth Shaw, daughter of Eben.
 Benjamin Cram, son of Jonathan.
 Molly, daughter of Mary Swain.
 Nov. 1—Nathan Weare, son of Meshech.
 Nov. 15—Mary Williams, widow, aged 71.
 Dec. 13—Abigail Batchelder, daughter of Theophilus.
 David Sanborn, son of Daniel.
 Dec. 27—Sarah Tilton, daughter of John.
 John Sanborn, son of Ebenezer.
 1748, Mar. 13—Josiah Lang, son of William.
 Mar. 20—Elizabeth Boyd, daughter of Thomas.
 Apr. 3—Sarah Worth, daughter of John.
 May 1—Joseph Green, son of Bradbury.
 May 8—Abigail Perkins, daughter of Daniel.
 June 26—Elizabeth Batchelder, daughter of Joseph.
 Theophilus Sanborn, son of Benjamin.
 July 3—Stephen Tilton, son of Nathan.
 Josiah Moulton, son of Richard.
 Anna Roby, daughter of Henry.
 July 10—Mathew Batchelder, son of John.

- July 17—Nathaniel Bussel, son of Natt.
 Mary Philbrick, daughter of Abner's wife.
 July 24—Benjamin Green, son of John.
 Sept. 11—Jonathan Swett, son of Jonathan.
 Sept. 25—Rachel Sanborn, daughter of Caleb.
 Oct. 16—Hannah Shaw, daughter of Caleb.
 Oct. 23—Ebenezer Webster, son of Andrew.
 Nov. 6—Lydia and Elizabeth, twins of Samuel.
 Lucy Bennett, daughter of Caleb.
 Nov. 13—Daniel Sanborn, son of Enoch.
 Nov. 20—Meribah Prescott, daughter of Eben.
 Dec.—Deborah Nason, daughter of Richard.
 Dec. 25—Asa Green, son of Nathan.
 Nathan Cram, son of Nathan.
- 1749, Jan. 29—James Sanborn, son of Moses.
 Mar. 3—Mehitable Prescott, daughter of Benjamin.
 Mar. 5—Elizabeth Sanborn, daughter of Reuben, Jr.
 Mar. 19—Ebenezer Shaw, son of Ebenezer.
 Lydia Sanborn, daughter of John.
 Mar. 26—Stephen Sanborn, son of Daniel.
 Apr. 2—Jonathan Hilliard, son of Jonathan.
 Apr. 16—Margaret Lakeman, daughter of Tobias.
 May 7—Mary Fellows, daughter of John.
 June 11—Elizabeth Weare, daughter of Meshech.
 June 18—Dinah and Judah Snelling, servants of Jonathan
 Tilton.
 June 25—Rhoda Sanborn, daughter of Abner, Jr.
 July 16—Elinor Worth, daughter of Obediah.
 Aug. 6—Joel Cram, son of Jonathan.
 Aug. 20—Jeremiah Dow, son of Gideon's wife.
 Sept. 8—Hannah Sargent (or Seargent), daughter of Edward.
 John Blake, son of Stephen.
 Nov. 19—Nathaniel Healey, son of Nathaniel, Jr.
 Apphia Sanborn, daughter of Enoch, Jr.
 Dec. 10—Susanna Sleeper, daughter of John.
 Dec. 31—Abigail Roby, daughter of Henry.
 Samuel Brooks Tobey, son of Israel.
 David Boyd, son of Thomas.
- 1750, Jan. 21—Josiah Batchelder, son of John.
 Mar. 4—John Hilliard, son of Benjamin.
 Mark Sanborn, son of Ebenezer.
 Mar. 18—John Worth, son of John.
 Apr. 1—Anna Stewart, daughter of Jonathan.
 Apr. 15—Ebenezer Sanborn, son of Reuben, Jr.
 Apr. 22—Thomas Moulton, son of Benjamin, Jr.
 Olin Bennett, daughter of Caleb.
 Apr. 24—Judith, daughter of Jonathan Tilton's Indian
 woman.

- June 3—Anna Swett and Dorothy, children of Widow Swett.
Elizabeth Green, daughter of Jonathan.
- June 10—John Lang, son of William.
- July 1—Ebenezer Prescott, son of Elisha.
Jonathan Cram, son of Bradbury.
- July 8—Hezekiah Batchelder, son of Theophilus.
- Sept. 23—Susanna Roberts, daughter of Thomas.
- Sept. 30—Maria Batchelder, daughter of Joseph.
- Oct. 1—Olive Clifford, daughter of Abraham.
- Nov. 4—Abigail Weare, daughter of Meshech, Esq.
- Dec. 2—Mary Tilton, wife of Benjamin.
Michael Tilton, son of Benjamin.
Mary Healey, daughter of Stephen.
- 1751, Jan. 20—Peter Tilton, son of Jonathan.
- Feb. 17—Daniel Webster, son of Andrew.
Gilman Cram, son of Peter.
- Feb. 24—Ezekiel Cram, son of Nathan.
- Mar. 3—Nathan Sanborn, son of Nathan.
- Mar. 10—Abigail Lakeman, daughter of Tobias.
- Mar. 24—Edmund Brown, son of Edmund.
Ann Wasson, daughter of Richard.
- Mar. 31—Hannah Blake, daughter of Stephen.
- Apr. 28—Ebenezer Tilton, son of Nathan.
Jeremiah Brown, son of Daniel.
- June 9—Ebenezer Shaw, son of Ebenezer.
Jane Sanborn, daughter of Daniel.
Achiel Green, son of Nathan.
- June 23—Josiah Shaw, son of Caleb.
- July 7—Hannah Cooper, daughter of John.
Elizabeth Brown, daughter of Daniel.
- July 14—Peter Sanborn, son of John.
- July 21—Dolly Tilton, daughter of John.
- Aug. 11—Lowell Sanborn, son of Abner, Jr.
- Aug. 25—Jacob Cram, son of Benjamin.
- Sept. 1—Molly Sanborn, daughter of Caleb.
- Sept. 21—Mehitable Philbrick, daughter of Abner.
- Nov. 20—Daniel Perkins, son of Daniel.
- Dec. 8—Gideon Marshal, son of Francis.
Elizabeth Cram, daughter of John.
- 1752, Jan. 20—Sarah Dearborn, daughter of Levi.
- Feb. 9—John Tilton, son of Benjamin.
- Mar. 8—Mary Sanborn, daughter of Enoch, Jr.
- Apr. 5—Elizabeth Moulton, daughter of Benjamin.
Elizabeth Prescott, daughter of William.
- May 3—Mary Hoit, young woman.
- May 17—Miriam Batchelder, daughter of Theophilus.
- May 31—Elizabeth Cram, daughter of Peter.
- June 17—Ebenezer Tilton, son of Samuel.

- Lydia Dow, daughter of Gideon, Quaker.
 June 21—Elizabeth Sanborn, daughter of Reuben, Jr.
 July 5—Molly Bennett, daughter of Caleb.
 July 19—Abigail Adams, daughter of Archelaus.
 July 26—Anna Healey, daughter of Nathaniel, Jr.
 Mary Sargent, daughter of Edward.
 Aug. 9—Hannah and Mary Thresher, children of Henry, Quaker.
 Aug. 23—Richard Weare, son of Meshech, Esq.
 Sept. 17—Elizabeth Sanborn, daughter of Joseph, Jr.
 Mary Hilliard, daughter of Jonathan.
 Dec. 24—Henry Roby, son of Henry.
 1753, Feb. 23—Lucy Lakeman, daughter of Tobias.
 Mar. 25—Jeremiah Sanborn, son of David.
 Apr. 8—Dorothy Hilliard, daughter of Benjamin.
 Dolly Green, daughter of Bradbury.
 Lucretia Tilton, daughter of John.
 Apr. 15—David Swett, son of John.
 June 3—Sarah Blake, daughter of Stephen.
 Aug. 19—Susanna Sanborn, daughter of John.
 Aug. 20—Elisha Prescott, son of William.
 Sept. 2—Joseph Green, son of John.
 Robert Marshall, son of Francis.
 Sept. 9—Mary Cram, daughter of Nathan.
 Sept. 29—Phebe Sanborn, daughter of Abner, Jr.
 Oct. 5—Simeon Shaw, son of Caleb. Private.
 Oct. 7—Dorothy and Theophilus Swain, children of John.
 Oct. 21—Miriam Batchelder, daughter of Joseph.
 Shuah Nason, daughter of Richard.
 Nov. 18—Sarah Blake, single woman.
 Huldah Blake, single woman.
 Thomas Blake, son of Huldah.
 Nov. 25—Sarah Prescott, daughter of Samuel, 3d.
 Dec. 2—Nathan Brown, son of Nathan.
 Charles Chase, son of John, Jr.
 Dec. 9—Thomas Shaw, son of Ebenezer.
 1754, Jan. 27—Molly Tilton, daughter of Benjamin.
 Mar. 7—Jacob Thresher, son of Henry, Quaker.
 Abigail Sargent, daughter of Edward.
 Mar. 9—Hannah Weare, daughter of Meshech.
 Sarah Sanborn, daughter of Reuben, Jr.
 Samuel and Hannah Davis, twins, children of Hannah.
 Mar. 20—Benjamin Batchelder, son of Widow Mariah.
 June 23—John Stanyan Cram, son of Peter.
 June 30—Thomas Moulton, son of Benjamin.
 July 14—Jemima Green, daughter of Nathan.
 Jacob and Elizabeth Swain, children of William.
 True Perkins, son of Jonathan.

Nathaniel Weare Cram, son of Daniel.

Miriam Hoit, daughter of John.

Ann Longfellow, daughter of Green.

Sept. 1—Jemima Blake, daughter of Jeremiah.

Oct. 13—Lowell Lang, son of William.

Oct. 20—Hilliard Shaw, son of Caleb.

Oct. 27—Daniel Tilton, son of Samuel.

Nov. 17—Christopher, Sarah and Betty Blake, children of Jeremiah, Jr.

Nov. 18—Jonathan Batchelder, son of John. Private.

Dec. 8—Daniel Cram, son of Daniel.

Dec. 15—Reuben Swain, son of William.

Dec. 22—Molly Sanborn, daughter of Daniel.

1752, May 3—Mary Hoit owned the covenant and was baptized.

Aug. 9—Mary Thresher, wife of Henry Thresher, Quaker, renewed the covenant and had her children baptized.

1753—John Swain, Jr., and Judith, his wife, renewed their covenant, and had their children baptized.

Nov. 18—Susan Blake owned the covenant, and was baptized. Also Huldah Blake, having made an acknowledgement of her breach of the seventh commandment, was baptized after her owning the covenant, and had her child baptized.

Dec. 22—Nathan Brown and Ann, his wife, and Rachel Chase, wife of John, renewed the covenant and had their children baptized.

1754—Will Swain and wife, with Daniel Cram and wife, acknowledged the breach of the seventh commandment and had their children baptized.

Jonathan Perkins and wife, with Abigail Longfellow, renewed the covenant and had their children baptized.

Jeremiah Blake and Abigail, his wife, made an acknowledgement of the breach of the seventh commandment and Sept. 1st were admitted to full communion and had their child baptized.

Nov. 24—Tabitha Blake, wife of Timothy, acknowledged her breach of the seventh commandment, renewed her covenant and had her children baptized.

By a rule of the church, if a child was born within less than seven months after marriage, it was considered a breach of the seventh commandment.

Those who owned the covenant were new members; those renewing the covenant had owned it at some previous time.

EXTRACTS FROM THE CHURCH AND TOWN RECORDS.

The first parish meeting was held October 6, 1718.

1640—Thomas Philbrick settled in that part of Hampton now Seabrook in 1640. He had three sons, John, James and Thomas.

1654—Anthony Stanion was a deputy to the General Court in 1654. He lived at Hampton Falls and kept an ordinary or tavern at or near where Charles N. Dodge now lives. Persons by the name of Stanion were rated here until after 1772.

1697—The minister at Hampton was forbidden by Governor Usher to observe a Thanksgiving day which had been appointed by President Hinks.

1703—The Widow Mussy, a noted speaker among the Quakers, was killed by the Indians in that part of Hampton which is now Seabrook. The Quakers lived in that part of the town.

1718—At a legal meeting of the new parish in Hampton Falls the 8th of December, 1718, it was voted: "3dly, it is agreed upon that we will give Rev. Mr. Cotton twenty pounds yearly for three years ensuing as a free gift." Voted. A few persons dissented from this vote.

"Voted, 4thly, it is ordered and agreed upon that Capt. Cass, James Prescott and Jethro Tilton, be a committee to let out the building and repairing of the parsonage fence for six or ten years, provided they do not exceed three pounds per year."

Mar. 10—In the doings of the parish at the general parish meeting it was voted: "16thly, it is ordered that the selectmen shall have power to employ men to repair the parsonage fence for the year ensuing and to raise money to pay them."

From the same record it appeared that the parish appointed a committee to employ a schoolmaster.

1719, July 10—At a legal meeting held by the free holders of the new parish in Hampton: "Voted, that the twenty

pounds which was added to Mr. Cotton's salary be paid by way of an equal assessment upon each man's estate."

1720, Oct. 5—"Voted that the place for setting the schoolhouse shall be upon Mr. Stanion's hill." There was some dissent from this vote. This location was upon the town common.

1721, Mar. 14—A new place was selected for the schoolhouse. The record reads: "It is ordered that ye schoolhouse shall be built and set on the hill near the place where the old fort was, commonly called Prescott's fort." This latter location was near the house of the late Wells W. Healey.

At the same meeting the following votes were passed: "It is agreed upon that we will give Mr. Cotton twenty pounds in addition to his sixty pounds salary yearly ye time of his work in ye ministry among us"; that it "be raised by way of rate, with ye forepart of his salary"; that "Deacon Shaw and James Prescott be a committee to discourse Mr. Cotton concerning his preaching our lectures to us during his life time and to take his answer and bring it to us at the meeting."

1722/3, Mar. 1—Philemon Blake and Robert Roe, Srs., were chosen overseers of the parsonage fence, "to see it repaired and bring in ye account to ye selectmen of ye charge of ye same, for ye year ensuing."

Also that "Deacon Shaw is to make use of ye boards that is about ye burying place to build a fence and gate along ye front of ye burying place with ye same."

1723/4—"Voted that there shall be an order passed upon, causing the chairs to be removed out of ye meeting house; that James Prescott is appointed to take care that the alleys in ye meeting house be cleared of chairs and kept clear and if any person refuseth to have his chair removed out of ye meeting house they shall pay a fine of five shillings. James Prescott is appointed to prosecute said act and to have one half for his pains and ye other half to ye benefit of ye parish."

Also "that any man that suffers his dog to come into ye meeting house on ye Lord's day shall pay a fine of five shillings."

1725/6—"Voted that it is our desire to be set off from the old parish at town to the ministry and all other taxes."

1726, Aug. 22—Votes were passed to settle up Mr. Cotton's accounts by paying all arrears to his executor; to give Mrs. Cotton the use of the parsonage during the summer; to request Mrs. Cotton to entertain the ministers who should be employed to preach; to defray the expense of Mr. Cotton's funeral.

Aug. 31—At a legal meeting of the first parish (in the old town Hampton) Capt. Joshua Wingate and Capt. John Smith were chosen agents to remonstrate against the prayer of the petition of the Falls parish to be incorporated as a town before the General Assembly. But this was afterward done by the assembly and it contributed to the quiet and peace which had been so long disturbed by the local jealousies.

On the 19th of the month the Rev. Theophilus Cotton died.

Sept. 3—A committee was appointed to procure a candidate for settlement in the ministry who were directed to employ a Mr. March; whether Mr. March ever came is not mentioned. At the same meeting it was "voted that the hind seat in the woman's gallery may be built up by ye young women as a pew for their use with this provision that they maintain the glass against said sett and bring in their names to the selectmen within a month's time."

Oct. 4—A committee was authorized to employ Mr. Whipple to preach as a candidate. Mr. Whipple appears to have been employed immediately. This we infer from the subsequent proceedings of the parish.

Nov. 1—"Voted that Mr. Whipple be called to be our minister to preach the gospel to us. Voted that we will give the Reverend Mr. Whipple one hundred and forty pounds annually in case he settle with us in the work of the ministry. He finding himself fire wood and everything else."

This offer does not appear to have been accepted for we find it "voted, November 30, that we will give the Reverend Joseph Whipple one hundred and twenty

pounds in money annually and ye use of the parsonage. Only reserving to our own use the pine timber and the hemlock timber for fencing with that provision that the above said Mr. Whipple settle with us in the work of the ministry." These appear to have been the terms upon which Mr. Whipple was settled.

At the same meeting a vote was passed to purchase Mrs. Cotton's land and buildings for the use of the parish forever.

1728, Mar. 28—A committee was appointed to ascertain and renew the bounds of the parsonage lands. At the same meeting permission was given by vote to certain individuals to build a schoolhouse near the meeting house. There is no record to show that a schoolhouse was built at that time.

1729, Aug. 16—The selectmen of the two parishes met and described the divisional lines.

1729/30—Votes were passed authorizing Philip Pervear to exchange a piece of land, near or adjoining the little parsonage, for a piece of land before Mr. Whipple's door, and annex said piece of land to the parsonage. This exchange was made.

Also "voted to appoint persons to take care of the parsonage and to repair the fences." A committee was appointed to view the meeting house and to see what seats were proper to be made and to take measures to have the work done.

1730/1—"Voted that the selectmen give notice to those persons that have pews in ye meeting house to mend the glass against their pews according to agreement, within a week after the date hereof. Otherwise they will be disposed of to other uses."

1731, Nov. 17—It was voted to repair the parsonage fence. The people were taxed to do this and were permitted to work out their taxes according to the rule for working out highway taxes.

Also "voted that those that have glass against their pews in our meeting house if they wont repair it then the selectmen shall board and clapboard it up tite."

Also "voted that there be a window or windows made in the meeting house by the pulpit."

From the above votes and the frequent minutes upon the town records of expense of repairing the windows in the meeting house, it would appear that breaking glass was an amusement much indulged in by the boys and other mischievous persons in those early days.

1731/2, Mar. 21—"Voted that we will add to ye Reverend Mr. Whipple's salary twenty pounds for the ensuing year."

In consequence of disputes and difficulties it was found necessary to run the lines and renew the bounds of the parsonage. This was done by the selectmen and the owners of the land on the third day of May, 1732.

1732/3—It was "voted to continue the addition of twenty pounds to Mr. Whipple's salary yearly for this year also." The addition was first made the year previous; the occasion of the increase was the depreciation of the currency.

June 18—Among other doings at a parish meeting six persons were chosen to take care of the youths on the Lord's day.

1734, Oct. 7—Votes were passed authorizing the payment of the twenty pounds additional to the salary of Mr. Whipple, and to assume the expense of paying a minister to preach four months during the winter in the west part of the town (Kensington) if the people in that neighborhood hired one.

Nov. 11—A committee was appointed "to take care of the parsonage lots; to consult with the committee of the old parish which had been appointed to dispose of the parsonage lots, and to ascertain if the new parish might have a share in them; to search the records of the old parish and to see from whence said lott derived and to report to the parish." This was the beginning of a long and unsuccessful attempt on the part of the Falls people to acquire a part of the parsonage lands belonging to the town of Hampton.

1734—A meeting was called to be held on the 31st of March to pass a vote considering the low value of the present currency, "that Mr. Whipple may have twenty pounds or what may be thought proper given him toward his maintenance for the year ensuing and to hire a minister

to preach to the inhabitants of the upper or western part of the parish four months in the year ensuing."

At the same meeting it was "voted that the selectmen shall raise money to pay Mr. Gilman for preaching four months in the west part of this parish and to Mr. Whipple five pounds."

1735—An article was put in the warrant for a parish meeting notified to be held the 28th day of April, 1735, "to see if the free holders of said parish would be pleased to set off the upper or westerly part of their parish from paying any charge to the minister in the easterly or south part of said parish." This was probably that they might employ a minister. What action was taken the record does not show.

1735/6—At a meeting called on the 24th of March, 1735/6, it was moved to excuse the west part of the parish from their ministerial tax and to agree upon a divisional line. But whether any action was had upon this subject does not appear.

1738—Among the records of the next year we find the following receipt: "In consideration of the sum of one hundred and fifty pounds in bills of credit to me in hand paid by the constable and selectmen for the year 1739. As also for other reasons I say: Received the full of all demands upon the parish as due for salary until the first day of December, one thousand seven hundred and thirty-nine. Received by me, Joseph Whipple, Hampton Falls, Feb. 29, 1739/40."

1738/9—"Whereas the value of provisions is greatly risen and the wood on the parsonage is almost gone and now to go and consider whether we can help Mr. Whipple or no."

Mar. 13—"Voted to give Mr. Whipple thirty pounds upon the consideration that when this money is paid Mr. Whipple will give a receipt in full for the time past, ever since he has been our minister."

Oct. 22—The name of Meshech Weare appears as moderator of a parish meeting. After this we often find his name among the parish officers. The same year measures were taken to fence the parsonage lands with stone wall.

1739/40—In a warrant for a meeting to be held March 11, 1739/40, was an article “to consider whether to make any allowance in consideration to ye Rev^d Mr. Whipple in wood, provisions or any other way, that may be judged proper to make his salary as good as at ye time of his settling with us.” It was voted to give Mr. Whipple thirty pounds that year in money or passable bills of credit.

1740—In the autumn of 1740 votes were passed to go on with the work of making stone walls at the upper and lower parsonages.

In a warrant for a meeting March 10, 1740, we find this: “Whereas there has for some years past been some allowance to Rev. Mr. Whipple in consideration of the badness of our money, to consider whether they will do the same the ensuing year, or whether there cannot some way be found out to adjust that matter so as to make a final settlement of it and put an end to all controversy about it.”

At the same meeting: “voted to give Mr. Whipple thirty pounds in money or passable bills of credit.”

At this meeting notice was had of the poor of the town and it was voted “that the selectmen provide a home for the poor if need be.” Similar votes were passed at different times but no action appears to have ever been taken in the matter.

1740/1, Mar. 23—“Voted to pay the parish taxes the insuing year in Province and ministerial rates excepted, in manufactory bills so called.” Apr. 21, 1741, it was voted to revoke this vote.

1742, Apr.—“Voted to give Mr. Whipple thirty pounds the present year.” An adjourned parish meeting this year is called the church meeting in Hampton Falls parish.

1742/3—It was voted to give a bounty of five pounds a head for killing wolves.

1743—In September 1743, forty pounds were voted Mr. Whipple in consideration of his giving a receipt in full. This, with his one hundred twenty pounds regular salary, was all to be paid in passable bills of credit equal in value to new tenor.

- 1743/4, Mar. 13—Forty pounds old tenor were added to Mr. Whipple's salary for this year. A committee was appointed to examine the claims of the parish to the parsonage lands and make report. These lands were probably situated in Old Hampton. In November of the same year it was "voted to apply to Kensington and North Hill to see if they will join us concerning the parsonage rights or shares."
- 1745—In the month of June a meeting was held at Hampton at which the people of Hampton Falls claimed the right of voting. They were refused and in consequence a parish meeting was warned and held September 30, 1745, at which a committee was appointed "to maintain actions at the expense of the parish against those who refused them the privilege of voting; to answer and defend against any accusation, complaint, actions of trespass against the freeholders and inhabitants of this parish, or any of them for appearing at said commoners' meeting at Hampton on the 20th of June last or any of their actions, or behavior thereat."
- 1746/7, Mar.—At the annual meeting this year, nothing was done to increase Mr. Whipple's salary. In September he called for more, considering himself entitled by his contract with the parish for enough to make his salary as much as it was when he was settled, viz., one hundred and twenty pounds lawful money. Consequently a meeting was called and it was "voted that Mr. Whipple's salary be yearly during his ministry in this parish equal to what it was at the time of his settling with us, the parsonage and all things considered." After this a committee was chosen yearly to adjust Mr. Whipple's salary.
- 1749/50—The old parsonage house was consumed by fire February 18, 1749/50. A parish meeting was called February 26, at which the parish "voted that the house of Benjamin Swett, inn holder, where Mr. Morton lately lived, be hired by the parish for our minister for the time being." It was also "voted to build a new house on same ground where the old one stood." The new house was to be two stories high, forty feet by thirty.

One stack of chimneys, boards and timber were to be taken from the parsonage land as far as possible. A committee was appointed to carry these plans into effect.

1750—In 1750 is the first mention of a place called "Byfield" in the records. For several years the people in the remote parts of the town were allowed to take their share of the school money and lay it out themselves. This year the people in Byfield claimed the same privilege. There appears to have been a grammar school kept in the town, as there was an article inserted in the warrant for a meeting April 1, 1751, "to see if the parish will dismiss the grammar school for the year ensuing, and to choose two capable men to keep the schools." The record does not show that this was done.

At the annual meeting, March 12, 1750, the committee chosen to build the parsonage house presented their accounts which were settled by the parish and a receipt was given by which it appears that the accounts amounted to eighteen hundred and seven pounds sixteen shillings old tenor.

1750/1—In the notice of a meeting to be held March 1, 1750/1, was an article "to see, firstly, what may be proper to be done with these men that refuse to pay their rates, viz., Edward Palmer and Henry Lamprey." What was done with these men the record does not show, or on what grounds they refused payment of their rates.

1752—A proposition was made in 1752 to sell a piece of land in Kensington near Obadiah Johnson's. How the parish acquired the land, or how it was disposed of, does not appear upon the record. It was also voted to make some walls about the upper or lower parsonage land.

The same year it was "voted to have a reading and writing school for six months beside the grammar school." The same vote was renewed and the same arrangement continued for several years succeeding.

1753—"Voted to build a pound thirty-five feet square, of hard pine lumber, near where the old pound stood."

In England, from the fourteenth century until the change of style in 1752, the legal and ecclesiastic year

began March 25, although not uncommon to reckon it from January 1. After the change of style was adopted events which had occurred before March 25, in January, February and March would, according to the new arrangement, be reckoned in the next subsequent year. Events which occurred before 1752, between January 1 and March 25, were often chronicled by using both years. Example: 1743/4, this method of notation is often seen upon old papers and records dated previous to 1752, after which time it disappeared. It occurs many times in this book and in the town history.

1755—Samuel Lane was chosen to serve as constable in the place of Jonathan Tilton who had gone to Crown Point.

Daniel Sanborn was paid three pounds fifteen shillings for making a parish chest to put ammunition in. The same year the parish bought a barrel and a half of powder costing fifty-five pounds, three hundred weight of bullets and lead which cost twenty-nine pounds twelve shillings six pence, four hundred and fifty flints. Paid for a lock for said chest, seventeen shillings six pence. These amounts were probably in old tenor, and did not represent more than a tenth part of the value in coin.

1756—Nehemiah Brown and Ann, his wife, made a claim in her right to one hundred acres of land originally granted to Thomas Ward, Jacob Stanion and Jonathan Gove, but the parish refused to take any action on the matter. At the request of Hampton an article was inserted in a warrant for another parish meeting "to see if the parish would aid in the defence of this suit." What action was taken in the matter the records do not show. Probably none.

The parish voted that the grammar school should be kept at the meeting house hill through the year, and permission was given to those who lived more than a mile and a half distant to take their part of the money and use it among themselves.

One pound four shillings was paid for four pairs of gloves for the bearers at the funeral of Widow Hannah Cooper who had for several years been a town charge.

1757—During Mr. Whipple's ministry the records show that many persons owned the covenant for the purpose of being baptized with their children. This was probably what was known as the half way covenant, which, it is understood, was in use and allowed in our town church in the early days, and later was the cause of much trouble in many places. It was claimed that unworthy persons were admitted to membership. The churches which allowed the half way covenant were more liberal in their belief. The use of the half way covenant was made a pretext for the division of the church in this town in 1834.

There are frequent references to cases of discipline. Confessions were often made by those who had fallen into sin, in consequence of which, after having been admonished, they were restored to church membership. This was under Mr. Whipple's ministry and shows a commendable attention to the welfare of his church.

During Mr. Whipple's ministry there were frequent calls for delegates to attend ordinations, councils, and other church gatherings in the neighboring towns. These invitations seem to have been accepted and were seasons of enjoyment, and were about the only outings the people of those times had.

During Mr. Whipple's ministry, on October 4, 1737, fifty-seven persons (twenty-two males and thirty-five females) were dismissed to incorporate a church at Kensington. Thirty-four other persons were dismissed and recommended to different churches in other places at different times.

May 3—Mr. Josiah Bayley was chosen by every vote to settle as pastor, and a committee was chosen to make out a call in the name of the parish. As an inducement to Mr. Bayley to settle with them they voted him a salary of fifty pounds sterling and the use of the parsonage during his ministry. Mr. Bayley accepted in a letter which appears elsewhere and which is the only known written production by him which is now in existence.

Mr. Bayley was unmarried. He was thoroughly

evangelical and devotedly pious. During his short ministry interest in religious matters seems to have revived. He endeared himself much to his people and died, after an illness of seven or eight months, greatly lamented.

1760—An attempt was again made to recover a part of the parsonage lands in Hampton for the use of the parish in Hampton Falls in the year 1760. To accomplish this object a committee was appointed, at a meeting held on the 8th of September, who were directed to search the records of Hampton and report. This was done but the parish voted against standing a suit of law. Thus ended a controversy of some years' standing, in which it would appear that the Falls people were in the wrong.

1762—It was "voted this year to tax for the support of the gospel all persons living to the eastward of the dividing line between Hampton Falls and Kensington."

1765—Considerable dissatisfaction had developed. Mr. Henry Robie refused to pay his ministerial tax, and a suit was commenced by the parish to recover it. This was followed by several other suits of similar character and the trouble increased until a new parish was formed. The territorial limits were probably embraced within the present town of Seabrook.

Sept. 2—"Voted that the people called Presbyterians be set off as a distinct parish." At the same meeting: "Voted not to make any division of the parsonage lands or ministerial lands of the parish."

Notwithstanding this vote, the parish afterward opposed the attempts which were made by the Presbyterians to make a regular division of the parish, and when the latter sent up a petition to the General Court for that purpose, a committee was appointed by the parish to oppose it.

The first committee was chosen December 30, 1765. A second committee for the same purpose was appointed November 23, 1767.

1767—The General Assembly passed an act to divide the parish according to the request of the Presbyterians and

appointed a committee to represent the interests of the parish before the court committee.

1768, July 25—A committee was chosen to confer with the committee of the Presbyterian Society in Seabrook for the purpose of finally settling all difficulties respecting ministerial taxes in arrears, and all other pecuniary matters in relation to the subject. This is the first time Seabrook is mentioned upon the record.

Soon after this the subject of a new meeting house in the parish was agitated.

Dec. 19—After hearing the report of the committee which had been appointed to centre and locate, it was voted to build the new meeting house on the vacant land near Mr. Jeremiah Lane's. This house was fifty-five feet by forty feet, and was built upon the spot of ground mentioned, which was about two miles from the place where the first meeting house was built, and was upon the Exeter road.

1768—Paine Wingate was minister in Hampton Falls, Samuel Perley in Seabrook, Jeremiah Fogg in Kensington, Nathaniel Noyes in South Hampton.

The following are inscriptions on gravestones in Stratham Cemetery:

Hon.	Eunice
Paine Wingate	Relict of
Died Mar. 7th 1838	Hon. Paine Wingate
Ac 99 years	Died Jan. 7th 1843
	Aged 100 years

1769—At a meeting held February 7, 1769, a motion was made to reconsider the votes passed at former meetings but the moderator, Capt. Jonathan Tilton, refused to put the motion. The report of the committee for selling the pews being read, the moderator was requested to put the vote whether the report should be accepted. This he refused to do and dissolved the meeting.

It has been said that the committee who located had centred the territory instead of the inhabitants, and had the new meeting house been built near where the town house now stands there would probably have been no trouble as was occasioned by the location which was selected.

The building committee were Jonathan Cram, Elisha Prescott, Samuel Prescott and William Prescott. Before commencing the pews were sold at public auction, and the proceeds which could be paid in building materials used to construct the house. Twenty pews sold for three hundred and fifty-one pounds two shillings, proclamation money which, with the sale of the remaining pews, was enough to build and finish the new meeting house.

Oct. 16—"Voted to abate all those persons rates that belong to Seabrook that are in arrear in the ministerial rates."

1770—In a protest signed by fifty-eight persons declaring that they would not pay any minister tax, dated April 30, 1770, it is stated that they were obliged to hire preaching at the new meeting house at their own cost.

At this meeting it was "voted that Mr. Wingate shall go to the new meeting house and preach and dedicate said house to the public worship of God as soon as conveniently may be." Elisha Prescott, Mr. Nathan Tilton and Capt. Jonathan Tilton, the moderator of the meeting, were chosen a committee to present the above vote to Mr. Wingate. After the passage of this vote Mr. Wingate still refused to dedicate or preach in the new meeting house.

1771, Sept. 30—"Voted to dismiss Mr. Wingate and a committee was appointed to agree upon the terms of dismissal. Mr. Wingate's letter of resignation was dated December 4, 1771, to take effect March 1, 1776. On his dismissal the parish, by agreement, gave Mr. Wingate fifty pounds sterling and the use of the parsonage four years. In consequence of this the parish voted the money by tax the current year to meet the bills occasioned by this.

The votes passed from time to time show that the outside of the house was finished; that privileges for pews were sold. The inside of the house was finished by degrees. In later years the appearance of the house would indicate that the galleries were never entirely finished. It was dedicated to the parish by the building committee in 1771, some time in May.

by himself or any other person for him for said choice treat with liquor any elector with the apparent view of gaining their votes or afterwards on this account. Dated at Hampton Falls July 27, 1775."

Dec. 19—At a meeting notified and held December 19 it was "voted that Col. Meshech Weare be chosen to represent this parish in General Congress for one year to be held at Exeter and he is empowered to pursue such measures as he shall think proper for the public good."

1776, Mar. 12—"Voted that the income of the parsonage be appropriated to the use of the schools." On the same day Mr. Wingate resigned his office as pastor and his claims upon the parish, but he asked for a little extension of time to remove his effects.

May 6—"Voted to have preaching two months, half the time in each meeting house."

July 1—Hampton Falls and Seabrook passed a vote refusing to send a representative to Congress.

From a record of a meeting held July 16: "It appears that fourteen soldiers were enlisted for the Canada service, and a special bounty was voted thus beside the Colonial bounty."

July 29—"Voted to hire preaching for ten sabbaths, six in the new and four in the old meeting house."

Oct. 29—"Voted to have preaching three sabbaths and on Thanksgiving day."

1777, Mar. 11—At a meeting held March 11, it was "voted to divide the income of the parsonage proportionably between the two parts of the parish to be used according to their pleasure."

A meeting was notified to be held March 3, 1777, to see, among other things, "if the parish will hire preaching the coming year." What action was taken does not appear upon the record.

A bounty was voted this year to encourage soldiers to enlist for three years or during the war.

July 27—"Voted to employ a candidate for settlement; to appoint a day of fasting and prayer in reference to the object; to invite the neighboring ministers to assist in the fast; to appropriate the income of the parsonage to the support of preaching."

Dec. 29—"Voted to exempt those persons from paying ministerial taxes who have supported preaching at the old meeting house; to give Mr. Ebenezer Dutch a call to settle in the ministry; to give him the use of the parsonage, the parish repairing the buildings and outside fences with the sum of fifty-five pounds lawful money valued in species; good Indian corn at four shillings per bushel and other things equivalent thereto." Mr. Dutch declined the call.

In a warrant for a town meeting for choosing a representative, both in Hampton Falls and Seabrook, the temperance resolves previously quoted appears. Henry Robie was chosen representative.

1778, Jan. 19—"Voted to supply the families of non-commissioned officers and private soldiers, and to procure two soldiers more to fill their quota in the army."

Apr. 27—Meshech Weare was chosen a delegate to attend the state convention, to be held in Concord the following January, to form a state constitution. "Voted to use the parsonage for the support of preaching, the new meeting house to have the upper parsonage, the old one to have the lower one and the flats."

Oct. 19.—A warrant was issued for a meeting to see if the parish would vote to hire preaching in the new meeting house, or unite with Seabrook to hire preaching. At this meeting it was voted to hire preaching in the new meeting house for two months, and the meeting was adjourned from time to time until the 14th of December when a final adjournment was had.

Dec. 7—The two towns, Hampton Falls and Seabrook, refused by vote to send a representative to the General Assembly for the next year.

1779—Soldiers were hired this year at the expense of the parish for the Continental service.

Aug. 23—A plan of government for the state was proposed but the parish refused by vote to act in reference to it, and also refused to send a representative delegate to a convention to be held at Concord to regulate the currency. On December 6, however, Samuel Weare was chosen representative to represent the towns of Seabrook and Hampton Falls.

1780, Nov. 27—"Voted not to send a representative."

Dec. 11—By vote of the parish a call was extended to Dr. Samuel Langdon to settle in the work of the ministry, having the use of the parsonage and fifty pounds in money for his salary.

In a letter dated January 7, 1781, Dr. Langdon accepted the call which the parish had extended to him.

1780—A requisition was made by the Council and House of Representatives of New Hampshire for beef to support the continental army; 1,400,000 pounds were called for from New Hampshire. Each town was to furnish its proportion according to population and valuation. One third was to be furnished by the last day of March, 1781; one fourth by July 15; one fourth left September 1; the remainder, December 1. The beef was to be good and well salted. Each barrel was to contain two hundred and forty pounds net. Good pork could be received at the rate of eleven pounds pork to fifteen pounds of beef. Each town was notified as to the amount it was to furnish. The penalty for not complying with this requisition was a fine of double the value of the amount of beef called for to be for the use of the state to be added to the next continental tax. The amount called for from Hampton Falls was 8,479 pounds. This amount was furnished and we are able to give the items.

In the invoice book for 1781 we find the following entries in relation to the supply of beef:

Paid David Nason, one yoke of oxen	£2,250
Nehemiah Cram, for yoke of oxen, 1,150 lbs., a 5	1,725
Capt. Moulton, yoke of oxen on the hoof	2,100
Samuel Melcher, yoke of oxen, weight, 1,300 lbs.	1,950
John Brown, yoke of oxen, 900 lbs.	1,350
David Batchelder, 100 lbs. beef	150
Isaac Green, yoke of oxen, 1,150 lbs.	1,725
Total	<u>£11,250</u>

These amounts were paid in a badly depreciated currency. It is impossible to know what it would amount to in sterling money.

In December, 1881, a meeting was held to act upon a platform of state government, submitted to the people by General Court. A committee was appointed to examine the platform and at an adjourned meeting it was voted to accept the platform with amendments proposed by the committee.

This year is the first time dollars are mentioned in speaking of the currency upon the records.

A new burying ground for the use of the parish was purchased of Jeremiah Lane. This ground laid south of the meeting house, on the cross road, and is the old yard on the east side of the road where Dr. Langdon is buried.

1780, Nov. 17—The members who had withdrawn from the ordinances of the church under Mr. Wingate's ministry, to become Presbyterians, returned, made confession and were restored to their former church relations.

1782, Dec. 9—Samuel Weare was chosen representative. The platform of government was again reviewed and accepted.

1783, May 20—The attempt to get the town of New Hampton Falls incorporated was renewed, but was successfully opposed by the parish before the General Assembly. Who were the members or what was the object of this movement for a new town does not appear on the record.

July 17—A committee was chosen to take measures to dispose of a part of the parsonage lands and to purchase a place near the meeting house. A house and a few acres of land were bought of Jonathan Perkins near the meeting house, the place now occupied by the house of the late Lewis T. Sanborn, and was the house burned in 1858, with the church records. It was occupied at the time of the fire by Rev. A. M. Bridge, pastor of the Unitarian Church. The land extended down the Hampton road. At the time of the sale of the parsonage property in 1832, this parsonage and land was

bought by Wells Healey and afterward was rented to the Unitarian ministers.

July 31—"Voted to agree to an alteration in the eighth article of the constitution of the United States, and to instruct the representative accordingly." Abner Sanborn was chosen representative.

1784, Mar. —First voting for president (governor) and senators in New Hampshire. Meshech Weare had thirty-nine votes for president.

1785—Another committee was appointed to sell a part of the old, and buy a new parsonage. Pew privileges were granted in the galleries of the meeting house. The old parsonage house and the adjoining land was sold to Nathaniel Healey, the shipbuilder. The five acres from the Weare house were sold to the Weares, but we have no date when these sales were made. We have never seen any account as to the disposal of the thatch ground.

1786—Hon. Meshech Weare died from the infirmities of age January 12, 1786. He had long been prominent in state and parish matters.

1787, Jan. 22—Dr. Langdon was chosen a delegate to attend a convention, at Exeter, to adopt a constitution for the United States. This year the parish voted for officers of the Federal Government. Washington received thirty-five votes for president. While forty votes were cast for congressman.

In 1787 Dr. Langdon asked for an increase of salary but no vote was taken upon the subject.

1789, Mar. 10—"Voted ten pounds additional to Dr. Langdon's salary. Granted certain privileges to Nath^l Hubbard Dodge for building a mill on the Falls river." This vote was amended the next year.

A chest was provided in which to keep the papers and old records of the town. It is probably the one which has since been in use, and is now kept in the loft in the town hall.

1791—It was put to vote to see if the town would pay the building committee, who built the new meeting house, any compensation. This was voted in the negative.

1791—The canal between the Hampton river and the Merri-

- mack river was completed by Nathaniel Healey in 1791. This canal was found useful in time of the embargo, but is now grown up and is impassable.
- 1792—Nathaniel Dodge was approbated by the selectmen to sell spirituous liquors. At the national election this year eighteen votes were cast for Washington for president.
- 1792—This year a committee was appointed to assist in renewing the line between Hampton Falls and Kensington. This line was run September 10, 1794.
- 1794, Dec. 10—"Voted to sell the lower parsonage near Esq. Weare's and make compensation for its use to Dr. Langdon." Four persons were approbated to sell spirituous liquors.
- 1795—A committee was appointed to judge Dr. Langdon's salary, according to the terms of agreement at the time of his settlement.
- 1796—"Voted to repair Taylor river bridge on the Exeter road." Twenty-eight votes were cast for president of the United States.
- 1798, Nov. 29—Rev. Dr. Langdon died and the parish was left again without a pastor. After his death the town hired preaching.
- Mr. Jacob Abbot preached as a candidate. More pew privileges were granted upon the lower floor. It was again voted to sell some of the parsonage land.
- 1798—Mr. Abbot was ordained August 15.
- Mar.—Four pew privileges were granted upon the lower floor. More were called for than could be granted. A committee was appointed to clear the parade ground where the old meeting house formerly stood. The selectmen were subsequently ordered to see the common cleared.
- 1798, Jan. 17—Observed a day of fasting and prayer in consequence of the death of Dr. Langdon. Messrs Rowland, Shaw, Thurston and Miltimore were sent to conduct the religious service.
- 1798, Feb. 3—Letters missive from South Church in Portsmouth to assist in the ordination of Mr. Timothy Alden, Jr. Voted to comply.
- 1799—Letters were received from Seabrook, February 3, 1799,

to attend the ordination of Mr. Elias Hull. At this time the church in Seabrook had ceased to be Presbyterian and was Congregational. We give the names of the members of this church at that time, some of whom lived in Hampton Falls:

Mrs. Jewell.	Mr. Hull.
Mrs. A. Smith.	Deacon Tucker.
Mrs. David Dow.	Thomas True.
Mrs. N. Felch.	Benjamin Eaton.
Mrs. Dudley Dodge.	Thomas Silly.
Mrs. Isaac Brown.	Miss Betsy George.
Mrs. Betsey Brown.	Miss Nancy Fifield.
Mrs. Abigail Brown.	Miss Hannah Chase.
Miss Nancy Brown.	Miss Susan Greeley.
Mrs. D. Chase.	Miss Sarah Dow.
Mrs. James Janvrin.	Daniel Merrill.
Mrs. Lydia Brown.	Isaac Brown.
Mrs. Simon Knowles.	Jacob Brown.*
Mrs. Hull.	Isaac Brown.*
Mrs. Betsey Weare.	John Marston Brown.*
Miss Mary Eaton.	Jacob Silly of H. Falls.
Miss Eunice Wells.	Dea. Weare.
Miss Eunice Dodge.	Dea. Merrill.
Miss Sally Smith, her mother, Mrs. Dodge.	John Eaton.
Dudley Dodge.	Joseph Felch.
	*Sons of Isaac.

Mrs. A. Smith, Mrs. N. Felch and Miss Nancy Brown were admitted to membership in the Line Church in 1834.

1800, Nov. 23—Letters missive from First Church in Amesbury to ordain Mr. Stephen Hull. Voted to comply.

Dec. 4—Letters missive from the church in Scarborough, Me., to ordain Mr. Nathan Tilton and also “their opinion whether Mr. Chadwick is dismissed from his pastorate office over y^t church.” Voted to comply.

1801—“Voted to make some repairs on the parsonage house.” After Dr. Langdon’s death Jeremiah Laue was appointed clerk and the books were placed in his hands.

1802—“Voted that the selectmen notify the selectmen of Exeter to run the lines between the towns.”

- 1805—The first Christian Baptist Meeting house was built in 1805.
- 1806—The schoolhouse was built on Drinkwater road in 1805, and one on the Exeter road in 1806.
- 1808—After this a suit was commenced by the Baptists to become exempt from paying toward the support of the town ministry, and it appears to have been decided in their favor for, in 1809, the Baptists were exempted from paying toward the town ministry.
Caleb Tilton was chosen deacon. He declined and Jeremiah Lane was chosen.
- 1809, Feb. 25—Letters missive to settle Mr. Jeremiah Crosby in Lyndeborough.
- 1811—This town joined Seabrook and Hampton in gravelling the great road to Portsmouth. This was the turnpike. This town and Seabrook were to keep in repair the south side of Taylor River, which, if they did, the inhabitants could pass over the turnpike free of toll.
- 1812—James Prescott, Jr., was chosen deacon. He accepted. Levi Lane was chosen assistant.
- 1813—Letters missive to ordain Mr. Ephraim Abbot at Greenland. Voted to comply.
- 1815, Oct. 5—Letters missive to dismiss John S. Popham from the first church in Newbury.
Oct. 30—Letters missive to attend a council at Chester. Cause not known. Voted to comply.
- 1815, Oct. 31—"Voted to repair the meeting house in the plastering and windows and to procure clapboards for the ends and front side, and shingles for the back side."
The town line was perambulated between Hampton Falls, Exeter and Kensington, which was the line on the west side of the town.
- 1816—Letters missive to ordain Mr. Leonard Withington at First Church at Newbury, Mass.
- 1816, Oct. 10—John W. Gookin was licensed by the selectmen to sell rum and other spirituous liquors.
- 1817, June 10—Letters missive to ordain Mr. Federal Burt in Durham on the 18th inst.
To install Rev. Isaac Hurd at Exeter, September 11.
To ordain Mr. Stephen Bailey at Raymond, October 1.

1818, Mar. 10—Two hundred dollars was voted to be raised to build a new schoolhouse on the Exeter road. This was the brick schoolhouse removed in 1842.

1819—The Cock hill schoolhouse was repaired.

1822—The entire town line was perambulated, "152-46+166-93 = $\frac{39620}{31978}$." Whatever that means is not apparent.

Mr. Abbot's salary was at this time a little over \$300 per year.

1824, Apr. 1—Letters missive to dismiss Mr. Holt from Epping on the 2d inst.

Apr. 18—To ordain Mr. Jacob Cummings at Stratham, 28th inst.

1825—Obstructions were removed from the landing to the Falls river mouth, and a wharf was built at Fresh Island. There had been a landing place here for a long time. In 1797 it is spoken of as the old landing place.

1826—Mr. Levi Lane was chosen clerk and was requested to take charge of the books given by Rev. Dr. Landgon to the church for the use of the ministers in Hampton Falls; also to entertain the ministers who come to supply.

The town churches and ministers were called and spoken of as those of the "Standing Order" to distinguish them from those other sects which had come into existence in the later times. This term was in common use among the older people, since my remembrance, in speaking of the parish churches and ministers.

Rev. Mr. Abbot married 124 couples during his ministry, 1798-1827; 148 were baptized; 12 made a profession of religion on the half way covenant, but did not commune.

After removing from Hampton Falls, Mr. Abbot settled upon a farm in Windham and preached to the Unitarian Society in that town. He was drowned while returning from meeting November 24, 1834.

1826—The town purchased that part of the turnpike which was in Hampton Falls for \$800.

For several years after Mr. Abbot's dismissal the parsonage was rented and the income divided to the several religious societies, according to taxation.

1829—The north side of the meeting house roof was shingled and

wood was taken from the parsonage to defray the expense. The town lines were perambulated this year.

1831—In June, Rev. Henry Jewett, radical Orthodox, was employed. His preaching was not liked by the liberal parties of the society.

1832—"Voted to sell the parsonage and invest the proceeds in bank stock."

1834—"Voted leave to the proprietors of Rockingham Academy to locate upon the public square near the schoolhouse.

Mr. Abbot found the first mention of a house within the limits of the present town of Hampton Falls was in 1654. On the 9th of June, 1654, there was a storm of thunder and hail, which hail fell on the bounds of Hampton, between the town and the mill.

1834—The liberal element, which was the majority, declared for Unitarianism and employed Rev. Mr. Whitman and afterward Mr. Lothrop.

The remainder of the society withdrew and, with Mr. Jewett, held meetings in the Exeter road schoolhouse. Mr. Jewett was said to have been very radical in his preaching and this did much to hasten the division of the society.

1835—Those who called themselves orthodox attended meeting at Seabrook in the old meeting house where the Rev. David Sunderland was preaching as a supply.

1835—The meeting house built in 1835 was the first meeting house in this town which had any means of being heated. All the meeting houses previously in use in the town had no means of being warmed in cold weather.

1836, July—The orthodox people dedicated their new meeting house and assumed the name of the First Evangelical Congregational Society of Seabrook and Hampton Falls, which name they have continued until the present time, but are usually spoken of as the Line Church.

1836—The new (Baptist) meeting house was opened for service and probably dedicated in 1836. The building committee were William Brown, Richard and George H. Dodge, Aaron M. Gove and Joseph H. Weare.

Mr. Ropes continued his pastorate from September, 1828, until 1830. He was a strong temperance advo-

cate. In 1836 this church was reported a strictly temperance church.

1837, June—This church was organized and Rev. Sereno T. Abbot was ordained as pastor. He was generally spoken of as Priest Abbott.

1840—An article was inserted in the warrant for the annual meeting “to see if the town would alter and convert the old meeting house into a town house, or pull it down and build a new one.” The house was demolished in 1842 and the lot sold in 1845 to Wells W. Healey.

1894—Mrs. Mary D. Aiken purchased the residence of the late Joshua Janvrin and presented it to the Baptist Society for a parsonage.

1901—The society having become much reduced in numbers so that there had been no service in the meeting house for a number of years, John T. Brown of Newburyport, Mass., purchased the meeting house and converted it into a library building and presented it to the town of Hampton Falls. The farewell religious service was held May 26, 1901, when the house was filled to its utmost capacity. The service was conducted by Congregational and Presbyterian ministers. No minister of the Christian denomination was present. In its remodelled condition it was dedicated and turned over to the town on August 28, 1901.

During a great part of the society's existence of nearly a century the preaching was a majority of the time by supplies and but a small portion of the time by regular ordained pastors.

1901—In the autumn of 1901, Rev. Joseph Kimball closed his pastorate over the Line Church which had extended over a period of nearly eighteen years. His ministry had been beneficial both to the church and the community.

1916—It is a singular coincidence that at the present time, after the marked division in religious sentiment of the town, with meeting houses located in different sections, we have returned to one meeting with the meeting house located within a few rods of where the first meeting house was built more than two hundred years ago, with

this difference—there are more non-church attendants than in the early days.

EXTRACTS FROM INVOICE BOOK.

The following are extracts from the Invoice Book after 1773 which could not be found at the time the history of Hampton Falls was written.

1779, Apr. 7—"Gave the Constable a warrant to warn Dolly Sanborn to depart out of the parish."

Apr. 8—At a vendue April 8, and continued by adjournment, the poor were set up to be kept for one year, viz., the Widow Blake was struck off to Benjamin Nudd for ninety-eight dollars, and to be kept one year from the 10th day of April, 1779. April 10, Abigail Crosby was struck off to Deacon Sanborn for one hundred and fifty dollars; agreed with Noyes Pervear to care for Abigail Crosby for one year from the 22d of April, 1779, for two hundred and forty dollars. Martha French was struck off to Benjamin Leavitt for three months for one hundred and seventy-six dollars; also to Lieut. Zebulon Hilliard for three months for one hundred and seventy-six dollars; ditto to Samuel Lane for three months for two hundred and forty-nine dollars; to Samuel Weare for three months for two hundred and sixty-five dollars. The first three months began the 30th day of April, and to be kept as usual.

1779, May 7—"Gave the constable a warrant to warn Hannah Hartshorn out of the parish with her son, Jonathan Hartshorn; also Jonathan Hardy to depart forthwith out of said parish."

Agreed with Malachi Shaw to take care of Hoag's wife and two children for seven months from the 23d day of August, for Hoag's house, which is on said Shaw's land. Agreed with Ensign Rowe to take Hoag's oldest child for twenty-five dollars per month, to begin September 14, 1779. Agreed with Bache's wife to take the youngest child for thirty dollars per month, to begin August 14. Afterwards Lowell Lang agreed to take that child of Hoag's from Ensign Rowe for nothing, if the parish would furnish her clothing. He took her November 11, 1779.

Nov. 22—"Gave the constable a warrant to warn John Allen and Margaret Fifield, with Abigail, daughter of said Margaret, to depart forthwith out of said parish."

1783, Mar. 24—"Gave Mr. Benjamin Pike a deed of a piece of land formerly belonging to Samuel Fifield and Ruth, his wife, which persons were supported by the town, and for the consideration of thirty shillings." The house and a small garden were reserved during his or her life.

1768—By vote of the parish an act incorporating Scabrook as a parish, as passed by the two houses of the Assembly, was approved June 3, 1768, in the eighth year of King George the Third.

1783—The selectmen, who were Caleb Tilton, James Prescott and Benjamin Pike, "have with considerable charge and trouble in the course of the last year, enlisted five continental soldiers in the manner hereafter following, namely:

"April 2, 1782: Enlisted Peter Williams for three years. Paid down 25£ cash. Gave a note for 25£ to be paid in three years.

"May 31: Enlisted John Kenny for three years. Paid down 6£-12 s. cash. Gave a note for 55£-10 s. to be paid April 1, 1783."

John Kenny came to this town about 1760. He was warned out. He was a blacksmith and had a shop on Mr. Towles' field near the brook which bears his name. We never knew where he came from or his subsequent life after going into the army.

"July 8, 1782: Enlisted Samuel Randall for three years. Paid down cash 25 £. Gave a note for 5 £ to be paid March 20, 1783.

"July 16, 1782: Enlisted Nathl. Smart during the war. Paid down 16 £-10 s. Gave a note for 60 £ to be paid in three years.

"Oct. 4, 1782: Enlisted David Scott during the war. Paid down cash 15 £. Gave one note payable Jan. 1, 1784, for 15 £. One note to be paid Oct. 1785 for 22 £-10 s. And one other note for 22 £-10 s to be paid Oct. 4, 1786."

The names of Samuel Randall, Nathaniel Smart and John Kenny do not appear in the list published in the history of Hampton Falls but should be added thereto.

1782—The whole cost of the continental soldiers including the hire, cost of mustering, time and expense: "Hiring interest of money to hire them will amount to 348 £-5 s-3 d." This would appear to be the amount paid in the year 1782. The above is about all we have ever been able to find in relation to the details of the Revolutionary War. It is much to be regretted that more cannot be known of what was done in those times and the amount which the war cost this town.

EXTRACTS FROM WEARE PAPERS.

The following extracts are from the Weare papers purchased by the library trustees for the town library in 1909:

- 1743, Nov. 21—Benjamin Hilliard granted to Meshech Weare, Dea. Josiah Batchelder and Timothy Hilliard the privilege of erecting a sawmill on Grapevine run for the term of twenty years, at a point below where a sawmill was formerly built. This was near the location of the Batchelder sawmill which was removed a little before 1900. Tradition says that there was a woolen mill located here in the early days.
- 1746, Jan. 12—Jacob Stanion leased to Meshech Weare, Caleb Sanborn and Daniel Sanborn a parcel of land near what is called Stanion's Landing on the Falls River for the purpose of building a vessel of forty-five tons. Vessels had been built there before. Stanion's Landing is now known as the town landing.
- Jan. 12—Jacob Stanion for the sum of seven pounds old tenor, granted to Meshech Weare, Richard Nason, Daniel Swett and Benjamin Swett, Innholder, and Walter Williams, mariner, the privilege of building a vessel of seventy tons burden, at Fresh Island, with the right to pass to and fro on his land and to lay lumber.

A LIST OF PERSONS TAXED IN HAMPTON FALLS IN
1776.

Thomas Arnold.	Gamaliel Knowles.
John Brown.	Amos Leavitt.
Mary Brown.	Wid. Elizabeth Leavitt.
Joshua Blake.	Samuel Lane.
Ens. Jeremiah Blake.	Jeremiah Lane.
Henry Blake.	Lovell Lang.
Ens. Richard Brown.	Isaiah Lane.
Abraham Brown.	John Lang.
Daniel Brown.	Samuel Melcher.
Nathan Brown.	Samuel Melcher, Jr.
Nathan Brown, Jr.	Capt. Benjamin Moulton.
David Batchelder.	Thomas Moulton.
Col. Jonathan Burnham.	Richard Moulton.
Ralph Butler.	Redman Moulton.
William Blaisdell.	Francis Marshall.
Philip Burns.	Gideon Marshall.
John Clifford.	Robert Miller.
Nehemiah Cram.	Richard Mace.
Capt. Jonathan Cram.	Jonathan Miller.
Dr. Joshua Chase.	Adonajah Morrill.
Stephen Cram.	Richard Nason, Esq.
Daniel Davidson.	David Nason.
Nathaniel Hubbard Dodge.	Daniel Norton.
Seth Fogg.	Nehemiah Ordway.
William Davidson, Jr.	William Page.
Elisha Eaton.	Elisha Prescott.
John Flood.	Lt. James Prescott.
Robert Fowler.	Maj. William Prescott.
Lt. George Fifield.	Jonathan Perkins.
Jonathan Fifield, Esq.	James Prescott.
John Gove.	Josiah Pervear.
Nathan Gove.	David Perkins.
Wid. Elizabeth Green.	Joseph Pervear.
Eaton Green.	Ens. Pain Rowe.
Isaac Green.	Henry Robie, Jr.
Benjamin Hilliard.	Moses Robinson.
Capt. Nathaniel Healey.	John Rawlings.
Wid. Sarah Healey.	Wid. Anna Swain.
Lt. Zebulon Hilliard.	John Swain.
Hussey Hoag.	Stephen Swain.
John Kenny.	William Swain.

Benjamin Sanborn.
 Jedediah Sleeper.
 Jedediah Sleeper, Jr.
 Jonathan Stewart.
 Capt. Chinney Smith.
 Malachi Shaw.
 Aaron Smith.
 Hilliard Shaw.
 Capt. Caleb Sanborn.
 Abner Sanborn.
 Abner Sanborn, Jr.
 Benjamin Tilton.
 Michael Tilton.
 Lt. Caleb Tilton.
 Samuel Tilton.
 Daniel Tilton.

Nathan Tilton.
 Nathan Tilton, Jr.
 Stephen Tilton.
 Wid. Sarah Tilton.
 Capt. Jonathan Tilton.
 Peter Tilton.
 Samuel Weare, Esq.
 Melcher Ward.
 Aaron Wells.
 Joseph Wells.
 Dea. Joseph Worth.
 Obadiah Worth.
 Meshech Weare, Esq.
 Nathaniel Watson.
 Capt. Walter Williams.
 Joshua Vickey.

NON-RESIDENT.

Hampton.

Esq. Toppan.
 Col. Jonathan Moulton.
 Jonathan Elkins.
 Jonathan Shaw.
 Micajah Morrill.
 John Taylor.

Joshua James.
 John Fogg.
 Thomas Nudd.
 Josiah Dearborn.
 Philip Smith Marston.
 Samuel Towle.

Lt. John Taylor.

North Hampton.

John Wingate.

Daniel Sanborn, Esq.
 John Taylor, Jr.

Exeter.

William Sanborn.
 Thomas Folsom.
 John Folsom.
 Wid. Dorothy Smith.
 Capt. Josiah Robinson.

Daniel Jones.
 Lt. Josiah Folsom.
 John Leavitt.
 Dole Parsons.
 Benjamin Cram.

Stratham.

Capt. Joseph Hoyt.
 Lt. Joseph Fifield.

Wid. Dorothy Wiggins.
 Nathaniel Wiggins.
 Ebenezer Barker.

Kingston.

Phineas Batchelder.

Edward Sleeper.
 Edward Fifield.

Nottingham.

Maj. Joseph Cilley.

South Hampton.

Dea. Benjamin Brown.

Hawke.

Timothy Worth.

Brentwood.

John Tuck.

Samuel Tuck.

Kensington.

Jonathan Perkins.
 Samuel Dearborn.
 Jeremiah Dearborn.
 Capt. Samuel Page estate.
 Samuel Clifford.
 Dea. Jonathan Dow.
 Joseph Wadleigh.
 Theophilus Page.
 Israel James.
 John Batchelder.
 Jeremiah Batchelder.
 Stephen Brown.
 Nathaniel Healey, Esq.
 Philbrick Palmer.
 Robert Pike.
 Peter Hodgdon.
 Ezekiel Worthen, Esq.
 Nathaniel Weare.
 Josiah Brown.
 Jeremiah Fellows.
 John Melcher.
 Capt. Winthrop Rowe.
 Benjamin Melcher.
 Dr. Rowe.
 Jonathan Rowe.

Philemon Blake.
 Samuel Lampree.
 Henry Lampree.
 Joseph Brown.
 Josiah Batchelder.
 Richard Sanborn.
 Josiah Dow.
 Ebenezer Brown.
 Lt. Sherborn Tilton.
 Lt. Jessee Tuck.
 Benjamin James.
 Joseph Tilton, Esq.
 Elisha Blake.
 Moses Shaw.
 Caleb Shaw.
 Capt. Nathaniel Gove.
 John Green.
 Joseph Dow.
 Benjamin Brown.
 John Blake.
 John Page.
 Moses Sanborn.
 David Green.
 John Weare's widow.
 Josiah Blake.

Lt. Joseph Clifford.

Seabrook.

Benjamin Leavitt.
 Abraham Dow.
 Abraham Dow, Jr.
 Richard Tobey.

Job Haskell.
 Henry Robie.
 Ebenezer Fogg.
 Nehemiah Chase.

Benjamin Leavitt, Henry Robie, Job Haskell and Richard Toby lived in Hampton Falls but had polled into Seabrook in 1768. Toby was son-in-law of Job Haskell.

Dea. Joseph Worth was rated for the last time in 1776.

Jonathan Fifield, Esq., was rated for the last time in 1777.

Joshua Vickery was rated from 1778 to 1792, inclusive.

In the first volume of the history of Hampton Falls we give the petition of the selectmen of Hampton Falls to Jonathan Belcher, Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Province of New Hampshire, for permission to hold a fair in this town in 1732, with the answer of Governor Belcher giving the permission. We now present an advertisement from a Boston paper dated April 17, 1732, announcing the time and place of holding the first horse show ever held in America. It was to be similar in character to the sale fairs held at that time in England. There is now no known record of these fairs which continued to be held annually for a number of years.

The Weekly Rehearsal,

Monday, April 17. 1732.

~~HIS MAJESTY's most Gracious SPEECH
to both Houses of Parliament, on Thurs-
day the Thirteenth Day of January,
1731.~~

~~contrary to former Treaties, or tending either to ag-
grandise or reduce the Power or Weight, of any Poten-
tate, calculated purely for picking up a due Balance
and to avoid such Contentions, as new Changes and Con-~~

~~at Portsmouth.~~

*This is to give Notice of a Horse Fair which is to be
at Mr. John Brown's Innholder at Hampton-Falls,
about seven Miles to the Eastward of Newbury Ferry,
upon the 20th and 21st Days of April Instant; at which
Time 'tis expected that there will be brought thither some
Hundreds of Horses, to be Sold or otherwise traded for.*

the Author. Advertisements are taken in

~~Court Street 1732.~~

UNIQUE AD FOR FIRST HORSE SHOW HELD IN AMERICA.

Almost exactly 174 years ago today, when Boston's annual horse show opens, the first horse show on record in America took place within a few miles of Boston. Dr. Samuel A. Green, librarian of the Massachusetts Historical Society, recently found in the April 17, 1732, issue of The Weekly Rehearsal the unique advertisement of what he believes is the premier horse show, and has told The Boston Journal of his interesting find.

The advertisement conveys the information that on April 20 and 21, just 174 years ago, "John Brown of Hampton Falls (near Newburyport) will hold on his estate a 'Horse Fair,' at which time 'tis expected that there will be brought thither some hundreds of horses."

This paper was one of the earliest published in Massachusetts, being printed weekly by John Draper, and was started in September, 1731. It is interesting to

note that the "lead story" of the issue in which the advertisement appears is a speech of the English King to Parliament delivered over a year previously, but it appeared in The Weekly Rehearsal considered a great piece of news, if not a "scoop."

No further record of this first horse show in Massachusetts appears in the Rehearsal and historians seem to be rather hazy on the question, but it is probable that it took place according to schedule.

FIRE RECORD.

In April, 1833, the house of Nathan Robie on the Robie farm, near the brook, was burned. The family were making soap which at that time was an annual event in almost every house. While boiling the soap the fire caught upon the roof and the house was entirely consumed. Henry Robie, son of Nathan, said he thought the house had done well to stand seventy years and not burn before. To Esq. Levi Lane, who had done efficient service in saving the other buildings: "Squire Lane, I hope your house will get on fire sometime and I will come up and help you."

In 1840, the carpenter shop of Charles C. Gove was destroyed by fire. The fire was caused by a kettle of varnish, which was boiling on a stove, taking fire. The shop was rebuilt. In 1896 while occupied by Aleck Cochran it was burned again and was supposed to have been the work of an incendiary.

In 1845 the barn of Joshua Janvrin was burned. This was upon what is known now as the Baptist parsonage. Cause of the fire unknown.

In 1847, the cotton-batting mill, owned and occupied by Hon. George H. Dodge, was burned, and was soon after rebuilt.

In February, 1855, the Exeter road schoolhouse was burned, with the Washington Hall. Cause unknown.

In June, 1858, what was known as the parsonage house, owned by the heirs of Wells Healey, and situated on the spot now occupied by the home of the late Lewis T. Sanborn, was destroyed by fire, with the church records and other valuable historic papers. At this time the house was occupied by Rev. A. M. Bridge, pastor of the Unitarian Church. This house had been occupied by Rev. Dr. Samuel Langdon and Rev. Jacob Abbot, who was pastor of the town church. Since then it had generally been occupied by ministers who were preaching in the town. Cause of fire supposed to have been defective chimney.

In 1866, the store and barn occupied by Cyrus Brown were burned. For some years before 1853 the post-office had been kept here. Lovell Brown, Jr., had been postmaster. He also did shoe repairing and some work on watches, in the second story of the store. Cause of fire unknown.

A barn in the field of John Allen Brown was burned about this time, having been struck by lightning. It was a very old building and was said to have been built by Jacob Brown who died in 1762.

In July, 1867, the house of Lowell F. Merrill, near the town house, was burned. Supposed to have caught from a defective chimney.

In 1874, at the lower end of the Brimmer road, below the railroad, Charles F. Chase, former station agent, had built and was occupying a stand of buildings. He was very unfortunate. In 1874, all his buildings were burned. The fire was supposed to have been set by tramps lodging in the barn. Some time after his house was burned, and later his barn. Both the latter fires were caused by sparks, from passing locomotives, setting the grass on fire which ran up to the buildings.

In 1874, a barn on the north side of Greathill, on what was the homestead of the late Burnham Pervear, was burned. In 1897, the house and barn were burned. At this time the premises were owned by John Hardy. Cause of these fires unknown.

April 30, 1875, the Rockingham Academy was burned, undoubtedly the work of an incendiary, as there had previously been considerable controversy as to ownership and to the future disposition of the house.

The freight house of the Boston & Maine Railroad, at the time the Eastern Railroad was burned, set on fire by sparks from a passing locomotive. This building had been used for several years after the opening of the railroad as a passenger station. Entirely destroyed.

In June, 1876, what had been formerly known as Coffin's gristmill, situated upon the opposite bank of the river from the old sawmill, was burned. The sawmill on the Falls side narrowly escaped destruction. The mill, which was burned, had had wood working machinery installed. The fire caught from the engine. It was owned at the time by Arthur T. Wilbur who came from New Bedford, Mass.

In November, 1879, the barn on the Governor Weare place was destroyed by fire. At that time it was owned by the heirs of Zebulon Dow. Undoubtedly this was an incendiary fire.

In 1885, a small building belonging to the mill house, near Dodge's mill, was burned. Cause unknown.

On June 17, 1885, the house and barn of the late Thomas Brown, occupied by his grandson, Clarence T. Brown, were burned. Cause, defective chimney. This was the house where Mr. and Mrs. Brown were murdered by Pike in 1868.

On the eve of June 7, 1897, the house of Fred P. Sanborn, with its contents, was destroyed by fire. Supposed to have been the work of an incendiary. This was the homestead of Uncle Billy Brown who died in 1856.

On July 31, 1898, the buildings occupied by David C. Hawes on the old Melcher place were burned, having been struck by lightning during a heavy shower. Rebuilt soon after.

In 1900, a set of buildings owned by La Roy Eaton, just east of the south road schoolhouse were burned. They were unoccupied at the time. Incendiary fire.

In 1901, a house, opposite George Goodwin's on the road over Greathill, owned by Edwin Pervear, was burned. This fire was supposed to have been incendiary. The house was unoccupied at the time.

The house on the corner of the South and Mill roads, occupied by Sylvanus B. Pervear, was burned. The fire caught from a spark on the roof. This was the homestead of Ezekiel Gove and his father-in-law, Jeremiah Gove, whose wife kept a store here about 1800. This house was soon rebuilt.

On May 4, 1904, a small stand of buildings on the Depot road owned by Aleck Cochran were burned; they were unoccupied at the time. Cause unknown.

On May 5, 1904, a new stand of buildings, owned by Joseph Bentley, on the Tilton farm near Monthill, were entirely consumed by fire. Probably an accidental fire. This was the homestead of Capt. Jonathan Tilton and his son, Caleb, who were prominent in town affairs in the latter part of the eighteenth century.

On April 3, 1909, the cottage house and work shop on the estate of the late Charles T. Brown were burned. Cause, burning grass on the lawn and the fire escaped and got beyond control, thus setting the buildings on fire.

On December 25, 1909, a store on the heater owned by Edwin Janvrin and occupied by William H. McDevitt was burned. It was snowing hard at the time or a serious conflagration might have resulted. Supposed cause carelessness of burglars. This store was sometimes spoken of as the "Red Lion."

On July 3, 1910, a small barn owned by William Irving, with its contents, were destroyed by lightning.

On August 27, 1910, the buildings on the Pike place, near the town hall, were consumed by fire. This was the residence of the late Nathan and Edward D. Pike, and where Richard and Alfred Marsh, the blacksmiths, lived. Cause of fire unknown.

In March, 1914, the buildings near the Line meeting house, owned and occupied by Clarence Brown, were entirely consumed by fire. Undoubtedly the work of an incendiary.

In August, 1916, the house and barn on the Depot road, occupied by the Hadley family, were burned. The family had a narrow escape with their lives as it occurred in the night. Incendiary fire.

In July, 1916, a valuable stand of buildings just over the line in Hampton, in the Guinea neighborhood, was entirely destroyed by fire. Cause of fire unknown. The premises were unoccupied at the time and were owned by the family of J. Freeman Williams

DROWNINGS.

In the early part of the last century, David Tilton was drowned, while lying on the marsh near the clam flats, by the tide coming over him. In 1860, his son, David, was drowned near Hunts Island in Seabrook. Both were natives of this town.

On August 20, 1819, Joseph Ward of Hampton was drowned in the Hampton River. He was taking a gondola from Hampton landing to his marsh toward Hampton Falls landing. The empty boat and his hat drifting led to the discovery. It was supposed that he was pulled off the boat by the pole with which he was pushing becoming stuck in the mud.

About 1826, Benjamin Moulton, son of Thomas and Elizabeth (Brown) Moulton, while bathing in the Hampton River, and getting beyond his depth, was drowned near the saltmarsh where he was at work.

About this time Samuel Drake Lane of Hampton was drowned in a deep hole, not far from Davidson's Point above the turnpike. An oak tree on the Hampton side of the river is near the place.

In August, 1849, John Cram and Peter Tilton were drowned in Swain's Creek. They came from Deerfield, but were living on a farm at Kensington. They were working on the marsh. The Tilton boy was bathing and got beyond his depth. Cram went to his rescue and both were drowned.

In August, 1855, Jeremiah James and Jacob Rowe were drowned near the mouth of Falls River by the overturning of the boat. Jonathan Robinson, who was in the boat, escaped and was resuscitated with much difficulty. Rowe's body was found some days after a mile or more distant.

In 1879, Oliver Wright of Seabrook who, with John T. Batchelder and others were surrounded by the tide in the evening, in attempting to reach the highland, walked into the river and was drowned. A year or two later his brother, John Wright, fell from a gondola by the breaking of an oar. This occurred in the Seabrook River. A brother of these men had been drowned in the Merrimack River a few years before.

In February, 1908, Orin D. Green, while crossing the river with a load of hay, broke through the ice. He and his two horses were drowned.

In April, 1912, Ellen Cram was drowned in the deep hole below the bridge on the Exeter road.

MAIL SERVICE

Under this order the mail was carried on the regular cars which continued until the regular postal car was put on under order issued February 7, 1909:

FORM No. 2151A.

In replying, refer to initials }
J. I. P.

Post Office Department.

OFFICE OF THE SECOND ASSISTANT POSTMASTER GENERAL.
RAILWAY ADJUSTMENT DIVISION.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 28, 1899.

Sir:

You are informed that an order has this day been issued establishing closed pouch mail service on route No. 302004, from Hampton R. R. Sta. (n. o.) to Smithtown, operated by the Exeter Hampton and Amesbury St. Railway Co., taking effect from Sept. 11, 1899.

Compensation to be at the rate of \$272.49 per annum, being 3 cents per mile for 9,070.74 miles of service, as follows:

From—	To—	Length of Trip, Miles.	Single Trips per Day.		
			Week days, 306.	Sundays, 52.	Holidays, 7.
Hampton R. R. Sta. (n. o.)	Hampton Falls.	2.44	3	. . . .	3
Hampton Falls	Hampton R. R. Sta. (n. o.)	2.44	3	. . . .	3
Hampton Falls	Seabrook.	1.25	3	. . . .	3
Seabrook	Hampton Falls.	1.25	3	. . . .	3
Seabrook	Smithtown.	1.72	2	. . . .	2
Smithtown	Seabrook.	1.72	2	. . . .	2

The frequency of service as above authorized must not be changed without specific authority from this office.

Very respectfully,

G. F. STONE,

Acting Second Assistant Postmaster General.

MR. WARREN BROWN,
*Prest. Exeter Hampton and
Amesbury St. Ry. Co.,
Hampton Falls, N. H.*

ELECTRIC CAR SERVICE.

FORM No. 2150A.

In replying, refer to initials }
J. I. P.**Post Office Department.**OFFICE OF THE SECOND ASSISTANT POSTMASTER GENERAL.
RAILWAY ADJUSTMENT DIVISION.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 7, 1900.

Sir:

You are informed that an order has this day been issued re-stating mail service on route No. 302004, from Hampton R. R. Sta. (n. o.) to Smithtown, N. H., operated by the Exeter, Hampton & Amesbury Street Railway Co., taking effect from March 1, 1900. Mails to be carried in postal apartment cars 8 feet . . . inches long, inside measurement. The cars to be fitted up, heated, and lighted as required by the Department.

Compensation to be at the rate of \$1,608.20 per annum, being 5 cents per mile for 32,164.00 miles of service, as follows:

From—	To—	Length of Trip, Miles.	Single Trips per Day.		
			Week days, 31.	Sundays, 52.	Holidays, 2.
Boston & Maine R. R. Sta. at Exeter, N. H.	Exeter, N. H.	.62	3	.....	1
Exeter, N. H.	B. & M. R. R. Sta. at Exe- ter.	.62	3	.....	1
Exeter	Hampton.	6.64	3	.....	1
Hampton	Exeter.	6.64	3	.....	1
Hampton	Boston & Maine R. R.	.03	3	.....	1
Boston & Maine R. R.	Hampton.	.03	3	.....	1
Boston & Maine R. R.	Hampton Falls.	2.43	3	.....	1
Hampton Falls	Boston & Maine R. R.	2.43	3	.....	1
Hampton Falls	Seabrook.	1.25	3	.....	1
Seabrook	Hampton Falls.	1.25	3	.....	1
Seabrook	Smithtown.	1.72	3	.....	1
Smithtown	Seabrook.	1.72	3	.....	1
Smithtown	Amesbury.	4.51	3	.....	1
Amesbury	Smithtown.	4.51	3	.....	1

The frequency of service as above authorized must not be changed without specific authority from this office.

Very respectfully,

G. F. STONE,

Act'g Second Assistant Postmaster General.

MR. WARREN BROWN, *Pres.,*
Exeter, Hampton, & Amesbury St. Ry. Co.,
Hampton Falls, N. H.

RURAL FREE DELIVERY.

Free rural mail delivery which had become common and in general use in many parts of the country, had been talked of and wanted by many in this town for a number of years but no systematic efforts had been made to bring it about. Early in 1904 efforts were made at Exeter to have our mails delivered from the Exeter post office, which, if it had been done, would have in all probability sooner or later resulted in the discontinuance of the Hampton Falls post office. To the Exeter scheme the people of this town were opposed, as they were afraid the name of the town would gradually disappear from public mention and notice.

In November, 1904, the matter took definite shape. Mr. Frank S. Green circulated a petition to have the mail distributed by carrier over the town from the Hampton Falls post office. This petition was very generally signed by the people of the town. As a result a little later, Mr. T. Clark Campbell, a government inspector, was sent to look over the ground and make a report. Upon examination he was very favorably impressed, saying that the roads and buildings were the best and the door yards were kept the neatest of any route he had ever examined. On his recommendation a route was established, to go into effect February 15, 1905, to take in most of the town with the addition of the Wadleigh neighborhood in Kensington, John Mace's house on the turnpike in Hampton, with a few houses at Fogg's Corner in Seabrook. The distance was called twenty-four miles, which is somewhat in excess of the actual distance; compensation, \$720.00 per year, which has since been considerably increased.

There was considerable competition for the position of rural carrier. Four candidates appeared for examination before Mr. Ford who conducted the examination at the Exeter post office. They were Howard T. Moulton, Charles I. Akerman, William Davidson and Arthur W. Chase. The contract was awarded to Charles I. Akerman who scored 99.70 of 100 points, which was perfection. On February 15, 1904, he entered upon his duties and has continued until the present time, 1916.

The metallic boxes, such as would be approved by the Government, were obtained from Michigan at an expense to the patrons of from \$1 to \$2 each, according to size.

The route was laid out by Mr. Campbell from the map of the town as shown by the county map, without any consultation with the people of the town or patrons of the office. Some improvement could have been made in the layout.

There has been a large increase in the amount of mail since the rural delivery was established. Nearly every family now has one or more daily papers, and the increase in the intelligence of the community is very apparent. In former times we had three mails each way out and in, which was delivered by a carrier from the steam road. After the electric railway, we had a mail car for a number of years, running from Exeter to Amesbury, which gave us six mails each way daily. The car did some express business. The mail car was not found to pay and was discontinued. Since then the mail has been delivered from the passenger cars three times daily out and in, coming from the Hampton office.

In the autumn of 1904, arrangements were made to introduce the Independent Telephone line, known as the Shaw Line, to connect from Exeter to Hampton Falls railroad station, coming down the Exeter road, past Warren Brown's house to the hill. Warren Brown, George C. Healey, Edwin Janvrin and Mrs. Mary D. Aiken acted as promoters, furnishing the money. The line was not completed until the summer of 1905. This line made connection with the New England line possible, at the central office at Exeter, and at Dodge's store in this town.

In March, 1906, the People's Telephone Company was organized and took over the Shaw Line, which had been in operation for a year, for the purpose of connecting the line with other independent lines and to form a long distance line. The People's Line was a great convenience for local purposes, but not practical for other communications. After a few years, which were run at a loss, it was sold out to the New England Telephone Company. Our central is Hampton. The service is quite satisfactory. There are about fifty subscribers in Hampton Falls.

TOWN LIBRARY BUILDING.

In the spring of 1901 John T. Brown of Newburyport, Mass., purchased the Christian Baptist meeting house with the intention of fitting it up as a library building and presenting it to the town in memory of his ancestors who were residents of the town.

Upon examination the house was found in good condition, it having been well and substantially built and so well cared for as to show little sign of decay after sixty-five years of service. The roof was slated; a portico placed over the door; the underpinning reset and pointed; the windows were reglazed with plate glass, and inside blinds were fitted; one door in front instead of two, with colored glass placed each side of the door. The outside of the house was painted white. Over the portico, where there once had been a semicircular window, a marble slab of the same size and shape was inserted, with the inscription, "Hampton Falls Free Library, 1901," in raised letters. The inside of the house was thoroughly renovated. The walls were replastered and frescoed, and presented a beautiful appearance. There are two rooms, one each side of the entrance—one for the use of the librarian, the other for the library committee. The floor was relaid in birch. The room presents a pleasing appearance, and to the wonder of everyone that so handsome and commodious a room could have been made in the building. Commodious cases were provided for the books by the donor of the building. Taken as a whole the house outside and in is a credit to the town, being in good taste in every respect and contains ample room for growth of the library for many years to come. The people of the town should ever feel grateful to the giver. The building was dedicated August 25 and we here present the account of the dedication as published at the time.

The conditions are that the building cannot be removed from its present site, must be kept insured, and in case of destruction by fire must be rebuilt upon the same site unless otherwise ordered by a vote of three fourths of the legal voters of the town.

The books of the town library were removed to the new library building December 12, 1901. At that time there were 1,070 in

number; now, 1916, there are about 2,000 volumes; 103 volumes were purchased by \$100 left for the purpose by the late George W. Leavitt.

MR. JOHN T. BROWN'S GIFT TO HAMPTON FALLS.

Under bright skies and with very interesting exercises Hampton Falls' new library building, the munificent gift to the town of its previous benefactor, Mr. John T. Brown of Newburyport, was impressively dedicated last Friday afternoon. The dedicatory exercises, over which Rev. Charles L. White gracefully presided, were held in the beautiful building, beginning at 1 p. m. The platform was decorated with plants and flowers, and the large company included many distinguished visitors.

After the singing of "Home, Sweet Home," Rev. Joseph Kimball, pastor of the Line Church, made the invocation, and selections from the Scriptures were read by Rev. Hartwell J. Bartlett, pastor of the Baptist Church. The attendance of Rev. David Frazer of Rowley, Mass., who had been assigned the latter part, was impossible.

Then came the presentation by the donor of the deed of the building to the town and of its keys to the library trustees, with response by James H. Brown, chairman of the selectmen, and by Rev. Charles L. White, chairman of the trustees. The donor said in part:

"During the past few years I have passed this structure many times and I noted that the doors were closed, that the period of usefulness was apparently at an end. There came to me the thought of making the old chapel a benefit to the community once more. The idea of a library took a firm hold in my mind. A sale was quickly effected. Then I had plans drawn by an architect and the result of all—you see around you now. I trust that the building will serve an admirable purpose. You who succeed to the ownership will, I am sure, carry out faithfully the trust that you have accepted. See that its influence shall be widespread into your daily lives, into your homes. I myself am nearing the end of the day and, in committing to you the character of this building, I beg you to receive it with its sacred obligations."

The chairman of selectmen expressed his pleasure and in behalf of the entire town rendered sincere thanks for the munificent gift. In his response Mr. White said:

"The library is a sacred element bestowed today upon the community and the family. It is a by-product of Christianity. It means much to us, and we shall hope and trust and try that it be of lasting service to our people. We shall often stand in need of your advice and judgment, Mr. Brown, on many matters. We pray, sir, that your interest shall ever be in no wise diminished with the flight of time. I gaze around the beautiful interior and I am compelled to admire the exquisite taste which the donor has shown in his improvements on the old chapel. The library's beauty cannot fail to exert an influence with all who look at it. Then there will be within these walls holy associations, because of the building's past history. Sir, the expense which you have incurred with so much generosity, we feel deeply, deeply grateful for! And as I hold these keys in my hand today I feel the potent influence of such a library in our town as this will be—this beneficence of our friend, John Thomas Brown."

Rev. William A. Cram of Hampton Falls was then introduced, and made a capital address. He was very happy in his appreciation of the gift and in his apostrophe to the donor's portrait, which hung above the platform. "Behold the kindly face," he said, "it is looking down upon us, lovingly and with a voice of beneficence. To our children later, that picture will mean even more, I have no doubt."

After a selection of music, the chairman read the following poem, composed for the occasion by Mrs. Harriet Prescott Spofford of Newburyport:

What, friends, in happy company,
 Within these walls about you brought
 With wealth of lofty learning fraught,
 Shall answer here your eager quest
 In genial mood and golden thought!

Here are the dead alive again,
 And still their fancies thrill and burn,
 The while the yellowing pages turn,
 Death holds not Shakespeare in the dust
 Nor all of Homer in an urn.

But search the leaf, and secret things
 Of life and death are here set free,
 Each book a messenger shall be
 From the great deeps, as in the shell
 One hears the murmur of the sea.

Here, as you read, there comes once more
 The Greek cry at the Euxine's gleam,
 And young the ancient heroes seem;
 Here Plato takes your hands in his
 Down the dusk groves of Academe.

Here shall Catullus laugh, and here
 Cæsar his battles fight again,
 And Plutarch's starry-pointed pen
 With fortunate familiar phrase
 Bring down the demigods to men.

Here shall we meet sad Dante's shade
 Moving with slow majestic tread;
 And, with green laurels for his head,
 Shall see flower-laden throngs, too late,
 Crown hapless Tasso lying dead.

Here the bold Northman tells anew
 His saga that once fired men's souls,
 Here like a flute Dan Chaucer trols,
 And here the great Elizabeth
 Leads in her crew of mighty souls.

Here History's tablets open lie
 Here Nature spells her wonders o'er,
 Surrendering sweet and hidden lore,
 Here with her magic Romance gives
 Another sky, another shore.

Here Music whispers to herself,
 Drooping a hushed and folded wing,
 The songs that all the minstrels sing,
 With honeyed breath and interval
 Till sweetness makes the silence ring.

Here troop the dreams, the darling dreams,
 That men have dreamed since time begun,
 That, fine as heaven-swung cobwebs spun,
 Wave their fair films across the light,
 And build their rainbows in the sun.

And here as long as pulses stir
 At noble deeds and kindly looks,
 While bends the blue, while run the brooks,
 The heart shall bless the hand that gave
 This freedom of the world of books.

The principal address of the afternoon was then given by Hon. Henry K. Braley, a justice of the superior court of Massachusetts and a speaker of eloquence and charm. He said in part:

"This library building is given by one who has not forgotten his ancestral home; who returns in his later days, bringing his sheaves with him. Here he has built for you a foundation to a noble influence in your lives. It is for you now to use the foundation. The character of the books taken from this building will show exactly what use you will make of the donor's generosity, and of aiding in the spread of the influence of the library. This institution supplements the work of the church and of the home, and of the schoolhouse. That a well equipped library aids and enforces Christian ethics is a fact generally admitted."

Pertinent addresses were also made by Rev. D. H. Evans of North Hampton, and Rev. E. J. Prescott of Salem, Mass.

On motion of the chairman, a unanimous vote was passed expressive of thanks to Mrs. Spofford for her exquisite poem and of regret at her absence. Mr. John T. Brown was requested to convey to her the feelings of the people of Hampton Falls.

The exercises closed with the singing of "Auld Lang Syne"; the reading of letters from Hon. William C. Todd of Atkinson, President Eliot of Harvard, Mrs. Spofford and others, and with the benediction by Rev. Mr. Bartlett.

After the dedication the large company crossed the street to the town hall to partake of an excellent turkey dinner, at which two hundred and sixty-eight sat down at the first table, fifty children meanwhile being served in the upper hall. Socially as otherwise it was a delightful feast. Afterwards an interesting letter from F. B. Sanborn, Esq., a son of Hampton Falls, was read from which we quote:

"When Rev. Dr. Langdon left the presidency of Harvard to become parish minister of our town, he brought with him a considerable library of English, Latin and Greek books, and many pamphlets of the Revolutionary period. These were lent to his parishioners and neighbors from 1780 to 1797, and others given by him at his death to the parish church were, a part of them, kept in the old meeting house. These, I suppose, were the first public library in the town. I think Parson Abbot, who succeeded Dr. Langdon in 1788, added a

few volumes. Many have disappeared in the century since intervened; but those which remain will be kept in a special case in the new library. Rev. Jacob Abbot belonged to a family of scholars. His brother, Rev. Dr. Abiel Abbot of Peterborough, N. H., was one of the founders of the first free library in America—maintained by taxation—that now existing at Peterborough. Parson Abbot of Hampton Falls, early in the nineteenth century founded a 'Social Library' in his parish which continued in use for nearly half a century.

"The number of volumes in Parson Abbot's Social Library was about three hundred when it was distributed among the shareholders in 1849, and it would be well if such volumes as survive were given to the town library as curiosities for readers of this century. Meantime Parson Caldwell and his sister, Miss Fanny, had sown the seeds of a new and much larger library. In April, 1844, there was organized the 'Ladies Benevolent Society of the First Congregational Church.' It was a 'sewing circle,' devoting the products of its labors and fees to good works. When two years old it was voted that a part of the income should be used to purchase books. It has now about a thousand well chosen volumes, but, being the property of a corporation, it can only pass to the town by vote of the members. Ultimately, and upon due conditions, it will probably make a considerable part of the Free Town Library."

In the evening a dance was given by the young people in the town hall, two guests of Newell W. Healey furnishing the music.

The Building.

As our readers well know, the commodious building was originally the First Christian Baptist meeting house, which Mr. Brown purchased last spring for presentation to the town. In due time at a special meeting the town signified its grateful appreciation of the prospective gift, and at the donor's expense the building has been admirably equipped for its new uses.

The roof has been slated and a stately porch has been added at the front. Painted in cream white, with blinds of dark green, the exterior has a most attractive look. New crystal glass has been put in the old sashes and the small windows about the door are of leaded stained glass. Set into the wall above the entrance is a white marble tablet inscribed

Hampton Falls

1901

Free Library

The interior leaves nothing to be desired. The vestibule opens at either side into rooms of seven by thirteen feet, respectively for the librarian and the trustees, and into the library proper, an apartment thirty-seven feet square and very high studded. It is floored in birch and sheathed in whitewood. The walls and ceiling have been beautifully decorated by W. A. Morton of Haverhill, in rococo style in ecru, Nile green and old rose. The ceiling is effectively panelled, and in the frieze and scroll designs really artistic work has been done.

At the rear of the room is a platform with pulpit desk, it being intended to hold occasional religious services in the building. Upon the platform are the three pulpit chairs of the old church and upon the desk its Bible. In a rear corner stands Pew 32,

which will be preserved. Suitable provision will be made for the display of the old communion set. Affixed to the wall at either side of the desk are white marble tablets, thus inscribed in gilded letters:

Donor of the building and land,
John T. Brown,
of Newburyport, Mass.,
August, 1901.

Trustees.

William A. Cram.
George C. Healey.
James H. Brown.
Charles L. White.
Henry E. Tilton.
Edith S. Brown.
Emma A. Batchelder.
Lucie S. Weare.
Ellen F. Lord.
Eliza B. Sanborn.

To the memory of those who
erected this building
A. D., 1835.

Jacob Brown.
William Brown.
Zephaniah Brown.
Thomas Brown.
Nathan W. Brown.
Joseph C. Brown.
John B. Brown.
Josiah Brown.
Samuel Brown.
Huldy Chase.
David Chase.
Nathan Moulton.
Thomas Moulton.
Caleb Towle.
Daniel Pexear.
Charles Hardy.
George Hardy.
Lucy Robey.
John Gove.
Richard Morrill.
Molly Blake.

Above the platform hangs a portrait of John T. Brown, presented by himself at urgent request. It is a masterpiece of photography, nearly life size, half length, a perfect likeness and richly framed. Mr. Brown has also given from his collection two rare and finely colored pictures, "Washington's Entry into New York to be Inaugurated President" and "Washington Crossing the Alleghanies." They hang in the centre of the side walls.

Mr. Brown will present the book cases, which are being made under his supervision in Newburyport. They will soon be re-

cerved and the library will probably be opened on Saturday, the 14th.

The librarian, Sadie E. Janvrin, reports that volumes now number 960, and as intimated in Mr. Sanborn's letter many accessions may be expected in the near future.

The Ladies' Library, of which mention has been made, was incorporated by act of the legislature in 1887. But few of the earlier and interested members were living in 1901. A meeting was held on September 18, when it was voted to remove the books to the town library building, and allow the people of the town to use them upon the same conditions as the books of the town library are used. There were over 1,000 books in the Ladies' Library. Mr. Brown offered to provide cases for the books which were taken to the library building soon after. The ownership of the Ladies' Library is to remain with the original proprietors and can be removed if the conditions are not satisfactory to them.

What books remain of those given by Rev. Dr. Langdon are now in a case by themselves, and number about one hundred. Some undoubtedly have been lost. They were probably valuable and standard works at the time they were given, but not of as much interest at the present time. The majority of them are in Latin. They are a curiosity and should be carefully preserved as a memorial of the giver.

For more than twenty years Mrs. Sadie E. Janvrin has been the faithful and efficient librarian.

By the first order from the Navy Department for guns to be placed about the Weare monument on the common we were to receive them from the Navy Yard at Portsmouth, but, owing to the difficulty and danger of getting them over the bridge, objection was made by the Government, and the order was changed and we received four guns from the Charlestown Navy Yard. The Boston and Maine Railroad transported them free to Hampton Falls. The original order of the Government making the change is here appended:

WASHINGTON, D. C., August 14, 1897.

Sir:—

Referring to your letter of July 21, 1897, enclosing letter from Mr. Warren Brown in regard to obtaining guns from the Boston Navy Yard instead of from the Portsmouth Navy Yard:

1. The Bureau has cancelled the order on the Portsmouth

Navy Yard for the three (3) 100-pdr. guns, and has substituted the following:

From the Boston Navy Yard.

Four (4) 32-pdr. guns, of 4500 lbs. each, with mounts, and
Two hundred and twenty (220) XI-inch projectiles.

2. These will be issued to the order of the Selectmen of Hampton Falls, N. H., and must be removed without expense to the Government.

Respectfully,

SAM'L. K. BEHREND,
Actg. Chief of Bureau of Ordn.

HON. W. E. CHANDLER,
U. S. Senate, Washington, D. C.

FROM TOWN RECORDS.

The records of the town show that generally there have been some persons who by want of capacity, misfortune or by their own actions, have been reduced to poverty and have become dependent upon the town for support. This was a condition much more common in the earlier history of the town than at present. Such people were looked upon with disfavor and, being paupers, no matter how their conditions had been brought about, they were not supposed to have any rights that anyone was bound to respect. The burden for the support of such persons was made as little as possible. It was the custom in early times to dispose of town charges at auction to the lowest bidder at the annual town meeting. There was no guarantee that any extra care or attention would be given to the persons thus disposed of. This practice, once common, seems to have been discontinued here before 1800. It was practiced in many towns until a comparatively recent period. Many persons who were dependent upon the town for a part or the whole of their support at that time would, at the present time, be able to gain their own livelihood, as there are now so many more means of employment and ways of earning money. This is especially true of in-door help which is now scarce and hard to obtain. Many of the women who appear upon the record as receiving help from the town could now obtain employment at good wages and be independent of charity.

There were some who had a little property but from want of judgment and calculation were in danger of losing it, and thus they would be in danger of becoming town charges. Such people were often placed under guardianship or the selectmen took charge of their affairs and used the proceeds and income for their support, and in this way prevented them from becoming an expense to the town.

About 1750 Abigail and Rebecca Worthen, who were considered *non compos mentis*, had a little property which was appraised and taken in charge by the selectmen and used for their support; items appear upon the record book for a number of years after,

but no evidence that they were any expense to the town. Had this precaution not been taken their little property would probably have been wasted and they would have been dependent upon the town for support. We have no knowledge of where they lived or anything in relation to them except what appears upon the record.

In 1756 we find a charge of one pound four shillings for four pairs of gloves furnished the bearers at the funeral of Widow Hannah Cooper. It was a custom in those times for the family bereaved to present each of the bearers with a pair of gloves. We have no means of knowing why this respect was shown Mrs. Cooper as she had been supported by the town for several years. Either her connections or character were such as to command the respect of the community, or this would not have been done. There is no means of knowing who she was or why she was so unfortunate as to have had assistance from the town. The name of Cooper does not appear upon our record among the inhabitants of the town.

Abigail Crosby is another name which appears for many years before 1790. Items for her support and clothing appear frequently upon the record. On April 17, 1771, she was sold for one year to Nathan Rowe for ten shillings lawful money. Benjamin Leavitt afterward took her at the same price. She appears to have lived in Mr. Leavitt's family for a considerable time. There is no knowledge of her except what is upon the record. John Treadwell was sold at the same time to Pain Rowe, three pounds seven shillings lawful money.

Great care was exercised by the selectmen of the town to prevent undesirable persons from gaining a residence, who might later become an expense to the town. Newcomers, who had no visible means of support or who had large families, were often warned to leave the town. If this was done within a few days after their arrival, the towns were not liable for their support in case they came to want. So jealous were the authorities in this respect that often persons of property were warned out, as it was thought better to be on the safe side. Any person who had been rated for six years and had paid their taxes for the six successive years gained a residence. In taxing doubtful persons it was the custom to omit them for a year, so six years in succession would not appear and thus prevent the gaining of a

residence. This usually excited the ire of the person omitted, as they were aware of why it was done. By taxing William Blaisdell one year too many the town became liable for the support of his family. The town was taxed for the support of some members of his family for more than sixty years, until the last one died in 1853. This family cost the town thousands of dollars.

THE LONG BRIDGE AT RIVERMOUTH.

The bridge at the mouth of the Hampton River was begun in 1901. The most of the oak piling and heavy timber was taken from the cars at the Boston and Maine railroad station at Hampton Falls, and rolled upon the town landing where it was worked and fitted, and then taken down the river in rafts. The hard pine lumber was taken from Portsmouth in rafts towed by a steam tug. In a heavy sea three of the rafts went to pieces, the lumber coming ashore as far east as Portland, Me. Much of it was a total loss to the contractors. The experiment of building the bridge was watched with considerable interest. Many predicted that it would be a failure. When the bridge had been completed it was dedicated May 14, 1902, and formally opened to the public. Gov. Chester B. Jordan acted as motorman of the first car that ever ran upon the bridge. The opening exercises were conducted about midway of the bridge. Warren Brown of Hampton Falls presided. Addresses were made by Governor Jordan, Hon. Henry M. Putney, chairman of the railroad commissioner, Col. John C. Linehan, insurance commissioner, President Murkland of the State College, N. J. Batchelder, master of the State Grange, and Hon. John McLane of Milford. The music was by the Exeter band. The exercises at the bridge were at 2.30 p. m., previous to which a collation had been served to the invited guests at Hotel Whittier. It is claimed that a part of the bridge near the center is in Hampton Falls, as the town of Hampton Falls extends to the bound rock which is below the bridge. It is claimed by some that the dedicatory exercises occurred in Hampton Falls.

Formerly the Hampton River and its branches were well stocked with clams, but during the latter part of the nineteenth century, from some cause, they had become nearly extinct. When the bridge was built there was some speculation as to what might be the effect upon the clam flats. From some cause in

1907 clams were as abundant as ever were known. It was thought that the mud washed upon the flats had been the cause of killing them and that the bridge had altered the current and caused the clams to be abundant again. The quality of the Hampton River clams is the very best as there is no sewage to injure them. It is said that there is a larger area of clam flats in Hampton Falls than in any other town in the state.

In November, 1901, for the first time within the knowledge of any one living, herring in vast numbers have come into the Hampton River, and have been taken in great quantities with seines. As many as five hundred barrels have been taken in a single night. This was done by parties from Newburyport. To facilitate this work a small steam launch was used which was the first one ever on the river.

In 1866 bluefish were taken from the river in great numbers. With this exception bluefish have never been known to be in the river to any great extent.

In the fall of 1865 immense quantities of pollock were taken off the coast of Hampton, Seabrook and Salisbury. Nothing like it had ever been known before.

In the autumn of 1861, which was the first year of the war, the old academy hall was used as a drill hall. Guns were furnished by the state. Gen. Charles A. Nason, who had been prominent in military affairs in the state, acted as drill master. Quite a large number engaged in the drill. The tactics used in war were so different from those in the old militia that this exercise was of little practical value. No one, so far as known, who went through military evolution there, ever saw any service in the War of the Rebellion.

During the winter of 1858 and 1859, a course of lectures was delivered at the Baptist Church. The more noted lecturers were Edward Everett Hale, Thomas Starr King, Rev. Rolin H. Neal and Henry Gyles of New York, and other distinguished men whose names have now gone from my memory. The following winter lectures were delivered in the academy hall. Among the lecturers was Rev. J. C. Fletcher who spoke on Brazil a number of times. Rev. A. M. Bridge and Hon. George H. Dodge were active in getting the speakers, and in making the affair successful. The lectures were well patronized and much enjoyed.

On March 21, 1904, at 1.05 a. m., occurred one of the most

severe shocks of earthquakes ever known in New England. It extended over all New England and was heavy in Maine. At Augusta chimneys were thrown down. It was felt with much force in this town but no damage was done.

In June, 1904, the New Hampshire Traction Company put in a second line of feed wires extending across this town, going over the land of Warren Brown, Henry H. Knight, H. E. Tilton, Samuel R. Dalton, William H. Thompson and Mrs. T. G. Moulton. The price paid per pole was, on an average, a little more than \$10 each. The Rockingham Board of Commissioners made the award. This line extends from Hampton power house to the car barn in Plaistow.

On July 3, 1908, in a heavy thunder shower, the Baptist meeting house was struck by lightning. The steeple was injured so much that it had to be practically rebuilt, at a cost of \$350. The clock was not stopped but the hands refused to move. It was repaired and put in order by the insurance company.

In the same shower the east schoolhouse was also struck and badly shattered. The teacher, Miss Pratt, had the precaution to gather the children into the centre of the room and no one was injured. Had the teacher remained at her desk she would, in all probability, have been killed. The house was repaired at an expense of \$158.65.

On July 13, 1905, Nathaniel Batchelder's barn was struck by lightning and three hogs were killed. Not much damage was done to the building.

On July 10, John M. True's barn in Kensington was struck by lightning and burned; two cows were also burned. In the same shower Abel Page's barn was struck and burned, and Walter Hilliard's barn was also struck and a horse was killed. These were all in Kensington. In June, 1906, the barn of Josiah D. Prescott was struck by lightning and burned.

Jeremiah Brown, commonly known as "Neighbor" Brown, was born in Londonderry and came to this town, about 1820, to work in the stable at the hill. He married first —— Ball of Epsom and had sons, Jonathan and Theodore, and perhaps others. He married, second, Sally, daughter of Walter Williams. They had children, Eunice, Theodate, Andrew J., and George. He afterward lived in what was the Burnham tavern house. He moved to Exeter and lived five years upon the Cram farm, going

from there to Epsom in 1849 where he died soon after. Andrew J. was a currier by trade and lived in Exeter. He drove a hack for Major Blake for twenty-five years. He died in Tamworth in 1910, at an age of more than eighty years.

Charles P. Akerman died on September 17, 1908, aged about sixty-five years. He was a son of Mesheeh S. Akerman and was born in this town on the farm now owned by George J. Curtis. The family moved to Hampton in 1847. He had been station agent for the Boston and Maine Railroad in Hampton Falls since January 1, 1877, until his death. He was representative from Hampton Falls in 1901, and was one of the selectmen at the time of his death. He was a prominent Odd Fellow and had taken the higher degrees, and had acted as a deputy to visit neighboring lodges. He had one daughter, Annie. He spent nearly all his life in the employ of the Eastern, and Boston and Maine railroads. After the death of Mr. Akerman, Charles B. Brown was appointed railroad station agent, and continued until March 1, 1917.

Abraham Green, who was mentioned about 1740, was a physician and settled in Stratham. Jeremiah Pearson, who lived about the same time, was a tailor. He figured in the attempt to settle Robiestown (Weare) about 1750.

Job Haskel was born at Gloucester, Mass., on April 17, 1716 and came to Hampton Falls in May, 1738. He married Mercy, daughter of Thomas Leavitt, January 20, 1737/8. His son, Job, Jr., was a soldier in the Revolutionary War from this town. He was rated here for the last time in 1780. He died at New Gloucester, Me., 1806, aged ninety years. We are unable to tell where he lived in this town, but he owned real estate here. He appears to have lived in Chichester and Pittsfield after leaving here. Richard Tobie, mentioned on our record, married a daughter of Job Haskell.

For the first time since 1667, the name of Tilton disappears from our record in 1906, Henry E. Tilton having disposed of his farm and removed from the town. People of the name were quite numerous in the town; twelve persons of the name were rated in 1776. There were blacksmiths in the town by the name of Tilton from 1667 until 1821.

Joseph Thresher and his son, Henry, were tanners. They lived on Thresher's Lane where Mr. Milton now lives. Henry

Thresher married a daughter of Jacob Brown and removed to Chester soon after 1750.

In October, 1906, the gypsy moth commission made some examination in this town and found a few nests. They wished to co-operate with the selectmen of the towns about here for a thorough examination and for the destruction of all nests which might be found. This was the first appearance of the gypsy moth in this town. In 1907 the report says that they have spread to some extent the past years.

In 1904, the brown tail moth, a pest recently imported from France, and which has been in Essex County and around Newburyport for a number of years, made its appearance in this town. It has gone across this state into Maine. The bright electric lights of the street cars were an attraction and favored their spread. They have caused a great deal of damage to fruit and shade trees. They have and still continue to cause the farmers a great deal of labor and expense to keep them in check.

On September 22, 1902, during the night, a violent hail storm passed over Bridehill and Pagetown in North Hampton. In the morning hail to a depth of a number of inches was found. It was gathered in the afternoon by a number of families to make ice cream. Considerable damage was done the growing crops. It did not do much damage in this town.

In October, 1905, Warren Brown had electric lights put into his barn and stable, and a few in his house, and had an electric motor installed, with which to saw wood, press hay, etc. Fred P. Sanborn put in light and power at about the same time. These were the first electric lights in the town.

James Howard Brown was representative from this town in 1903. He was library messenger during the legislative sessions of 1905 and 1907.

At the presidential election in 1908, Warren Brown was chosen one of the presidential electors, receiving 53,144 votes.

At the same election John N. Sanborn of this town was elected senator from the twenty-first district.

Fred P. Sanborn was elected representative from this town, after the most spirited contests, both in caucus and at the polls, that we have ever had in my remembrance.

In an old deed, dated 1690, the Moulton elm is spoken of as the old elm.

In the autumn of 1904 the selectmen put up new guide posts and signs all over the town where needed—twenty cedar posts and all new boards—which was a long needed improvement and added much to the good appearance of the town. In 1915 the town put up signs, where the roads from outside enter the town, bearing this inscription, "This is Hampton Falls." It is a great convenience for the information of strangers.

In 1904 the Ananias Club purchased a building to be used for club purposes and moved it from N. M. Batchelder's and located it near the house of the late Lewis S. Sanborn, on the Hampton road.

The name of Swain appears very early upon the town records. Several families of the name were living here before 1800 when the name disappears. After 1900 the name again appears. Nahum Swain, married a daughter of George S. Merrill. On the death of Mr. Merrill, Swain succeeded to his homestead. In 1908 Roscoe F. Swain of South Hampton married Mildred, daughter of Warren Brown, and has since made his residence here. Both are descendants of the early residents of the town by that name.

Abel Ward, son of Thomas of Hampton, was born January 1, 1694. He married Mary Melcher, daughter of Samuel Melcher, October 23, 1724. He settled in Hampton Falls upon the lot now occupied by the house of the late Nathan Moulton. All the land on the north side of the road around the Moulton house was taken from the Melcher farm. Abel Ward had nine children, one of whom was Melcher who was a Revolutionary soldier from this town, and lived near the Exeter road schoolhouse.

Thankful Hamilton, whose tombstone is in the Well's lot in the old cemetery, died in 1835, aged eighty-five years. She was a domestic in the family of Moses Wells and had been considered one of the family.

Charles L. Hardy, adopted son of Charles Hardy (adopted some time in the 40's), went to England and enlisted in the army and served until the completion of the Crimean War. When he came home he was denied the right of voting by the selectmen, in 1868, because he had taken an oath to support the English government. In after years he was allowed to vote. He died in 1880. His son, Charles William Hardy, graduated from Harvard College in 1895, and is a director of physical education of the Y. M. C. A.

Ralph Adams Cram, a native of this town and a son of Rev. William A. Cram, is an architect in Boston. In 1903 he was selected by the United States Government to remodel the entire plant of the military academy at West Point.

There has been a question as to the origin of the name "Murray's Row." No person of the name ever lived in the town. We find that Lieut. Joseph Akerman, an original character, was the first to apply the name to that locality. It seemed to be a name which happened to strike him. At that time there were but two houses on the row, his and the Marshall house.

When the meeting house was built at the Line, it could have been located on any suitable lot between the Falls River and Seabrook line, but no lot could be obtained. When a lot was selected Isaiah Page, who lived where Clarence Brown's buildings were burned, was much opposed, as the meeting house when built cut off the view and sunshine from his house, and he exclaimed, "Great is Diana of the Ephesians." The name Diana has been applied to this house and it is often spoken of by that name.

The name of Butler appears upon the record as early as 1726, but disappears during the time of the Revolutionary War. It appears again soon after 1850. Robert Butler is a descendant of the early family of that name. The Butlers were royalists and that was why they left the town in 1776.

When the meeting house was built in 1768, the location was so far west of the old meeting house that it was called the Ohio meeting house. Some of our people had emigrated about that time to Ohio which was at that time, the far west.

Horace A. Godfrey who lived at the hill was a railway postal clerk for many years, beginning in 1876 and continuing until his death in 1905. He was much interested in the town common and it was through his efforts that the chestnut and other trees were set out. He looked after and cared for them as long as he lived. They are a monument to his memory which bids fair to continue a long time. His run in the mail car was from Boston to Bangor.

EXTRACTS FROM WARREN BROWN'S JOURNAL.

1899.

The following records of the weather, crops and current events are from a journal kept by Warren Brown, beginning January 1, 1899:

Jan. 1st: A light snow recently fallen is drifted and requires that the roads be broken. 10th: Zero weather. 15th: Snow has nearly all disappeared. Good wheeling. The remainder of the month cold, with little snow.

Feb. 1st: Cold. 8th: A heavy snow which turned into a blizzard and blocked the roads badly. There were no trains running on the steam railroads for a day or two. It cost this town \$300 to render the roads passable. 19th: Snow going away rapidly and had nearly all gone by the end of the month.

Mar. 1st: Baldwin apples sold for \$3.50 per barrel; No. 2 at \$2.25. Considerable snow fell which soon went away. 7th: A hard storm of snow. 12th: Very muddy. 19th: Ice storm which adhered to the trees. It made good sleighing, but was slippery and dangerous. The remainder of the month was snowy and disagreeable.

Apr. 1st: A storm of rain. Very muddy and bad travelling. It continued muddy until the middle of the month. 21st: Very cold for the time of year. 29th: Warm day, 80° in the shade.

May 1st: The hottest May day on record. 3d: A heavy white frost in the morning. Tent caterpillars are very numerous and require a great deal of attention. 13th: The top of the ground is getting dry. 13th: The first street car passed through Hampton Falls. 26th: Very dry, roads dusty, and a complaint that planted seeds do not come up well. Grass looks slim.

June: The first of the month very hot and dry. 20th: A thunder shower accompanied with hail. 28th: Rained all day; considerable water fell. There was some good hay weather the last of the month.

July: Intensely hot; a good rain fell which was much needed. A good hay season; much less hay cut than last year but is of much better quality.

Aug.: The weather generally pleasant and favorable for farm work, and dry enough to facilitate work on low lands.

Sept.: Was a pleasant month.

Oct. 1st: Very cold for the time of year. Ice formed one fourth of an inch in thickness. Snow flakes in the air. Signs of a storm which did not come. The first part of the month was pleasant. 22d: The ground has been frozen quite hard the past two mornings. The leaves have nearly all fallen from the trees. The month ended pleasant.

Nov. 1st: Dull and wet all day. 11th: It has been pleasant so far this month. Began to rain and some snow fell today. 12th: Snowing and the ground is white. The rest of the month pleasant, with little rain. Apprehension of a water famine for the winter. The first day of November was a very dark day.

Dec.: Very pleasant until the middle of the month. The ground is frozen hard. The month as a whole has been pleasant; 4° above was the lowest temperature recorded.

The year 1899, as a whole, has been a pleasant one, more pleasant weather than usual. Good crops with the exception of apples which are scarce. A great deal of extra work has been done on the farms in town this year. Wages of farm help are about \$20 per month with board. Day labor for many years has been \$1.50 per day without board. Indian meal has retailed during the year for less than \$1 per bag, somewhere about 90 cents per bag. Hexall flour, \$5.25 per barrel.

1900.

Jan. 1st: About a foot of light snow fell which became drifted and required two days' breaking to open the roads to travel. 4th: Zero in the morning; continued cold for a number of days, with good sleighing until about the 20th. 19th: Said to have been the warmest day in January for twenty-seven years. 15th: Ice cutting, eleven inches in thickness and of fine quality. 27th: Considerable rain fell which was soon frozen, making it very slippery and dangerous. Miss Jessie B. Dodge fell from the roof of a piazza and sustained fatal injuries. Disagreeable weather continued until the end of the month.

Feb.: Came in with zero weather and it remained cold a number of days. 12th-13th: Very rainy which did much damage by washing and flooding. It took a number of days' labor to repair

the roads in the town. 18th: A severe snow storm which left the roads badly drifted and the snow unevenly distributed. The roads required a great deal of attention before being made passable. It was cold and disagreeable the remainder of the month.

Mar. 1st: Heavy rain which caused a freshet. Highest tide for twenty-seven years, with one exception. The water came up over the Boston and Maine Railroad track. 10th: The snow nearly all gone; warmer for a number of days. Last of the month disagreeable. No. 1 apples sell for \$4 per barrel at retail.

Apr. 1st: Pleasant, which continued through the month.

May 3d: A heavy rainfall. 5th: Cold for time of year, which lasted for a number of days. Ice formed one fourth of an inch thick and the ground frozen. 12th: Peach trees in bloom. Trees are backward. 15th: Hot, 99° in the shade reported from Boston. 19th: A good rain. Middle of the month cold. 28th: Eclipse of the sun, invisible by reason of clouds. A dark, cold disagreeable day followed by a hard frost at night. 30th: Apple trees in full bloom.

June: The first part of the month dry and cool. 11th: Dry and very dusty; the hay crop unpromising. Last of the month very dry. 27th: Very hot, 104° in the shade. It remained hot the remainder of the month.

July 1st: The wind blew too strong to handle hay for a number of days. Very dusty and good hay weather. 7th: A heavy shower accompanied by hail and wind, which did much damage to buildings, trees and fences. Hugh McAllister's house was struck by lightning. The remainder of the month pleasant. A good rain on the 25th. The smallest crop of hay for many years. Salt grass more in demand than for a long time. More of the marsh cut than usual, with a very favorable time to secure the hay.

Aug. 5th: Hot, with a great deal of smoke in the air. Complaint of dry wells. 16th: More rain fell today than has fallen during the past three months. 26th: Intensely hot.

Sept. 16th: A strong, southwest wind which did a great amount of damage. Thousands of bushels of apples were blown from the trees. Trees were badly broken, hay stacks damaged, etc. Many are now suffering for want of water. 16th: Two and one-half inches of water fell. The month was generally pleasant.

Oct.: The first of the month was wet and misty. 14th: A severe rain storm, which cleared away warm and pleasant. 17th: Cold, with frost and a number of cool days following. 22d-26th: Very hot for the time of year. There is a very large crop of apples, many of which have been sold at a very low price. Those who held them realized much better prices later in the season.

Nov.: First week pleasant. 8th: A very high tide; it being still little damage was done. 7th-8th: Heavy thunder showers; cleared away warmer. 17th: Snow, with the ground frozen. 18th: The roads are very soft. 20th: Roads are drying. 25th-26th: Southeast rain storm. A great deal of rain fell which went into the ground.

Dec. 1st: Cold, with some snow on the ground. 4th: A fishing vessel came ashore at Hampton; crew lost. People are moving the hay from the marshes upon wheels; conditions are very favorable, and most of the hay was removed during the month. 17th: The past week has been very pleasant. English hay has been sold for \$20 per ton at the barn which is the highest price for many years. Zero a number of mornings last of the month.

1901.

Jan. 1st: Cold, the ground frozen hard; the roads smooth. Zero a number of mornings. 12th: Snow upon the ground; the first sleighing of the season, which is the very best. 14th: Ice cutting, ten inches in thickness, of the best quality. Rain coming interfered with the work. Snow going away. 20th: Ten degrees below. 25th: Very slippery around the buildings, but not snow enough for sleighing. Continued cold for the remainder of the month.

Feb. 1st: Very cold. 7th: Drifting snow which caused a great deal of inconvenience to street cars, and required the roads to be broken. From the 10th to the 20th there was very severe weather, followed by bad travelling, alternating between snow drifts and bare ground. Cold continued until the end of the month. It has been a poor time to remove hay from the marshes.

Mar. 1st: Warmer. The roads are getting muddy. 11th: Rainy all day; more rain has fallen than for some months previous. The rain did a great deal of damage by washing, etc.

16th: The snow nearly all gone. The roads were muddy until the end of the month. The wind has been from the west nearly all winter, which is an unusual and notable occurrence.

Apr. 3d: A heavy rain. A milk war going on in Boston between the farmers and contractors which does not affect our farmers directly as our milk goes to Lynn, and is not subject to the surplus clause so called. 6th-7th: Very rainy. A great amount of water in sight. 12th: The first fair day this month; pleasant for two or three days. 26th: The roads are quite dry and considerable plowing has been done. 22d: Rainy; the wind has been from the northeast nearly all the time this month. Only 50-2 hours sunshine during the entire month.

May 3d: The wind northwest for the first time in a number of weeks. The grass looks remarkable well. Less planting done than usual at this date. 19th: Very rainy, five or six inches of rain fell. 20th: The ground is very full of water and the work of planting much delayed. We have had but little sunshine during the month.

June 1st: It is too wet to do much work on the land. Planters seed reported in many cases to be rotting badly, and all slow of germination. 2d: Apple trees are in full bloom. The Baldwins as a rule have not bloomed at all. Very few tent caterpillars. 5th: A hot day. 9th: Fair and quite cool. 14th: No rain has fallen for a week and the top of the ground is getting dry and the roads dusty. 22d: A heavy thunder storm at night. Haying began the last week in the month. The yield is considerably more than last year. Very hot, 105° in the shade. Some deaths reported from the effects of the heat; continued hot until July 4th; on the 3d it was 108° in the shade.

July 4th-5th: Quite cool. Potato bugs numerous. 10th: Dull for a day or two. Much hay colored and injured. 14th: Cooler and quite comfortable; wind northeast most of the time. The remainder of the month was not favorable for hay making, which work was much delayed on this account. Haying not finished before August 1st.

Aug. 7th: A much needed rain came. The top of the ground had become very dry. The potato crop promises to be short, and potatoes are selling for \$1.75 per bushel. 17th: Quite dry; there has not been much precipitation for some time. The August season has not been favorable for securing salt hay, and

much hay was put up in bad shape. The last of the month was fair and hot.

Sept.: Hot until the 9th when a light frost came. The remainder of the month quite cool. The marsh season in September was much better than the August season.

Oct.: The entire month was fair and pleasant. The leaves have fallen from the trees. Apples are a small crop and of poor quality.

Nov.: Fair until the 11th when a light snow came; the ground was frozen. The snow went away by the heat of the sun, a very unusual thing at this time of year. The same thing happened with a snow which came on the 20th-23d. The ground freezes a little every night. 24th: A severe northeastern rain storm. The tide rose to an unusual height. 28th: Ground frozen hard; 10° above. Ice formed three inches thick. Many people have dry wells and are short of water.

Dec. 1st: Pleasant. Nearly a foot of snow came on the 4th, which blocked the roads. The snow continued until the 14th when it nearly all went away with rain. The frost came out of the ground. 15th: Very rainy, which did a great deal of damage but replenished the wells and springs. 20th: Cold with high wind. Roads smooth and frozen hard. 26th: Four inches of snow came, which made fine sleighing; it was spoiled by a rain on the 28th. 29th: Rainy and a very dark day. The weather has been changeable all the month. 31st: A sudden change in temperature; a fall of more than 30° in a few hours, accompanied by a strong northwestern wind. A serious conflagration narrowly averted by the timely discovery of an incipient blaze, by those upon a passing street-car. It was at the house of Horace A. Godfrey.

1902

Jan.: Came in cold, with no snow upon the ground. 6th: Ice being cut, ten inches thick. 7th: Very snowy. 10th: Sold Baldwin apples in Newburyport, No 1, \$4.50 per barrel, No. 2, \$2.25. 12th: About a foot of snow which laid level, followed by a week of pleasant weather, which made good sleighing until the 22d when a rain came and carried off nearly all the snow. The ground was bare until the end of the month.

Feb. 1st: Snowing all day. 2d: Rain carried off all the snow. It has been very cold with high winds, and the roads are frozen

hard and smooth. 17th: A severe snowstorm which blocked the roads and caused serious delay to steam and electric cars. There has been little thawing weather since Dec. 1st. 25th: It began to rain in the night. From the great amount of water falling and the depth of snow upon the ground the roads were impassable in many places. 27th: Warmer, the snow going away. Roads are very muddy.

Mar. 5th: Ten inches of snow fell which made good sleighing. 9th: Rain, which carried away most of the snow. 14th: Roads are very muddy, but are beginning to dry. 16th: Rainy all day. 18th: E. B. Towle is plowing, the frost being out of his garden land. Work is being done on the land in many places. 23d: Warm and spring like. Frogs heard for the first time this spring. The grass begins to look green. The remainder of the month pleasant, and favorable for doing farm work.

Apr.: First week very pleasant. 8th: Began to rain in the evening; five or six inches of water fell during the night. Pleasant until the 26th, when a rain storm came, with thunder and lightning. Hail stones fell more than an inch in diameter.

May 3d: Rainy. Grass looks uncommonly well. Signs of a big bloom on all kinds of fruit trees. 10th: A cold wave came; ice formed three inches in thickness and the ground was frozen hard. Peach trees were in full bloom but from some cause were not injured, as we had one of the largest crops of peaches ever known. The two succeeding days were cold, with strong north-western winds. The cold weather continued for a number of days. The Hampton River bridge at Rivermouth was formally opened with appropriate ceremonies on the 14th. It was a cold disagreeable day. Apple trees in full bloom on the 18th. Cold weather continued until the end of the month.

June 1st: Hot weather for a few days with light falls of rain. The top of the ground is getting dry and the grass is beginning to suffer from want of moisture. 16th: Heavy thunder showers in Manchester and Portsmouth, but little rain fell here. It is so dry that rainfalls do little good, as the winds soon dry it out. 21st: A good rain which cleared away cool, and it was cool the remainder of the month. Some good hay weather the last week in June. The corn is very small, fully two weeks late.

July: Weather changeable. 2d: Very rainy. Some good hay weather the first week. Quite cool, too cold for corn. There

were but two or three days during the month when the glass reached 90°. 15th: Frank Greene's house was struck by lightning but not set on fire. A boat overturned at the Shoals and fourteen persons were drowned. Some good hay weather during the week ending the 20th. 29th: It has rained nearly all the past week. Haying has been at a standstill. The sun has not been visible for more than three hours the past week. Corn still two weeks behind.

Aug.: The weather still unfavorable for hay making and many have not yet finished haying. Much hay has been discolored and damaged, and first class hay is the exception. Corn is still backward and will require a great deal of warm weather to mature much of a crop. Potatoes never looked better; the eating quality was never better. The leaves on some apple orchards have turned yellow and are falling. With all the precipitation we have had, little water has fallen; the surface is dry and the roads dusty. 11th: A heavy rain which did much damage in some parts of the state. Still cool for the time of year. 17th: Fair with the wind from the west. The prevailing wind has been from the east for the past three months. 23d: A heavy thunder shower, with hail which lay on the Bride Hill road to a depth of five inches; hail stones were gathered the next day at 5 p. m. to freeze ice cream. 24th: Cool and cloudy, followed by a week of good weather.

Sept.: The first week the weather was fine but cool. Second week, dull and wet, but little water fell. Poor weather to cure second crop and salt grass. Less salt grass cut than usual from want of help. Some wells are failing. 27th: A good rain; more water fell than for a long time. The rain continued on the 28th. Fall apples are plenty but of rather poor quality. Coal is scarce owing to a long continued strike at the mines. The local markets are bare as no coal has been mined for four months. Anthracite coal is selling for \$20 per ton.

Oct. 4th: Republican caucus; James H. Brown nominated for representative and Benjamin F. Weare for delegate to the constitutional convention. Fair weather. Picking winter apples which are of poor quality, spotted and not well colored; small in size. These defects are attributed to the wet, cloudy weather during the growing season. Warm, pleasant weather until the 19th. This was followed by high winds and two hard frosts.

The coal strike is reported to have been settled and work is about to be resumed at the mines. 26th: More rain fell today than has fallen for a number of months. Fair and cool.

Nov. 1st: First snow of the season but not a great deal. Drop apples are selling for thirty cents per barrel delivered at the car. 4th: Biennial election in the state; light vote cast, 76 for Republican governor to 9 for all others. The caucus nominees for representative and delegate elected. 13th: Snowy, disagreeable weather, followed by a few days of Indian summer weather. Cooler until the 26th when it snowed all day which was followed by disagreeable weather.

Dec. 2d: A very dark night, followed by a dark and stormy day. 3d: Snowing all day, followed by unpleasant weather. 7th: Snowing; glass 10° above for the week following. No pleasant weather. Glass goes to 10° below and lower in some parts of the state. A foot of badly drifted snow requires that the roads be broken. The scarcity of fuel is seriously felt by many, soft coal and hardwood being used. Wood is selling from \$10 to \$12 per cord. 14th: Warmer, followed by rain. The sleighing is now spoiled. Ice is said to be six inches thick. Snow enough for sleighing came on Christmas day. Cold, unpleasant weather the rest of the week. The going is very good upon the main roads, but poor on the cross roads, from uneven distribution of snow. There have been no deaths in this town this year until December 20th, when a child, one day old, died. About the same time Chevy P. Chase died. This is the lowest mortality ever recorded in the town in any year. This has been a remarkable year; cooler than usual. It is said that there has been frosts in some places in the state every month. A great deal of cool, cloudy weather, so that crops did not mature. Corn in most cases was a light crop. Apples of poor quality, starting high in price and later selling at a lower price with but little demand. Much hay injured by damp and wet weather. No. 1 hay scarce and in good demand. Volcanic disturbance and eruptions in central America and in the West Indian Islands have caused serious loss of life and destruction of property.

1903.

Jan.: There was snow enough for sleighing during the first part of the month, but from the effects of warm weather it soon dis-

appeared. The moderate weather is favorable to those who are short of fuel. Anthracite coal sells in Portsmouth at \$12 per ton, and only in limited quantities at that. Soft coal, which many are using, sells at \$10. Later in the month anthracite coal sold in Newburyport at \$15 per ton, and wood sold as high in proportion. Cold. Warm on the 8th, which lasted a number of days when it was very hard to keep the houses warm enough to be comfortable. 13th: Mrs. Dr. Curtis was buried. She was a daughter of George Janvrin. 17th: Good sleighing on a small depth of snow. Wood is getting scarce, as a great deal is being sent to market. 18th: Cold wave. The glass went down 54° in forty hours. 21st: Rainy all day. The glass went up as suddenly as it had gone down. 22d: Icy and slippery. Many accidents have happened on the road from this cause. 24th: Zero at sunrise. People are cutting ice which is eighteen inches thick. 29th: Very dark day, icy and slippery about the building. Last day of the month dull and wet.

Feb. 1st: Warm and pleasant for the first few days. 4th: Very rainy all day. It has rained every Wednesday so far since the year came in. Icy. 11th: Rainy. Snow nearly all gone. 16th: Snow and high winds; badly drifted snow has delayed the trains. 18th: Twenty degrees below zero in the morning. This has been the longest cold spell of the winter. 28th: Warm, wet and rainy. Snow going fast.

Mar. 1st: Miss Sarah E. Sanborn was buried. 8th: We have had four days of rain. The snow is all gone. 18th: Pleasant, glass at $+60^{\circ}$. Heard frogs for the first time. Fair and pleasant. Frost nearly all out; the roads are so dry that travelling is very good, being little mud. 24th: The glass went up to 74° in the shade. Vegetation very forward. Grass as green as in ordinary years a month later. 22d: Wild geese have been seen going north for a number of days. 29th: An inch of snow fell which soon disappeared. The month of March has been one of the pleasantest ever known. It had more pleasant weather than any month this year.

Apr. 15th-16th: Considerable rain fell in the early part of the month. Severe northeast rain storm; a great deal of water fell. 17th: Cold, raw day. Andrew J. Chase died. The remainder of the month quite cool. Grass continues very forward. Sheep and young cattle turned to pasture last of the month. Frost last days of the month.

May 1st: Hugh McAllister died suddenly. He was a native of the north of Ireland and had been a resident of the town for forty years. There has not been any rain for two weeks; the roads and plowed lands are dry and dusty. 5th: Joseph Bentley's buildings were consumed by fire, supposed to have been the result of an accident. Government quarantine prevents cattle being brought from Massachusetts for pasturage or the moving of cattle for any purpose, over the state line. 16th: Cool; land too dry to plow to advantage. Grass looks well but much in need of rain. 12th: The town voted 63 to 2 against license to sell intoxicating liquors. 17th: Warm, with wind from the west for the first time in two weeks. Five acres of saltmarsh, owned by the late Nathan Moulton, sold at auction for \$3.50 per acre; a few years ago this marsh was sold for \$60 per acre. Only .15 of an inch of rain has fallen so far this month. Farm hands are scarce with wages at \$25 per month and board. The apple trees are not blooming as much as usual. Heavy frosts on morning of the 24th, 25th and 26th, which did a great deal of damage.

June 6th: The drought continues with increased severity, and planted seeds are failing to germinate. The prospect for the hay crop is poor. The atmosphere is heavily laden with smoke from forest fires in Maine and elsewhere. The sun having been obscured by smoke has prevented more serious injury from the drought. Fine ashes have been falling which came from the forest fires. Stove coal on the cars is \$6.25 per long ton in Portsmouth. 19th: Charles Thomas Brown died. He had been town treasurer for twenty-five years. 9th-10th: Rain came, which had a very beneficial effect on all kinds of vegetation. Harry B. Brown died from a surgical operation in Boston. 21st: A heavy rain all day. 26th: First fair day for three weeks. The low lands are inundated. Many have not done any planting. The previous dry weather, and the heavy rains have had a disastrous effect upon all planted crops. The hay crop now promises well. 27th: The warmest day of the season.

July 6th-18th: Good hay weather. 19th: One of the most severe northeast rain storms ever known in July; it did a great deal of damage to the crops. 27th: Wind from the west; wind too strong to handle hay. The remainder of the month poor hay weather. 29th: Explosion of a dynamite factory in

Lowell, Mass., which was attended with serious damage to property and loss of life. The shock was distinctly felt here, and with much force at the Isles of the Shoals.

Aug. 1st: Miss Almira Towle died suddenly. Miss Elizabeth Green and Mrs. Warren B. Pervear died about the same time. The past few days have been good hay weather. Many did not finish haying until the middle of August. 17th: Good weather for the past week; more like summer than anything we have had. Second crop of grass making a great growth. The last of the month the glass was 55° in the morning for a number of days. Cold and raw, more like November than August.

Sept.: Month was on the whole a pleasant one. 14th: Hot, 92° in the shade. A heavy thunder shower. Mrs. John W. Dodge died early in the month. 16th: Rain and high wind at night, which did a great deal of damage. Dean R. Tilton, a life long resident of the town, fell from a chamber window at the residence of his daughter in Chelsea, Mass., and was found dead in the morning. A great deal of second crop grass is being cut, and with the first crop will make the hay crop above the average.

Oct.: Month was for the most part pleasant. *Favorable time for doing out-door work. Heavy dew in the morning. Apples are a light crop, but the yield is more than was expected; they are not of the best quality, selling from \$1 to \$1.50 per barrel. Corn planted at the usual time failed to germinate because of dry weather. Afterward it was so cold and wet that the seed rotted in the ground. Many fields were not planted until late in June. While now and then there was a field which made a fair yield, the majority had only a small crop of immature corn, probably the poorest corn crop since 1816. Potatoes not a full crop, but are of good quality and selling at seventy-five cents per bushel. Hoed crops are very near a failure this year. Garden vegetables are scarce in the farmers' cellars. Some of the last days of the month were cold and raw. On some days there were light falls of snow. The leaves are all off the trees.

Nov.: The first until the middle of the month was generally pleasant, with now and then a light fall of snow; weather favorable for out-door work. Complaint that the water is very low in the wells and springs. Mrs. Hugh McAllister was found dead

in her house, from heart failure. The ground closed up the 18th and is frozen a foot in depth. Roads are smooth and hard. Turkeys are scarce and sell from twenty-eight to thirty cents per pound and in some cases higher prices are reported.

Dec. 2d: It began to snow and continued the next day; about six inches fell but was too light to make good going. It has been very cold for the past two weeks. 13th: A heavy rain carried away the snow. Ground frozen from one to two feet in depth. 21st: Zero weather, with high winds from the west. 29th: Below zero in the morning. A little snow, which makes very good going on the roads. Ice cut nearly a foot in thickness. The year ended cold. 31st: A Theatre fire in Chicago caused the death of 587 persons. Thus ends a year which has not been a pleasant or prosperous one to the people of the community.

1904.

Jan.: The first ten days were very cold, ranging from zero to 15° below. Water pipes were badly frozen. Mrs. Forest F. Brown died on the 8th. Snow on the 9th, after which it was a little warmer for a few days. Rain on the 14th, which froze and made it very slippery. It was one of the coldest Januarys on record. At the end of the month there was more snow upon the ground than at any one time in many years. There were few days in the month favorable for out-door work. The salt marshes were frozen in better shape than for a long time. The removal of the hay was easily and safely accomplished.

Feb.: The first half was very cold with little let up, and no perceptible thawing. About a foot of snow fell on the 15th, followed by high winds which drifted the snow and blocked the roads to a greater extent than had been known before. It took a number of days' labor to open the roads to travel, the drifts being six or more feet in depth, and the weather very cold. 19th: More moderate for a few days; a little rain which settled the snow. John Batchelder died, aged eighty-four. 25th: Roads again blockaded with snow. No mail for a number of days. The town put to great expense to open the roads. The remainder of the month rough, cold weather with high winds. Emmons B. Towle died.

Mar. 1st: Ten degrees below, followed by warmer weather, the snow thawing and going away rapidly with much water in

sight. Variable weather until the 26th when most of the snow had disappeared. Most of the water from the melting snow has gone into the ground. A severe shock of earthquake was felt; no damage done here. 24th: The milk teams went on wheels for the first time this spring. The roads were pretty well settled at the end of the month, and little snow was visible.

Apr.: During the first half of the month the weather was variable with a few warm, pleasant days. 16th: Three or four inches of snow fell, which did not all disappear for a number of days. 26th-27th: About four inches of rain fell. But little farm work was done in April. Mrs. James Creighton and Mrs. Margaret McIlveen, sisters, died. They came to this town from Scotland forty years ago.

May: Pleasant weather until the 8th when some rain fell. 14th: Alec. Cochran's buildings on the depot road burned. 18th: Very rainy. It has been so wet that little farm work has been done. 25th: The apple trees are in full bloom. Weeds and witch grass have got the start of the hoed crops. The last days of the month very pleasant.

June 1st: A cold disagreeable day. Some snow was seen to fall. Cold wet and rainy until the 10th, when there was quite a frost. The season very backward; planted seed in many cases have rotted in the ground. Planting of corn continued all through the month. The week ending the 19th was pleasant and favorable for work, the top of the ground having become dry and dusty. Dr. William W. Curtis, a native of Vermont, died, aged eighty-nine. He had been a resident of this town for more than forty years. 25th: Heavy thunder shower. C. Barton's buildings in North Hampton burned by lightning. Grass is looking fine and gives promise of a heavy hay crop. For the first time for forty years we do not see any signs of canker worms. The brown tail moth, a new pest, imported from France, is making its appearance. It has been over the line in Essex County for a number of years. 26th: Lewis T. Sanborn died, aged sixty-nine years and eight months.

July 11th: Little haying has been done as the weather has been unfavorable. There has been but little precipitation, but it has been cloudy and damp with the wind from the east. A good crop grown. The work of haying more backward than usual. The week ending the 18th was good hay weather and a

great deal of hay was secured in good condition. The remainder of the month was cool and cloudy with an east wind. On account of poor weather there is considerable haying to be done in August.

Aug. 1st: Weather still unfavorable. 20th: More rain fell than has fallen for a number of weeks. It has been a cold summer. Corn is having a hard time to make growth. Latter part of the month pleasant.

Sept.: The first half was pleasant, but cooler than usual. 19th: About four inches of rain fell, which did a great amount of damage by washing. This was followed by a heavy frost which killed the corn and other tender vegetation, and destroyed the grapes and peaches.

Oct. 1st: Very cold for time of year, with high winds. Snow fell on the 12th, an inch being reported in some parts of the state. The glass showed a temperature of 38° for a number of days in succession, going as low as 14°. But little rain fell during the month. Down to 18° on the 29th, with a heavy frost. A large crop of apples with little demand. Flour barrel selling at forty cents. Most of the apples were sold in bulk at forty cents per barrel, emptied into the car.

Nov.: First week pleasant. At the biennial election David F. Batchelder was elected representative. Only one vote cast for license to sell intoxicating liquors. The ground was frozen every night during the month. A cold northeast storm on the 20th. Some snow fell. Twenty-eight inches of snow reported from Littleton, N. H. Glass went to 10°. Joseph Brown, a native of Scotland, but for forty years a resident of this town, died, aged eighty-two. The body of Mrs. Abigail, widow of Samuel Batchelder who died in 1858, was brought here for burial. John E. Sanborn, a native of Exeter, a machinist by trade, died this month. He married a daughter of John Marshall and had lived in this town for several years. A successful effort was made to extend the independent telephone line from Exeter to Hampton Falls railroad station. It is in operation from N. W. Healey's to the depot. The weather all through December has been unusually cold with no thawing during the month. The ground has been bare, the roads smooth and frozen hard. It was a good time to do out-door work. The water is very low in the ground and many are put to serious inconvenience to get water for stock and domestic purposes. The weather has gen-

erally been fair, with less dark, cloudy days than usual at this time of year. 25th: Zero in the morning. One inch of rain fell on the 29th, which was soon frozen, making it very slippery. The coldest December on record. At its close we had had sixty days of close winter weather.

REVIEW OF A PECULIAR YEAR.

“ ‘W. B.,’ Hampton Falls, in *Country Gentleman*, January 9: The season of 1904 was peculiar. A short, cold summer followed a winter of great severity, with winter conditions beginning again November 1, and continuing until the end of the year. Autumn was generally fair, but much colder than usual, with little precipitation. The year was the coldest for twenty years with one exception, 1888. Last snow in spring fell April 20; first in fall, October 12. Latest frost was June 10; earliest in the fall, September 22. With so short a season corn, except under the most favorable condition, failed to make an average yield. It was a very poor hay season, with haying prolonged later than usual. Lowest temperature of the year, January 26, 22 below; highest, June 26, 95, making range of 117 degrees. December was the coldest month of the name for twenty years, mean temperature being 22, against an average of 27; precipitation for the month, 2.31 inches, against an average of 3.70. Total precipitation for the year, 37.62 inches, against an average of 42.74. An inch of rain fell December 27, with more rain a day or two later followed by a little thawing; becoming cold, the water was soon frozen and little perceptible effect was to be seen on the streams. A cold northeast snowstorm commenced January 2, and continued thirty hours, which makes the first sleighing.”

1905.

Jan. 1st: The first thawy day since November 1st. Ten inches of snow came on the 5th, followed by rain which carried most of the snow away. The storm was attended by a high tide which did a great amount of damage along the coast, followed by cold weather and icy roads. Very good sleighing, with little snow. Thus far no let up in the cold weather. The hay nearly all removed from the marshes. Ice being cut eighteen inches thick. 25th: Severe northeast snowstorm which blocked the roads. Continued cold remainder of the month.

Feb.: During first half of month there were no signs of warmer weather. Mrs. Joseph Brown, who came to this country with her husband in 1856, died. She was a native of Scotland. 15th: The free rural mail delivery was installed with Charles

I. Akerman as carrier. Great complaint of scarcity of water. 21st: It thawed enough so that water stood in the road for the first time since Nov. 1st.

Mar.: The first week the snow yielded slowly to the action of the sun. Some water moving in the streams but the wells are very low. Sleighing continued all winter until the 16th when wheels began to be used. Active measures are being taken to destroy the nests of the brown tail moths which are numerous, the town appropriating money for the purpose of destroying them along highways and waste places. Icy and dangerous until the 20th when eight inches of snow fell, which made good going for a day or two. The remainder of the month pleasant. The snow disappeared by action of the sun, the water resulting going into the ground which was nearly settled at the end of the month. Less mud than usual in the roads which are now quite dry. There is no improvement in the water supply in the wells.

Apr. 1st: Cool, with a disagreeable wind. Two inches of rain on the 4th, which did not make any show as it soon disappeared into the ground. It was cool and dry all the month. Signs of rain do not materialize. Forest fires are numerous and doing a great deal of damage. Grass starts slowly. Edward D. Pike died.

May 1st: Spring work more backward than usual. A little rain fell on the 8th. Vegetation coming forward slowly. 6th: Ninety degrees in the shade. Frank Merrill, son of George F. Merrill, died. Mowed lawn first time on the 11th. Apple trees in full bloom. 26th: Farm laborers scarce and hard to obtain. Very dry last of the month. Less than an inch of rain has fallen during the month.

June: The first of the month cool and dry. 17th: Ninety-one degrees in the shade. This was followed by a sudden fall of 40° in a few hours. Some snow was seen to fall. 19th-22d: Dull and wet, which did a great deal of good, causing vegetation to come forward rapidly. Remainder of the month fair and warm. Good hay weather. Favorable conditions have had a beneficial effect upon the crop, which at one time it was feared would be a failure.

July: The first week was good hay weather. Mrs. Jonathan Robinson died, aged ninety years. She was the mother of Mrs. John J. and Mrs. James D. Brown. She formerly lived in Exeter. 10th: A heavy thunder shower, which did much damage in

Kensington. John M. True's barn and the barn of Abel Page were struck and burned; another barn was struck; in each instance some live stock was killed. Tornado on the 13th, which did some damage. Natt M. Batchelder's barn was struck and two pigs killed, not much damage to the building. The weather during the entire month was fair. The best hay season for years, with about two thirds of an average crop. Rev. Daniel B. Phillips, a retired Congregational clergyman, died. He had lived in the town for the past fourteen years. Hugh Brown, a Scotchman, died. He lived below the railroad on the Brimmer road. Mrs. Ellen F. Brown, who conducted a sanitarium, at the President Weare home, died. The month closed dry, with rain much needed.

Aug.: Not a great deal of rain fell during the month. The rain which did fall caused some second crop grass which at one time seemed impossible. Heavy shower on the 11th when the Blatchford house was struck by lightning. The golden rod is in bloom and other signs of autumn are visible. Mrs. George D. Dodge died. Mrs. John C. Akerman died about the same time. The brown tail moths are more plenty than last year, and are doing much damage. Not a great amount of salt grass cut, considered to be about two thirds of an average crop. 30th: The heaviest shock of earthquake for the past one hundred years; buildings were shaken and people alarmed; no damage here. The centre of the disturbance seemed to be near Portsmouth.

Sept.: A number of heavy rains during the first half of the month flooded low lands and caused the fields and pastures to become very green. Peaches are plentiful and are a drug in the market. One dollar per barrel was offered for apples upon the trees. Bartlett pears sold for \$5 per barrel in Boston. Potatoes are nearly a failure, early ones from the effect of drought, late planted from rot. First frost on the 14th. Nearly fifteen inches of rain has fallen since Aug. 1st.

Oct.: The weather for the month has for the most part been fair and pleasant, very favorable for doing all kinds of out-door work. With the scarcity of help this has been a great favor. Coldest morning the 26th when it was 22°. Snow fell in the upper part of the state. Gypsy moths found for the first time in this town. About one third of a crop of apples. Warren Brown installed electric lights and power, the first in the town.

Horace A. Godfrey died suddenly. He had been in the railway postal service for nearly thirty years. Daniel Appleton of Gloucester, a retired architect, aged eighty years, died suddenly while on a visit to Miss Sarah A. Gove, falling dead soon after entering the house.

Nov.: The fields are very green for the time of year. More days of sunshine and less dark days than usual at this season; many mornings of white frost which were not followed by rain. Ground frozen nearly every morning during the month. Glass at 6° on the 14th. Changeable last of the month. 29th: Reported to have been the warmest day for the season on record, 60° in the shade, followed by a fall in temperature of 40° in a few hours. Apples have been sold at \$2.50 per barrel, ones and twos packed together. Thanksgiving, 30th. Turkeys sold at retail for thirty cents per pound.

Dec. 2d: A snow flurry. 3d: Rainy, followed by fair and cool weather. Good weather to prepare for winter. Ground frozen but little. 10th: About eight inches of snow fell, which was more than came farther from the coast, followed by a cold wave; 10° below. Considerable hay moved from the marshes, and a great deal of business done for a few days. A heavy rain the 21st, which carried away most of the snow when it became warmer, and the roads muddy. But little frost in the ground. Plowing done in the last week in the month. At the same time ice was eight inches thick in the ponds. November and December reported to have been the pleasantest months of the name on record. This has been an unusually pleasant year from start to finish.

1906.

Jan.: The weather during the month warmer than usual with little snow. 12th: Ice cut a foot in thickness, and of good quality. The roads smooth and frozen hard. This was followed by warm weather; the frost came out of the ground and the roads very muddy. The ice disappeared in some ponds and reduced from twelve to five inches in one week in others. Robins were seen. Insects and snakes made their appearance. Some plowing was done. On one day the glass registered 70° in the shade and for an entire week ranged from 50° to 60°. Little cold weather thus far. The remains of Joseph Bentley, a former resident, were brought here for burial.

Feb. 2d: Cold wave came on. 3d: Five degrees below on this morning; 20° below in the northern part of the state; 30° below on the 4th, with a strong southwest wind. Zero weather for a number of mornings after. The ice did not increase much in thickness; six inches of snow came on the 8th. "John Doe," a desperate character who shot and killed an Italian at Rockingham Junction, was captured after a hard chase near the Guenea schoolhouse. A moderate amount of snow the first half of the month made good getting about. During the remainder of the month the snow went away; the roads were soft and muddy, and it was hard to do business. The town thus far has been at no expense for snow bills. Cold wave last of the month. Some ice of good quality was stored during the month. Wild geese were seen going north. In some places maple sap was gathered.

Mar.: Not very cold first days in March, thawing by day and freezing at night. A severe blizzard on the 9th did much damage to poles and wires, but not much snow fell. 13th: Annual town meeting; Jos. B. Cram, Arthur W. Chase and Levi N. Sanborn were elected selectmen; \$100 was appropriated to fight gypsy and brown tail moth. 14th: Ten inches of snow came, attended by the coldest weather of the winter. 18th: About a foot of snow came, making nearly two feet on the ground at this time. Considerable damage was done by the recent storms, and by far the most disagreeable weather conditions of the winter. The snow nearly all went away before the end of the month, leaving the roads in a bad condition.

Apr.: The weather was very disagreeable in the early part of the month. The roads were in a condition to render doing business to great disadvantage. It is estimated that there have been more muddy roads the past winter than during a number of previous years combined. People are busy removing brown tail moth nests. The last of the month the grass was very green and fine for the time of year. The grass has come through the winter in good condition.

May: Not much rain during the first half of the month. The brown tail moths threaten a great deal of damage. An expert who made an examination found four nests of the gypsy moths in the town. 13th: Ground soft and wet. Grass very forward. Frost did some damage on the 20th. 24th: Apple trees in full bloom. A small amount of precipitation during the month but

enough to keep vegetation in good condition. We have had little warm weather as yet. Some thunder showers last of the month, which did no damage.

June: Four and one-half inches of rain fell during the first week, which was much needed. The brown tails are doing a great deal of damage in some places. Good growing weather but plowed lands and crops are too wet to be worked. There was a great deal of rain during the remainder of the month; eleven inches fell in eighteen days. The ground is full of water and grass has made a great growth.

July: First week good hay weather. Second week cool and wet, wind from the east but not much precipitation. The fields are very soft and wet, making it difficult to use labor saving machinery. 15th: Not much haying done. Hoed crops are small and need attention. Seed potatoes have rotted and the stand is very uneven. The grass is green, with the wind east. Hay making is attended with much difficulty. 21st: Thunder showers. Green head flies very numerous and more troublesome than for years. 29th: Cloudy, very poor hay weather. A great deal of haying yet to be done. The long continued wet weather has caused all vegetation to be very vigorous.

Aug.: The month began with unsettled weather conditions, with frequent sea-turns. Much hay injured. Ground still soft and wet. 19th: Hot fair weather with a west wind for the first time this summer. The best hay weather of the season. 26th: Intensely hot; business was suspended in some places. Many prostrations reported. The crop of brown tails more numerous than expected.

Sept.: Fair and cool first of month. Ground getting dry; rain much needed; second crop not as good as usual from this cause. Too dry to plow and reseed grass lands. A white frost on the 5th which did little damage. Roads dusty. 23d: Intensely hot; light rains, with misty and foggy mornings in succession. Many are complaining of want of water, as little rain has fallen for a number of weeks.

Oct.: About one half of an average crop of apples of the best quality is being picked. George C. Healey has sold his farm to New York parties. Heavy rain on the 10th, followed by two white frosts, when water was frozen. 11th: Arthur W. Brown and Frances M. Wadleigh were married. The month cool, fair

and pleasant. Moth inspectors found two hundred gypsy moth nests in this town. Less fall feed than for many years. Apples generally sold when picked; firsts and seconds packed together at \$1.75 per barrel; barrels cost from thirty-five to forty cents each. Many people experienced much inconvenience all the season from want of help which is scarce.

Nov.: Came in pleasant. State election on the 6th. The lightest vote in my remembrance: sixty-one votes cast for governor; Benjamin W. Elkins elected representative. 15th: Cold; the ground slightly frozen; one and one-half inches of rain fell. Rest of the month cool; a little rain and some snow which soon disappeared. There was less precipitation than usual during the month, but much dark and cloudy weather during the entire month. Mrs. Josiah Batchelder, a daughter of the late Joshua Janvrin, died. During her married life she lived in Exeter. A child of William H. Thompson died. These, with Mrs. Albert S. Smith, were the only deaths in town this year.

Dec.: First week cold and disagreeable. Some snow. Zero on the mornings of the 7th, 8th and 9th, with cold wind from the west. Remainder of the month changeable, with much cold, unpleasant weather. Many dark cloudy days. A little snow last of the month made good sleighing. Roads icy. Some ice of good quality cut last of the month. Complaint of scarcity of water; many put to serious inconvenience on that account. From the opening of the season until its close the weather has been unusually pleasant. Less precipitation than usual and little uncomfortable, hot weather. Corn crop above the average. Potatoes nearly a failure, but sell at a low price because of heavy yields in other sections.

The Governor Weare house has been repaired, improved in appearance and thoroughly renovated this year and, if no accident befalls it, seems good for another hundred years. It was built in 1737 by Dea. Samuel Shaw whose daughter married Meshech Weare.

Arthur W. Brown has built a stone cottage opposite his father's residence, taking the stones from the roadside and division walls.

Clarence T. Brown, a grandson, conveyed the homestead of the late Thomas Brown to Grant B. Sanborn. The buildings were burned in 1885.

In 1905, two ladies named Keep and Lane bought the Fike

place near the Exeter line. After making some improvements and finding the venture unprofitable, two or three years later sold it to Joseph Fortier of Exeter who sold it later to W. H. Temple.

H. Lanty built a small house on the north side of Greathill, on the site of a house that was burned, which was owned by John Hardy.

Edwin Janvrin moved the house built by A. Wright from its location on the Greathill road to the Gove Corner where it will be occupied by S. B. Pervear.

On Feb. 15th, 1903, L. M. Jackson and son had purchased and took possession of the business of Charles N. Dodge. In December, 1904, Mr. Dodge bought the business from Mr. Jackson and continued to do business until the fall of 1914, when he sold to George F. Merrill.

1907.

Jan.: Month came in with a thaw and heavy rain which put an end to sleighing and ice cutting. It had been very slippery and dangerous. Moderate, until the 10th, when snow enough came to make good going. Cold wave the 15th to 17th; 12° here; 60° at Colebrook. Rain the 19th, followed by intense cold; 18° here, 44° at Dover. Many apple trees and young orchards killed in Strafford County by the intense cold. No wind at the time or the most disastrous results would have resulted. This was the coldest weather ever known here. 25th: A foot of snow fell which lay level. Cold and fair.

Feb. 1st: A foot of snow fell which was badly drifted, causing much inconvenience to steam and electric cars and requiring the roads to be broken. Thus far the weather has been very severe since the year came in. There have been no days when it thawed and very few when it was clear. Very cold all the month, zero on nearly every morning. The snow so dry as to make runners go hard. It was the coldest February on record. The car barn near the power house burned.

Mar. 1st: Warmer for a day or two, then colder with the snow blowing. The week following warmer, with water running caused by the melting snow. 12th: Annual town meeting; John Elmer Sanborn, Levi N. Sanborn and Charles J. Merrill, selectmen; Mr. Merrill afterward resigned and Bertram T. Janvrin was appointed; Arthur W. Brown, town treasurer. Voted not to apply for state aid on the highway this year, our past experience

not having been satisfactory. 18th: Snow going rapidly from the effect of the sun. 28th: A number of inches of snow came. 31st: Snow nearly all gone and the water resulting has gone mostly into the ground. People are busy removing brown tail nests.

Apr. 1st: About three inches of snow came during the day which soon disappeared. Roads beginning to dry. Nearly a foot of snow fell during the following week, weather cold and disagreeable, unfit for out-door work. Great number of robins and other birds stalled here by the severe weather, on their way north; they moved on when the weather became pleasant, the like of which was never seen here before. Cold remainder of the month. Snow visible on the north side of the woods until the 28th. Less farm work done in April than usual. Mrs. Phoebe Merrill, widow of George S. Merrill, died suddenly. Moses H. Rolf of Newburyport died. He was a grain dealer and was well known in this town. 21st: Milk standing in cans was frozen. Mary A. P. Sanborn, a native of this town, died at Hampton and was buried here. She was a daughter of Nathan Brown. Rain much needed, not much having fallen for a number of months. The month ended cold.

May 4th: Rain fell. Cold northwest wind. Less farm work than usual done at this date. Trees are very backward. A great deal of cloudy weather. Snow was seen to fall on the 11th. A very heavy fall of snow in New York and Ohio. Henry H. Knight died after a long illness. 12th: Fair, with cold wind. Ground frozen this morning. Continued cold with east wind. Grass looking uncommonly well and quite forward. 19th: Still cold, no warm days yet. Rain much needed. Help scarce and hard to get. High wages demanded. Mrs. Cyrus Brown died. She was a native of Providence, R. I. Apple trees in full bloom on the 28th. The month ended cool with little rain.

June 8th: Farm work backward; no warm weather to speak of yet. Snow seems to fall in some parts of the state during the month. Planting being done middle of the month. Seed planted early failed to germinate from the effect of drought and cold. The prospect for the hay crop considered poor, until the 20th. It was not comfortable to sit in the house evenings without a fire. 16th: The wind is west for the first time for weeks. The prevailing winds have been from the east for a long time. First hot weather for the season the 18th which continued for a

number of days. 29th: Heavy rain which continued with unsettled conditions. Cloudy with southwest winds.

July: Warm until the 5th and very good hay weather. Not much haying being done as the grass is very green and growing fast, giving promise of a fair crop. Much work is being done by those who have hoed crops. 5th: Heavy rain followed by continuous thunder which lasted all night. The house of Mrs. M. Abbie Sanborn was struck by lightning; little damage was done. Some locust trees near the house of Jos. B. Cram were also struck; Jos. Webster's barn at East Kingston was struck by lightning and burned. The next two weeks was fairly good hay weather. Grass continues to grow. Timothy not in bloom the 20th. 18th: One of the hottest days known, many prostrated by the heat. 26th: A heavy thunder shower which damaged a great deal of hay. Fresh west wind with some good hay weather last of the month. A blight has fallen upon some of the pine trees, causing the needles to turn brown and die, which many fear is a serious matter.

Aug. 11th: Very warm and dry. Gardens, lawns and hoed crops suffering from heat and drought. 19th: Fair and cool with west wind; light rains which laid the dust and revived vegetation, but did not wet down to any extent. Some localities complain of lack of water for domestic use.

Sept. 2d: Began to rain and continued for three days; more rain fell than for some months previous, followed by fair and warm weather. All kinds of vegetation making a vigorous growth. 15th: A frost but it did no serious damage. 29th: A northeast rain storm of considerable severity. More than six inches of rain has fallen this month, which is above the September average. But little rain has fallen during the past eighteen months and the water is very low in the ground. September, for the most part, pleasant and favorable for business. George C. Healey is putting on an addition to his house. Samuel Lewis Pervear, a native of the town, and a Union veteran, died at Lynn, Mass., and was brought here for burial.

Oct. 3d: Fair and pleasant. Fields look uncommonly green for the time of year. A good crop of potatoes. 13th: A hard and sudden rain storm was accompanied by a blizzard which uprooted apple trees and did much other damage. A great many apples were blown off; this was followed by some very pleasant

days. 20th: Cold, with light flurries of snow for a day or two. Apple picking nearly completed. In some sections of the state many apples have gone to waste for want of help to gather them. 28th: Cold rain storm. F. P. Chesterman and Miss Mary N. Healey were married this month. William H. Brown is building a house on the Uncle Billy Brown lot, in place of the one destroyed by fire in 1897, owned and occupied at that time by Fred P. Sanborn.

Nov.: The weather this month was colder than usual. 3d: Heavy rain; more than twelve inches of rain has fallen since Sept. 1st. Mrs. Mary A. James, daughter of the late Joseph Brown, died suddenly at Hampton. Her only child, Albert James, died within a month. Charles Johnson, an aged and much respected citizen, died this month. He came here from Haverhill, Mass., some years ago.

Dec. 1st: Snow falling all day. Cold, chilly weather. Some snow on the ground. 10th: Snow went away. Pleasant, some plowing done. 14th: Severe snowstorm which made good sleighing which lasted for a week. The weather was pleasant. 29th: The snow has gone and the roads are muddy. 30th: Heavy rain which settled the going and made better travelling. December was warmer than normal and on the whole a pleasant month. An open season for killing deer of two weeks commenced Dec. 1st. Many deer were killed. The operation of the deer law is not very satisfactory to the general public. The season of 1907 opened late. Many things did not get a start early enough to mature. Grapes failed to ripen. There were no peaches, but few pears. A small crop of berries. In most cases a light crop of corn. An average crop of hay. Less than one half a crop of apples. The season might be called a cold one all through. Farm help has been scarce and almost impossible to obtain. Late in the season a financial panic did much to injure the sale of farm products, while most things the farmer has to buy did not decrease much in price. Grain high; Indian meal sold for \$32 per ton, and mill feeds in about the same proportion. The contractors pay more for milk than ever before, thirty-three cents per can at the door. The price of milk is so high in the market that the sale to consumers has much decreased. The earning capacity of the laboring people does not afford money enough under the advanced price to admit of buying as much as usual.

1908.

Jan.: The weather, until the 5th, very pleasant. The ground bare. The roads smooth. The weather moderate during nearly all the month with considerable rain and muddy roads. Cold wave the 30th. Samuel P. Sargent, who lived just over the line in Hampton near the sawmill, died, aged over eighty years. He was a native of Salem, N. H. In early life he was engaged in the whale fishery. He was a veteran of the Civil War, having served four years in the Sixth New Hampshire Regiment. People are busy removing brown tail moth nests which are to be removed before Jan. 20th by order of the state entomologist, as additional expense will be made. Forest F. Brown has completed a cottage house for the use of his hired man. Not much ice cut. Not much salt hay has been removed from the marshes. 30th: Three degrees below zero, coldest weather of the month.

Feb. 1st: A severe southeast snowstorm which turned to rain. This was accompanied by a high tide which did a great deal of damage. Twelve inches of snow came on the 5th, which made good going. The week ending the 9th cold, 7° below. The first week in February is usually the coldest of the winter, and this year has been no exception. Ice cut twelve inches in thickness. There were a number of mornings when the glass was at zero. The ground on y slightly frozen middle of the month. The grip has been very prevalent this winter. William Brown, a native of Scotland, died. He had been a resident since 1870. Mrs. James H. Sanborn died. Stanton L. Brown's brooder house burned; a serious conflagration narrowly averted. Oren D. Green, with his two horses, drowned while removing hay over the river, from the inside of the canal. Snow enough last of the month to make good going.

Mar. 1st: Changeable, with a little rain and some snow. There has not been more than twelve inches of snow at any one time this winter. 8th: A great deal of business has been done on a small depth of snow. The snow all gone on the 8th. Roads muddy. 10th: Annual town meeting; Levi N. Sanborn, John Elmer Sanborn and Charles P. Akerman, selectmen; Frank H. Lord, town clerk; Arthur W. Brown, treasurer. A balloon, which started from Pittsfield, Mass., was caught in a walnut tree on land of William H. Brown. It had a narrow escape from being carried out to sea, with its two occupants, as the wind was very

CLOSE TO WATER.

Balloonist Stevens Landed at Hampton Falls Yesterday.

Escape From Being Carried Out to the Ocean a Thrilling One.

Aeronaut Leo Stevens had a thrilling escape from being carried out to sea at Hampton Falls, N. H., yesterday. One minute's delay in landing and he and William F. Whitehouse, who accompanied him on the trip from Pittsfield, would have been swept out into the Atlantic ocean. It was the fastest flight ever made from Pittsfield, Hampton Falls being reached in three hours.

The balloon landed on the top of a 90-foot walnut tree, and by means of a tackle and with the assistance of a score of farmers, the two aeronauts and the balloon were lowered safely to the ground. The tree was in a small forest about a mile from the shore. Had the balloon gone over the forest, Mr. Stevens told a reporter it would have been doubtful if a descent could have been effected before reaching the water.

"It was the narrowest escape I have encountered in my many ascents," declared Mr. Stevens. "If we had been swept out to sea at the rate we were going—something like 45 miles an hour—well, I rather think it would have been our last trip here.

"When we left Haverhill I thought we had the cup as good as won. We were headed toward Boston, and everything was going nicely, when we were caught in a wind blowing out to sea. I am satisfied that March winds cannot be depended upon.

"I have not given up trying for the cup, however, and you might add that I am going to win it before I get through. My next trial will probably be in May, when you get better winds

and can pick your currents. The winds in that month blow mostly from inland."

"We left Pittsfield at 1.07 o'clock, reaching Shelburne Falls at 12.10, and crossed the Connecticut river, 40 miles from Pittsfield at 12.15. Passing over South Royalston at 12.42, we crossed the Merrimac river at Nashua, N. H., at 1.20. The balloon soared over Haverhill at 1.45 and we reached Hampton Falls at 2 o'clock.

"We figured we were travelling 30 miles an hour. It turned out that we went at an average speed of 46 miles an hour, and at times when we struck strong gales we went along at from 55 to 70 miles.

"By air line it is only a distance of 135 miles, but we estimate that we traveled 175 miles, because we were carried out of our course many times.

"Only once or twice during the entire trip did we need our overcoats. The coldest current of air encountered was at South Royalston.

"At times we reached a height of 3000 feet. Within 2000 feet of the earth it was very misty, but we could identify the cities and towns we passed over. After leaving Haverhill we kept the balloon at a height of from 1000 to 3000 feet. While negotiating a landing at Hampton Falls we kept as close at 1000 feet to the earth.

"As soon as she landed in the walnut tree, I pulled the whipl cord and the balloon landed like a dead wolf in the peak of the tree 90 feet from the ground. A score of farmers rushed to our assistance and were a great help in aiding us to alight. We started out the trip with 300 pounds of ballast and landed with only three pounds."

strong from the west. Charles Boyd of Seabrook was killed by a train just a little north of Hampton Falls railroad station. He was either walking or lying upon the track. The remainder of the month was warm for time of year. Roads muddy. The ground not much frozen. People are busy getting off moth nests. Frogs heard first time. 20th: A great many birds have come. 31st: Cold, roads frozen and very rough.

Apr.: First week pleasant, followed by cold disagreeable weather. 12th: Roads drying. A serious conflagration at Chelsea, Mass.; a large area burned over. Cold west winds, ground frozen mornings. 17th: Water faucets frozen in the buildings. Frost not all out. Roads being repaired. Cold for time of year. The buildings of George A. Evans in Kensington were burned. This was the homestead of the late Gilman and John P. Lamprey. Joshua A. Lane of Hampton died. He had been engaged in trade for more than fifty years and had a great deal of patronage from this town. Considerable rain last of the month. Grass looking unusually well.

May: Cold for time of year. Considerable rain fell first part of the month which inundated the low lands and did much to delay spring work, as most lands are too wet to be worked. 17th: Peach trees in bloom. Cold. Grass growing fast. 24th: Apple trees in full bloom. 31st: Heavy rain. Several inches of water fell.

June 2d: Frost, followed by warmer weather. The top of the ground getting dry and the woods dusty. 11th: Roscoe F. Swain of South Hampton and Mildred L. Brown married. The apple blooms seem to have blighted to quite an extent. Quite a percentage of the brown tails seem to have died from a fungus disease. Getting dry. Grass light on dry fields. Gypsy moths are found in many places in the towns. 28th: Cool and cloudy. Eclipse of the sun. Up to date we have had less warm weather than usual.

July 2d: Heavy thunder shower. The Baptist meeting house was struck by lightning and seriously damaged; also the hill schoolhouse, which was badly damaged; although the school was in session no one was injured. The house of John Mace at the turnpike, and the barn, were burned, being struck by lightning. This house was the old Toll house. A barn was burned in Hampton, and much damage done in other places. After this it was

hot and dry with good hay weather. Corn beginning to roll. Crops need rain. 12th: 102° in the shade. Fair remainder of the month. 25th: A rain which did much to revive vegetation. 31st: Hot, 102° in the shade. Hay nearly all cut; the best hay season for years.

Aug.: Considerable rain fell during the first week, which benefited all kinds of vegetation. Much damage from lightning and floods reported from various places. Roads are badly washed. Early potatoes are nearly a failure. 16th: The average yearly amount of rain has fallen to this date. Second crop of grass looking well. Rev. William A. Cram, a native of the town, died. He was a retired Unitarian minister. Mrs. Batchelder, widow of John Batchelder, died, aged eighty-five. She was a daughter of Dea. Stephen Green. The country never looked more beautiful than at the present time. Fair and cool remainder of the month, favorable for all kinds of out-door work. Light frosts on mornings of 28th and 29th, which did little damage.

Sept. 2d: Charles N. Dodge and Annie F. Healey were married. 7th: Some rain. The atmosphere is laden with smoke from forest fires, which continued for a number of weeks and was very disagreeable. Second crop grass being cut and yields more than was expected, being very thick at the bottom. Frost morning of 16th. Remainder of month warm and summerlike with a smoky atmosphere. Charles P. Akerman died. He had been railroad station agent for thirty-two years. He was an Odd Fellow of high degree, was representative in 1901, and selectman at the time of his death. 26th: Exciting representative caucus; Fred P. Sanborn nominated, receiving fifty-five votes to forty-two for George F. Merrill.

Oct.: Weather conditions were very near to those of summer. Nothing of the kind ever known before. Smoky atmosphere during entire month, with little rain. Apples were about one-third of an average crop, but yielded better than was expected. They were fair and well colored. Sold at the time of picking at \$1.75 per barrel, firsts and seconds. 23d: 80° in the shade. New Boar's Head House at Hampton Beach burned. 28th: A serious conflagration at Salisbury Beach; about eighty buildings burned. Two inches of rain last of month. Mrs. Ezra C. Fogg died.

Nov.: First week cold. Presidential election, Republican

vote, 123; Democratic, 17; Prohibition, 2. Fred P. Sanborn elected representative, having 79 votes to 61 for John E. Brown who ran on nomination papers. John N. Sanborn was elected senator from the Twenty-first District. Warren Brown was elected one of the presidential electors. Mrs. Wells W. Healey died. A little snow was seen to fall on the 15th. It is very dry; wells and spring are very low. Only a fractional part of an inch of rain fell during the month. 27th: Thanksgiving day, and was a very pleasant day.

Dec. 1st: Sixty-seven degrees in the shade; this was the warmest day of the date on record. 3d: 10° above, cold and disagreeable for a number of days. David C. Hawes died. He was a native of New Bedford, Mass.; went to California in 1849, where he remained for a number of years; came to Hampton Falls in 1864, and settled on the Melcher place. His wife was a granddaughter of Joseph Melcher. He was engaged in the manufacture of fertilizers. Some snow which made good going. 7th: A hard southeast rain storm with a high tide. Snow on the 18th made good going. Remainder of the month not very cold. Thus ends a year with more pleasant enjoyable weather than we usually have. Not as much rain as usual. The streams, wells and springs are very low; many are put to in convenience for water for domestic and other purposes.

1909.

Jan.: The year opened with moderate weather, followed by a heavy rain which carried away nearly all the snow. Cold wave, 7th-8th. 12th: Rainy all day. Six inches of snow on 17th. Colder. Zero on the 18th. Snow trodden and good going on the road. Ice of good quality being cut, ten inches thick. Rain on the 23d. Thunder and lightning on the 28th. Cold, with good sledding remainder of the month.

Feb.: Up to the 5th cold; 8° below followed by warmer weather which carried away the snow and spoiled the going. 21st: Ground bare. Some spring birds have come.

Mar. 5th-6th: Cold. Some ice of poor quality being cut. It has been a poor ice season. More hay than usual on the marshes which have not been well frozen. 9th: Annual town meeting; John Elmer Sanborn, Elroy G. Shaw and Harry P. Brown, selectmen; Arthur W. Brown, treasurer; Jos. H. Weare,

collector; Frank H. Lord, town clerk; Charles W. Birtwell, member of school board. Pleasant, and not very cold during the month. The roads were dry and appeared to be settled middle of the month. Heavy rain on the 25th, which did much damage at the beaches and made the roads muddy as the frost was not all out. There has been but little frost in the ground during the winter. Grass beginning to show green. Have not heard the frogs yet. People are busy getting off the nests of the brown tail moths which are more numerous than ever before.

Apr. 2d: Frogs heard for the first time. So dry that grass fires have done a great deal of damage. A cottage house and workshop on the estate of the late Charles T. Brown caught fire from grass burning on the lawn and were entirely consumed. 11th: Grass fires doing a great deal of damage and are a constant menace. Cold for the time of year, with just rain enough to keep the grass growing. 18th: John W. Elkins died. Men are employed removing moth nests from trees and bushes in the highways in accordance with the state law. Cold for the season. Glass at zero in Coös County, with three feet of snow in the woods last of April.

May 1st: Rain, followed by warmer weather. Mrs. Charles F. Chase died, aged eighty-seven. She was a daughter of the late Josiah Smith. Exciting school meeting held on the eve of the 7th. Dull and misty, good grass weather. Very cold for the time of year. Frequent rains with little precipitation. Grass never looked better at this time of year. Samuel R. Dalton committed suicide by shooting. He was a native of North Hampton and had lived in this town for about ten years. Freight house on the Boston and Maine railroad set on fire by a passing locomotive and came near being destroyed. No warm weather this month. Cold east winds prevailed nearly all the time. 30th: Apple trees in bloom, not more than one-fourth of an average bloom. A. K. Chase of Nashua died suddenly while packing clams at the railroad station. He had been engaged in building a house boat which was nearly completed at the time of his death. James Truesdale died about this time, aged more than eighty years. He came to this town from Scotland in 1855, and had lived in this town nearly all the time since, and was employed as a laborer. He had a house on the depot road, the one destroyed by fire in June, 1916.

June: Up to the 14th very cold; not more than one or two warm days this spring. It was dry all through the month. All kinds of crops have suffered from drought. Planted seed in many cases has failed to germinate. The weather last of the month intensely hot, 100° in the shade on a number of days. Mrs. Howard T. Moulton died. John F. Gynan and Fannie Ward Sanborn were married. The barn is being moved from the Towle place to Railroad Avenue, by Mr. Edgerly.

July 1st: The drought continues; not more than an inch of rain fell during the month. 15th: Heavy showers went north and south of us. A hail storm which did much damage at Portsmouth. On the 8th, it was too windy to handle hay. The best hay season for years. The crop much reduced from the effect of dry weather. Pastures are dried up and cows are being fed at the barn.

Aug.: Cool and comfortable first week of the month, remainder hot and dry. What little rain fell helped vegetables temporarily, but had no visible effect upon streams or wells. Roads too dry and dusty to ride with pleasure. No dew has fallen during the summer. All kinds of vegetation badly dried up.

Sept.: Cool the first week, with frost in some places which did little damage. Enough rain fell during the month to cause the fields to look green. 20th: A frost which killed the corn. Land too dry and hard to plow for reseeding.

Oct.: Cool weather first week. The fields and pastures are quite green. Hot weather with heavy dust. Some report a large yield of potatoes of good quality. But little second crop grass. The smallest crop of apples for years and of poor quality. 28th: High winds, with ground frozen. The month has been favorable for doing all kinds of farm work.

Nov.: Cool all the first week. About one-half inch of rain has fallen each week for a number of weeks past, but has no effect upon springs and wells. Many are put to great inconvenience to get water. Snow and rain fell to the amount of two and three-fourths inches of water, which did much damage under leaky roofs. The month as a whole has been warmer than usual and favorable for doing outdoor farm work.

Dec. 1st: Some snow to be seen; a little rain. Cold, 10° above on the 11th. Fair with a cloudless sky until the 25th. The ground frozen hard and the roads smooth. A severe northeast

snowstorm came on Christmas night; a foot of badly drifted snow came which took a great amount of labor to open the roads. Highest tide since 1851. Water came over the Boston and Maine Railroad tracks. A great deal of damage reported to the beaches along the coast. Hay stacks were floated. A store on the heater, owned by Edwin Janvrin, was burned on the night of the 25th. But for the falling snow a serious conflagration might have resulted. The water situation is still a serious one. The water is very low in the ground, with no signs of any improvement. From the opening to the close of the season the weather has been very pleasant. Fair weather nearly all the time, which was attended by a severe drought which cut the hay crop down on an average of fully one-third. It had the effect to reduce the yield of all other crops. Prices of living have advanced during the year.

1910.

Jan. 1st: Considerable snow on the ground, but not well trodden; followed by some warm days which made good going. Drifting snow on the 14th. 16th: Rain and warm weather have carried away most of the snow and spoiled the going. The roads in places very icy. Annie Leavitt Sanborn, daughter of Dr. Charles H. Sanborn, died of pneumonia. Enoch P. Young of Hampton, a blacksmith who did a great deal of work for the people of this town, died this month. 20th: Warm for time of year, with frequent rains and light snows; has made the going on the road poor, snow drifts and mud alternating. Icy around the buildings.

Feb. 5th: Rain and some snow. Eighteen inches of snow at Exeter and the roads blocked. 7th: Very cold for a few days with a severe northeast snowstorm which made the roads impassable, after which it was warmer. During the remainder of the month variable temperature, going as low as 9° below. It was good going on the road. A thaw began on the 26th and continued until the going was spoiled, the water resulting going into the ground. Roads muddy.

Mar. 5th: George Austin Weare of Seabrook was buried. Thunder shower on the 4th. Roads drying. Annual town meeting on the 8th; Elroy G. Shaw, Herbert Page and William H. Thompson, selectmen; Arthur W. Brown, treasurer; Frank H. Lord, town clerk; \$600 was raised to defray town charges; one-

fourth of one per cent of valuation for highways; \$925 for schools; \$10 for Memorial day; \$50 for town library. Joseph W. Moulton, the oldest man in town, died, aged eighty-five years. Weather moderate rest of the month. Signs indicate a dry spring. Grass fires are numerous and a serious menace. Hood and Sons' ice houses at Derry and North Hampton burned. 25th: Warm for time of year. Roads settled. Grass shows green. Frost not all out. 26th: Warm day, 75° in the shade.

Apr. 4th: About an inch of rain. Grass very green. Hay scarce. 10th: Fair and cool. Not much over an inch of rain has fallen since Mar. 1st. This is true over a large extent of country. 19th: Three-eighths of an inch of rain has fallen, followed by misty weather which has caused the grass to grow vigorously. Remainder of the month damp and misty. Frost on the morning of the 29th. The wind has been from the west nearly all the time this spring. Robert Brown, a native of Scotland, died. He had been a resident of the town since 1872. His age was sixty-seven years.

May: It was cold and dry up to the 15th, with some frost. Some dull weather with little precipitation. Grass on new fields looking well; old fields light. 20th: Apple trees are in full bloom. An extended milk strike going on; 30,000 cans of milk said to be withheld from the Boston market because the contractors refuse to advance the price paid the producers. The most of our farmers have joined in the strike. Some warm days. Rain much needed. Feed in pastures not very good.

June 1st: Frost, which killed corn and potatoes on low land, followed by two and one-half inches of rain. Hay high with slow sales. Complaint that seed does not germinate and of the ravages of cut worms. 12th: Dull, with little sign of clearing. Considerable rain has fallen. Thunder shower on the 18th. Fine growing weather. Vegetation making a rapid growth. Last of the month hot and dry.

July 17th: Since the month came in it has been hot and dry and the best of hay weather, which has been well improved. More than an average yield of hay. The hoed crops have suffered from drought. Mrs. Edwin Janvrin died on the 8th. After years of intense suffering Samuel Wesley Dearborn of Hampton died. He built the town hall in this town in 1877, and many other buildings. Dog day weather after the 20th,

which interfered with haying. Most people had finished before this. More than an average crop of hay reported. Thunder showers did much damage in some places. It killed a heifer out in the clear ground in the pasture. Annual farmers' meeting at Hampton Beach on the 27th, which was largely attended. A barn owned by William Irving was struck by lightning and burned. It has been fair and pleasant nearly all the time this month. It has been a good time to do all kinds of out-door work. It is very dry; more rain has fallen in some other sections. The Peoples Telephone Company has been purchased by the New England Telegraph and Telephone Company. The buildings on the Edward D. Pike place were destroyed by fire; cause of fire unknown. A child of Nathaniel M. Batchelder died on the 28th.

Sept.: Warm and pleasant. 5th-6th: Dull and wet. A serious forest fire just over the line in Kensington. 6th: First primary election in the state; Bertram T. Janvrin nominated for representative. Rest of week fair and warm. William McDevitt, a native of Nova Scotia, died. He had been a resident of the town since 1868. Fair and warm last of the month, with no frost to do any damage.

Oct. 1st: There was a thunder shower which did much damage in some places in the state. 2d: High winds which blew off a great many apples. There is a partial crop of apples which are of good quality. Sold for \$2.50 per barrel, buyer doing the packing. Lewis F. Prescott, the oldest man in town, died, aged eighty-two years and seven months. The last of the month pleasant, with no damage from frost. Great scarcity of water. A good time to do extra work.

Nov. 8th: Election; Republican vote, 80; all others, 15; B. T. Janvrin, representative. 20th: It has been pleasant for the time of year. Coldest night of the season, 18° above. Thanksgiving the 24th. Turkeys sold for thirty-five cents per pound. Cool remainder of the month. A little snow; ground not frozen much.

Dec.: Until the 16th cold. Zero on a number of mornings. Not snow enough through the month for sleighing. Great complaint of want of water. Nelson Copeland, a resident of the town, died in Georgia. Helen M. Sanborn died on the 3d, aged eighty years and five months. The season from start to finish has been a pleasant one. Much less rain than usual. Many have

suffered for want of water for domestic use, which condition continued until the end of the year.

1911.

Jan. 1st-8th: Variable weather from zero to 60° above. Not snow enough to use runners. Water very low in the ground. Many wells dry. Not very cold from 8th to 16th. Frozen rain makes going dangerous. Newell W. Healey died 13th: Very cold for three days. 22d: Warmer; snow came but soon disappeared. Ice being cut of good quality.

Feb.: First week cold. Snow and rain which made good going. Complaint of scarcity of water. Changeable weather. A little snow made good going until the end of the month. A great deal of ice has been cut.

Mar. 1st: Snow gone. Cold, fair weather. Ground frozen deep. Surface of the roads soft. 14th: Annual town meeting; William H. Thompson, J. Herbert Page and Bertram T. Janvrin, selectmen; Arthur W. Brown, treasurer; Frank H. Lord, town clerk; Jos. H. Weare, collector. 10th: Roads soft and badly washed. Cold, disagreeable weather. Some rain which did not help the wells. Mrs. Benjamin F. Weare died. 26th: The wind has dried the roads and it is very good going. Cold for the season. Ground said to be frozen to a depth of four feet. Thunder shower on night of the 30th. Mrs. Mary Josephine Graves died.

Apr. 3d: Six inches of snow. 9th: Northeast snowstorm. Snow soon went away, followed by pleasant weather. Grass beginning to look green. Roads dry in most places. Frost not all out. Remainder of the month cold for the season. No rain of any amount fell during the month. Many wells dry and many suffer from want of water.

May: Henry C. Tuck of Kensington committed suicide by drowning. Vegetation backward. Land too dry to plow. Grass and forest fires are doing much damage. The week following the 7th hot; 90° in the shade on some days. No rain. The atmosphere heavily laden with smoke from forest and other fires. Showers on the morning of the 18th. More rain fell to the south of us than fell here. Apple trees in full bloom on the 20th. Caterpillars plenty and doing a great deal of damage to all kinds of vegetation. Cold and very dry rest of the month.

June 1st: Still dry. Insects doing a great deal of damage, worms have injured planted crops, so that replanting has in some cases been necessary more than once. All signs point to a light hay crop. One-half inch of rain fell on the 6th, which is more than has fallen for several weeks. 11th: Cold north-east winds. Signs of a dry storm. A little more than an inch of water has fallen this week, which has done much to revive vegetation. 18th: The dry weather continues with no signs of any change. Vegetation of all kinds suffers badly from want of moisture. It continued dry till the end of the month. Hay crop lightest for years.

July 1st: Intensely hot, 100° in the shade. A cyclone passed over here, which did much damage; the high tension wires across the road were broken down and the telephones put out of commission; the barns on the W. W. Healey and Godfrey places were partially unroofed; shade and fruit trees damaged; not much rain here; heavy showers each side of us. Many buildings destroyed by lightning in the state. Rev. Hartwell J. Bartlett, a former pastor of the Baptist church in this town, was killed by an automobile at Scituate, Mass. 7th: The past week has been the hottest ever known here, 101° in the shade. Many prostrations and deaths reported. Crop suffering badly from drought. 9th: Good hay weather; grass cut and put in the same day. The bed of the Taylor river dry in many places. 16th: Many done haying; from 50 to 75 per cent of a normal crop. 28th: Three and a half inches of rain fell which is more than we had for a number of months; it caused grass in the fields to become green. The rain and sea-turns at night have caused all kinds of vegetation to improve. The remainder of the month fair with occasional rains which have done much good.

Sept. 1st: Work was begun on the Lafayette road from the post office to Seabrook line by the state and town when \$4,400 was expended. Frost on the 14th, which did much damage in some places. John A. Dow, a native of Seabrook, but for many years a resident of this town, died. The remainder of the month pleasant, with occasional light rains.

Oct. 1st: Apples are being gathered which are of the best quality but only a partial crop. The marsh seasons have been very poor this year and the salt hay was of poor quality. The later rains have caused considerable second crop grass to grow

which is being cut, and which will do much to help out the light hay crop. 22d: Dull and wet all the week with only an inch of rain. The sun shone only one day during the week. Hard frost on the 27th.

Nov. 1st: Work on state road finished for this year. Cold wave the 2d. 17° above. People generally more backward than usual with their work. Cold the 16th. Warmest November on record. Thanksgiving the 28th; turkeys, twenty-eight cents per pound.

Dec.: Warmer than usual. Plowing being done until the 20th. Not snow enough for sleighing at any time during the month. It has been very pleasant from the opening to the close of the season at the end of the year.

1912.

Jan.: The year opened warm with no snow upon the ground. 5th: A cold wave which continued until the 20th; about six inches of snow fell during that time. The glass went to 16° below with a much lower temperature in other parts of the state; 35° below at Concord. Ice of the best quality has been cut. Rain. 19th: Going icy and dangerous. Coal scarce, owing to frozen harbor it is said. Cold wave the 25th, which lasted the remainder of the month. Mr. Leander Harris died the first of the month.

Feb. 1st-18th: Fair and cold. Good going on the roads all the month. Mrs. John A. Dow died. She was a daughter of Charles F. Chase. Thunder shower on the 23d.

Mar.: Snow did not thaw on the roofs of the buildings until the 8th when a heavy rain came, which carried away the snow and caused the roads to be muddy which continued until the end of the month. 12th: Annual town meeting; George C. Healey, George J. Curtis and William H. Thompson, selectmen. Heavy rains at night, continued all the next day. School meeting on eve of the 15th; Henry Prescott elected on school board. Remainder of month changeable, rain, snow and mud. Moses E. Batchelder, a former resident and native of this town, but for forty-seven years a resident of Warrensburg, Ill., died, aged eighty-nine years. He had been very prosperous in the West.

Apr. 1st: Some snow which soon went away. Miss Mary Ann Smith died, aged eighty-two. She was a daughter of the late Josiah Smith. She had lived in Seabrook for a number of

years where she died. James D. Brown died, aged seventy-six years and eleven months. The selectmen are taking the inventory under the new law whereby our valuation has been increased about \$200,000. Two inches of snow on the 10th. Roads are very muddy. Grass begins to look green. Remainder of the month cold, with a great deal of wind. Hay and potatoes scarce and selling at high prices. Potatoes selling quick at \$2 per bushel. Miss Ellen T. Cram committed suicide by drowning in the deep hole below the bridge on the Exeter road. Spring work and planting backward. The land in many cases is too wet to work. 18th: Warmest day of the season, followed by a thunder shower. Apple trees in full bloom. 24th: Last of the month good growing weather.

June: Considerable planting done this month. Corn was planted as late as the 10th. The hay has nearly all been fed and the barns are empty. 8th: Quite a heavy frost which did considerable damage, followed by a number of mornings near freezing. Insects are plenty and are doing a great amount of damage to fruit trees. 20th: Getting dry. Roads very dusty. Gardens and hoed crops suffering from drought. Only .27 of an inch of rain has fallen this month. No signs of rain and little hot weather up to the close of the month.

July: No rain first week. Best of hay weather which was well improved. Intense heat from the 7th to the 12th when we had a heavy thunder shower which did much damage. A cow was killed in Mr. Ladd's pasture. 21st: More rain fell than had fallen for a long time. It was a good hay season. Haying nearly all done before the 20th. Birds of all kinds are very scarce. Quite a number of buildings have been protected from lightning by placing rods.

Aug. 1st: Good growing weather. Corn very backward. Leander Harris, a Union veteran, and for many years a resident of this town, died, aged seventy-nine.

Sept.: Generally fair and cool. Not much rain. Some quite warm days. 22d: Frost which did little damage. It has been a good time to get second crop. There is a large crop of potatoes. Not a great many apples in this vicinity, but a good crop throughout the country. Last of October pleasant with little rain. Mrs. Warren B. Pervear died, aged seventy-five years.

Nov.: Was an unusually pleasant month, with little rain. A

good time to do all kinds of out-door work. Last of the month cold, with ground frozen. Presidential election the 5th; a very light vote, Republican 58; Democrat 28; Prohibition 3; Joseph H. Weare, representative. 28th: Thanksgiving.

Dec. 1st: The pleasantest days of the season. Wells and springs very low. There has not been a soaking rain this year. The weather was fair and cool during the month. 12th: 5° above in the morning. But little rain during the month. About two inches of solid snow came on the 26th, which made good going for a couple of days but soon disappeared. Pleasant till close of the month.

1913.

Jan.: This month was a remarkable one; the ground was frozen but little. Farmers were seen plowing as late as the 20th. Not more than three inches of snow fell during the month. It was a good time to do out-door work. There was some complaint of lack of water for domestic purposes, as wells and springs are very low. In other sections of the state there has been an abundance of rain. Corn meal has been selling at \$1.25 per cwt. Hay at the barn, \$18 per ton. The wind has been from the southwest nearly all the month and quite cold. Coal has been very scarce. The local dealers did not advance the price on this account. The absence of cold weather has been favorable to those who have been short of fuel. Ice has not made of sufficient thickness for cutting which causes some anxiety. The marsh has not been frozen enough to get off hay.

Feb.: There was not snow enough to speak of during the month. There were not more than four days' sleighing. The temperature was at zero on a number of mornings. Ice cut varied from six to fourteen inches in thickness, not very good quality.

Mar.: There was little snow during this month. The coldest days of the winter were in March. Considerable rain fell. There was little frost in the ground. The roads were muddy but were settled better than usual at the end of the month. The prevailing wind all winter has been from the southwest. At the annual town meeting George C. Healey, George J. Curtis and Charles F. Coombs were elected selectmen; Arthur W. Brown, treasurer; F. H. Lord, town clerk. There were no snow bills paid by the town this year. A thing unknown before.

Apr.: The weather was not as pleasant as it had been in March.

The roads were dry and settled early in the month. Considerable rain fell during the first half of the month. Grass in fields and pastures more forward than usual. Not a great amount of farm work done during the month. From present appearance insect pests are to be numerous and destructive.

May: The weather was much cooler than usual at this time of year. There were no warm days. Much rain fell up to the 20th, and the ground was full of water. No rain fell in the last part of the month. The apple trees did not bloom to any great extent, in this part of the state. The bloom was injured later by frost. Tent caterpillars and other insects doing a great deal of damage. Farm work late, much planting to be done last of the month. 20th: Grass much better than usual in the pastures. A great deal of stock offered for pasture.

June: There were a number of frosts during the month, which did damage. The month cooler than usual. Only a fraction of an inch of water fell. It was so dry that planted seed failed to germinate; in many cases did not come up at all. What crops did grow were very backward. At the end of the month the apple bloom blighted badly.

July: Opened dry, no rain of any account fell during the month. Crops badly dried up and in most instances will be a failure. Hay crop not up to last year, best of hay weather to secure it. No second crop in sight. Cattle are being fed at the barn. Clarence Eugene Janvrin died. He was a son of James D. He had been engaged in the retail meat business for many years. Ellen Crosby, daughter of Charles H., died from tuberculosis.

Aug.: No rain of any amount fell in August. Crops of all kinds nearly or quite ruined. Good time to get salt hay. No water running in Taylor River, the channel being dry for rods in many places. There is no record or tradition that this ever occurred before.

Sept.: Opened fair and dry. 15th: A frost which made ice. Some rain followed which made fields and pastures green. There was a good crop of peaches.

Oct.: There was a great deal of cloudy and misty weather in October which made the fields and pastures very green. On the 20th there was better feed in the pastures than any time during the season. A severe snow squall on the 14th. Not many apples, less than for many years. Potato crop variable. Some had a

good crop but with others it was near a failure. Corn immature and spoiled in the crib. Ensilage corn killed by frost and was of poor quality. Heavy rain the 20th.

Nov.: The weather this month was generally favorable. Quite an amount of rain fell during the month. Some second crop cut. Mrs. Emmons Brown died, aged eighty. She was a daughter of Aaron Coffin of Hampton and had been a widow for twenty years. Edwin Janvrin died the 22d, aged seventy-seven years. He had been extensively and successfully engaged in the lumber business for many years. N. W. Healey's farm has been sold and is to be converted into an orchard farm.

Dec.: On the whole this was a pleasant month; the ground was bare most of the time, favorable for out-door work. Snow enough for sleighing on the 27th.

1914.

Jan.: There was but little snow during the early part of the month. Not very cold. It was a good time to do out-door work. Cold wave came on the 11th, which lasted a number of days, during which time 20° below was registered. It continued cold for a number of days. The intense cold penetrated the buildings and did a great deal of damage. Ice of the best quality was harvested. Mary Ann Sanborn died, aged ninety-three years. She was a daughter of Joseph Sanborn who died in 1836.

Feb.: Opened with moderate weather but soon became cold; as low as 23° below was registered. It was zero on a majority of the mornings during the month. A blocking snow came on the 16th, which filled the roads and made breaking necessary. Miss Luceba H. Brown died, aged seventy-nine. She was a daughter of Samuel and Elizabeth (Lane) Brown. Mrs. John S. Cram died, aged eighty-three years. She was a daughter of Ira Blake of Kensington. She had lived in the town more than sixty years. She survived her husband more than twenty years.

Mar.: A very severe northeast rain storm came on the 1st day of the month and continued all day. There was a great deal of stormy, unpleasant weather during the month, with considerable rain, thirteen days of falling weather. At the annual election, James H. Brown, William E. Janvrin and Charles F. Coombs were made selectmen; Arthur W. Brown, treasurer; Frank H. Lord, town clerk; John E. Brown, collector. Mary

Emeline Brown, daughter of Sewell Brown, died, aged seventy-eight. The entire stand of buildings owned and occupied by Clarence Brown, near the Line meeting house, were destroyed by fire which was, undoubtedly, of incendiary origin. The prevailing wind has been from the southwest.

Apr.: The month was cold and stormy, snow falling frequently until the middle of the month. Roads very muddy. Little farm work done during the month. The ground very full of water.

May 1st: Ice formed as thick as window glass. Frozen sleet on the 13th. Considerable rain fell during the month. Grass starting well. Apple trees in bloom on the 24th. Not a full bloom. Work on the land not as forward as usual. The ground full of water.

June: The first of the month quite an amount of rain fell. The latter part of the month dry, and from this cause planted seed is slow in coming up. The month cooler than the average June. Christopher G. Toppan of Hampton died. He owned quite an amount of real estate in this town. Some haying done in June.

July 1st: Some snow was seen to fall at Exeter. Good hay weather first part of the month, catching weather last of the month. Not much hay damaged. Crop about the same as last year. Drought becoming severe. Not as much hot weather as usual. From this cause corn and hoed crops are backward in coming along. Green head flies not much in evidence.

Aug.: Some rain fell in August, which revived vegetation to some extent. The foliage on all kinds of tree is dense and vigorous and of a deep green color. Not much evidence of insect depredations. Corn still backward. Not much second crop grass. Benjamin W. Elkins died. He had been a selectman, and representative, 1906.

Sept.: The first part of month very hot and dry. Only a fraction of an inch of rain fell during the month. Hot wave the 20th, which lasted a number of days. Charles N. Dodge sold out his store to George F. Merrill. The month was notable for cloudless days.

Oct.: The month was generally pleasant with little precipitation. Corn backward and is in some cases near a failure owing to unfavorable weather conditions. A good crop of potatoes.

Apples a fair but not a general crop, of excellent quality. Sold at a low price. Cold wave middle of the month. Thunder shower on the eve of the 10th. Snow on the 20th. Soon went away. Some rain fell during the month, but not enough to affect the water supply. Many put to serious inconvenience for water for domestic use. Biennial election on the 3d. Governor vote, Democrat 9; Republican 75. The first election of United States Senator by the people. Gallinger, 69; Stevens, 7; 65 votes for Sulloway for member of Congress. John F. Gynan, representative.

Dec.: A cold month. Ice storm on the 3d, which made it slippery and dangerous for a number of days. Six inches of snow came on the 21st, which made good going for the remainder of the year. 23d: 23° below. Drought continues without abatement; ground frozen hard with no sign of any let up. The war in Europe has disturbed business conditions in this country, from which cause many are out of employment. Daniel Emmons Pervear died. He was a Union veteran and was elected representative in 1893. Harriet Ann Maria Prescott, daughter of the late True M. Prescott, died, aged seventy-nine. Extensive alterations and improvements have been going on on the Newell Healey place, by Mr. Farmer.,

1915.

Jan.: Rather cold month. Glass going as low as 20° below on some mornings. There was some falling weather; both rain and snow, but with little precipitation. Less than six inches of snow made the best of going but was of short duration. Great complaint of want of water; wells and other supplies have failed. Ice of the best quality cut, twelve inches thick. Owing to the war in Europe many necessaries of life have advanced in price. Mrs. George C. Healey died. She was the daughter of Capt. John W. and Harriet D. Dodge. She was a woman universally respected and beloved.

Feb.: Cold and variable weather prevailed. Not much precipitation. The water shortage has been relieved in a measure. Second cutting of ice, fully as good as the first, has been harvested. Many ice ponds are not available because of no depth of water underneath. Not much sleighing during the month. Charles W. Lane, a native of Hampton, but for forty or more

years a resident of this town, died, aged eighty-four. Owing to unfavorable business conditions there are a great many people out of employment.

Mar.: This was a remarkable month. The weather was fair with a cloudless sky. Only a small fraction of an inch of precipitations during the entire month. Cold west winds nearly all the time. The glass as low as 8° below on a number of mornings. The roads during the entire spring were dry and free from mud, the ground having frozen up dry. This was a condition never known before. The water very low in the ground. Springs and streams in many instances without water. Many wells are dry, with no snow to melt. The severe drought which prevails shows no immediate sign of abatement. It has been so dry that grass and other fires have done a great deal of damage and are a constant menace. Annual town meeting; James H. Brown, Charles F. Coombs and William E. Janvrin, selectmen; Frank H. Lord, clerk; Arthur W. Brown, treasurer. Mrs. William E. Walton died early in the month. Eliza Drew, daughter of the late Timothy P. and Lois (Prescott) Drew, died, aged sixty-eight. Mrs. Thomas G. Moulton, a native of Paris, Me., died, aged seventy-three. Alvah D. Prescott died, aged eighty-four. William H. Temple, who came here a year or two since from Massachusetts, died suddenly. He owned and occupied the Pike place near the Exeter line.

Apr.: The weather a part of the month was warm for the time of year. No rain fell until the 30th when nearly an inch came. No mud in the roads, owing to the severe drought of previous years. The grass shows better than could have been expected after so many dry years.

May: A cool month. One or two rains during the month. The ground is very dry. Severe drought, wells and springs failing. Apple trees in full bloom. 20th: A very full bloom in this section. Ice one-quarter of an inch thick on the 26th. A number of frosty mornings. Potatoes are a drug upon the market, selling at a low price if at all. Business of all kinds poor and uncertain because of the European war. Mrs. Joseph W. Moulton died, aged upward of eighty years. She was a native of Brentwood. Her maiden name was Smith. More work has been done on the roads than usual.

June: Dry and cold, with a number of frosts in the early part.

The outlook for the hay crop poor. No rain until the last day of the month. At the close of the month the crops had made small growth. Insects had not made as much show as usual.

July 1st: A heavy rain, nearly four inches of water fell. A similar downfall on the 8th, with frequent rains later. From ten to twelve inches of rain fell during the month, which made the low lands very soft. Many planted fields were flooded. Hoed crops small and backward. Corn not spindled Aug. 1st. Owing to poor weather little haying was done during the month. The rains have caused the grass to grow so that there will be an average crop of hay. Potato fields never looked better. The wet weather has been unfavorable to insects. No damage visible from these depredations as yet. There was little hot weather during the month.

Aug. 5th: Four inches of rain has fallen during the past twenty-four hours. A great deal of haying yet to be done. Some fields are too soft and wet to use teams on. Wet weather all through the month. Haying not all done at the end. Corn came along slowly with not much prospect of making a crop.

Sept.: Haying finished early in the month. Fine weather with little rain all the month.

Oct.: Rain first three days of the month. The remainder warm and pleasant. More second crop grass cut than ever before. The warm, damp weather caused the potatoes to rot badly. Apples about one-third of a crop, with slow sale. Some corn fields good, others nearly a failure. Ensilage corn light.

Nov.: Some cold weather, but on the whole it was a pleasant month. It has been a good time to prepare for winter. First snow 24th. Thanksgiving, 25th; turkeys sold for thirty cents.

Dec.: Not a pleasant month. A great deal of cloudy and stormy weather. Not much snow. Two or three days sleighing. Quite an amount of rain which froze and made it slippery and dangerous. On the whole the year has not been a pleasant one. June, July and August were cool with a great deal of unpleasant and rainy weather. It is a common remark, "It does not seem as if we have had any summer." The end of the year saw no shortage of water, as had been the case in a number of years just past. The European war has caused a big advance in the price of living. Mr. Farmer has done a great deal of extension work

on the Newell Healey place by way of additions and improvement. A new house has been built on the Thomas Brown place, on the site of the one burned in 1885.

1916.

Jan.: The weather was variable. The storms cleared away warm. Not many zero mornings. There was little sledding. Quite an amount of rain fell which made the roads icy and dangerous. Ice of good quality was cut about the 20th. The frost came out of the ground and the roads were soft the last of the month. Potatoes have advanced in price owing to scarcity, selling at \$1.50 per bushel. There has been a great deal of sickness. Grip and pneumonia have prevailed to an alarming extent.

Feb.: The ground not frozen; roads very muddy. Weather changeable all through the month. A foot of snow on the 14th, which made good going for ten days. Zero on a number of mornings, after which the filling of ice houses was completed. Miss Clarissa Weare died first of the month, aged eighty-two years. She was daughter of John Weare. Elizabeth Batchelder died last of the month, aged eighty-eight years. She was the daughter of Moses and Abigail (Drake) Batchelder. These two ladies joined the Line Church on the same day in 1851, and were members for sixty-five years.

Mar.: A rough and stormy month. Snow fell on fourteen days; thirty-four inches of snow during the month. Roads badly drifted and great expense to the town to make them passable. A greater body of snow on the ground than at any one time for many years. Zero on many mornings. Coldest weather of the winter was in March. Last two or three days of the month snow went away rapidly under the influence of the sun. James H. Brown, Charles F. Coombs, and William A. Janvrin, selectmen; Frank H. Lord, clerk; Arthur W. Brown, treasurer. Mrs. Lydia B. Towle, widow of Emmons B. Towle, died, aged eighty years. She was a daughter of Micajah Green of Seabrook and had lived in the town more than fifty years.

Apr.: An unpleasant month, few fair days. The roads were soft all through the month. The travelling the worst ever known. Six inches of snow fell on the 9th; three inches on the 15th. Snow on the 28th. Ninety inches of snow are recorded to have fallen since November last. John C. Sanborn died, aged

eighty years. He was a son of John P. and Sally (Cram) Sanborn. Not a warm day during the month. A great deal of rain.

May: A great deal of rain. The land in most cases too wet to work. This, with the scarcity of help, has resulted in little being done on the land. But little planting will be done this year from these causes.

June: Not a pleasant month. A great many days on which rain fell. The great amount of water which has fallen has, in many cases, made the land too wet to do planting. Planting going on all through the month. Seed rotting in the ground. Not a warm day this spring. The gypsy moths are doing a great deal of damage. The foliage on all kinds of trees is very dense. The hay crop promises to be very large; the season has been very favorable for grass growing, and not for other farm crops. 25th: Mrs. Mary Dodge Aiken died. She was a daughter of Capt. John W. Dodge. She was a public spirited and benevolent woman whose loss is seriously felt.

July: The weather was very wet; a great amount of rain fell. Very few fair days. The largest crop of hay ever known. Not much haying done during the month. A great deal of hay was spoiled; in some cases this was burned or in other ways disposed of, not put in the barns. Cultivated crops have been very backward. A great deal of haying to be done at the end of the month. Mrs. John F. Jones died, aged ninety years. She was born in Durham and was a daughter of Charles Johnson.

Aug.: The unfavorable weather continued in August, haying going on all the month. On fields where the grass had been cut a great deal of second crop has grown. Feed in pastures has been good. Not much salt marsh will be cut. The barns are filled with hay to their utmost capacity. The summer months have been cooler than usual. The country never looked more beautiful as all vegetation has been vigorous. John Allen Brown died, aged eighty-four.

Sept.: On the whole this was a pleasant month. Some rain fell early in the month, remainder of the month fair. There was considerable haying to be done and weather was more favorable than in July and August. More second crop grass was cut than ever known before.

Oct.: This was a pleasant month; fair weather nearly all the time, with not more than one inch of precipitation. The weather

very favorable for all out-of-door farm work. A small crop of potatoes, with much complaint of rot, and selling at a high price. Not a full crop of apples, with little demand. Prices of all necessities of living have advanced very much in price, corn selling for more than \$1 per bushel; flour, \$12 per barrel; beans, \$6 and upward per bushel. A coal famine is threatened, said to be from scarcity. Mrs. Angeline Pervear, widow of Samuel Pervear, died, aged ninety-three years. She had lived at the county farm at Brentwood for a number of years. It is getting dry; springs, streams and wells are low.

Nov.: Colder than the normal, with the ground frozen on some mornings. A little snow fell once or twice. Not much rain fell during the month. Wells and springs very low. Plowing was done all through the month, it being a good time to do all kinds of out-door farm work. There was more demand for apples than earlier in the season, selling for \$2.25 to \$2.50 per barrel; potatoes selling for \$2 per bushel. Thanksgiving the 30th. An attempt was made to boost the price of turkeys to fifty cents per pound. This was met by a boycott from consumers, who refused to pay an exorbitant price; as a result the demand fell off to such an extent that dealers sustained a heavy loss. Coal and flour are selling at lower prices than last month. The shortage which was predicted was found to be a manufactured one for extorting money from the public. Eggs have been selling from sixty to seventy cents per dozen. There is a great scarcity of farm help. At the presidential election on the 7th, Hughes had 89 votes and Wilson 12; William E. Walton was elected representative.

Dec.: Not a pleasant month. A great deal of cold, unpleasant weather. A drifting snow came on the 17th, which blocked the roads, a thing never before known so early in the winter. There was little good sleighing during the month. On the whole the year has not been a pleasant one. Owing to various causes the necessities of life have greatly advanced in price; in some cases so much that their use is prohibited to many people. Mrs. Bertram T. Janvrin died. She was a daughter of Charles T. Brown.

1917.

Jan.: A cold unpleasant month. There was snow enough for sleighing most of the time. Not much thawing. The necessities

of living have advanced in price. Mrs. Sarah G. Brown, wife of Warren Brown, died. There has been an unusual amount of sickness.

Feb.: A severe snowstorm the first week, which blocked the roads; the town was at great expense to render the highways passable. Potatoes are sold as high as \$8 per two-bushel sack; beans, \$8 per bushel of sixty-two pounds. These are prices higher than were ever known before. The congestion on the railroads makes it difficult to get grain for cows and horses. James Wilson, a native of Scotland, a resident of this town for forty years, died. Warren B. Pervear died, aged eighty-four. Mrs. Chevy P. Chase died, aged eighty-five. Ice was cut twenty-four inches in thickness.

Mar.: Not a pleasant month. Cold, cloudy and stormy, not a spring-like day during the month. Last of the month roads soft and muddy. The frogs were not heard during the month. At one time snow enough came to require the roads to be broken. At the annual town meeting Lawrence E. Wadleigh, Millard E. Dalton and Edwin L. Janvrin were elected selectmen; William H. McDevitt, treasurer; Frank H. Lord, clerk. Voted to accept state aid upon the highways and also to make a survey of the clam flats, with a view to leasing; \$800 was voted to assist in the publication of the second volume of the town history.

Apr.: Not pleasant, not a warm spring-like day during the month. A great deal of dull and cloudy weather. Snow fell late in the month. The roads a long time in getting settled. But little work was done upon the land. A large amount of hay in the barns, with little demand or sale.

May: An unpleasant month, cold, damp and wet; a great deal of cloudy weather; 4.45 inches of rain fell during the month. Many wet days with little precipitation. Wind most of the time from the east. Thick clothing as much needed as at any time in the winter. Not more than two or three spring-like days during the months. Apple trees which are usually in full bloom on the 20th, this year the leaf buds had not swelled, at that date, enough to be perceptible. Shade and other trees not fully leaved out at the end of the month. Potatoes for planting \$4 per bushel of sixty pounds; beans, \$10 per bushel; corn and meal, \$3.40 per hundred weight; flour, \$16 per barrel. Sugar advanced to ten cents per pound, many dealers finding it diffi-

cult to get a supply for their customers, owing to congested conditions on the railroads. The delivery of goods is very uncertain, which occasions a great deal of inconvenience in getting goods ordered. Many are preparing to plant a larger area than usual. The season thus far has not been favorable for this kind of work and the outlook is not favorable for a prosperous year. It is said that May has been the coldest month of the name for fifty years. Miss Mary Susan Blake died, aged eighty-two. She was daughter of Ira Blake of Kensington. She had been a resident of this town for many years.

June: Not as warm as in other years; a great deal of cloudy, damp weather. Three inches of rain fell on the 17th. Much land too wet to work. Seed in some cases has rotted and re-planting has been made necessary. Apple trees not in full bloom until the 10th. The cold wet spring has been unfavorable to insect life and we see no signs of these depredations. The foliage of the trees never looked more dense and vigorous. Planting has been going on during the entire month. There is a promise of a big hay crop. Many have a great deal of old hay and will be short of storage. There was no hay weather in June. Help scarce and hard to obtain; \$2 and more per day of nine hours, without board, has been the price for the year past. Charles B. Brown, who has been Boston and Maine Railroad station agent since the death of Mr. Akerman in 1908, has been transferred to Atlantic Station. A. G. Copp succeeds Mr. Brown at Hampton Falls. By order of the Government all males between the age of twenty-one and thirty inclusive were ordered to be registered preparatory to a draft; thirty-one were registered in Hampton Falls. Everett B. Janvrin has enlisted in the navy as an electrical engineer. Arthur D. Batchelder and Peter Y. Doyle have enlisted in the naval service. The green head marsh fly had not made its appearance July 1st.

The first of July the weather was dull and cloudy, with little precipitation. The last of the month was dry and gardens and hoed crops suffered for want of rain. Intense heat last days of the month. On August 2, 105° in the shade. No hay weather until the middle of the month. One of the largest hay crops ever known. There was a great deal of old hay, with neither demand or sale. Reported in some cases to have sold as low as \$5 per ton at the barn. We have heard of fields of grass offered as a gift to

anyone who would cut, and not eagerly sought at that. Corn and meal have been sold as high as \$4.50 per hundred weight at retail. Other mill feeds sell in the same proportion.

At the annual meeting in March it was voted to make a survey of the clam flats, with the idea of leasing. This was done and the lease was sold at auction to Joseph Pelon of Hampton for \$55. Under this lease the townspeople can dig for their own consumption and for bait, but not for sale or outside shipment.

James A. Cilley of Seabrook, aged seventeen, was drowned while bathing in what is known as "Jack's Hole," in the Falls River. On August 2 we were visited by thunder showers in which a great deal of damage was done by lightning at about 1 o'clock, p. m. The barn of Mr. Yeaton in the Guinea district in Hampton, filled with hay, was struck, and entirely consumed, together with the dwelling house. It was with great difficulty that barn No. 2, on the opposite side of the road, was saved. A little after 6 o'clock barn No. 2 was struck and was entirely destroyed. Both were large barns filled with hay. They were probably a hundred years old.

CONDITIONS IN THE TOWN IN THE DECADE FROM 1840 TO 1850.

All the meeting houses were occupied. The families who did not go to meeting, or some of its members, were few as church attendance was more general than at the present time. It was not considered reputable to neglect church attendance on the Sabbath, and the different meeting houses were pretty well filled. They all had settled ministers. The Line Church had been organized under the name of the "First Evangelical Congregational Church of Seabrook and Hampton Falls." The word Evangelical was put in to distinguish it from the First Congregational Church organized in 1826, which afterward became Unitarian, and to let people know that they were the real thing. The Line church was strictly Puritanic in its belief. If the shorter catechism erred it was too lenient in the treatment of the wicked. The wicked seem to have consisted not only of evil doers but those who attended the more liberal church, or held a less rigid belief. It believed in the straight and narrow way, the way very narrow.

The residence of those who attended the Line meeting were scattered over a large area: Joshua Pike near the Exeter line; Col. Jonathan Cram up over the river; Smith Prescott near Kensington line; Deacon Green and Levi Sanborn four miles away; Col. Jacob Noyes of Seabrook near the state line; Daniel Merrill of Salisbury; Stephen Brown from Kensington. Old time religious beliefs must have been very strong to attract families from such a distance. Mr. Pike afterward withdrew to Exeter; Smith Prescott to the Christian Baptist; Colonel Noyes died. A prayer meeting was usually held at Deacon Green's on Saturday evening. Sally Healy and Polly Dow, who lived near Deacon Green, were firm supporters of the Line church. Miss Healy often went down on Saturday and remained with Mr. Abbott's family over the Sabbath. Mr. Abbott built a house in 1848, on Thresher Lane, in Hampton Falls, the house now occupied by Mr. Milton. He lived here until his death in 1855.

The Calvin Baptist Church at the hill had a good attendance,

but not as scattered as the Line church. A number of families came from Seabrook: Stephen Johnson, Micajah Green and Joseph H. Weare, with their families; later they withdrew to organize the Baptist Church in Seabrook. The congregation was called to worship by the academy bell. Uncle Billy Brown, Richard and George H. Dodge were the main pillars. A firm belief in foreordination and close communion were expected and required before one could become a member in good standing of this church. The Rev. Zebulon Jones was pastor of the church from 1843 until 1851, the longest pastorate in the history of the society. He was a handsome man, with a sharp black eye. He wore a dress suit of black broadcloth which he kept scrupulously neat and clean. He was a man of great executive ability. He was principal of Rockingham Academy during his entire pastorate, school commissioner for Rockingham County, and chairman of New Hampshire Educational Commission. He acted as superintendent of school of this town nearly all the time he lived here. At one time he lived in the tavern house and boarded the out-of-town students. He was handicapped by an invalid wife. In his farewell sermon he spoke plainly, and not altogether complimentary, to the society. He died at East Hubbardton, Vt., in 1883, aged seventy-one years.

Elder George Moore Paine was ordained over the Christian Baptist Church in 1841 and continued for three years or more, and was the only settled minister over this society during this decade. He was much liked and respected by the people of the town. He preached here at other times until his death in 1882. The remainder of the time preaching was by supplies, and often not by men who were calculated to build up the society, not being sufficiently educated to attract young people to the fold. Preachers of this kind did much to cause the decline and end of this society. A Sabbath school was carried on during the noon hour. The exercises consisted in committing and repeating scripture from the New Testament. Rufus Johnson was said to have repeated the entire book of Matthew at one lesson. The majority never got through Matthew's Epistle. There was a Sabbath school library of biographical works, mostly biographies of good little boys who had not vitality enough to grow up but died young.

The Rev. Jacob Caldwell was ordained in 1841 over the

churches of Hampton Falls and Kensington. Meetings were held on alternate Sabbaths in each place for a number of years. He lived in the parsonage house in Hampton Falls. His wife was dead. His sister, Miss Fannie Caldwell, kept his house. She was much liked and was the leader in social affairs in the society. He was lame, having club feet, but was a man of some means and kept a horse and carriage. He had one son, George C. Caldwell, who became one of the foremost chemists in the country. Levi Lane, Esq., was clerk of the society for many years and did all in his power to advance the interests of the society.

The Unitarians did not make so much effort to be saved, in a crude condition, as did the other denominations, but tried to develop and improve themselves so as to be worth saving in the final round up, and to have a place in the celestial structure.

There were three schools in the town, the Hill, Cock Hill and the Exeter road. Jacob T. Brown, Charles H. Sanborn, Thomas L. Sanborn, Rhoda Batchelder, Harriet Cram, Catherine A. Cram, Mary T. Prescott and Sarah E. Sanborn, all natives and residents of the town, taught during this decade. Others who taught were Jonathan Severance and John J. Marshall of Kingston. The latter was very much liked by the scholars. He was afterward a professor in Tufts College. Morril M. Coffin of Hampton taught a number of terms.

The writer went to school to all of these teachers. The three R's were taught. Spelling matches were frequent; bad spelling was considered a disgrace. Colburn's Mental Arithmetic was used in all the schools. Many business men have told me that the discipline from this arithmetic had been of great value to them in after life, and that any one who could perform all the examples in Colburn's did not need any more mathematical knowledge for a successful business career. From some cause this book was taken out of our schools, a thing which is condemned by all the older citizens. Adams' Arithmetic gave way to Greenleaf's National. The boys and girls, when they left school, could generally do all the examples in Greenleaf's. Worcester's series of readers were introduced, taking the place of the Young Reader, Introduction and National Readers previously in use. Worcester's were used a few years, when Town's Readers took their place and were a great improvement over any we had had before.

Peter Parley's Geography for beginners; Smith's Geography gave place to Mitchell's Geography and Atlas. Outline maps were provided, and the drawing of maps was done to some extent.

Steel pens came into use about this time. Before this quill pens had been in use. The teacher was expected to make and mend the pens. Many flocks of geese were kept and the feathers from their wings were used. Dutch quills, which had been treated with oil, were bought and were considered superior to the others. In some cases the teachers set the copies in the writing book; later books with copper plate copies were used. On the cover of some of these books was a picture of the State House at Concord. It would be interesting to know if this picture created a desire for a seat in that building in after life, a not uncommon ambition which could not always be gratified. There was at that time no schoolhouse on the South road, nor any road. The children came across fields and pastures, and were often wet to the knees.

During the time Morrill Coffin kept the Exeter road school, from 1848 to 1854, a number of exhibitions were held at the end of the winter term. We present on pages 237 and 238 the order of exercise of one held on February 24, 1851. There are now (1917) four persons living who took part in that exhibition.

It was against a great deal of opposition that a road was built from the schoolhouse to Nason's. Later a schoolhouse was built on the South road. Now, on a good road, children have to be carried who do not have so far to go, as the South road scholars had to come across lots. Cord wood was delivered to the schoolhouses; the larger boys cut and fitted it; the smaller ones carried it in and piled it. The older boys took turns in building the fire. The larger girls swept the room. The schoolhouses were not located in sheltered places, but in cold and wind-swept localities, especially the Exeter road schoolhouse. The Cock Hill schoolhouse was used long after it was a disgrace to the town, before the new house was built. "Baseball" was played at Cock Hill, and "Old Cat" at the Exeter road. In each case ball grounds were only obtained by trespass on private property. There was one prudential committee for each school, who hired and paid the teachers. The superintending committees, usually of three, qualified the teachers, visited the schools, and wrote the report. They never received more than \$3 each for their services.

ORDER OF EXERCISES

AT THE

EXHIBITION

OF THE

“UNION SCHOOL”

HAMPTON-FALLS,

MONDAY EVE., Feb. 24, 1851.

M. M. COFFIN, Instructor.

SMITH, HALL & CLARKE, Printers,
EXETER, N. H.

ORDER OF EXERCISES.

INTRODUCTORY.		GEORGE C. BROWN.
	<i>Dialogue.</i>	
Preciousness.	{ Mr. Quiddle,	IRA N. BLAKE
	{ Mrs. Quiddle,	KARAH C. BROWN.
Oration.	The Young Orator,	JOSEPH WARREN.
	<i>Dialogue.</i>	
Yankeeism.	{ Farmer,	SAM'L. PRISCOTT.
	{ Traveler,	JOHN C. SANBORN.
Oration.	Uprising family,	FRANK P. CRAW.
	<i>Dialogue.</i>	
School Committee.	{ Mrs. Vostrey,	KARAH C. WARREN.
	{ " Rhoads,	CAROLINE O. POWELL.
	{ " Bird,	MARY E. BROWN.
	{ " Pail,	ANN M. COFFIN.
	{ " Squash,	SUSAN A. BROWN.
	{ " Lucy, (Deaf),	SARAH I. SANBORN.
	{ " Prim,	SARAH A. COFFIN.
Oration.	{ Soup,	CHARLOTTE E. BROWN.
	{ " Fairman,	S. C. BROWN.
	{ Marco Bozzaris,	S. PRISCOTT.
	<i>Dialogue.</i>	
Fecundity.	{ Digit,	W. A. CRAW.
	{ S. equite-lala,	WARREN BROWN.
	{ Trill,	I. N. BLAKE.
Oration.	{ Drone,	LEWIS T. SANBORN.
	{ Works of God,	HENRY H. KNIGHT.
	<i>Dialogue.</i>	
Tattleville Sewing society.	{ Ned Madcap,	J. SIMONS BROWN.
	{ Ananda,	C. O. POWELL.
	{ Aunt Mary,	S. A. COFFIN.
	{ Mrs. Trimmings,	S. A. BROWN.
	{ " Backett,	S. I. SANBORN.
	{ " Flambeau,	ANN A. W. BROWN.
	{ " Bonion,	A. M. COFFIN.
Oration.	{ " Arneck,	C. F. BROWN.
	{ Lucy De Vere,	M. F. BROWN.
	{ Betty,	S. A. BROWN.
	{ Shoemaker,	L. T. SANBORN.
		<i>Dialogue.</i>
Pensioner.	{ Capt. Downing,	J. F. BROWN.
	{ Nathan,	W. BROWN.
Oration.	{ Fisherman,	ROBERT A. GODFREY.
	{ Mr. White,	W. BROWN.
Hard names.	{ Mrs. Smith,	C. O. POWELL.
	{ Miss Willowbough,	S. I. SANBORN.
	{ " Bix,	S. WARREN.
	{ " Vinegar,	S. C. BROWN.
	{ Betty,	S. A. BROWN.
Oration.	{ Ode on Eloquence,	J. C. SANBORN.
		<i>Dialogue.</i>
Yankee Marksman.	{ Lord Percy and his company,	J. F. BROWN.
	{ Jonathan,	J. C. SANBORN.

Oration.	"Come buy, buy, buy, &c.	FRANCIS F. LITTON.
	<i>Dialogue.</i>	
Village school.	{ Mrs. Weatherbox,	C. F. BROWN.
	{ " Susanna,	S. I. SANBORN.
	{ C. Rich,	Isabel F. X.
	{ Lucy Heart,	Mary Spore.
Oration.	{ Sarah Ross,	Jane Smith.
	{ Sarah Strail,	Yanny Mills.
	{ Abby Max,	Mattie Wells.
	<i>Dialogue.</i>	
Doctor and his Patients.	{ Doctor Smart,	I. N. BLAKE.
	{ Patient,	J. C. BROWN.
	{ Waiter,	I. C. SANBORN.
Oration.	Casablanca,	W. BROWN.
	<i>Dialogue.</i>	
Country Blacksmith.	{ Blacksmith,	J. C. SANBORN.
	{ Methodist Minister,	SAM'L. PRISCOTT.
Oration.	Ignorance in our country is a crime.	JACOB A. CRAW.
	<i>Dialogue.</i>	
County Justice.	{ Esq. Menzwell,	JOHN A. GODFREY.
	{ " Jillery,	GEORGE W. SHAW.
	{ A Farmer,	I. N. BLAKE.
	{ Neighbor Sprout,	L. T. SANBORN.
Oration.	{ " Bellflower,	I. E. BROWN.
	{ New England is dead,	G. W. SHAW.
	<i>Dialogue.</i>	
School Examination.	{ Master Brown and his Pupils,	J. E. BROWN.
		S. C. BROWN.
		A. A. W. BROWN.
		S. A. BROWN.
		J. C. SANBORN.
		J. A. GODFREY.
		G. W. SHAW.
		G. C. BROWN.
		F. P. CRAW.

VALLIDICTORY ADDRESS BY
W. BROWN.

MUSIC AND SINGING BY
B. B. THOMPSON'S Juvenile Chorus.

If any wished to go farther than the town school, the Rockingham Academy offered them a good opportunity. Mr. Jones was capable of teaching the higher branches and the languages.

The wages paid the teachers were low; \$375 was raised for the support of schools, with perhaps the addition of the literary fund of \$50 or so. We had about thirty weeks of school. The summer term commenced about the 20th of May and closed sometime in August; the winter term, early in November and continued until February 1. The larger boys were usually taken out in haying time and did not come in the winter until the ground closed up for the winter. By the law at the present time children of school age could not be kept out in this manner. Help at that time was plenty and could be had at a low price. It is strange that this practice prevailed to the extent it did. Some of the older citizens believe that the schools were as good in those days as they are today; that the education they got at that time enabled them to commence life successfully. They could reckon the price of a load of produce, know what constituted a cord of wood or a ton of hay—what we have seen some of our high school graduates unable to do. They also believe that every town is capable of managing its own affairs without so much outside interference in school, highway and other matters. Up to the present time we have not seen much benefit from commissioners and others we have been taxed to support. At that time there were no out-houses of any kind about the schoolhouses, and no play ground except at the hill. The North school has recently formed an association (known as the Neighborhood Club) for the improvement of the grounds and to promote a closer social condition among those whose children attend school there.

In looking up the past history of the school they find some things in which they take a commendable pride. Since 1855 Frank B. Sanborn, Joseph L. Sanborn and Jacob A. Cram have graduated from Harvard College. George C. Caldwell studied in Germany, and became one of the foremost chemists in the country. Rev. William A. Cram, a Unitarian clergyman; Ralph Adams Cram, an architect of sufficient ability to get the contract to remodel the Military Academy at West Point; Alice Brown, the noted authoress; Elvin J. Prescott, liberal clergyman; Emma and Nellie Pearson, who entered the Salem Normal School with

no other schooling except what was obtained here. Others who attended school here have become respectable and valuable members of the community. All this was accomplished while the schools were managed by the town, without any help from the high salaried state officers. The town, since its earliest settlement, has done well by its schools.

People lived as much as possible upon things produced upon the farm. Money was not very plentiful and strict economy was the rule. There was but one butcher cart-running in the town. Nahum Osgood of Amesbury came but not regularly. Those who are accustomed to the heavy Western beef of today would not care much for the meat he carried. It was a common saying that the hind end of a butcher cart was an expensive place. Nearly all farmers killed a beef creature every winter; what was to be eaten fresh was frozen and was used as needed; the remainder was salted to be eaten in summer. The hide was often sent away to be tanned and later made into boots and shoes for the family. At that time beef and pork barrels were in nearly every cellar in the town. Now there are few. When a calf, lamb or pig was killed it was a common practice to lend a quarter, or a sparerib to a neighbor, to be repaid when he killed. Where a number of neighbors joined a constant supply of fresh meat was had at no great expense and of the best quality. Nearly every family made butter and cheese. At that time cheese was used much more as an article of food than at present. Mrs. Levi Sanborn had the name of making the best cheese in the community, and there were others not far behind in producing cheese of an excellent quality. Those who can recollect the homemade cheese of that time consider it superior to anything that can be bought at the present time. It was a custom to use a great deal of rye and Indian meal in cooking so to save flour which had to be bought. When butter, cheese, eggs or any other farm product was sold it was not often for cash. It was taken to Newburyport or some other out-of-town store and exchanged for groceries or other needed articles, the storekeeper setting the price of the things brought in and of his own goods as well, thus having it all his own way. When eggs sold for twenty cents per dozen it was thought a very high price. They were often sold for twelve cents for months with no rise in price. Butter rarely sold for more than twenty cents per pound. At that time it was sold

from the town at a low price; now it is bought by nearly every family at a high price. Ice, now considered indispensable, was at that time not used. There was not an icehouse or icechest in the town. Many ate brown bread and milk for supper during the summer and autumn, with the addition of baked sweet apples and berries in their season. Many old people had done this since their childhood and seemed to enjoy perfect health. Could milk have been as dangerous as our modern high-priced professors tell us it is today? If it had been these old people would never have lived to grow up. Before the milk business came it was the custom to dry up the cows in the early winter. Some families were without milk for two or three months. Where this was the case kind neighbors who had milk would often send in a pail of milk to those who had none. Genesee flour, which came in barrels with flat hoops, and Ohio flour, in half round hoops, were the flours used. From lack of communication flour did not come much from west of Ohio. A boiled dinner, consisting of salt beef and pork with vegetables, and sometimes a pudding, were boiled together in a large pot. The older members of the family were fond of this kind of dinner, while the younger members were not. This was generally spoken of as "biled pot." Hasty pudding, made of corn meal was not an uncommon dish, with soups and bean porridge; all of these were palatable and nutritious, and were used to keep the cost of living as low as possible. The potatoes grown at that time were not nearly as good eating as those of the present time. They were often roasted in the hot ashes, covered with live coals and with a little salt were very palatable. Toasted cheese was another common and much-valued food. Sugar cost more than at present; the brown Havana was mostly used on the table and for other purposes. White sugar was bought in the loaf and reduced with a hammer and large knife to a condition for use. It sold for ten cents or more per pound; later the white sugar came crushed. It was used on the table when there was company. It was considered a luxury and was sweeter than the sugars of today.

SONS OF TEMPERANCE.

The Hampton Falls division, Sons of Temperance, was started on May 10, 1848. The names of forty-six men are on the books of that order and are here given:

- May 10, 1848, G. H. Dodge, Hampton Falls, farmer.
May 10, 1848, N. P. Cram, Hampton Falls, farmer.
May 10, 1848, C. H. Sanborn, Hampton Falls, farmer.
May 10, 1848, E. Valentine, Hampton Falls, merchant.
May 10, 1848, Charles F. Chase, Hampton Falls, farmer.
May 10, 1848, Samuel Palmer, Hampton Falls, farmer.
May 10, 1848, Charles T. Brown, Hampton Falls, farmer.
May 10, 1848, John Robinson, Hampton Falls, teacher.
May 10, 1848, Jeremiah Godfrey, Hampton Falls, farmer.
May 10, 1848, John S. Cram, Hampton Falls, farmer.
June 1, 1848, True M. Prescott, Hampton Falls, farmer.
Charles N. Healey, farmer.
June 1, 1848, John Batchelder, Hampton Falls, farmer.
June 1, 1848, Rufus C. Sanborn, Hampton Falls, farmer.
June 16, 1848, Dean R. Tilton, Hampton Falls, farmer.
June 1, 1848, Levi E. Lane, Hampton Falls, farmer.
June 1, 1848, Alfred Marsh, Hampton Falls, blacksmith.
Andrew McKenny, laborer.
May 10, 1848, Zebulon Jones, Hampton Falls, clergyman.
July 15, 1848, George A. Chase, Kensington, blacksmith.
July 15, 1848, Samuel Lamprey, Kensington, farmer.
September 21, 1848, Thomas L. Sanborn, Hampton Falls, farmer.
September 21, 1848, James D. Dodge, Hampton Falls, farmer.
September 21, 1848, Charles Hardy, Hampton Falls, farmer.
September 21, 1848, Joseph T. Sanborn, Hampton Falls, farmer.
December 14, 1848, Lemuel B. Willey, Hampton Falls, mechanic.
February 8, 1849, Oliver A. Lane, Hampton Falls, mechanic.
February 8, 1849, Lowell F. Merrill, Hampton Falls, farmer.
February 22, 1849, John M. Marsters, Hampton Falls, student.
February 22, 1849, Winthrop Y. Dow, Hampton Falls, mechanic.
February 22, 1849, John C. Akerman, Hampton Falls, mechanic.
March 8, 1849, Jacob Johnson, Jr., Hampton Falls, mechanic.
March 22, 1849, Emery Batchelder, Hampton Falls, farmer.
March 22, 1849, Charles E. Akerman, Hampton Falls, mechanic.
April 19, 1849, Otis W. Tilton, Hampton Falls, mechanic.
Joseph Cram, Hampton Falls, farmer.
Robert McNiel, Hampton Falls, farmer.
November 14, 1849, George Adams, Hampton Falls, laborer.
November 14, 1849, Mark E. Pevcar, Hampton Falls, farmer.
February 7, 1850, William Bremner, Hampton Falls, farmer.
February 21, 1850, John A. Merrill, Hampton Falls, shoemaker.
April 11, 1850, William T. Merrill, Hampton Falls, physician.
March 20, 1851, Ezekiel W. Twombly, Hampton Falls, farmer.
March 20, 1851, Burnham Pevcar, Hampton Falls, farmer.
May 15, 1851, James Fogg, Hampton Falls, mechanic.
December 15, 1851, Allen G. Holway, Hampton Falls, farmer.

The Rockingham division held their meetings in a room over the store at the hill.

The Washingtonian (total abstinence) Temperance movement, which went over the country soon after 1840, was not without its influence in this town. Many signed the pledge and became total abstainers and active in carrying on the work. Moses Batchelder cut down his orchard, tore down his cider house and sold the idermill for what it was worth for fire wood. Others active in the movement were not as radical as Mr. Batchelder. On July 4, 1844, a largely attended temperance meeting was held at Boars Head. Noted speakers were present and made addresses. The ladies of Portsmouth offered a banner for the town having the largest number present; it was won by Hampton Falls. Our people formed a procession at the yellow (haunted) house at Hampton and walked to the beach three miles away. This was a hard march for the little children who were in the procession. To this the writer can testify as he was less than eight years old and walked with another little boy who was six. George H. Dodge and Rev. Sereno T. Abbott appear to have been the prime means in getting up an interest in this celebration among the people of this town. A notable sight to the juveniles was a cake of ice on the head of a barrel of small beer which was being sold. To have seen ice on the 4th of July seemed to have been quite an event. There was no icehouse in Hampton Falls until some years later. The Rockingham division of Sons of Temperance was formed a little later, and continued for a time. We are able to give the names of the members which are here appended:

The Eastern Railroad was opened for travel in 1840. There was considerable controversy between the town and the railroad in relation to the damage to the town landing, which was settled by arbitration. Like other new things it was some time before it was used to any great extent. There were not a great many passengers, and little freight was offered. One freight train of a few cars did all the business between Boston and Portsmouth. A small building with a big piazza was used for a station house. A target was in use for those who wished to stop the train. As no one lived near, this building was much abused: the windows were broken and it was found impossible to keep any glass in the windows which were reglazed a number of times. The town

offered a reward for the conviction of the perpetrators but no arrests were ever made. In 1849 the present station was built at an expense to the road of \$700. Samuel Fogg was the builder. Mr. Charles F. Chase was appointed station agent and continued until 1875. After this the patrons of the road had a comfortable waiting room. Then the building which had been used as a station was moved and used as a freight house, and continued until it was burned in 1875. Before this there had been no place to store freight; any which arrived had to be unloaded upon the ground and left until removed. If heavy articles were to be loaded it had to be done while the train waited. There was no side track where cars could be left to be loaded and unloaded. After the new depot was built business, both passenger and freight, gradually increased. Apples, potatoes and other farm produce were sent off, and heavy articles were received. It was some time before it was realized that heavy articles could be moved cheaper and easier than by teams on the highway.

In 1842 the last town meeting was held in the old meeting house. It was torn down that year. Thayer S. Sanborn was elected representative; Emery Batchelder, True M. Prescott and Samuel Melcher, selectmen. The town meeting had been held here for seventy years. In 1843 the town meeting was held in an out-building owned by Wells Healey near his house. No representative was elected; the political parties at that time were very nearly equal in numbers. In 1844 the town meeting was held in the Christian Chapel where it continued to be held until the town hall was built in 1877. Rev. Otis Wing was elected representative in 1844, the last representative elected by the Democratic party in the town. At the annual meeting in March all matters in relation to the raising of money were carefully examined and discussed, before they were passed. Many appropriations asked for were denied. At that time all appropriations except the state and county tax were decided by the voters assembled. There was no paternal government at Concord to say how much should be raised for the support of schools, or the maintenance of the highways. Each town managed its own affairs in its own chosen way; self government was the rule. There are many who think it was better than what we have today—where the voter has little to say as to how things are to be managed. In 1842 the town accounts were printed for the first time on a single sheet of four

pages. In 1845 on the score of economy it was voted not to print, but have them read in the town meeting. The cost of printing had been about \$9. They have been printed every year since. Hon. George H. Dodge, who wore a shiny silk hat, in other ways was by far the best dressed man in the meeting. He was a fluent talker and had a great deal of influence when any measure came up which he wished to defeat. He took the floor and said the matter was new to him and he wanted more time to deliberate and examine into its merits than we had at that time. Others about him, looking at some of the larger tax payers, felt the same way. He would move that the whole matter be "laid over till the next annual meeting," which motion prevailed and nothing more would be heard of it. This worked well for a time but the voters got wise and the time came when it did not work any more. Thomas Leavitt, Esq., John W. Dodge, N. P. Cram and Wells Healey were good talkers and often took part in the meetings.

Holidays were not as numerous as at the present time, being mostly confined to the 4th of July and the great training in September. Fast and Thanksgiving days usually had a religious service in the forenoon in each of the churches, and were not made as much of as holidays as they did later. The 4th of July was observed by picnics and other amusements.

The Third Regiment of Militia was composed of the men liable to military service in the towns of Hampton, Hampton Falls, North and South Hampton, Seabrook and Kensington. The general muster was usually held at Hampton Falls, on the Brimmer field, or the Toppan pasture opposite Arthur Chase's, because it was more central and convenient for the regiment to meet there. Beside the drill of the men which was interesting, there were shows which had a small admission fee. Auctioneers sold a variety of articles of little value; among the articles sold were razors for twelve and one-half cents, which often would answer a good purpose; four gimlets for ten cents. The witty sayings and stories told by these venders did much to amuse the crowd. Intoxicating liquors were sold if not on the training field in some nearby place. Serious disturbance often occurred late in the day which the military companies were called to quell. Gamblers were in evidence. In 1827 the selectmen granted three licenses to sell liquors on the training field. The prevailing drunkenness,

gambling, fighting, profanity and rowdyism created a strong public sentiment against the musters. In 1846 the representative from Hampton Falls was instructed by vote of the town to vote and do all in his power to abolish military muster which was done in 1851 to the general satisfaction of the community.

In the early days a great deal of stone wall was built with the rocks which had been removed to clear the land and fit it for cultivation. Those who did not build some stone wall to replace wooden fences each year were looked upon with disfavor, as much as they would have been had they publicly denied their belief in foreordination, or some other prevailing church tenet. There were men who made it their business to build new walls and relay and repair old ones. They were strong athletic men with horny hands and parched throats which called often for irrigation; old cider, and a good deal of it, was used for this purpose with great satisfaction. In the absence of cider New England rum, which could then be bought for forty cents per gallon at retail, was acceptable. A jug containing one of the above-mentioned was generally found in close proximity to the work. In many cases stone walls needed to be rebuilt as often as once in twenty-five or thirty years, and the wall builders had constant employment.

Stone walls were valued as much at this time as at any time before and the work was as vigorously pushed as at any time in the past. The records show many votes to have walls built around the parsonage lands, which go to show the popularity of stone walls in those early days. But a change of sentiment came about. Walls were not found a sure barrier for stocks which were inclined to roam. They took up a great deal of land; often the hedgerows took up a rod of land in breadth. It encouraged vermin which here found a shelter. At the present time people are as desirous to get rid of the walls as their forefathers were to build them. The removal of the old walls adds a great deal to the good appearance of the town.

On some farms there was a great deal of board fence, which required a great deal of attention annually. It was not very strong; the stakes were held together by withes. An alder swamp was considered a "free to all," common property; the cutting and removal of withes were done with impunity, even in presence of the owner. Today the winding of withes is a lost art. This kind of fence was expensive to maintain, and with the present price of

lumber would be a serious tax on the owner. Later the fence was made by driving stakes to which the boards were nailed; this made a much more substantial fence. The pole fence was a stronger one than that made with boards and was much in use about pastures; a low wall with two poles was considered a cheap and effective barrier to retain cattle and sheep.

Many of the farmers in this town kept sheep which were washed and sheared in June. The wool in some cases was sold for cash; in others it was manufactured into cloth and used for clothing the family. The writer has seen his mother card the wool into rolls with the hand cards, spin the rolls into yarn upon the spinning wheel, and then weave the yarn into cloth with the hand loom. After the cloth had been woven it was sent away to be fulled and colored. There was a mill at that time which did that work in this town, near where the Dodge gristmill now stands. When it came home it was ready to be made into clothing. Many times the writer has taken a piece of cloth tied in a handkerchief to Deacon Green to be cut for a jacket or trousers. His price for cutting was eight cents for each garment, usually paid with eight old fashioned coppers. The same mother then made the garment. I have seen her spin flax taken from the distaff on the linen wheel into thread which was used for sewing where strong work was required, or it was woven into cloth used for strainers and other household purposes. Mrs. Sarah Perkins of Seabrook did a great deal of work, making clothes, in many families in this town. She was an expert with the needle. She could measure and cut, fit and make the garments. She worked for sixty cents per day with board and worked evenings at that. If a specially nice garment was wanted the cloth was often taken to a merchant tailor who had a reputation for nice work in town to be cut; it was then made up by Mrs. Perkins or some one else.

Top boots made of leather were universally worn. This would now be found impossible from scarcity of leather. The increase of the population in this country from twenty to one hundred millions has made changes which is was impossible to prevent, some of which are much to be regretted. Cowhide boots soaked and admitted water nearly as readily as brown paper, and were greased with resin added to fill the pores so, in a measure, to keep the feet dry. It is a wonder that there was not more sickness from wet and cold feet. Rubber boots came some years later.

The community is much better clothed and makes a much better appearance now than in those days. Ready made clothing was not much known and clothing stores were few and far between. Elderly men had a garb peculiar to old age; this, with several days' growth of gray beard and with long hair, gave these men an aged appearance. Some men did not have their hair cut but once a year, usually in June about the time the sheep were sheared. With the greater care now given to the personal appearance, the same styles of clothing worn by young and old, the approach of old age is much less apparent. At about this time the wearing of beards came into fashion; either full beard or partial beard was the rule; the clean shaven man was the exception. Felt hats came in the late 40's and were a great improvement over the old silk and tarpaulin hats and sealskin caps previously worn.

People were much more social than at the present time. Afternoon and evening tea parties, family, neighborhood and social parties were numerous. Neighbors came in and spent the evening with each other and were treated with apples, nuts and eider. The local news was discussed and an enjoyable evening was passed. This was before nearly every family had a daily paper, or magazines, to occupy their evenings and cause them to become less social. When a death occurred the neighbors were kind and sympathetic in offering and rendering all the assistance in their power to the bereaved family. Funerals were much more generally attended than at the present time. In sickness watchers volunteered their services and served without pay.

There were not many newspapers taken and those were weekly. It is doubtful if any daily paper was taken in the town. The *Exeter News Letter* had quite a circulation in the town before papers were carried free in the county where published by the government. The papers were sent to some family in the neighborhood where they were distributed. It was published on Monday afternoon. Some one usually made it their business to get the papers so they could be delivered promptly. The *News Letter* claimed to be neutral in politics but leaned strongly toward the Whig party. The *News Letter* of that time bore little resemblance to the newsy, up-to-date paper of the present time. On the first page one column was devoted to poetry, one to serious reading, a story, the remaining space to instructive but

not newsy reading. Inside were some editorial articles, a brief summary of the doings of Congress and the Legislature if these bodies were in session; foreign news was headed so many days "later from Europe"; all information from foreign countries came by steamer, and was not known here until some days after the happenings; a column of items, usually interesting reading, marriages and deaths; some, but not a great deal of local news, probate and other advertisements. There was a Democratic paper published at Portsmouth, which some members of the party received. Each religious denomination had its newspaper organ: the Congregationalists had the *Puritan Recorder*; the Baptists had the *Watchman*; the Christian Baptists the *Christian Herald*, published at Portsmouth; it claimed to be the first religious newspaper ever published in this country. It is still published, under the name of the *Herald of Gospel Liberty*, in Ohio. There were but few magazines published in the country at that time.

There were sewing circles in each of the three religious societies, Baptist, Christian and Unitarian.

The sewing circle in the Unitarian Society met once in two weeks in the afternoon at the house of some member but held no meetings in the winter months. The work done was the binding of shoes, which was at that time carried on somewhat extensively in the town. The money thus earned was used to buy books for the Ladies' Library which had been established a short time before. The books purchased were standard works of history, biography and travel, with the better class of fiction, all of which were of great value to the readers and did much to educate its patrons. At the time this library was removed to the town library building it numbered about 1,000 volumes. At that time nearly all the original proprietors were deceased. By the rules of this society the repast was to be simple. Only one kind of cake with bread and tea were served. The meetings were characterized by intellectual culture. Gossip and scandal were prohibited. This sewing circle continued about forty years.

The circle in the Christian Society continued but a few years. The proceeds were used to buy books for a small library which was kept in the meeting house. What became of the books in this library we are unable to say.

The Baptist Circle continued longer. At one time it devoted

its earnings, one-third to foreign missions, one-third to home missions, one-third to home interests. It had an existence of a number of years. The sewing circles did much to keep up a good social condition in the town.

Some of our farmers raised cattle, getting the steers handy and using them as oxen until they came to maturity when they were sold for beef. This was quite a source of revenue; not a great many heifers were raised as cows were not much in demand as no milk was sold at that time. Thomas Leavitt, Esq., Aaron Sanborn and some others had grade Durham cattle which were very thrifty. Mr. Sanborn raised the largest yoke of oxen ever seen in the town. He was an expert in training steers. About October 1 droves of cattle were driven through the town nearly every week until Thanksgiving. Our farmers who did not raise cattle bought oxen and steers and fed them through the winter, on hay and corn raised upon the farm, selling them in the spring often at quite an advance, thus marketing their produce at home, and having some good manure to put on the land. Levi Sanborn, who was a good judge of cattle, did a great deal in this line, buying a great amount of grain in addition to what he raised. The cattle, when fattened, were sold to butchers in Newburyport and elsewhere. Later a great many cattle were taken by the Philbricks, of Hampton, to Cambridge and Brighton. The cattle business produced quite a revenue to the town. Cattle which came from Maine and the East were not as well liked as those from New Hampshire and the North; the former were not considered as well bred, nor as thrifty as the latter. Many of the droves stopped over night at Newell Brown's at Seabrook, where there was quite a cattle market. Mr. Woodbury, who drove a great many cattle, was afterward Judge of Probate in Oxford County, Maine.

About this time barn cellars began to be considered for the saving and better protection of manure, and a number were built. The conservation of the liquid manure, with proper absorbents, was soon apparent in better crops. The storing of manure under the barn is now condemned by the sanitary authorities, but other methods have been devised to accomplish the same purpose. The saving of all fertilizing matter now receives much more attention than formerly. Hardly any one now thinks of building a barn without a basement which is found valuable

for storage purposes, and it is found to be economical to cover as much space as possible with the least roofing.

In 1849 a man by the name of McCloud bought milk in Hampton Falls and took it to Boston on the passenger train which left here at 7.30 a. m., which was the beginning of the milk business which has continued ever since. It is said to have been the first instance of milk being sent from New Hampshire to the Boston market. He paid ten cents per gallon for milk beer measure. There were seven and eight quart cans in use; the seven quart can had the same capacity as the eight and one-half quart cans now in use. It took a great deal of milk to fill an eight quart can. Our farmers were selling milk at a loss as they have often done since. Mr. McCloud used to ride back in the baggage car with the cans and was said to collect the drainage of all the cans, making a few full cans which he returned to the senders as sour milk. Ill feeling between the producers and the contractors began early and has continued. Mr. Chase, depot master, collected the milk. Before the milk business came, cows were not fed on English hay. Meadow and salt hay constituted the fodder given them. No one thought at that time of feeding grain of any kind to the cows. They received the least attention of any of the farm animals.

The potato disease came in 1845 and was the cause of the famine in Ireland. At that time the Chenango was the best eating and most popular variety grown. It required good care and careful cultivation, better than other kinds grown at that time. From long cultivation it had lost much of its vigor, and soon succumbed to the disease, and ceased to be grown. The long red potatoes, which yielded a larger crop than any other, were seriously attacked by the disease, as were some other kinds then grown, all of which soon, from this cause disappeared. I have seen the long, red potato sold in the spring for twelve and one-half cents per bushel. The pinkeye and round white were more hardy and on dry land made very good crops. They were often sold from the field early in the fall to go to the West Indies for seed; when they sold for forty cents per bushel from the field; at that price they were considered a profitable crop to raise. The eating quality of those potatoes would, at the present time, be considered poor. There has been a great improvement in the eating quality of potatoes since that time. It requires

much more care and attention to grow the improved kinds than it did in those times, in addition to fighting the enemies we now have, which make potatoes an uncertain crop.

A great many turkeys were raised and sometimes in large flocks. They did much to rid the fields of grasshoppers and other injurious insects, and when fattened and sold in the fall produced considerable revenue. They were killed at Thanksgiving and Christmas, and marketed. Some took them to Newburyport and sold them from the wagon. Market Square at such times would be crowded with loads of poultry, where the buyers could make their own selections. Others sold to Major Godfrey and Captain Moulton who took them to Salem. For many years from some cause, it has been found impossible to raise turkeys and our farmers are deprived of one once profitable source of income.

Capt. Caleb Towle made custom boots and shoes in a little shop near his house. He had patronage enough to keep him employed through the year. Later Chase Akerman made custom shoes on a pattern more modern than Captain Towle's. Terrell Brown did a great deal of cobbling in his shop in the upper part of the town. Some of our people had their boots made by John T. Blake and Charles Hilliard of Kensington, both of whom put out good work. Boot and shoe stores were not very common at that time. A great many sale shoes were made in the town, the work coming from Lynn and Haverhill; \$1.50 per day was considered good pay for this work. A great many shoes were bound by the women and girls who earned considerable money in that way. This was before shoes were made in large factories by machinery. Pegged boots and shoes were in almost universal use at that time, but now appear to be unknown. They were not as easy to the feet as sewed work.

The highways were cared for under the district system. There were twelve districts. Eight cents per hour was allowed for a man and the same for a yoke of oxen, which was later increased to ten cents per hour for each. It is doubtful if a single pair of horses were used in the town at that time. The roads were narrow; many of them had ridges the entire length, with no attempt to keep the roadsides clean; cobble stones were plenty with no systematic effort to remove them. Four districts made the town common a gravel pit; each seemed to vie with the other

to see which could get away with the most gravel. Hundreds of loads of stone were left upon the surface and the appearance of the common was disgraceful in the extreme. The academy yard did something to check the removal of gravel. The Weare monument cleaned up the lower end, the remainder of the common was cleaned up after the academy was burned, and now presents a credible appearance. It was seldom that more than \$300 was appropriated annually for the repair of roads and bridges.

There was considerable doing about roads during this period. The widening of old roads and the building of new ones was constantly going on. The road across Great Hill was laid out and built. A road here had been agitated and asked for for many years. The road from Cock Hill schoolhouse to Nason's was built. It had been laid out a number of years before but from some informality was not built. The Curtis road was petitioned for, but the selectmen refused to lay it out; in this the selectmen were supported by a vote of the town. The road commissioners were then called and laid it out. As predicted by the opponents it has been the worst piece of road in the town to keep in order. A road had been asked for here in 1797 and was referred to an out-of-town commission who decided against it. One of the most prominent petitioners, at that time, offered, in case it was built, to contribute a barrel of rum to encourage the workmen who should be employed in its construction.

There were five sawmills in the town, Batchelder's, Dodge's, the old mill, Prescott's and Weare's, all fitted with the up-and-down saw. Under favorable conditions these mills would not average to cut more than two thousand feet each in a day. One portable mill, such as is in use today, would cut out more per day than the whole of these combined. Most of the lumber used in this immediate community came from these mills. Not as much lumber was called for as at the present time. Moses Batchelder got out a great deal of lumber—when we consider the size of Grapevine run, he had a second dam and used nearly all the water. He had some mechanical skill and was able to keep his mill in good order without much outside assistance. Mr. Batchelder got out a great deal of boat stuff for the boat builders in Seabrook; at that time a great many boats were built in Seabrook. The Batchelder mill was removed a little before 1900.

Mr. Prescott's mill was the last one to be built. The land

was very flat above the mill and he had trouble with the land-owners on account of flowage. After his death in 1853 the land-owners bought the mill and had it removed. This mill was in existence about ten years, or a little more.

The old mill was on Taylor River. A sawmill had been in existence on or near this location since the early settlement of the country. At this time it was owned and operated by partners. It was thoroughly overhauled in 1849 and put in up-to-date condition. It did as good business as could have been expected when operated by so many parties. There is a sawmill on this site at the present time.

Dodge's mill was situated on the Falls River, near the falls, from which the town takes its name. In the early days it did a great deal of business. A great deal of boat stuff was got out here for the Seabrook boat builders and those at Salisbury Point and Ring's Island on the Merrimack River. The Dodge mill was removed many years ago.

Weare's mill dates from the early settlement of the town. It is situated on the Falls River a couple of miles or so above Dodge's mill. Considerable business was done here. It is still in existence and is the only mill, anywhere in this vicinity, which still uses the up-and-down saw. At the present time it is much cheaper to put the portable mill on the lot than to be at the expense of drawing the lumber to the old time sawmills. This is the reason why the old sawmills have in most cases gone out of use.

Nearly every winter Thomas Brown got out one or more house or barn frames, framing them so as to be erected when removed to their permanent location. Among them was the Ocean House at Hampton Beach which was burned many years ago.

Samuel Bateholder handled and delivered a great deal of heavy oak and pine timber to the ship builders in Newburyport. He bought a great many masts and bowsprits from Joseph Moulton. Some of the masts were one hundred feet in length.

There were three gristmills in the town, Dodge's, Weare's and Colonel Lane's windmill, all of which did a great deal of business. Many thought that the meal Uncle John Weare made was better than any one else's.

Aaron Coffin's mill on the Hampton side of the Taylor River received a large patronage from this town. He put in a cob

cracker which did a large business as it saved the labor of shelling the corn. Cob meal was not valued as feed for milch cows as it is at the present time. Cows at that time were not much of a factor in our farming. For a time a great deal of corn was taken to the gristmill at Exeter, until it was found by weighing that the grist shrunk much more than one-sixteenth which was the legal toll.

Colonel Lane's windmill did some business. It was said that his gears were a little too heavy to operate to the best advantage by wind power. The roguish boys from the school would often go up and, by taking hold of the arms, stop the mill. As soon as this was accomplished, the boys took a sudden leave as an infuriated little man was sure to make his appearance around the corner. Colonel Lane ground plaster of paris which, at that time, was being used, by our farmers, in growing potatoes. At that time meal was not sold at the stores. When corn was bought it had to be taken to the mill to be ground, which made a great deal of business for the gristmills, which ceased when meal could be bought.

A house or barn raising was quite an event. A large number of men were gathered who proceeded to erect the frame. There were a few who were expert and handy in making things come together, and who prided themselves on their ability to walk about on the timbers without fear when the work was finished. A good supper of baked beans, brown bread and other substantial food was provided in abundance, to which the company did full justice. Raisings were enjoyable occasions, but now have become obsolete. It is to be doubted if a company of men, capable of doing this work, could now be assembled.

In the olden times it was sometimes a custom to name the building when the frame was erected. Some man would go up and stand on his head or hang by his heels from the ridge pole and drink from a bottle and announce the name, or a sentiment. We give an example:

Some oak and some pine,
Some coarse and some fine,
Some old and some new,
Hand on the bottle and that will do.

Cyrus Brown made bricks on his land near the depot. The clay was said to have been of a superior quality for brick making

and bricks of the best kind were turned out. Several attempts have since been made to revive the business, but have not been successful. There was a complaint by the workmen that green head flies and minges were very annoying in their season.

The electric telegraph came into successful operation about this time. A line was installed along the line of the Eastern Railroad. The singing of the wires in the wind was supposed to be caused by the news passing over them.

A store was kept in the building now occupied by Mr. Merrill, but it has been considerably enlarged since that time. Elijah Valentine who came from Massachusetts was here for a time. He sold out to William H. Hills and John N. Sleeper who came from Plaistow. They came here as students at the academy. Mr. Hills was appointed postmaster. This firm continued for a couple of years or so and were succeeded by Joseph T. Sanborn who remained for a number of years, until 1854. In those days the store did not do a great deal of business. Those who kept horses traded out of town at Newburyport and elsewhere. Later a great deal of trade went to the Lane store at Hampton, which was the first in this vicinity to keep a general store with a great variety of goods. When Mr. Hills resigned at the post office, Jacob T. Brown was appointed and he removed the office to the residence of Thomas Brown, nearly two miles from its former location, toward Exeter. It was kept here a few months, but was not found as convenient for its patrons as the former location. Although this was near the territorial centre of the town, it was not the business centre. Lowell Brown, Jr., was appointed postmaster and removed the office to the store of his brother, Cyrus Brown, in a building near the brick house which was afterward burned. The office continued here for a number of years until 1853. Cyrus Brown kept some groceries and other goods. The store business at that time was mostly confined to patrons who could not go elsewhere and was necessarily small. Since then the country stores have kept a large assortment of goods and get nearly all the trade of the towns in which they are located. At that time our stores did not sell grain, which, after the milk business came, became an important factor in the store business.

The grafting of apple and other fruit trees was said to have been introduced into the town by Rev. Jacob Abbot; he also

brought in some new varieties of apples. The grafting of apple trees became general after the temperance movement, soon after 1840. Before that time the orchards were mostly of natural fruit; some of which were very good eating varieties. The Baldwin was grown but little, with some Greenings and Russets. Gangs of men were employed, from some time in March till the first of June, in setting grafts. Robert F. Williams of Hampton did a great deal of this kind of work, often taking an orchard for one-half the crop for a period of years. Morrill Coffin was skillful in this work and did a great deal of grafting in this town. Some thought that two or more kinds of apples growing upon the same tree was a great curiosity, but this was not a thing to be commended.

Tallow candles and sperm oil lamps were the methods of illumination. These with the aid of the open fire illuminated the room in the evening. The candles were made from the tallow obtained from the animals killed upon the farm. The housewife made the candles by dipping the wicks in hot tallow and allowing them to cool; then the process was repeated until the candles were of the desired size. Some candles were made in moulds after the wicks had been put in and adjusted. Candles made a dim light, and required constant snuffing; the smoke from them was disagreeable. Oil lamps were disagreeable. Late in the decade burning fluid came. It was clean, made a bright light, and was much liked. It was dangerous from explosion in careless hands.

The open fire was the only cheerful thing about the evening illumination. To watch the fire was always interesting. There was usually a fore stick and backlog, as the foundation of the fire. The fireplace was usually built into the chimney. Some had the Franklin stoves invented by Benjamin Franklin, which were ornamental to the room. The Franklin stove is now much sought for as a curiosity, and commands a big price when found. The open fire was one of the best means of ventilation ever devised. It was efficient. It was said of its heating that it roasted on one side and froze on the other. The houses heated by the open fire were, undoubtedly, more healthy than the close, unventilated houses of the later days. A great deal of the cooking was done before the open fire, baking in the tin baker, roasting in the tin kitchen, frying in the Dutch oven. Cooking stoves

had not come into general use and were not perfected to the efficient work of cooking as those of the present time.

When a farmer needed help, there were enough farmers' sons who could be hired at reasonable wages. Not more than \$10 or \$12 per month, with board was paid. Work usually began at sunrise and often continued until dark. In 1850 good men could be hired for \$14, with board. Old men often worked through the winter months for their board.

The first Irishmen in the town came in 1844 when Michael Brown and his brother, John, worked for Wells Healey. If in-door help was wanted there were farmers' daughters, capable and efficient, who could be had for 75 cents to \$1 per week, and in some cases marrying the son and later being mistress of the house. Sarah Marston, who lived in the family of Uncle Billy Brown for many years, built the house, now occupied by William Irving, in 1838, at an expense of \$250. She earned the money by working at \$26 per year and board. This house was built upon a different location from that which it now occupies.

Soap making was an annual occurrence in many families. The ashes were carefully saved in a dry place and were placed in the mash tub which had been prepared to receive them. If there was any doubt as to the strength of the ashes some lime was added by way of re-inforcement. Apple tree ashes were considered to be the best as they were supposed to contain a great deal of potash. Beech and pine were the poorest. When the mash had been set up and properly prepared, boiling water was poured on the top and allowed to leach slowly through the mass. When the resulting lye would bear up an egg it was pronounced all right. The grease, which had accumulated during the year, was placed in a kettle and the lye added; when boiled together soap was the result. If from any cause the soap failed to come it was called bad luck. Others made soft soap by using potash which took longer but was not so laborious a process. Soft soap, once common in nearly every family, is now an almost unknown quantity. The housewife usually took charge of the soap making, often doing all the work which was a serious addition to her arduous duties.

Corn huskings were quite often held in the fall. The barn floor would be piled with the corn as it came from the field. A godly company would assemble and proceed to strip off the

husks. When this had been done a good supper of baked beans, brown bread and pumpkin pie, with coffee and other good things, was provided, to which all proceeded to do full justice. Some had a remarkable capacity for getting outside of a great deal of food, and prided themselves on the amount which they could eat. There were always enough who were willing to husk all the evening if they could enjoy the good supper which they knew would be forthcoming. Huskings were enjoyable social occasions.

Some people pastured their cattle and horses in the road, which caused a great deal of trouble to travellers, and the keeping of the gates and bars closed to prevent trespass. Votes were passed at various times to abate this nuisance, and restrain animals from running at large upon the highways, but they were not very effective. At the present time this has been remedied by the removal of roadside fences, which has also removed a serious cause of trouble. Geese were kept and allowed to run at large. The ganders were a great terror to little children on the way to and from school.

After the Eastern Railroad was completed, wood was used for fuel by the locomotives. Wood and water were taken at Hampton. This made a good market for pine wood and a great deal was delivered there. Some of the old people became alarmed and were afraid the wood would all be cut off. Some even deprived themselves of enough fuel to make themselves comfortable. It is now apparent that their fears were groundless. \$3 per cord was paid for pine wood.

Many of the plows used in the town were made by John French of Kensington. These plows did good work on ordinary land, but were not found strong enough when it came to reclaiming low lands. Other plows were introduced adapted to this kind of work. Oxen were used. It was no uncommon sight to see two men, one driving four oxen and another holding the plow, with not more than an acre plowed in a day. The square-spiked tooth harrow was the one in general use; it would smooth the land but did not loosen and pulverize the soil as the disk and other harrows of the present time. Harrowing was considered a good place to train and subdue steers.

Most of the blacksmith work was done at Marsh's shop near Kenny Brook. This shop was formerly the Christian Baptist

meeting house, built in 1805, and had been removed to this location. Richard Marsh worked here until 1846 when he removed to Amiesbury. He was succeeded by his brother, Alfred, who continued until 1855. Alfred Marsh was a giant, weighing more than 400 pounds. Both Marshes were expert horse shoers. Lame horses were not seen or heard of much after then. They shod a great many horses from out of town. Before coming here they had been located at Newburyport where they shod the horses for the Eastern Stage Company who claimed that they were the best shoers they ever employed. They shod a great many oxen which was quite a business of that time, when most of the work was done by oxen. They did not claim to be job workmen and did not do much of that kind of work. Most of that kind of work was taken to Mr. Young at Hampton, who was an expert in that line of work. There was not as much job work at that time as there has been in recent years. Aaron Gove had a shop on what is now Mr. Godfrey's lawn; he had ceased to do much work and died in 1850. Early in the 40's Charles Chase had a shop on the Newburyport road; he was an ingenious workman. Later he removed to Lawrence.

Charles C. Gove and Samuel Fogg were the carpenters who did much of that kind of work in the town. Dea. Jeremiah Hobbs of Hampton was a wheelwright, and built many of the cartwheels used in the town. His sons, Morris and Obed, hewed and framed a great deal of heavy timber for the people of the town. Joshua Pike was a good workman; he built a great many buildings in Exeter. He built the house occupied by the late Nathan Moulton in 1816. After one hundred years the house is as plumb, square and level in every particular as it was when completed. This is a monument to his skill as a builder.

There were but few who had a variety of fruit. Many did not have pears. Jacob Brown, William Brown, Thomas Brown and Wells Healey, and perhaps a few others, had a variety consisting of apples, pears, peaches, plums, cherries and grapes. Peaches were a good money crop. Esquire Leavitt had a great variety of eating apples through the year. It is doubtful if any of those kinds are in existence today. He kept bees and was very successful in their management. Wild strawberries were plentiful in the mowing fields and had a better flavor than the cultivated berries of the present time. The cultivation of straw-

berries was unknown at that time. The stealing of fruit was at that time much more common than now.

Private burying places for the dead upon the farm was a common practice in some cases. Later this practice was found objectionable and in every case the bodies have been removed to the cemeteries.

Moses Brown, Andrew J. Chase and Woodbury Marsten went to California in 1849.

Stephen Dodge was the only man from this town who was a soldier in the Mexican War.

Thayer Sanborn bought and shipped a great many apples and potatoes to the Boston market after the railroad was built. Our people liked to sell to him because they felt sure of getting their pay.

Lawyer Brown and Richard Dodge were interested in vessels engaged in the Labrador fisheries. There were some men in this town who went fishing every summer. Capt. John W. Dodge went to Labrador a number of seasons, taking passengers and engaging in trading and fishing.

Having a somewhat vivid recollection of the hay season of 1850, it might be interesting to consider some of the conditions which existed at that time. There was none of the labor saving machinery such as is in use at the present time, except the horse rake and that had not come into general use. There were still many who continued to use the hand rake, claiming that more hay was obtained; that it was better for the stubble; that it was easier to handle and cock up, and could be packed closer in the barn, where barn room was scarce. This was thought an advantage. The mowing machine, hay tedder, hay loader, horse fork and hay slings were unknown. No one made the hay crop a speciality. Low lands had not been reclaimed and drained. A great deal of land had never been plowed, and produced natural grasses, not more than three-fourths of a ton to the acre. Many fields, which are now smooth and free from obstruction, were at that time encumbered with trees, rocks, stone heaps, bushes and wet spots, which made it much more laborious and difficult to gather the small crop which grew.

Lands were generally planted to hoed crops for two or three years and all the manure from the farm used for the crops. Commercial manures were at that time unknown. The land was

sown to some crop of grain, with the grass seed. The strength of the manure having nearly all been taken up by the crops raised the grass crop did not receive much benefit from the manure, the soil only being benefited by the stirring and aeration. Lands thus treated produced a ton of hay to the acre for two or three years after seeding; two tons to the acre was rarely heard of. Second crop grass was not much known; what little did grow was highly prized as a feed for calves and lambs. It was thought an injury to the land to cut the second crop, but it might be fed off without injury. This was a distinction hard to understand.

The scythes in use were longer and not as well finished as those of the present time and were more liable to bend. Some of the old mowers demanded a scythe with a four-foot cut. Scythes of that length are now unknown. Phillips, Messer and Colby of New London, N. H., and Dunn and Taylor of the North Wayne Scythe Company of North Wayne, Me., made most of the scythes in use at that time. Some considered it more aristocratic to use the former because Mr. Colby had been governor of the state. There was a complaint that the scythes were not warranted as they had been in a former time. Before these scythe companies came into existence the scythes were made by some blacksmith. Those made by a man named Joy were often spoken of as the best ever in use here. It was thought that scythes made with the hand hammer had a better cutting temper than those made when the trip hammer was used. The patent snathes, similar to those now in use, were introduced a little before 1850. The scythe was fastened with a heel-ring and wedge. Those which fastened with screw and wrench came a few years later.

The light steel-tined forks were introduced soon after 1840. The forks used before were made by the common blacksmith; the tines were large and made of iron, were easily bent and often loose in the handle and much harder to use than the steel forks. A man could do much more work with the latter. Steel-tined forks cost much more than at the present time.

The wooden tooth revolving horse rake was introduced about 1830 but was not in universal use in 1850. It did good work, raked clean, left the hay free from dust and dirt and in good condition to cock up. It required a boy to ride the horse and a man to hold the rake. Some drove the horse with long reins and held the rake; this was a laborious task. There has not been a very

great improvement in the quality of the work done by the rakes but the modern rakes are easier to use. A rake with steel wire teeth was used for a year or two but it gathered so much dirt and rubbish it was soon discarded. In 1849 came the Delano Independent wooden tooth horse rake, mounted upon wheels, whose principal advantage was that the operator could ride. It was hard on both the man and horse. It did not leave the hay in as good shape as the revolver. It continued in use to some extent until the introduction of the wheel rakes, with wire teeth, which first came into use in the time of the Civil War. Up to this time some had continued to rake by hand. The drag, or loafer rake similar to those in use at the present time, came about this time. It was used mostly for raking after the load and was a great labor saver. A heavy drag rake had been in use before but was not used to any great extent.

The usual time for beginning haying was the Monday after the 4th of July. When the 4th came on Tuesday it made a late beginning. About the first of July men came around for a job in haying. They usually had a snathe and two scythes, their other belongings tied up in a handkerchief. Wages demanded were from \$1 to 1.25 per day with board. A few who were expert received \$1.50 which was the top price. These men claimed to be able to do wonders in the hayfield. After a trial the actual results often fell short of being realized. These men could get outside of a great amount of hard cider which at that time found a place in a majority of the farmers' cellars.

It was the custom to begin mowing by sunrise, or before, as the grass cut easier when wet with dew, and to continue to mow until 9 or 10 o'clock when the dew was off. Then they spread the swathes and opened the hay which was cocked up the day before. If there were old men or boys who did not mow to do this work the mowing continued later. The hay cocks were opened and turned before dinner. The hay thus treated was generally fit to go in early in the afternoon. At that time the hay was mostly got in with oxen and two-wheel carts fitted with ladders, or on two-wheel racks. When the hay was in, the grass mowed in the morning was raked and cocked. This latter work was done much more carefully than we see it done at the present time.

The work of the day was not generally completed before sun-

set, and often continued until dark and sometimes later; eight or ten hour days at that time were unknown. Some had their supper at 5 and finished the day's work after, claiming that the rest and refreshment made the work easier. It was easier for the women folks as they finished their work earlier. Others finished the day's work before supper. Each practice had its advocates, and each tried to maintain its practice was the best. It is obvious that at the present time this question would create no interest, or find any place among the haymakers, as many end the day at 5 in any case. The work of haying continued much later than now, often through August or into the first of September. Dog days were usually poor hay weather; in 1850 hay stood in cock for three weeks and was not opened and was spoiled.

Some advanced thinkers predicted that the time would come when grass would be cut by machines worked by horses. In the first volume of the *New England Farmer* published in 1822, we find an account of a man who was working on a model of a mowing machine which consisted of a steel circular disk, five feet across, with a sharp edge, suspended under a pair of wheels and made to revolve by a series of gears. This machine probably never accomplished what the inventor expected of it. In the same volume we find an account of a horse rake with which the inventor claimed he could do as much work as six men with hand rakes. He said that there was some prejudice against its use. From the description it would appear that this rake later developed into the revolving horse rake in general use in the 40's. The first mowing machine used in the town was in 1854. It would cut grass under some conditions, but was not sufficiently perfected to be of much practical value.

SALT MARSH.

Dr. Belknap, in his history of New Hampshire, says that the salt marsh offered great inducements to the first settlers of Hampton, because of the ease with which they could get hay to feed their cattle. From that time the marshes were popular and much valued because they needed neither fence or manure. The crop could be removed annually for years with no fear of exhausting their productive capacity, and the taxes were insignificant in amount. When the grass was ready to cut it was the custom to

get on the ground by sunrise or as soon as it was light enough to see to work, as the grass cut much easier when wet with dew. The average man could cut about an acre in a day. Some expert mowers could cut two or more acres.

The grass when cut was allowed to lie for two or three days, according to the weather, before it was raked and put in cock, and allowed to remain a day or two. The cocks were then taken on poles by two men and carried to the stack bottom and put in stacks. When the stacks were properly built the hay would come out in good order in the winter when the marsh was frozen enough to use teams to remove it. There was not much variation in the manner in which the salt hay was managed from the beginning for two centuries and a half, or until the mowing machines came to be used on the upland. Soon after this, hand mowing became nearly a lost art. The mowing machine has been used to some extent on the marshes, but its use has not in all cases been safe or satisfactory. In the 40's a great many more men could be seen at work on the marshes than at a later period. At that time the old men said a great many more men could be seen in their boyhood. The cause of this was that the marsh had come into the possession of many less owners.

The farmers in Hampton Falls owned a great deal of marsh. The Batchelders, Browns, Sanborns with Wells Healey and a few others were large marsh owners. In its natural state the marsh was wet with many sloughs and ponds. When the water was removed by drainage better kinds of grass were induced to grow. Cultivation of the marsh made as much improvement in its appearance as better care did the upland.

William A. Hopkins, an Englishman, dug hundreds of miles of ditches. The ditches were eight inches wide at the top and from two and one-half to three feet in depth. When thorough work was done the ditches were put in about two rods apart. The sods were removed. In two or three years the ditch closed up at the top, leaving a passage for the water underneath. Drainage caused the better class and quality of grass to grow than had grown before. Many valued their marsh more highly than they did the uplands. When any marsh was for sale, if well located, there was considerable competition among would-be buyers. Good marsh land sold for from \$40 to \$50 per acre and sometimes for more, with a good demand. Now there is neither

demand or sale. Five acres of marsh owned by the late Capt. Nathan Moulton were sold soon after the Civil War closed at \$60 per acre and were considered a good bargain at that. It was sold a few years ago at auction for \$3.50 per acre. Marsh above the railroad which in former times sold for \$25 and \$30 per acre has since been sold as low as sixty cents per acre. The marsh in those days was all cut. If from any cause a piece of marsh was left uncut, it made a great deal of talk, and the owner was considered to be on the downward road.

On the thatch ground and marshes too low to make hay, the grass was taken off in boats and made on the upland. There were four gondolas at Hampton Falls landing and many more at Seabrook and Hampton. Now there is scarcely a boat at either of those places. There were spreading places near all the landings where the hay could be spread and made. Salt hay did not make as well on the upland as on the marsh because it drew moisture from the ground. The charge for the use of the spreading ground was \$1 for each boat load. After the season commenced the boats were in demand until the end of autumn and when wanted they had to be engaged beforehand. The charge for the use of the boat was fifty cents per trip.

In the early days of the town the parsonage had twelve acres of thatch ground. We have never seen any account of how much was received from the sale of the grass or how the land was finally disposed of as there is no mention of it upon the church or town record. Thatch is now considered of little feeding value. Black grass, fox grass and the branch grass which came in after drainage were considered the most valuable varieties, and on an average produced about a ton to the acre, in some cases more. Black grass needed to be cut at the same time as the English grasses and needed as much care to get it in the best manner; when this could be done it was a valuable feed for all kinds of farm stock. When cut at this time the green head marsh flies were the most numerous and troublesome.

It might not be out of place to give the names of different localities on the marsh which were about as well known as the residence of the prominent citizens of the town. When we speak of islands we mean spots surrounded by water but not covered by high tides and on which fresh water vegetation grows. Pine Island was situated above the turnpike and was in Hampton.

The Breeches was a tract of marsh above the turnpike and on the north side of the river. It takes its name because it is shaped like a pair of pantaloons. The river formerly run around it. At some time a ditch was dug to keep the cattle off the marsh; this ditch soon became the channel of the river, being nearly a mile shorter than the old course. This tract is in Hampton Falls. Robie's Island is near the upland and the Toppan pasture. Birch Island is near the bridge where the Boston and Maine Railroad crosses the river; both are in Hampton. Fresh Island is where the railroad station now is. Bremner's Island is on the south side of the Falls River southeast from the depot. This island is sometimes called Mike Island from Michael Brown who lived here in the time of the Revolutionary War. Healey Island is below Mike Island; here a great many horses were picketed when the men were at work on the marsh. A great deal of indignation was expressed when the wood was cut off and the horses left without shade. About half a mile southeast of Healey Island was the great stake on the marsh of Lawyer Brown; it was not of such great size as its name would indicate, but was useful in the darkness of the early morning for the owners to locate their marsh by taking their bearings there. Dr. Rowe's Point was where the Hampton River was the farthest north. When the wind was strong from the northwest boats loaded with hay found it difficult to get up past Rowe's Point. Hoyt's and Swain's creeks are two large creeks which empty into the Hampton River from the Falls side. Two men were drowned in 1849 in Swain's Creek. Fifield's rocks are on the river between these two creeks. Steep banks are on Seabrook River which is the town bound. Great Neck is an island of about eighty acres on the Hampton side of the river surrounded by Hampton and Brown rivers, and Great Neck Creek. Leavitt's Island is where the willows are. A large tract of marsh was made an island by Nudd's Canal.

By legislative act in 1823, Mr. Nudd was allowed to construct a canal from the Hampton landing to Brown's River, which shortened the distance his vessels had to go to the sea by about two miles. He was to furnish the marsh owners a ferry, which was a boat with a rope at each end fastened to a stake on each side of the canal. This was continued as long as any one cut marsh on the inside, but from this cause appears to be now

abandoned. He put on a bridge in winter to facilitate the moving off of the hay. After a time he ceased to do this, although both bridge and ferry were required by the act of incorporation. In Dow's History of Hampton we find that the cost of digging the canal was a hogshead of run. Orin D. Green and his two horses were drowned while crossing the river to remove hay from inside the canal. In 1855 two men who were going to work on the marsh inside the canal, were drowned near the Falls river mouth.

The salt works were near the Hampton landing and were vats made of timber in which the salt water was evaporated. The making of salt was said to have been profitable as long as the embargo lasted. They were owned by David Nudd who afterward removed the timber and used it in the construction of the Granite House at Boars Head.

The Spring marsh was situated between Perkins' tide mill and the causeway. The dam at the mill kept the marsh saturated with water. The town of Hampton purchased and removed the mill for the benefit of the marsh owners.

The time for cutting, called the marsh season, was after the change of the moon and before the full, and after the full and before the new moon. If the perigee occurred between these phases of the moon one tide kept up and it was not a suitable time to make hay. Some made it a rule to cut just after the 3 o'clock tide which was usually the highest. As soon as the new almanacs came in January some men laid out the marsh seasons for the year. Thomas Brown was considered an oracle in this matter. The green head fly made its appearance the last of June and continued until some time in August. They were noted for close application to business and a quick reminder of their presence. Some years it was nearly impossible to work during their reign. The same species of fly is found on the wild prairie of the West. The marsh season was a social occasion where people met and talked over the news. Old men, past labor, regretted that they could not go on the marsh.

The marsh was owned in tracts of from two to five or more acres; each tract was generally called by the name of the former owner. The bounds were marked by stakes and ditches. The mains left in mowing were plainly visible, and the bound lines were respected. Sometimes a storm, with a high tide, came after the grass was cut and it would be carried away. This

occurred in 1858, and to some extent in other years. Sometimes in the fall or winter high tides would remove the stacks. A great deal of damage of this kind was done in the winter of 1838 and 1839, in November, 1861, and again in November, 1871, when a great many stacks were moved and deposited along the railroad embankment. Much ill feeling was shown in the division of the drift hay. Some farmers living a few miles back in Kingston, Danville and Freemont owned marsh. They used to come down and camp, bringing their provisions, supplemented by clams which were dug and cooked. The men who came with them did not cost a great deal as it was considered an enjoyable outing. In this way the hay was secured at no great expense. It was thought a bad thing to sell hay from the farm but if a quantity of salt hay could be fed, hay could be sold with no fear of injury. The salt hay did not receive as much care and attention as the hay on the upland. When well cared for it was much more valuable for feeding. Chemists have claimed that salt hay was nearly as valuable feed as English hay; few have found this to be correct in actual practice. In the fall when the grass had all been cut and the creeks, ditches and sloughs neatly trimmed out and filled with water at high tide, with the hundreds of hay stacks, it made a very pretty picture.

As soon as the marsh was sufficiently frozen and there was snow enough for sledding on the road, people got busy in removing the hay; this was easy when sleds could be used. Some made the stacks upon sleds which could be moved without loading. If the wind did not blow too much it was considered better to handle the hay as the dust was removed and the hay was improved by being handled. If the hay had to be moved on wheels it was a more difficult task. Charles E. Akerman, who worked at shoemaking when he could see, told the writer that he had counted as many as two hundred loads of hay in a single day moving over the hill. These loads were mostly drawn by oxen, using hardly any teams of horses. There was always a good snow path on the road as long as the hay was being moved.

The question may be asked why the marsh has lost its popularity, and ceased to be utilized as formerly. When the mowing machines came into general use, hand mowing with scythes went out. Young men did not come to be expert in this work as their fathers had, as no hand mowing was done on the upland. It was

much harder to mow on the marsh. At that time almost the only source of manure came from the keeping of cattle, and salt hay could be used to increase the number kept. Commercial manures, whereby good crops could be raised, were unknown. By their use good crops could be raised on the fields cheaper than to cut salt hay. The silo, with the growing of millet and Hungarian, became popular as the work could be done at home. The younger generation did not take kindly to the long days of their fathers. The women folk did not like to get up in the middle of the night to get breakfast and put up dinners, and then spend a long and lonesome day with the care of things at home. While the hay is just as valuable for feeding purposes as formerly, the help costs much more and is inefficient in that kind of work. Under these conditions the hay costs more than it is considered to be worth. The feeds substituted bring better results at less costs.

In the years after 1850 the grasshoppers were very plenty on the high marshes, eating a good share of the grass above the railroad. In August, 1856, there came a hard storm with a high tide which carried the grasshoppers to the edge of the high land and deposited them in a windrow a foot in depth. There has not been any serious trouble from them since.

When we look at the large area of salt marsh and reflect that for two hundred and fifty years the entire tract was cut with the hand scythe, and gathered with the hand rake, carried on hay poles to the high ground to the stack bottom or onto a boat, with no labor-saving tools or implements, we find it represents an amount of physical exertion the present generation would be unwilling to exercise. We have been particular to describe and give the details relating to the marshes in the early days because they are past and gone, never to return, and that the methods and customs may be preserved for those who are to come after. The time will probably come when the salt marshes will be again utilized for some purpose and become valuable, but not in the same manner as in former times.

Quite a number of our people used to go to the fish houses at Hampton, in the morning, to be there when the boats came in from fishing to get fresh fish which were supposed to be better than those carried by peddlers. The price at that time was three quarters of a cent per pound when taken from the boat.

When the peddlers raised the price to two cents per pound it was thought to be exorbitant. Haddock were sold for three or four cents each, such as now sell for twenty-five and thirty cents. Clams were peddled at twelve and one half cents per peck. Some neighborhoods formed a club, the members taking turns in going for fish as often as once a week, or as occasion required.

The grain raised was mostly barley and oats, with some rye. It was sometimes separated from the straw by cattle and horses walking over it on the barn floor. Some was threshed with flails. The stroke of the flails, when two men were threshing, falling with the regularity of machinery, could often be heard during the entire day. Ten bushels to a man was considered a good day's work in threshing.

There were a great many more birds than at the present time. The ground sparrows were numerous; their nests were found in large numbers in the grass. The black and yellow bobolinks, whose arrival announced that it was time to plant corn, are now rarely seen. The kingbird, disliked by beekeepers, are not now in evidence. The woodwall and bluejay have disappeared. The night-hawk, which made its nest upon rocks in the plowed land, has not been seen for years. The wild pigeon, often seen at that time, is now said to have become extinct. Peeps and yellow legs were common on the salt marsh. All these birds mentioned and many others were at that time very plentiful. Old people said, that in their young days, there were a great many more birds than there were at that time. Bird life has been ruthlessly destroyed by hunters and boys, and, as a result, insects have multiplied and are very destructive to the farmer's crops and all other vegetation.

The Rockingham Academy was in active operation during the entire decade. Rev. Zebulon Jones became principal in 1843 and continued until 1857. Before this Messrs. Biggs and Stearns had been principals, each of whom had preached as supplies at the Baptist Church. There were four terms of eleven weeks each; tuition, \$3.50 for common and \$4 for the higher English branches and the languages. Board for the out-of-town students could be obtained in families for \$1.50 per week. The average attendance was from forty to fifty. There were quite a number of students from Seabrook. When the Seabrook girls came up to evening entertainments, some of the

boy students often escorted them home. The return trip was not always as pleasant. Sometimes the irate natives gave them heroic treatment for having invaded their territory.

The academy building was situated in a cold and wind-swept location. The underpinning was not pointed and the wind had free course underneath, making it difficult to make the school-room comfortable in cold weather. The surroundings were not attractive, as the building was situated in the centre of a gravel pit where hundreds of boulders of all sizes were scattered over the surface. The doors at each end of the building were much exposed to wind and storm, and were unpleasant to approach except in pleasant weather. There was a small library kept in the academy, with some electrical and philosophical apparatus which was up to date at that time. The academy was of great value to the young people of the town, as they could go farther than the common school at small expense. Mr. Jones could impart instruction in a pleasant and impressive manner with good effect. The out-of-town attendance was always quite large.

There were old men clothed in rags and tatters, who wandered about and were called stragglers. They called at people's houses and demanded food. They were men of great appetite, eating many times a day and were very fond of cider for which they usually asked. They were dirty and repulsive in appearance and much feared and dreaded by the women folks, as they were often impudent when the men folks were not around. The time when the men folks had to be away all day on the marsh was much dreaded, the women being left alone. The doors were kept fastened to prevent the straggler's entrance, if any came around. These men were usually harmless, being mildly insane, or demented. It was the custom of some towns to turn their paupers loose in the summer months to shift for themselves and thus save expense. The nuisance of old stragglers was long since abated as such people are now confined in the charitable institutions, and are now no longer a menace to the community. There were some women of this class: Hannah Chesley from somewhere up country, and Lucy Perose, colored, were annual visitors to this town. The Perose woman was found dead in the road in Kensington and was buried at the expense of the town.

In retail transactions of small amount the English currency

was generally used and spoken of, instead of the federal currency of dollars and cents. Fourpence-halfpenny was $6\frac{1}{4}$ cents; ninepence was $12\frac{1}{2}$ cents. Some people saved four of the former and two of the latter and passed them for a quarter of a dollar, which was considered quite a stroke of finance. A shilling was $16\frac{2}{3}$ cents; two shillings, $33\frac{1}{3}$ cents; two and threepence, $37\frac{1}{2}$ cents; two and sixpence, 42 cents; three and ninepence, $62\frac{1}{2}$ cents; five shillings, $83\frac{1}{3}$ cents; seven and sixpence, \$1.25; nine shillings, \$1.50; ten and sixpence, \$1.75; fifteen shillings, \$2.50. After the Civil War the use of the English currency ceased and dollars and cents became the medium in trade.

Dr. Edward Dearborn and Dr. Terrell Brown, both of Seabrook, did most of the work in their line in this town, and were called very good physicians. Dr. Dearborn practiced medicine for more than fifty years. He died in 1851. By his will the Dearborn Academy was endowed. He left \$4,000 to the Line Church. Dr. Brown committed suicide in 1849. At that time there were few dentists and the country doctors usually extracted teeth. For this purpose they used an instrument resembling a cant-hook which produced anything but a pleasant sensation on those who had to have teeth extracted.

The duties of the housewife were laborious. She was expected to do many things not required of women at the present time. Many did spinning and weaving. Not a great many cows were kept at that time, as the milk business came later. In many cases the women did the milking, and then made the butter and cheese. The labor-saving devices, in general use in nearly every domestic department at the present time, were then unknown. The water supply was generally from the well, often at some distance from the house to which the water was carried in pails, with much exposure to wind and storm. It was raised from the well by pump, windlass, or the well sweep. Those who had water at the sink were very few. The premises where water could be had without going out of doors were rare. The women often had the entire care of the hogs and poultry, and from the proceeds of the latter often supplied the groceries used in the family, which were received in exchange at the store. She made the soft soap, dipped the candles, made cider apple sauce, and dried apples. Much of the cooking was done by the open fire, or in the brick oven. Cook stoves had not been developed enough

to come into general use. Often there was a lack of dry wood with which to kindle and keep a fire with ease. The family sewing and many other duties kept our mothers busy and little time was afforded for recreation and pleasure. In one important respect they had an advantage over the housewives of the present time: efficient and experienced in-door help could be obtained at a low price. This did much to render the housework much easier than it is today.

The brick oven was found in nearly every farm house and occupied an important place in the domestic economy. Beans, brown bread, pies and other things baked in the brick oven were, and are still supposed to be by those who can recollect, better than cooked in the modern range. The drop cakes baked on the oven bottom were thought to be good enough to set before a king. To heat the oven dry wood and enough of it was required. When the black was burned off the bricks and the top of the oven looked bright and clean, the fire could be removed and the oven was then ready to receive the things to be cooked, and a number of different things could be cooked at the same time. In some families the brick oven was heated every day; when this was done it implied prosperity and forehandedness which commanded respect. The oven was sometimes used to smoke hams and bacon in. This was a practice said to injure and soften the mortar and thus to damage the oven; it was a practice not to be encouraged. At the present time there are but few brick ovens remaining and those are in the older houses; they have gone out of use and there are few now living who could successfully manipulate a brick oven. The tin baker was used to cook biscuit, gingerbread and other things before the open fire. It was made of tin, open in front to the fire, and constructed in such form that the bright surface of the tin reflected the heat with great power upon the things in the baking pan to be cooked. In those days the baker was in general use, and only yielded when cook stoves and ranges became perfected. The tin kitchen, made of tin and constructed on the same principal as the baker, was used to roast meat and poultry which was done to perfection. The baker and tin kitchen ceased to be used a long time ago. Those who ever saw either in use are now very few. Indian bannock was made of meal mixed with water and spread upon a sheet of tin and baked before the fire; this, made into

toast and with melted butter, was much prized and would be as popular today if it could be reproduced of the same quality. Let no one suppose that the people of that day did not know what good living was, although afforded at much less cost than at present.

It was the custom of many families to gather herbs in the summer time, such as catnip, pennyroyal, thoroughwort, elder blows, sarsaparilla and some others, tying them into bundles and hanging them to the roof timbers in the garret to dry. An old-fashioned attic had a pleasant aromatic odor which lasted long after the herbs had been removed. A tea made from these herbs was used in case of sickness in the family. For juvenile complaints they often proved very efficacious. In the hands of some old women, medicines were concocted and used with good results, and were found fully as good remedies as the drugs used later, with no fear of the dangerous effects which were sometimes produced by later medicines. They were inexpensive and safe. This is another practice which has gone out of use in the later years.

At that time the housefly was supposed to have been created for a wise purpose and really a blessing as they were useful in disposing of dead animals and other foul matter which, by its decay, polluted the atmosphere and generated disease. When there was no means of disposing of sewage and refuse about the buildings, flies were generated in great numbers and were very troublesome in and about the house, their presence being in every respect disagreeable. Doors and windows were not at that time screened, nor was there anything to prevent their free entrance into the house. Various methods were used to destroy them. One was to hang up two shingles fastened together at the butts which caused them to open, the insides being smeared with molasses which attracted the flies; by pressing the shingles together great numbers were destroyed. Now the fly is regarded in an altogether different light. Their presence is regarded as dangerous; they are active in carrying the germs of disease and every effort should be made to destroy them. Houses are carefully screened to prevent their entrance. The housewife is nervous if she knows that a single fly has gained an entrance. Their breeding places are eliminated and destroyed, and this has done much to reduce their numbers, and removes a fruitful source of disease.

Many cattle were driven up country to be pastured every spring. It was thought to be a desirable asset to have a pasture in some back town where cattle could be taken for the season, from May 20 to October 20. Maj. Jonathan Nason took a drove of nearly one hundred head each year to Gilmanton, to the Wilson farm which is the farm now owned by Mr. Wilson's grandson and used as an experimental farm by Prof. Jeremiah W. Sanborn. It was a long and hard drive for cattle which had been fed during the winter on salt and meadow hay, and often spring poor, some of them would fall by the way and have to be conveyed. The journey to, and from often did much to neutralize the gain made during the summer. For many years later the business of driving was continued by Gen. Charles A. Nason and Charles Hardy. It is only a few years since the business was discontinued. Cattle were pastured in Nottingham and Pittsfield, and, in one instance, were driven to Wilmot, a two days' drive each way. At the present time cattle find pasture nearer home. It would be a serious loss in time to take cattle up country and back every year.

Taxes were low but there was fully as much fault finding and growling as at the present time when taxes have been increased many times over. It is true we get much more for our tax money, but the benefits have not increased in the same ratio as has the increased amount of taxation.

Mark Roberts of Stratham drove a tin peddler's cart over the town during the entire decade, and was the only one doing that kind of business. He sold tin ware and other things usually carried by that class of peddlers. He took rags in exchange for his goods. When in this town he made his headquarters at Captain Towle's. A man named Stevens drove a baker's cart from Newburyport to Exeter, over the main road, and had a good patronage.

SHORT NOTES OF THE PEOPLE WHO LIVED IN THE TOWN BETWEEN 1840 AND 1850.

Joshua Pike, who lived near the Exeter line, was a joiner, as carpenters were called in those days. He framed and put together Colonel Lane's windmill, a tall, eight-sided building which required a great deal of skill. He was a good workman. He went to Portsmouth in 1814 with the military company which was ordered there for defence when it was thought that the British might attempt to land.

Joseph Melcher and his son, Samuel, occupied the Melcher farm. Joseph Melcher was the fourth generation to occupy the farm after the family took it up from the wilderness. He was called Judge Melcher from his knowledge of cattle. They did some business in handling and dealing in cattle. The droves from the north often remained here over night. Judge Melcher, with Fred Brown, followed fishing in the Taylor River through life. Joseph Melcher was selectman in 1817; Samuel, in 1842.

Nathan Moulton was a farmer. He built a vessel at Exeter in 1816, and took cargoes of potatoes to Philadelphia and hops to Canada. He bought poultry and took it to market in Massachusetts; from this cause he was often spoken of as "Turkey Moulton." He had been a captain in that branch of the militia called the "troop." He was a selectman in 1828. Governor Bell, in his history of Exeter, says a great many vessels were built at Exeter from or a little before the War of the Revolution until 1812. They were small vessels adapted to the coast wise trade and were from fifty to one hundred tons burden. The last one built there was a schooner of from one to two hundred tons and was built through the enterprise of Nathan Moulton of Hampton Falls.

Fred, Levi and Sewell Brown were grandchildren of Abraham Brown and Judith Runnels. Judith was an Indian woman. These men all had a strong resemblance to the aborigines. Noah Brown, son of Judith, was vicious, having the bad qualities of both races; he was supported by the town during his last days. Levi Brown was father of Alice Brown, the authoress. Sewell

Brown was a cobbler and shoemaker; he went to Portsmouth in 1814.

John Brown and John Brown, Jr. John died in 1845, aged ninety-five years. John, Jr., was a farmer and shoemaker. He had a large family, ten children; his four sons lived in Exeter and were influential citizens. They were carpenters and builders. John, Jr., was selectman in 1823.

Thomas and Joseph Moulton. Thomas died soon after 1840 at an advanced age. Joseph was one of the principal supporters of the Baptist church in Exeter where he went to meeting. He had a valuable lot to pine timber. Many of the masts and bowsprits used by the shipbuilders in Newburyport were taken from this lot. Some of the masts were a hundred feet long. Joseph Moulton appears never to have held office of any kind.

Nathaniel Dearborn, a native of Raymond, lived in the neighborhood; he was a farmer and married a daughter of John Brown, Jr.

Nehemiah Porter Cram, farmer, was at one time county treasurer and was prominent in the management of the Rockingham Farmers' Mutual Insurance Company. He was representative in 1837.

Rufus C. Sanborn was a good farmer; he had fine cattle and succeeded in raising good crops. He usually succeeded in what he undertook in the line of farming, but perhaps not always at a profit. He had quite a reputation as a hunter; was selectman in 1844.

Peter and Dean R. Tilton, farmers. Peter died soon after 1840. He was selectman in 1839. Peter G., son of Peter, was a shoemaker, and was an expert with a gun.

Caleb Knight and his sons, Stephen and Levi, were farmers. Caleb was clerk of the company which went to Portsmouth in 1814. He died early in the decade.

At that time the four farmers, Cram, Sanborn, Tilton and Knight, made butter which was taken to Newburyport every week, each going to market in turn. This butter must have been considered good as it was sold to Mr. Blumpey who catered to the best trade in the city. At that time there were about seventy persons living in the over-river district, with about twenty of them school children. The number of houses was about the same as at the present time.

Joseph Cram was a carpenter, farmer and shoemaker. He made most of the ox yokes used in the town at that time, which was a great many. He was a strong advocate of a world peace and a firm believer in spiritualism. He was selectman in 1837. Mr. Cram was a man of kind feeling and ever ready to lend a helping hand. He was father of Rev. William Cram.

Capt. Eben Tilton, an old man past labor, lived with his two daughters near by.

Weare D. Tilton, a good and industrious farmer, raised good crops. He often helped his neighbors kill animals which were butchered on the farm and rendered assistance in other ways when needed. He was selectman in 1840.

Sally Healey and Polly Dow, maiden ladies. Miss Dow was a daughter of Maj. Joseph Dow and a granddaughter of Meshech Weare.

Dea. Stephen and Silas Green were diligent and industrious farmers who seemed to enjoy work, as they took little recreation. Deacon Green was a tailor by trade and did some work at that time.

Maj. Jeremiah Godfrey was one of the best farmers in the town. He kept Devon cattle in which he took great pride. He raised good crops, including some vegetables and was the first to use Peruvian Guano, and introduced the use of superphosphate. He bought poultry at Thanksgiving and Christmas, which he took to Salem, Mass. He was selectman in 1830, and representative in 1848. He went with the company to Portsmouth in 1814.

Nancy Sanborn, maiden lady, occupied a house and lived alone. She was daughter of John Sanborn who died many years before.

Zephaniah and Samuel Brown were well to do farmers who took life easier than many others in the town. From the present standpoint they were wise in avoiding some of the heavy work, such as some of our farmers were doing at that time.

Josiah Brown was a farmer who kept things neat and trim. He kept a good team, and he and Mrs. Brown drove about a great deal. They were well dressed and, with the handsome lap robe knit by Mrs. Brown, they made a stylish appearance. He was representative in 1833, and went to Portsmouth in 1814.

There were between forty and fifty persons living in this neighborhood. Six houses have been removed and never rebuilt. There were ten children who attended school.

Mrs. Sarah Perkins and daughter, Nancy. Mrs. Perkins had two sons, Joseph and Lewis, who lived in Exeter, and a son, Enoch, who lived in Boston. Nancy was librarian of the Ladies' Library for many years.

Jeremiah Brown, commonly known as "Neighbor Brown," lived in the Burnham house and had a large family. He was a native of Londonderry and came here many years before to work in the stable of the Eastern Stage Company; he removed from town in 1848.

Benjamin and Aaron Sanborn. Benjamin died in 1846, aged eighty-five. Aaron was a successful fruit raiser. He raised and kept fine cattle; was an expert in training steers; had raised the largest pair of cattle ever seen in the town. He had considerable mechanical ingenuity and seldom called in anyone to assist in repairs. He made his children's shoes which had the merit of being shaped somewhat like the foot, being wider at the toe. He went to Portsmouth in 1814.

Rev. Jacob Caldwell, with his sister and son, occupied the parsonage. They removed from the town in 1848.

Wells W. Healey built a house on the site of the meeting house which was torn down in 1842.

Captain Healey was the largest and most progressive farmer in the town, and kept well up with the times. He introduced new implements as soon as they were perfected enough to be of practical use. By good management he accumulated a large property. He was selectman in 1822, and was captain in the militia.

Thomas Brown was a farmer and fruit raiser. He made a great deal of cider vinegar; he was never known to be in a hurry, but wanted to know the "why and because" of things as he went along; was selectman in 1832.

At this time there were about forty people living in this neighborhood, with ten school children.

Luke Averill lived in a house on parsonage hill, near Grapevine run. He moved to Brentwood soon after 1840.

Dearborn Lane, a tailor by trade, lived on a small farm, but had ceased to do much at his trade. He went to Portsmouth with the company in 1814.

Mrs. Cram and son, Benjamin F., a farmer, lived near the Christian chapel. He later moved to Kingston. Mrs. Cram

was a cousin of Grace Fletcher, first wife of Hon. Daniel Webster. Mr. Webster used to call here when in this part of the state.

Nathan Pike, with his sons, James and Edward, who were shoemakers. Nathan was often called to treat sick animals. When he was a tithingman at the little meeting house the boys stood much in awe of him as he gave them heroic treatment when he got hold of them. Richard Marsh married Mr. Pike's daughter; he was a blacksmith and worked in the shop near Kenny brook. He moved to Amesbury in 1846. He was succeeded by his brother, Alfred, until 1855, when he went to Minnesota. He was a giant, weighing more than four hundred pounds.

Capt. Caleb Towle was a shoemaker; this gave him constant employment. Two of his sons, Oliver and Elbridge, were conductors, for many years, on the Eastern and Boston and Maine railroad.

Jacob and John B. Brown were farmers and money lenders. John B. was guardian of Benjamin Cram and had command of an estate of many thousands, which was let on note and mortgage. Money was often let on short time to farmers in this and adjoining towns to buy cattle and other needed things. This was a great accommodation to the community. John B. had been a captain in the militia.

Moses Batchelder lived on the ancestral Batchelder farm, the best farm in the town. He had a sawmill and made the small amount of water running in Grapevine run do a great deal of work. He firmly believed that the orthodox plan of salvation was the only one which would safely land one on the other shore. He was representative in 1834. His son, Samuel, handled a great deal of heavy timber for the shipbuilders in Newburyport. He was a red-hot abolitionist. Another son, Aaron, died in 1848, from injuries received in the sawmill.

William and Nathan Brown, by industry and good management, accumulated a good estate. William, as a lay preacher, had great influence in religious matters. They often had wealthy people from Cuba, who boarded with them in summer. William was representative in 1820. Nathan went to Portsmouth in 1814.

Sarah Marston, a single woman, occupied a small house which she had built from the accumulation of her earnings. She was a native of North Hampton.

Emery Batchelder, a farmer, was a man liked by everyone. He had been an officer in the militia. He was selectman in 1842.

Reuben and John Batchelder, farmers, were firm in the support of the Line Church. Reuben was selectman in 1812; John was selectman in 1846.

The Weare farm was owned and occupied by John Porter and Zebulun Dow, a native of Scabrook. Mr. Porter married Hannah, a daughter of Meshech Weare. She died in 1849, aged ninety-four years. John Porter went to Portsmouth in 1814. Mr. Dow was a farmer who took his recreation in doing a great deal of hard work.

All the persons we have mentioned lived on the roads between the Weare farm and Exeter line.

Chase Akerman built his house and buildings a little east of the Baptist meeting house, late in the decade, where he and his brother, Charles, prospered as shoemakers. Charles E. later studied medicine and became successful as a practitioner.

Robert Marshall lived in the last house on the turnpike toward Hampton. He was a Revolutionary soldier from this town. Gideon Marshall, brother of Robert, was also a soldier in the Revolution. His widow, Mrs. Abigail Marshall, died in 1849, aged one hundred years. Her maiden name was Randall. She was a native of Rye. John Marshall, son of Robert, was a farmer and was selectman in 1829.

Lieut. Joseph Akerman lived in the only other house on "Murray's Row." He was selectman in 1817. He went to Portsmouth in 1814. In 1850 William A. Hopkins and John L. Perkins each built a house on the row.

Rev. Otis Wing, pastor of the Baptist church, and Woodbury and John Masters, sons of Mrs. Wing by a former marriage. Woodbury went round the Horn to California in 1849. Later he and his mother moved to Chester. John Masters graduated from Harvard College and later became a Unitarian clergyman.

Thayer Sanborn, a farmer, was a strong supporter of the Line Church. He was an influential citizen. He shipped farm produce to the Boston market. Selectman in 1826; representative in 1842.

Mrs. Hannah Wells was owner of the former Wells Tavern houses and stables. She could manage successfully without outside help.

The house near the bridge, over Falls River, was usually occupied by tenants. Capt. Nathaniel Perkins lived here early in the decade; he was selectman in 1808. Later a family by the name of Fairbanks, who were shoemakers, lived here.

Charles Chase and son, Charles, were blacksmiths. Charles, Jr., was said to have been an ingenious worker in iron and steel. He removed early in the decade to Lawrence, Mass.

Lawyer Brown, farmer, was interested in the fishing business at Labrador and elsewhere. His son, Moses, went to California in 1849.

Stacy Nudd, a native of Hampton, was selectman in 1843. He built the Ocean House at Hampton beach, which he managed until the time of his death.

Isaiah Page was a Quaker and farmer. He was greatly incensed when the Line meeting house was built. It deprived him of sunshine on winter afternoons.

Rev. Sereno T. Abbott built a house on Threshers Lane in 1848, where he continued to live until his death in 1855.

James Bremner, a Scotchman, who had been engaged in the construction of the Eastern railroad, owned and occupied the Worth farm. He made extensive alterations and improvements. Later he moved to Iowa.

Charles Gove was a carpenter and did a great deal of work in this town. He was selectman in 1849.

Benjamin Brown, commonly called "Barber Brown," occupied the brick house. He died soon after 1840. His sons were Lowell and Cyrus. Lowell was a recluse, a shoemaker, and did some work on watches. He was postmaster for a number of years. Cyrus kept a store and was at one time engaged in making bricks.

Samuel Brown, a relative of the above, came from Seabrook and lived in a small building on the premises. He was an old man and a laborer. He was nicknamed and generally called "Old Balsam." He suffered a great deal of annoyance from roguish boys.

Stephen Dodge and his two sons, James and Stephen, lived on the corner. The father died soon after 1840. James was a farmer; Stephen was a soldier in the Mexican War.

Aaron Gove was a blacksmith and had a shop on what is now the Godfrey lawn. He did not do a great deal of work at this time. He was selectman in 1828, and went to Portsmouth 1814.

Caleb Tilton had charge of the horses of the stage company as long as stages were run. There was a line of sheds for storage, extending nearly all the way from his house to Aaron Gove's shop. He was the last to keep a tavern in the town. There was a sign post with a sign which swung to and fro in the wind, with a creaking sound, standing before his house after 1840.

Warren Dockham built a house but did not live long in the town. He moved to North Berwick, Me.

Hon. George H. Dodge was a man who believed that good calculation would accomplish as much as hard work. He put this idea into practice and was reasonably successful in his undertakings. He operated a cotton batting mill, and was interested in railroads; was active in the management of the Baptist church and Rockingham Academy. He was representative in 1839; state senator, 1846.

Simon Winslow came here from Newmarket. He was a good citizen and was representative in 1850.

Rev. James W. Poland built the house where Mrs. Merrill now lives. He preached as a supply at the Baptist church. He was a correspondent to the agricultural paper. He moved to Goffstown early in the decade.

Richard Dodge owned and operated the saw and gristmills at the Falls, and was engaged in trading and fishing at Labrador. He was selectman in 1826. He went to Portsmouth in 1814.

Capt. John W. Dodge, son of the above, a graduate of Brown University, was engaged in trading and fishing at Labrador. He often carried passengers. He was selectman in 1848; representative in 1846.

The heater between the two roads was occupied by David and Joshua Janvrin, brothers, who were farmers. David was selectman in 1840; he went to Portsmouth in 1814. Joshua was selectman in 1844; he went to Portsmouth in 1814. His barn was burned in 1845.

Charles Johnson came from Durham and lived in the mill house. He operated a clothing or fulling mill connected with the Dodge mills.

Samuel Fogg and Richard Fogg were brothers; the former was a carpenter, the latter a shoemaker. Both were good and ingenious workmen.

John G. Chase came from Lynn, Mass. He was a shoemaker

and a noted pugilist. He got busy with the latter when occasion offered.

The last of the Fifield family moved away during the decade and the farm was sold to Samuel Batchelder. It had been owned and occupied by the Fifield family since the early settlement of the town.

Andrew J. Chase, shoemaker, went to California in 1849.

John Smith and Edward Bennett lived near where the Falls River crosses the South road. Both disappeared soon after 1840. The bridge is called Bennett's bridge. Bennett went to Portsmouth in 1814.

Green Hoag and his sister, Ellis, lived in a small house at the foot of the hill. The boys annoyed them by rolling stones off the hill, which would come into contact with the house. Green Hoag went to Portsmouth in 1814.

Bradbury, Charles, Green and Reuben Hardy were brothers and each had a little farm on which he lived. They were industrious citizens. Green Hardy went to Portsmouth in 1814.

Josiah Smith, a native of Seabrook, had a small farm. His house was well protected from the northwest wind.

Charles F. Chase was a farmer. He was the first depot master and was appointed in 1849, continuing until 1875.

John Chase had a good farm. He paid \$100 for a horse, which was thought at that time a very high price, and it excited some comment. He was selectman in 1844.

Joseph and Samuel Pervear, brothers, occupied small farms. Joseph had a little bull which he worked in harness and which, he said, could haul a ton of light stuff anywhere.

Maj. Jonathan Nason was selectman in 1823. He went to Portsmouth in 1814. He died, as did his son, George, soon after 1840. Charles A., son of Jonathan, was much interested in military matters and was at one time next in military rank to the governor. He and his brother, George, were musicians. Charles was selectman in 1850.

Richard Morrill and son, Jonathan, were farmers. Jonathan invented a machine for ditching the salt marsh, which was later improved and perfected and was used extensively in Massachusetts and New Jersey. They later moved back to Salisbury, their native place.

Levi Jenness had located on the north side of Great Hill. He

was a native of Rye. Mrs. Jenness often boarded and took care of the town poor.

John Gove lived near Mr. Jenness. He was a shoemaker and horse trader, and had some reputation as a horse doctor.

Ezekiel Gove, laborer, was reported to have done wonderful stunts and to have seen remarkable sights. He had cut nine cords of wood one day in June and would have cut ten but for a severe snowstorm in the afternoon. He had seen a log pump taken out of a well and the stone work damaged by a wind.

Daniel Pervear, fish peddler and stone workman, moved to Vineland, N. J., late in life.

John Weare, owner of the mills of that name, was an expert in making good Indian meal. This is the only sawmill in the vicinity which still retains the up and down saw. He was representative in 1837.

A family named Gove lived near John Weare's.

Aaron Merrill, a careful and economical farmer, was selectman in 1824. In a house near lived his two sisters, Sally and Betty Merrill, maiden ladies. Moses Wells, a currier by trade, married a sister of Mr. Merrill, and lived near.

Nathan and Henry Robie. Nathan died soon after 1840. Two unmarried sisters, who were very old, died about the same time. Henry was a farmer and went to Portsmouth in 1814.

William Towle occupied the Brown farm, but moved to South Hampton. Soon after he was an officer in the militia.

Levi Lane had been active in town matters. He was selectman in 1818; representative in 1826. For many years he had administered the oath of office to the town officers when elected, and the town presented him a cane in recognition of his service for so doing. He was the most active member of the Unitarian church, doing all in his power to forward its interests. Col. Jeremiah Lane, son of Levi, seemed to have a mania for handling rocks and building heavy stone walls. He built a windmill for grinding corn. He later moved to Candia. He was selectman in 1828.

Levi Sanborn was a farmer, cattle dealer and feeder. He was a man of positive convictions and when he made a statement it was in language not to be misunderstood. He went to Portsmouth in 1814.

Squire Leavitt was one of the pioneers of the Democratic party

and was influential in its early management. He was a great reader. In 1825 he was representative.

Aaron Prescott, a man who hustled, built a sawmill near his house. He was, at one time, colonel of the Third Regiment, and was selectman in 1849. He would probably have lived longer had he been less energetic.

James and True Prescott were farmers. James went to Portsmouth in 1814. True was selectman in 1830.

Timothy Drew had lately moved into the town from Hampton.

Simeon and Smith Prescott were farmers. Simeon died in 1845. Smith was selectman in 1845.

Abner and Prescott Sanborn were good farmers. Abner was selectman in 1822; Prescott, in 1846. Their two farms suffered a great deal of inconvenience from drifted snows in winter and muddy roads in spring.

The Blake farm was managed at first by Meshech Akerman and, later, by Enoch Blake. A road past this farm was opened in 1847.

We have now given some account of the people who lived in nearly every house in the town. If some of the houses seem to the reader to have been omitted, remember that many houses now occupied were not in existence at that time.

APPLECREST FARM.

In 1913 Mr. Walter B. Farmer of Brookline, Mass., purchased the farm occupied by the late Newell W. Healey with the intention of converting it into an orchard farm on an extensive scale, giving it the name of "Applecrest." This farm was well adapted for the purpose, having a suitable elevation and a good soil for what he proposed to do.

In 1915 the farm of George C. Healey was acquired, containing eighty acres. This, with the former purchase, comprised nearly all the land owned and cultivated by the late Capt. Wells Healey who was the most successful farmer of his time in this vicinity. Captain Healey died in 1857. After his death the farm was divided between his two sons, Wells W. and Newell W. Healey, who conducted their farms more intelligently than the average farmers of the town. On this account there was less to be done by way of preparation than would have been necessary on the average farm.

In 1915 twenty-one acres, a portion of the farm of the late Thomas Brown, was bought, together with a farm of thirty-nine acres owned by his son, Charles T. Brown. A new house has been built on the site of the Brown house burned in 1885. The same year the McAllister place of eleven acres was acquired. In 1917 four and one half acres, owned by Samuel Coekburn, were added. These several purchases gave Applecrest Farm control of the land on both sides of the main road for a mile, going east from the Sanborn corner toward Hampton Falls village.

The house and six acres of land, bought of George C. Healey, has been sold to George W. Crampton, for a summer residence.

The former owners of these farms, like others of their generation, believed it to be their religious duty to build all the stone walls possible and many small lots were enclosed by walls built to get rid of the rocks removed from the fields. One and one fourth miles of these division walls have been removed, which adds much to the beauty of the landscape. The walls along the highway have been relaid in a neat and workmanlike manner. Many forest and old apple trees, with boulders which disfigured

the fields, have been removed. To accomplish this eighteen tons of dynamite have been used. These several removals have given the premises a most pleasing appearance which is appreciated by the traveller who passes on the highway. Some of the land was too wet to be used for the purpose intended, without drainage. Sixty acres have been systematically and thoroughly underdrained with tiles, with the addition of three miles of stone drains.

All the houses purchased have been put in first-class condition by way of repairs and modern improvements—steam heat, water supply and electric lights.

In 1913, 1,913 apple trees were set out in the autumn of that year. The trees were selected with care. The holes were dynamited to loosen the soil and give the roots a better chance to penetrate the soil. Great care was given to every detail in setting the trees. The surface between the trees has been kept fine and mellow by repeated harrowing; the harrow was drawn by a large tractor. No manure has been applied but green crops have been covered in to supply humus. Under this treatment the trees have made a most prodigious growth, far exceeding the general expectations.

It was claimed, when the trees were set, that they would fruit in five years; this idea was scouted by many as a thing impossible, yet in 1916 some of the trees had a very full bloom and a few apples were allowed to mature. Since the first setting the number of trees have increased to the number of 15,450 with 3,000 trees to be set in the spring of 1917. Fall setting has been the rule. The season of 1916 closed too soon to finish the setting. The varieties planted are Baldwin, McIntosh Red, Wealthy, Northern Spy, Spitzenburg and Winter Banana.

In addition to orcharding, Applecrest Farm has one of the largest poultry plants in New England. Two large houses, one 375 feet in length and another 250 feet, which are supplied with water, steam heat and electric lights and power. These houses have a storage capacity which will hold four or five car loads of grain, with a mill to grind the grain as needed. In addition to these houses are 100 or so colony houses situated on different parts of the farm. At this time, 1917, there are 3,400 laying hens; an incubator capacity for 6,000 eggs, and a brooder for 5,000 chicks; 12,000 chicks are expected to be raised this year. Caponizing has been done to a considerable extent, with success. There is a good

demand for capons at a high price. Eggs are sent to market daily by express, and parcel post.

Most of the land comprising Applecrest Farm was taken up from the wilderness by James Prescott who was the ancestor of all of that name in this part of the state. He lived in a garrison house called Prescott's fort. On the record, James Prescott moved to Kingston in 1725 and helped to organize the church in that town. The Prescotts continued to occupy the farm until a little before the Revolutionary War when the north side of the road was sold to Aaron Wells who came from Ipswich and kept a public house for a time. He died in 1819, leaving his farm to his grandson, Wells Healey. The land on the south side of the road was occupied by the Prescotts until about 1820 when it was sold to Thomas Brown.

LAFAYETTE ROAD.

Soon after 1820 a new road was opened from the high bridge over the Boston and Maine railroad, below Hampton toward Portsmouth. In August, 1824, General Lafayette, at that time on a visit to this country, passed over this road and it was called the Lafayette road, and the name for many years was confined to this piece of road. After the electric railway was opened, the name began to be applied to the road as far as the state line at Salisbury, and later the road through Salisbury has been designated by the same name which would seem to be a proper name for the entire length of road from Portsmouth to Newburyport. In the early days that portion of the road in Hampton Falls was called the country road, and was the route taken by the Eastern Stage Company for their coaches from Portsmouth to Boston, and a large business passed over this road before the Eastern railroad was opened.

About 1910 the Eastern New Hampshire Boulevard was laid over this road from the Massachusetts state line to Portsmouth. With the coming of the automobile this has come to be a favorite route from New York to the mountains; as a result an immense traffic passes over this road; as many as 1,000 cars have been counted passing a given point in a single day. This has caused a heavy outlay in construction and upkeep. Trucks carrying a number of tons cause great injury when the road is soft. As much as \$10,000 has been expended on the mile and a half of road in this town. A part of this money is furnished by the state and the remainder by the town. As but a small proportion of our people ever do any business on this road they feel it is unjust to be heavily taxed to construct and keep in repair a road for out-of-state people and be compelled to do business over a poor road in their own neighborhood, and with a prospect of a heavy outlay annually for repairs. The Government this year (1917) promises to put in a mile of permanent road in this town if we appropriate \$1,500 for the purpose. This appropriation was voted.

ESQUIRE PHILBRICK'S THEORY.

John Philbrick of Seabrook, who was born early in the nineteenth century and lived to be more than ninety years of age, was a man who gave considerable attention to matters which required original research. Among other things that interested him was the origin and formation of the salt marsh, and it may be of interest to the reader to know his ideas. He claimed that, at a remote geological period, what is now known as salt marsh was a fresh bog, elevated above tidewater and abounding in vegetation and that there was no passage to the sea where the Hampton River now empties; that the drainage from the high land found its outlet at the Merrimack River, along the course where the canal was constructed in 1791. This condition, which had existed for ages, was changed by a change of level, probably a subsidence of the land and a passage through the sea wall allowed the salt water to come in and that there was a gradual change which resulted in what we know today as the salt marsh. To support his theory he called attention to the great amount of vegetable matter found in the soil. The stumps of trees which appear to be in their original location, but could never have grown had the soil been salt. The late Edward Shaw of Hampton once told the writer that there was a tradition in his family, which was among the earliest settlers of Hampton, that all of what is now salt marsh above the turnpike was at that time an alder swamp. This is evidence which would seem to support Esquire Philbrick's conclusions, and that the change from fresh to salt was at a comparatively late period.

Rufus C. Sanborn had a theory that all the flat land between the Exeter road and the Bridehill road in Hampton, some hundreds of acres in area and known as timber swamp, was once covered with water to the depth of a number of feet, and he had traced the outlet through the cove to the Exeter River. This may have been the outlet to a certain extent, but there is evidence to show that there was an outlet on the east toward Hampton, in times when there was a freshet. A water course can be traced easily from the deep gullies by the side of the Old Mill road and the Meadow road on land owned by Warren Brown, coming from this pond.

It must have taken ages for the water to have worn out such large and deep gullies. How the water could have forced a passage through the high land above the sawmill, where the river now has its course, is a question not easily answered. Now all the drainage from the source of the Taylor River in Kensington and timber swamp finds its way to the sea by way of Taylor and Hampton rivers, together with the salt marsh drainage, and constitutes a continuous stream where the Taylor River ends and the Hampton River begins, we have never heard stated. The Taylor River takes its name from Anthony Taylor who was an early settler in Hampton.

Probably the first tile draining ever done in the town was by John B. Brown, father of the writer, who in 1852 drained the house cellar with horseshoe tiles obtained in Albany, N. Y. These were open at the bottom and were laid upon bricks. A few years later Judge Henry F. French of Exeter visited England and familiarized himself with the subject of drainage. Upon his return he published a book, "French on Farm Drainage," and proceeded to tile drain his farm at Exeter. Through his influence Jos. D. Wadleigh began the manufacture of tiles at Exeter and did, for a number of years, quite an extensive business. By being able to furnish them at a reasonable price a good demand was created. The farmers in Hampton Falls soon availed themselves of the opportunity and a great deal of land was much improved by tile draining. Probably more tiles have been laid in this town than in any other of its size in the state. It was a fortunate circumstance that, when our farmers were ready to begin operations, a number of men who had been engaged in laying tiles in the old country and understood the business came here and settled, which was of great assistance to our people. Among those who may be mentioned are Hans Hamilton, Dennis Riordan, James Truesdale, Hugh McAllister and John Howard.

TOWN OFFICERS AND REPRESENTATIVES SINCE 1900.

Warren Brown has acted as moderator, with the exception of one year, since 1896.

Frank H. Lord has acted continuously as town clerk since 1896.

Charles N. Dodge was town treasurer until 1907. Arthur W. Brown was treasurer ten years, until 1917, when William H. McDevitt was elected.

REPRESENTATIVES.

Charles P. Akerman,	1901-02
James H. Brown,	1903-04
David F. Batchelder,	1905-06
Benjamin W. Elkins,	1907-08
Fred P. Sanborn,	1909-10
Bertram S. Janvrin,	1911-12
Joseph H. Weare,	1913-14
John F. Gynan,	1915-16
William H. Walton,	1917-18

SELECTMEN.

1900	George F. Merrill, James H. Brown, William H. Thompson.
1901	James H. Brown, William H. Thompson, Albert W. Elkins.
1902	James H. Brown, Albert W. Elkins, Arthur W. Brown.
1903	Arthur W. Brown, Albert W. Elkins, Jos. B. Cram.
1904	Arthur W. Brown, Jos. B. Cram, Arthur W. Chase.
1905	Arthur W. Brown, Jos. B. Cram, Arthur W. Chase.
1906	Jos. B. Cram, Arthur W. Chase, Levi N. Sanborn.
1907	Levi N. Sanborn, Bertram T. Janvrin, J. Elmer Sanborn.
1908	Levi N. Sanborn, John Elmer Sanborn, Charles P. Akerman.
1909	John Elmer Sanborn, Harry P. Brown, Elroy G. Shaw.
1910	Elroy G. Shaw, William H. Thompson, J. Herbert Page.
1911	William H. Thompson, J. Herbert Page, B. T. Janvrin.
1912	William H. Thompson, George C. Healey, George J. Curtis.
1913	George C. Healey, George J. Curtis, Charles F. Coombs.

- 1914 James H. Brown, William E. Janvrin, Charles F. Coombs.
1915 James H. Brown, William E. Janvrin, Charles F. Coombs.
1916 James H. Brown, William E. Janvrin, Charles F. Coombs.
1917 Lawrence E. Wadleigh, Millard L. Dalton, Edwin L.
Janvrin.

PHYSICIANS NATIVE OF THIS TOWN.

William T. Merrill, Charles H. Sanborn, Charles E. Akerman,
Arthur M. Dodge.

LAWYERS.

Jacob A. Cram, Oliver A. and William H. Dodge.

REV. SERENO T. ABBOTT.

Rev. Sereno T. Abbott was born in Andover, Mass. He fitted for college at Phillips Academy in his native town; graduated from Amherst College in 1833, and from Andover Theological Seminary in 1836. Previous to this the parish Church at Hampton Falls had become hopelessly divided. The majority had become converted to the more liberal belief and later became Unitarian. The minority held to the old belief, had withdrawn and built a meeting house at the line and organized a church under the name of the First Evangelical Congregational Church of Hampton Falls and Seabrook. The word evangelical was used for two reasons: the majority had previously organized under the name of the First Congregational Church; the other reason was to show that they adhered to the old doctrine known as New England Congregationalism.

Mr. Abbott preached for the first time as a candidate, February 1, 1837, and continued to preach until June 1 when he received and accepted a call to become pastor of the church. Rev. Jonathan French, Mr. Abbott's father-in-law, was moderator of the council. The ordination sermon was preached by Rev. Samuel Worcester of Salem, Mass. Those who organized this church seem to have been more rigid in their belief than the neighboring Congregational churches. Their controversy with the liberal element of the old church naturally tended in that direction. Mr. Abbott adhered to the old doctrine and was an acceptable preacher.

He married Sarah, daughter of Rev. Jonathan French, who was pastor of the North Hampton church for more than fifty years. This proved a happy marriage in every respect. His relation with Mr. French was of advantage in his ministerial work.

Mr. Abbott was clerk of the society; his record is a model of excellence and contains much which is of historic interest at the present time. They have been published more than once and are admired by all who take an interest in local history. Mr. Abbott seems to have had a great interest in our local history and in all things which were beneficial to the community. He copied our

parish church records and was the means of saving what was supposed to have been hopelessly lost, after the destruction of the original record by fire in 1858. Soon after his settlement, the Washingtonian total abstinence temperance movement swept over the country. He affiliated with this and took a decided stand and did all in his power to advance the temperance cause.

It was a custom at that time for the Sabbath school children in this and neighboring towns to unite in holding a picnic on the 4th of July. These assemblies were often addressed by some noted temperance advocate. In 1844 a banner was offered as a prize by the ladies of Portsmouth to the town having the largest representation. This banner was won by Hampton Falls. Mr. Abbott was very active in getting up this celebration which was held at Hampton Beach.

In 1848 Mr. Abbott, with the aid of some of his parishioners, built a house a few rods west of the meeting house, on what had been known as Threshers Lane in Hampton Falls. This house was dedicated with appropriate ceremony November 20, 1848. He continued to live here until his death in 1855. He labored ceaselessly for the upbuilding of his society. What funds the society possesses were obtained through his efforts. He was interested in the schools and often served as superintending school committee.

A community is fortunate in having a minister who interests himself in the local affairs and who favors every good work which will be of benefit; and the good effects will be apparent for long years after. This town has been fortunate in having had a number of ministers who did this. Mr. Abbott was one of this class. This town cannot be too grateful for the service he has rendered us in saving our parish church record. Mr. Abbott had a daughter, born in Hampton Falls, who is the wife of Rev. Francis E. Clarke, the originator of the Christian Endeavor. It is to be regretted that his last years were embittered by a serious controversy with some members of his church, causing him a great deal of unhappiness, and resulting in a great injury to the church and to the community as well. Some of the older citizens speak kindly of the pastoral visits of Mr. and Mrs. Abbott, which were not confined to his parishioners but extended to others who were in affliction.

CHARLES TREADWELL.

On January 1, 1723, Charles Treadwell, a native of Ipswich, Mass., but more recently residing in Wells, Me., married Sarah Swett, widow of Joseph Swett, and continued to live in Hampton Falls for a number of years. In 1727 he was rated for 2 horses, 2 polls, 23 acres of land, 2 oxen, 5 cows, 1 horse, 2 hogs. Mrs. Treadwell's will was proved in 1745. She disposed of considerable property. Her husband appears to have been living in 1747, as he was rated for a small amount that year. At that time he was an old man, having been born in 1660.

He had a brother, John Treadwell, who lived in Hampton; he was a cordwainer and appears to have disposed of real estate at various times.

Charles Treadwell was a schoolmaster. He signed the petition to be annexed to Massachusetts in 1739. Sarah Treadwell conveyed real estate to her sons, Benjamin and David Swett, at various times. The last conveyance was in 1743, which was the last date when she was known to be living.

It is recorded that these conveyances were with the consent of her husband, Charles Treadwell. The will of Sarah Treadwell of Hampton Falls, dated December 12, 1743, mentions "my late husband Joseph Swett," late of Hampton Falls, deceased, "my present husband Charles Treadwell"; sons, Benjamin and Jonathan Swett; daughter, Lydia Lee, and daughter, Hannah Swett; son, David Swett, executor. This will was probated October 30, 1745.

Charles Treadwell occupied the premises owned by Edwin Janvrin, and the Baptist parsonage which was the twenty-three acres which he was rated for in 1727. Edwin Janvrin was a lineal descendant of Capt. Benjamin Swett who was the original proprietor of the premises.

At a meeting of the selectmen of Hampton Falls, April 15, 1771, John Treadwell was sold at auction, as a town pauper, to the lowest bidder for three pounds seven shillings, to be supported and cared for as in years past. Pain Rowe was the purchaser. Whether he was a son or brother of Charles Treadwell we have no

means of knowing. We have never seen the name of John Treadwell on any list of tax payers.

Dr. Abraham Green married Sarah Treadwell in 1737, and settled in Stratham. John and Sarah may have been children of Charles Treadwell by a former marriage.

Some of the above statements were given me by Mr. W. A. Robbins of New York City, who is working up the Treadwell genealogy.

AN ANCIENT SADDLE.

Mrs. G. A. Moore of Kittery gave to the Essex Institute at Salem a saddle used by Mrs. John Brown on her wedding journey from Danville to Seabrook on October 5, 1769. The saddle is in splendid condition, the seat pads being adorned with designs made with needle and thread.

Mrs. Brown, whose maiden name was Sarah Lowell, was born in Danville, and the marriage ceremony was performed by Rev. Samuel Perley, a native of (Linebrook) Ipswich who served as a pastor of the Presbyterian Church in Seabrook for many years. She was a descendant of the Lowells of Newbury, and of George Cheever, one of the first settlers of Portland.

The donor of the saddle is a great-granddaughter of Mrs. Brown.

This was the wife of John Brown of Seabrook who died, about 1840, at the age of ninety-five years. She was the mother of Newell Brown of Seabrook and Lowell (Lawyer) Brown of Hampton Falls. A daughter married Benjamin Brown of Hampton Falls and was the mother of Lowell Brown, Jr., and Cyrus Brown. John Brown and Sarah Lowell were married October 5, 1769.

JOSEPH MAYO.

CONCORD, N. H., Jan. 26, 1906.—Joseph Mayo, warden of the state prison from 1865 to 1870, died at his home in East Ware on Thursday, aged eighty-four years. He leaves one son, Herbert Mayo of Jamaica Plain, Mass.; one daughter, Mrs. Maria A. Tilden, eight grandchildren and several great-grandchildren.

During his administration as warden occurred the execution of Josiah L. Pike, murderer, on November 9, 1869, and the sensational escape from prison of Maximilian Shinburn on December 3, 1866.

The Hon. Henry Robinson, former postmaster of Concord, has thus described the hanging of Pike:

“Pike’s last days were redolent of roses, and he was ushered out of life with a surge of sentimental gush that scandalized the state and aroused the stinging sarcasm of Mark Twain on our effeminacy. Women were allowed to make a fool of Pike. They prayed and sung with him, and patted his cheeks and entwined his hair with their soft fingers, and fed him on confections, jellies and other dainties too delicate for home consumption, until Pike, although he was the fiendish butcher of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Brown of Hampton Falls, a defenceless old man and woman, imagined himself a saintly hero, whose death at the end of the hangman’s rope was to be little less than a martyrdom. He seemed to be the especial pride and delight of some ministers’ wives and daughters, and yet, nevertheless, one fine day he had to turn his back on their profusion of pinks and lilies and hyacinths, had to leave his cell with its wealth of bric-a-brac and ornamentation, the copious contributions of mistaken devotion, had to say good-by to his charming and tearful visitors, and face alone the dreadful fact of death, forced to jump this bar and shoal of time into eternity, as a penalty, with his hands stained with the life blood of innocent fellow-creatures.”—*Boston Herald*.

REV. LYSANDER DICKERMAN.

Rev. Lysander Dickerman, who died suddenly in a car on the elevated road in Boston Saturday evening, June 8, 1901, was born June 8, 1825, in that part of the town of Bridgewater, Mass., which is now the city of Brockton. He received his education in the schools of his native town and Phillips Andover Academy, where he fitted for college. He graduated from Brown University in the class of 1851. He was an assistant teacher for a short time at Pierce Academy, Middleboro, Mass.

He came to Hampton Falls in February, 1852, and took charge of the Rockingham Academy as principal, where he remained for six terms. During his short stay in Middleboro he became so popular with the students that eighteen of them came with him to Hampton Falls and added not a little to the high character of the school.

As a teacher Mr. Dickerman was very popular and much beloved by his pupils. His methods were characterized by thoroughness, and rendered in a way calculated to be of great practical value in gaining sound principles of knowledge, not easily at that time to be acquired elsewhere. The writer has heard many of those who attended his school say that his teaching has had a great influence upon their after life. Under his charge the school numbered from sixty to seventy pupils. His removal from the town was much regretted.

He graduated from Andover Theological Seminary in 1857. He was settled as pastor over the church in Weymouth, Mass., and later in Rindge and Walpole, this state. He then spent three years in Egypt and at the German universities of Halle and Berlin. In 1873 he was pastor of a church in Quincy, Ill., and later until the autumn of 1880 in San Francisco.

Since then he has lectured on Egyptian archaeology in various universities and was widely known in the lecture field in New England and other parts of the country. He was a profound scholar and regarded as an authority in matters of antiquity. He contributed many articles as a result of his research to different literary publications. During the past twenty-five years Mr.

Dickerman had no settled pastorate. He spent much of his time in travel, supplying at times pulpits in Boston, New York and elsewhere. He resided for a number of years in New York city, but for the past few months had lived in Newton, Mass.

His funeral occurred at the chapel of Mt. Auburn cemetery on Wednesday. He is survived by a widow. He received the honorary degree of doctor of divinity from Brown University in 1893.

FRANKLIN BENJAMIN SANBORN.

By Victor Channing Sanborn of Kenilworth, Ill.

Among the natives of Hampton Falls who have performed notable service in the larger world outside its limits—and there have been several—perhaps none is so well remembered as “Frank Sanborn,” for so he was widely known.

Born December 15, 1831, on the same farm which his ancestors took up in the seventeenth century, in the farmhouse which his forefather, Lieut. Joseph Sanborn, built in 1743, and descended from most of the original settlers of Hampton, Franklin Benjamin Sanborn inherited all those sturdy traditions which he has so well described in his chapter on “The New Hampshire Way of Life” in the Sanborn Genealogy.

Among the ancestors from whom he derived distinctive traits, my father always gave first place (as did his distant cousin, Daniel Webster) to Stephen Bachiler, founder of Hampton, that Oxford scholar of Queen Elizabeth’s time, the disestablished vicar of Wherwell in Old Hampshire. The scanty records of Bachiler’s life bear testimony alike to his cultivation and to his constant revolt against the abuses of authority. Another ancestor was the able but unruly Capt. Edward Gove, who in 1685 was sentenced to the Tower for leading an uprising against the royalist governor, Cranfield.

With these traditions of independence my father inherited also a turn for scholarship. Early in his boyhood he made up his mind to attain a higher education than was then expected among the boys he knew. It was this urgent desire for a larger cultivation which gave to some of the men of his epoch a determination to succeed, sometimes lacking in these later days—when education is more easy to obtain and thus less highly prized.

An important factor in these youthful aims was his early acquaintance with and love for Ariana Walker, daughter of James Walker of Peterborough, grandniece of Judge Jeremiah Smith of Exeter, and a cousin of James Walker, president of Harvard University. Through her influence my father decided, at nineteen, to study for a year at Phillips Exeter Academy, and then to enroll

himself at Harvard. Fortunate, indeed, was the young lover to find thus the stimulus which turned him more firmly than before towards scholarship.

Entering Harvard as a sophomore in 1852, my father quickly took distinguished rank in the class of 1855. He was chosen secretary and poet of the Hasty Pudding Club. Graduating seventh in his class, he was elected to Phi Beta Kappa, but declined the election, as did the first scholar, Francis Barlow.

In August, 1854, he married Ariana Walker at Peterborough. The marriage was peculiarly affecting, taking place as it did when her death from a lingering illness was seen to be near. The memory of this youthful love and marriage remained fragrant with my father all his life. It was truly a union of heart and spirit, untouched by the trivialities of every day, for the young wife died within a week after they were married.

Early in his college years my father had made the acquaintance of New England's most eminent thinker, Ralph Waldo Emerson, who suggested that he should come to Concord and establish a private school there. In March, 1854, the school was opened, and became one of the most popular private schools in Massachusetts, numbering among its pupils the children of Emerson, Hawthorne, Henry James the elder, Judge Hoar, John M. Forbes and many others.

In 1856, Massachusetts men became active in the movement to make Kansas a free state. This enlisted my father's ardent sympathy, and he became secretary of the Concord Town Committee, then of the County Committee, and later of the State Kansas Committee. During the summer vacation of 1856 he made a tour of inspection through the states of Indiana, Illinois and Iowa and the Territory of Nebraska. Early in 1857 John Brown, the liberator, came to his office in Boston, and thus began a friendship which lasted only two years, but which my father esteemed as one of the most valued friendships of his life. He was cognizant of Brown's proposed raid on Harper's Ferry, and in 1860 was arrested for complicity therein, after having ignored a summons to testify before the Senate Committee. His own account of these matters appears in his "Recollections."

In the stirring days preceding the Civil War, Boston had its scenes of mob violence, when Wendell Phillips and his associates suffered attack for their defense of the negro. In December,

1860, the colored men of Boston arranged a meeting at the Tremont Temple to honor the memory of Brown, and asked my father to preside. The incapable chief of police allowed a mob to break up the meeting. Among the leaders of the mob were some of Boston's younger merchants, who saw in these anti-slavery proceedings only a disturbance of the profitable commerce with the South. In all these stormy scenes my father played his part bravely and well, adhering to his course as an anti-slavery leader, though younger than most of his colleagues. In commemoration of those times a group of friends in 1915 presented him with a gold-headed cane, the shaft of which was made from the railing of the old Boston Court House. The speech of presentation was by the secretary of the Wendell Phillips Memorial Association.

The outbreak of our Civil War caused the closing of the school in Concord. My father in 1862 became the editor of the *Boston Commonwealth*, but remained in that position only seven months, when his friend, the Massachusetts War Governor, John A. Andrew, appointed him in 1863 secretary of the State Board of Charities. This was the first board of its kind in the United States, and its cares withdrew my father from active participation in the war. With Dr. Samuel G. Howe he organized the public charities, framed laws, and set an example for other states to follow.

These ten years, from 1855 to 1865, brought him into close relations with the brilliant circle of Concord authors, Emerson, Thoreau, Hawthorne, Alcott and Channing, who have enshrined that little town in the history of American literature. They took long walks together, and sometimes more extended excursions; and the intimacy thus engendered has made my father their ideal biographer.

In August, 1862, my father married his cousin, Louisa A. Leavitt, daughter of Joseph Melcher Leavitt (a merchant of Boston, but a native of Hampton Falls), and granddaughter of Squire Thomas Leavitt of Hampton Falls.

In 1871 his friend, Samuel Bowles, owner and editor of the *Springfield Republican*, appointed him one of the resident editors of that thriving newspaper to which he had contributed for several years. This appointment took him to Springfield for two years; but in 1874 his friend, Governor Talbot, appointed him chairman of the State Board of Charities, and he returned to Concord, which was his home ever after.

During all these years my father took a prominent part in charitable and penal reform. In 1867 he obtained the charter for the Clarke Institute for the deaf, at Northampton, and continued a trustee thereof until his death. In the same year he helped to organize the Massachusetts Infant Asylum, which was the first institution in this country to prevent the extreme mortality among motherless children. He was one of the organizers of the American Social Science Association in 1865, of the National Prison Association in 1870, and of the National Conference of Charities and Corrections in 1874. As chairman of the Massachusetts State Board of Charities he conducted a legislative inquiry into the mismanagement of the almshouse at Tewksbury; and later that which investigated the lunatic asylum at Danvers. Both resulted in economies for the state, and a better system of caring for the insane and pauper classes. In 1879 he was appointed general inspector of charities for Massachusetts, and this office he held until 1888.

With Mr. Alcott and Dr. Harris he organized, in 1879, the Summer School of Philosophy at Concord. Its sessions continued for five years, were widely attended by students from all parts of the country, and contributed greatly to American philosophic thought.

In 1880 my father built his picturesque brick house on Elm Street in Concord. In his study, overlooking the river, among his beloved books, he wrote his weekly letters to the *Republican*; and here he prepared the manuscripts for his printed works. Here in 1908 and 1909 he wrote his two-volume "Recollections of Seventy Years," for which he was preparing a third volume—never finished. On his place of two acres, leisure hours were spent in gardening and orcharding, to which he was devoted.

His library was very large, numbering more than ten thousand volumes. It represented his own accumulations of sixty years, besides those of his friend, William Ellery Channing. It was rich in New England literature, but was a rather heterogeneous collection, containing *inter alia* thousands of the works of classical authors in the original Greek and Latin. For a *litterateur* it was an excellent working library; and I think that my father, whose memory was prodigious, knew where each book was on the shelves. This was the more remarkable because the books (which were cased in every room in the house) had not been cata-

logged for thirty years, nor were they arranged with exact system. There were, besides the books, all the manuscripts of Theodore Parker, of Channing and of my father. And there were besides thousands of letters—for my father never destroyed a letter he received and had stored them away in boxes.

In 1885 his friend, Andrew D. White, appointed him lecturer on Applied Social Science at Cornell University. This connection existed for four years, during which time he delivered many lectures, illustrated by visits to the New York reformatory and remedial institutions.

In 1890, and again in 1893, my father made extended visits to Europe. He spent many months in Greece, and examined hospitals for the insane in a dozen different countries.

Since 1893 he devoted himself entirely to literary and philanthropic work. In these later years he was often in demand for lectures, and delivered addresses in many parts of the country. Brown University appointed him one of its examiners, and for several years he attended the meetings with regularity and with distinction.

His literary activities were tremendous. Often, after a long day spent in his official duties, he would write until past midnight. To catalogue his printed works would require several pages. He has published definitive biographies of Thoreau, John Brown, Alcott, Dr. Howe, Channing and Pliny Earle; and lesser volumes on Emerson, Hawthorne and others. He published in 1904 an excellent "History of New Hampshire." He edited the poems of Alcott and of Channing, and two volumes of lectures delivered at the School of Philosophy. For more than forty years he was the Boston correspondent of the *Springfield Republican*, and furnished each week two letters on current events and literary matters.

Time touched him with a gentle hand, and though at last it bent his tall, spare form, it seemed not to diminish his physical force, nor his keen, eager mentality. He was a frequent visitor at the Boston State House, at the Public Library and at the Harvard College Library. He went often to the rooms of the Massachusetts Historical Society, of which he was a member, and to whose proceedings he was often a contributor. And it was always a delight to him to show to visitors from far or near the shrine of Old Concord,—every foot of which he knew, and every field and nook and hill of which he loved.

Unflinching in his exposure of abuse and wrong, he made both friends and enemies easily; but he usually kept the first, while those of the latter who had real insight grew to honor him.

In October, 1916, at the invitation of Mrs. Daniel Lothrop, the Hillside Chapel in Concord, where the School of Philosophy had held its meetings, was opened for a final session in my father's honor. Besides letters and telegrams from distant associates, tributes were spoken by many of his friends and neighbors. One of his granddaughters wrote: "I couldn't help thinking how dignified and worthy he was of such an honor; and I am a proud granddaughter."

During the last two winters, finding the Concord climate too severe, my father and mother spent the inclement season with my brother, Francis, at Westfield in New Jersey. Returning from a visit to New York on January 18, he was knocked down by a carelessly driven baggage truck. His hip was broken, and though it seemed to mend he never recovered from the shock, and died at Westfield on February 24, 1917.

His funeral was held at the old Unitarian Church in Concord, where he had for years shared the Emerson pew. In spite of a typical New England day in late February—cold, icy and with a driving rain—the church was filled with friends from Concord and Boston. Two organizations of the colored race sent delegations. The flags in Concord were at half-mast; and the Massachusetts House of Representatives, in his honor, ordered its State House flag to hang at half-mast for three days. On March 20 a memorial service for him was held at the Congregational Church in Concord.

He rests in Sleepy Hollow Cemetery there, near to the graves of his friends, Emerson, Thoreau, Hawthorne, Alcott and Channing; and beside that of his son, Thomas Parker Sanborn (H. U. 1886), a youth of much promise, who died in 1889 under circumstances of great sadness.

His final "Life of Thoreau" has just been published—a volume of 540 pages, containing some of his best writing. It is worth noting that on my father's death-bed he corrected the final proofs on this work, which is perhaps his most fitting monument.

The following memorial sonnet (from the *Republican*) was written by a neighbor of mine, and a young friend of my father:

IN MEMORIAM—F. B. SANBORN.

No more beside the peaceful Assabet,
Nor in Old Concord's elm-arcaded street
That tall, familiar figure shall we greet.
Somewhere with old companions gladly met
He takes up broken threads of speech—and yet
Those keen, kind eyes, with vision now complete
Gaze hitherward with yearning for the sweet
Old faces that he never can forget.

Swung in sad pride above the golden rim
Of the great dome upon the Hill, appears
The flag he loved floating half-mast for him;
But finer tribute is the fall of tears
In black men's eyes and prisoners' grown dim
At loss of their defender through the years.

ANNE HIGGINSON SPICER.

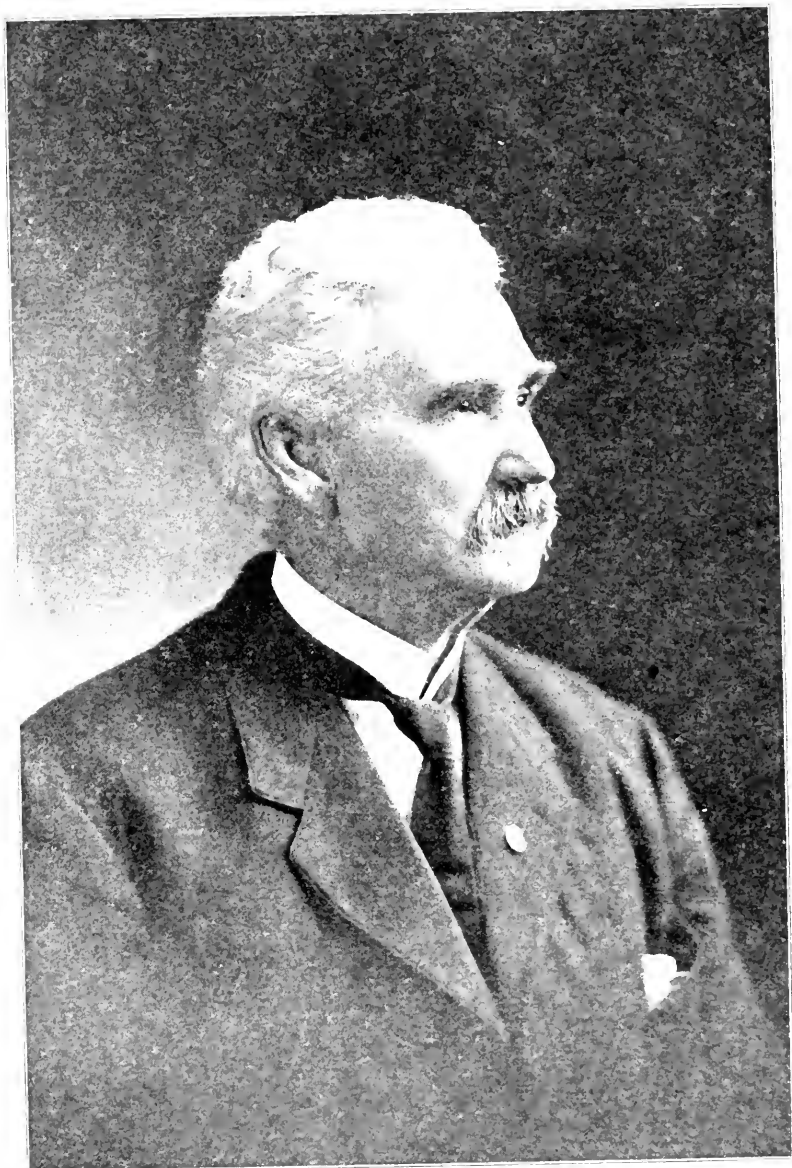
Kenilworth, Ill., March 13, 1917.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES

HON. WARREN BROWN

Only son of John Berry and Sarah M. (Leavitt) Brown. He was born August 11, 1836, and was educated in the town school, Rockingham and Phillips-Andover academics. He is town historian, and a farmer. Has taken a life-long interest in agricultural matters; eleven years president of the New Hampshire State Agricultural Society; twenty-five years treasurer of the New England Agricultural Society; twenty-four years trustee of the New Hampshire College of Agriculture and the Mechanic Arts; four years president of the board; state senator, 1872-73; member of the Governor's Council, 1879-81; delegate to the Republican National Convention at Chicago, 1884; representative, 1887; presidential elector in 1908; active promoter of the electric railways in southeastern New Hampshire. He is a Knight Templar, Shriner and 32d degree Mason.

(See portrait on next page.)



HON. WARREN BROWN.

(See sketch on preceding page.)



SARAH GERTRUDE (NORRIS) BROWN.

1841-1917.

(See sketch on next page.)

SARAH GERTRUDE (NORRIS) BROWN

Wife of Hon. Warren Brown. She was a native of Dover, N. H., and daughter of Daniel L. and Sophia (Osgood) Norris. She was educated in the public schools of Lowell, Mass.; was a member of the high school class of 1860; Governor Greenhalge was a member of this class. She was married, January 1, 1867, and lived in Hampton Falls during the remainder of her life. Her golden wedding was celebrated, January 1, 1917; she died January 24. She was a person of great executive ability and force of character.

(See portrait on preceding page.)



CHARLES P. AKERMAN.

1842-1908.

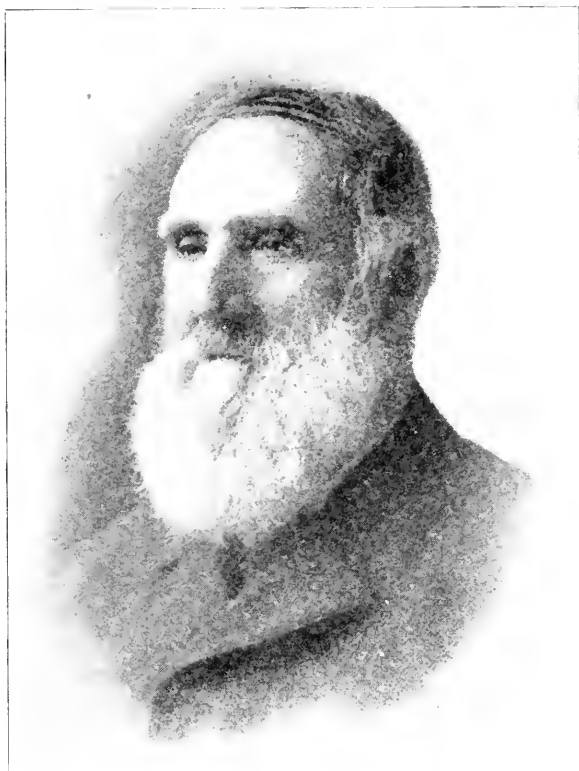
Son of Mechech S. and Mary A. (Dow) Akerman. He was born in Hampton Falls, on the farm now owned by George J. Curtis. The family moved to Hampton in 1847. Charles P. became station agent for the B. & M. R. R. in Hampton Falls in 1877, and continued until his death. He was a prominent Odd Fellow and had taken the higher degrees, and acted as a deputy to visit neighboring lodges. He had one daughter, Annie. He was representative in 1901 and 1902, and was selectman at the time of his death. He spent nearly all his life in the employ of the Eastern and B. & M. railroads.



MARY DODGE AIKEN, WITH HER NIECE AND NAMESAKE, MARY DODGE WHITE.

Mary Dodge Aiken, the oldest child of John William and Harriett Perkins (Dunklee) Dodge, was born in Hampton Falls, October 24, 1841, and in this town most of her girlhood days were spent. She was married to Walter Aiken on January 1, 1867, and resided in Franklin Falls, N. H., until the death of her Husband in 1893. She then removed to Concord, but after her mother's death, in 1903, she returned to the old Dodge homestead in Hampton Falls, to spend the remainder of her life in the town she loved so well. She died June 25, 1916.

Mrs. Aiken had no children, but her house was a home where hospitable doors were ever open to a large circle of relatives and friends. She had travelled in many lands, and from all over the world she had brought interesting and valuable reminders of the countries she visited, till her home became a treasure-house of unique value. A woman of unusual energy and strength of character, no stranger came within her gates without feeling the rare charm of her personality, and her gracious hospitality, and the briefest sketch of her life would be incomplete without a reference to her keen interest in the welfare of others. Many struggling students remember her timely aid with gratitude, and her deeply religious nature found expression in benefactions to the needy in all lands, benefactions as unostentatious as they were generous. She has left a fragrant memory of loving deeds behind her.



MOSES EMERY BATCHELDER.

1822-1911.

Son of Moses and Abigail (Drake) Batchelder. He was educated in the town schools and resided in the town until 1864 when he removed to Central Illinois where he purchased a large tract of land which had never been broken. By industry, good management and the rise in value of land he became wealthy. With others from the East he organized a Congregational church, which are common in New England, but few in the West. This church has been prosperous. In his adopted home he was loved and respected. The obituary, in a local paper, speaks of him as the "Grand old man."



SAMUEL BATCHELDER.

1839-1896.

Son of Simeon and Adeline (Farnham) Batchelder. He was born at Marblehead, Mass. After the death of his father he came, at an early age, to live in Hampton Falls, and was educated in the town school. He and fifteen others were drafted on August 10, 1863. He was the only one of the number who served in the army, becoming a member of Company D, Fifth New Hampshire Regiment. He was wounded in the battle of Cold Harbor, June 8, 1864, and was honorably discharged on June 28, 1865.



ARTHUR WARREN BROWN.

Son of Hon. Warren and Sarah G. (Norris) Brown. He was born in July, 1873, and was educated in the town school and Cushing Academy, Ashburnham, Mass.; he graduated in the class of 1890. His occupation is plumbing and heating. He was selectman, 1902-05; town treasurer, ten years from 1907; member of the Masonic fraternity.



CHARLES RUFUS BROWN.

The second son of Rev. Samuel Enmons and Elvira Latham (Small) Brown. He was born in East Kingston, N. H., February 22, 1849. He studied at Phillips Exeter Academy, 1865, and graduated at Annapolis, United States Naval Academy, in 1869; resigned from the navy in 1875 to study for the Baptist ministry. He was graduated from Harvard in 1877; graduated from Union Theological Seminary in 1879; also at Newton Theological Institution the same year. He studied at the University of Berlin, 1879-80; at Leipzig, 1880-81, and 1895-96. (Ph. D. Colby University, 1887; D. D. Colgate University, 1892.) He married, November 27, 1884, Clarissa Loeke Dodge, daughter of John William and Harriet Perkins (Dunklee) Dodge, of Hampton Falls. He was ordained Baptist minister at Franklin, N. H., December 30, 1881; he was pastor at Franklin Falls, 1881-83; professor of Old Testament Interpretation at Newton Theological Institution for over thirty years, 1883-1914, besides being acting pastor for one year to the First Baptist Church of Salem, and one year at the Main Street Baptist Church in Worcester. He was a member of various Biblical and archaeological societies; was resident director of the American School for Oriental Research in Jerusalem, 1910-11; author of *An Aramaic Method*, and *Life of the Prophet Jeremiah*, also contributor to various reviews. He died, February 1, 1914, and is buried in Hampton Falls.

Through all this life of scholarly activity, Dr. Brown was more or less identified with Hampton Falls, from the time when he, the son of Parson Brown, lived here as a boy, till in 1911 he settled here as his summer home. His simplicity and modesty, his wisdom and kindness endeared him to all the town.



GEORGE CYRUS BROWN.

Son of Samuel and Sarah (Lane) Brown. He was born, August 13, 1837, and was educated in the town school and Hampton and Pittsfield academies. He is a farmer; was selectman in 1877-78. He is the fourth generation to occupy the ancestral Brown farm; he has a son and a daughter.



HARRY BENSON BROWN.

1870-1903.

Son of Hon. Warren and Sarah G. (Norris) Brown. He was educated in the common school and Putnam Free School of Newburyport, Mass. He was a contractor, and delivered the heavy materials (rails, etc.), for nearly all the electric railways in southeastern New Hampshire. He built the road across to Seabrook Beach; graded the railroad crossing at Hampton depot; and moved the heavy machinery to the power house in Portsmouth. He was a man of great executive ability. He died in Boston, June, 1903, from the effect of a surgical operation.



MORRILL MARSTON COFFIN.

1824-1861.

Son of Aaron and Sabrina (Marston) Coffin of Hampton. He was educated in the common school and Hampton Academy. He taught school almost continuously from 1847 to 1854 in Hampton Falls. He was liked by the scholars and was acceptable to the parents. Although the wages of teachers were low at that time, he came voluntarily and held evening schools for writing, spelling matches and exercises in geography which added a great deal to the popularity of the school. In governing the school he did not find it necessary to use the "oil of birch" which was applied vigorously by many teachers in those days. Much of the popularity of the Exeter road school was due to his labors. He was a member of the choir of the Unitarian Church in Hampton Falls. He was an expert in grafting fruit trees and did a great deal of work in that line. Later he assisted in the preparation and distribution of the Rockingham County Map, published by Smith & Coffin. He died, in February, 1861, of malignant diphtheria. His funeral, from the Baptist Church in Hampton, was largely attended, the house being filled to its utmost capacity. Public funerals of victims of diphtheria would not be allowed at the present time.



JOSEPH BLAKE CRAM.

Son of John S. and Lucy Ellen (Blake) Cram. He was born in 1870 and was educated in the common school. He was selectman in 1903 to 1906. He is a successful and up-to-date farmer. His skill as a farmer was acquired without outside assistance, but by observation and experience.

WILLIAM EVERETT CRAM.

Son of Rev. William A. and Sarah (Blake) Cram. He was born in Hampton Falls on June 27, 1871, and was educated in the town school and by home study. He is a farmer, naturalist and author. He has contributed to the *Popular Science Monthly*, *The New England Magazine*, *The Ladies' Home Journal* and other publications. He is a writer and illustrator of ornithological works at Hampton Falls, the author of *Little Beasts of Field and Wood*, and *More Little Beasts*, published by Small, Maynard & Co., Boston, Mass. He is co-author of *American Animals*, published by Doubleday, Page & Co., New York, and which was written in collaboration with Wilmer Stone of Philadelphia, Pa.



GEORGE JANVRIN CURTIS.

Son of Dr. W. W. and Dorothy A. (Janvrin) Curtis. He was born 1858, and was educated in the town school. He is a farmer; was selectman in 1887-89 and 1912-13; was representative in 1895-96. He is a member of Rockingham Lodge of Odd Fellows.



DR. WILLIAM WALDO CURTIS.

The second son of Simeon and Sarah Allen Curtis. He was born in Northfield, Vt. After attending the schools of his native village he studied with Dr. William Burnham, a noted physician and surgeon, later entering Worcester Medical College where he received his degree and was graduated with honors. He practiced his profession successfully in Lowell, Mass., and in Exeter, N. H.

Dr. Curtis was twice married. His first wife was Dr. Lavinia Ford of Worcester, Mass. Some years after her death he married Dorothy A., eldest daughter of George Janvrin, by whom he had two children, George J., a former representative of Hampton Falls, and Sarah D., wife of N. Dearborn Marston of Everett, Mass.

Dr. Curtis moved to Hampton Falls in 1861 and made farming his main pursuit, gradually withdrawing from professional practice. He held various offices in town and was highly esteemed. He died June 14, 1904, in his ninetieth year.



CHARLES NEALEY DODGE.

Son of James D. and Harriet (Hadley) Dodge. He was born in 1862, and was educated in the town school. He kept a general country store from 1884 until 1914. He was postmaster for thirty years; town treasurer for five years until 1907. He married Annie F. Healey in 1908.



HORACE A. GODFREY.

1841-1905.

Son of Maj. Jeremiah and Sally (Perkins) Godfrey. He was educated in the town school and Hampton Academy. In early life he engaged in the express business. In 1876 he entered the railway postal service and continued with little interruption until his death, running much of the time from Boston to Bangor, Me. In politics he was an ardent Republican. He took an active interest in the affairs of the town and in the schools. In all public matters he was progressive and public spirited.



JOHN H. GOVE.

1813-1887.

John Harrison Gove was a lineal descendant of the eighth generation from Edward Gove of pre-revolutionary fame; born in Weare, N. H., May 29, 1813, the fourth and youngest child of John and Hannah (Chase) Gove. About 1822 they removed to Lincoln, Vt., where he purchased a farm and sawmill; two mills were carried away by spring floods, and ten years later the family removed to Lynn, Mass. John H. was educated at Friends' School, now Moses Brown School, Providence, R. I., and afterwards taught as assistant in the school of which Moses Cartland, a noted educator of that day, was principal. Constructive work, and out-door life had greater attractions for him, and mechanical skill made him a successful builder, especially of railroad bridges, before the days of structural iron work.

In 1856 he settled at Hampton Falls and engaged in farming; gardening, fruit and flowers being his recreation; he was interested and successful in the propagation of new and superior varieties of fruit, especially grapes. In politics he was always a Republican and held various town offices.

Mr. Gove was twice married, first to Martha J. Kenyon of North Providence, R. I., a granddaughter of John Wilbur, leader of the "Wilburite branch" of the Society of Friends; second, to Sarah Philips Wells, daughter of Moses and Hannah (Dow) Wells, and had one daughter, Sarah Abbie, who resides in the ancestral home, built by her great-grandfather, Joseph Wells, in 1786. It was here the poet Whittier passed the summer of 1892, and where he died, September 7, the families having been intimate from his boyhood. Mr. and Mrs. Gove were birthright members and highly esteemed in the Society of Friends. The high moral principles that distinguish the Friends made him one of the best citizens in the community. He died, December 1, 1887, aged seventy-four years and seven months, four years after the death of his wife.

His distinguished ancestor, Edward Gove, who was born in England in 1630, came to New England in 1640 with his father, mother and brother John; his father's name was also John. They settled in Charlestown and Cambridge, Mass. He married, about 1660, Hannah Titcomb and had thirteen children.

Edward came to what is now Seabrook, N. H. (then Hampton) about 1665. He was a member of the first New Hampshire Assembly after New Hampshire was made a Royal Province in 1679, and remained in office until after Governor Cranfield dissolved the Assembly in January, 1683. Then Edward Gove, with several from Hampton and Exeter who joined him, tried to arouse the people to active opposition to the tyrannical royal governor, and for this they were arrested for treason. Edward, as leader, was adjudged guilty, and was the first to suffer punishment in New Hampshire for adherence to the principles of liberty. The horrible sentence of the law was passed upon him—that he be hanged, drawn and quartered, etc. The sentence was not executed, but he was sent to England and imprisoned in the "Tower of London" three years; he was pardoned by King James II and released from prison in April, 1686.

Mr. Frank B. Sanborn, a native of Hampton Falls, wrote:

“All New England followed his example when they drove Andros off in 1689.” Early history has not generally done him justice for the records then kept of his doings were mostly statements of his enemies, the royal party. “Had he lived just before the Revolutionary War, he would probably have been hailed as a hero and a martyr to the cause of liberty. . . . After the overthrow of Sir Edmund Andros as governor, New Hampshire was without a government; then Edward Gove was appointed a commissioner with five other Hampton men to meet with other towns, January 20, 1690, and resolve upon some method of government.”

Edward Gove died July 29, 1691, his health having been greatly impaired by the confinement in the Tower.



FRANK S. GREEN.

Son of Silas and Nancy (Batchelder) Green. He was born June 8, 1852, and was educated in the town school and Dearborn Academy. He was selectman in 1879-80, 1893-94; representative in 1891-92. He is an Odd Fellow and Granger.



CHARLES A. HARDY.

Son of Reuben and Lavina (Ramsel) Hardy. He was born April 28, 1839, and was educated in the town school. He is a farmer. He is the last male representative of one of the town's early settlers, John Hardy, who was rated here in 1726. He was a large landholder, owned what is now known as Great Hill, called at that time Hardy's Hill.



JEROME A. HARDY.

Son of Charles A. and Abbie A. (Fogg) Hardy. He was born June 28, 1876 and was educated in the town school and the Putnam Free School of Newburyport, Mass. He entered the employ of the Towle Manufacturing Company of Newburyport in 1893. He was steadily promoted and was elected treasurer of the company in 1917. He is an Odd Fellow and a member of St. John's Masonic Lodge, Newburyport.



GEORGE CLIFFORD HEALEY.

Son of Wells W. and Sarah Elizabeth (Dodge) Healey. He was born in 1853 and was educated in the town school and Phillips Academy, Andover, Mass. He was town clerk in 1881-84; selectman in 1885-86, 1912-13; representative in 1889-90; member of the Constitutional Convention in 1910. The Healey family were among the earliest settlers of the town. George C. is the only representative of the name in the town at the present time.



BERTRAM THOMPSON JANVRIN.

Son of Edwin and Annie (Thompson) Janvrin. He was born in 1869 and was educated in the town school, Putnam Free School of Newburyport, Mass., and business college. He was selectman in 1895-96, 1907-11; representative in 1911-12. He was engaged in the lumber business with his father, which he still continues. He has taken some of the higher Masonic degrees.



EDWIN JANVRIN.

1836-1913.

Son of David and Mary (Towle) Janvrin. He was educated in the town school and Rockingham Academy. He was selectman in 1869-70-76; representative, 1883-84. He was a member of the Masonic Fraternity. All his life he had been engaged in the lumber business and made it a success.



JOHN F. JONES.

Son of Moses and —— (Falls) Jones. He was born in Seabrook and attended the town school. He was a blacksmith and had a shop near Morton Hill. He was a good horseshoer and a neat job workman. He was town clerk in 1857; representative in 1876-77; selectman in 1879-80. He was a charter member of Rockingham Lodge of Odd Fellows, organized in 1848. He died in 1889.



HENRY HARRISON KNIGHT.

1841-1907.

Mr. Knight was born in Hampton Falls July 20, 1841,—the son of Stephen T. and Abigail (Dow) Knight—and spent his entire life on the Knight homestead. His prominence in the town and his interest in it are shown by his service in the town affairs. As moderator, representative, selectman a number of times and chairman of the board five times, and other less important offices he served his town faithfully—in every office keenly following the interests of the town.

On May 19, 1870, he became a member of the Star in the East Lodge, A. F. & A. M., and later joined the St. Alban Chapter, R. A. M., at Exeter, in which organizations he was held in highest regard. Mr. Knight was a farmer and for many years, until falling health compelled his retirement, a director of the Rockingham Farmers' Mutual Fire Insurance Company. He was an attendant of the Unitarian Church, a man of fine qualities and sterling worth, with the truest devotion to his family.

On December 10, 1879, he married Ruth Green of Kensington and they had three children, Grace G., Agnes R. and Mildred F. Knight.



LEVI EDWIN LANE.

1819-1900.

Son of Esq. Levi and Anna (Batchelder) Lane. He was educated in the town school and Rockingham Academy. He was a farmer; selectman in 1860-61 and 79-80; representative in 1866-67. In politics he was a Republican. He attended the Unitarian Church.



GEORGE F. MERRILL.

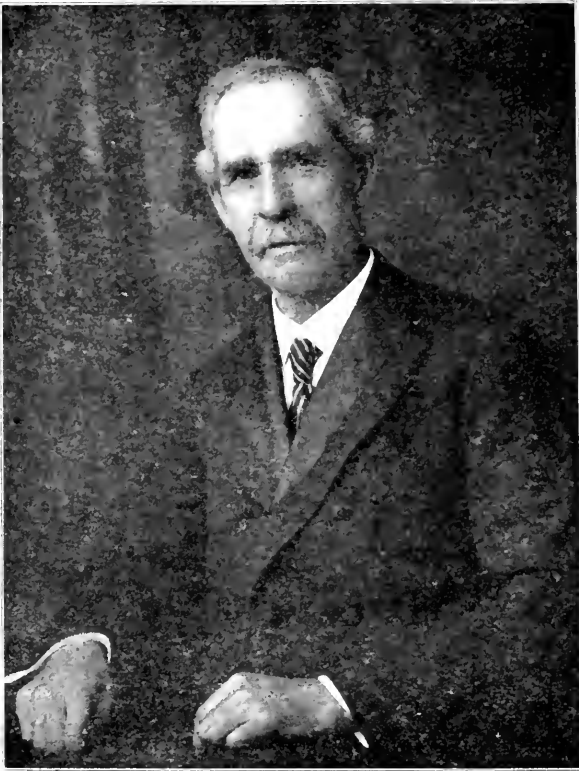
Son of Enoch and Mary E. (Jones) Merrill. He was born at Newburyport, Mass., August 1, 1857, and was educated in the public schools of his native city. He came to Hampton Falls in 1885, and bought and lived on the Fifield farm. He was five years manager of the Swift plant in Newburyport. He bought the store business of Charles N. Dodge at the hill, and was appointed postmaster in 1915. He has been prominent and held high offices in the Grange.



GEN. CHARLES A. NASON.

1822-1900.

Son of Maj. Jonathan and Mary (Gordon) Nason. He was educated in the common school. He was a farmer; selectman in 1850-51; representative in 1860-61; was prominent in military matters. At one time he was next in military rank to the governor of the state. The Nason family was one of the oldest in the town. Jonathan Nason was rated in 1709. With the death of Charles A. the name which has appeared on the record continuously since that time became extinct.



EDWIN PRESCOTT.

Son of Aaron and Lucy Maria Prescott. He was born February 16, 1841, in Hampton Falls, at the Prescott homestead, now owned by Grant B. Sanborn. He is a direct descendant, through father and mother, of the original James Prescott who came from England in 1665, and settled on the farm afterward owned by the late Wells Healey, Esq., and later by Mr. Walter B. Farmer.

Until the death of his father in 1853, he attended school regularly. The rest of his education he obtained in the winter terms of the country school, and afterward by evening work at Comer's College, and from wide reading, supplemented by a good memory and a keen interest particularly in things scientific. For about ten years he engaged, principally as foreman or as superintendent,

in various lines of mechanical and constructive work, in the oil regions of Pennsylvania, in New York City and Boston, and later at Hampton Falls in shoe manufacturing, and in the lumber business in partnership with the late James D. Brown.

In 1873 he married Ellen F. Thompson of Epping, daughter of Levi Thompson and Climena Rundlett. In 1880 he moved to Massachusetts to conduct his business in Boston and make his home in Arlington.

Already he had become interested in inventions, and for his door-hangers had formed a company, which sold over five hundred thousand of them before the business was given over to a western firm. He has taken out about a hundred patents, including door-hangers, wagon-jacks, cattle-stanchions, the "Loop-the-Loop" and blind operators. In Arlington he served on the school board for five years, and was chairman of the committee that equipped the high school for manual training.

He has three children—Arthur Thompson, an engineer of New York City; Charles Edwin, superintendent of Meadow Farm, Hartsdale, N. Y., and Lucy Maria, a first assistant in one of the high schools of New York City. Mr. Prescott is a member of Boston Commandery of Knights Templar, a Republican and a Unitarian.



WARREN JAMES PRESCOTT.

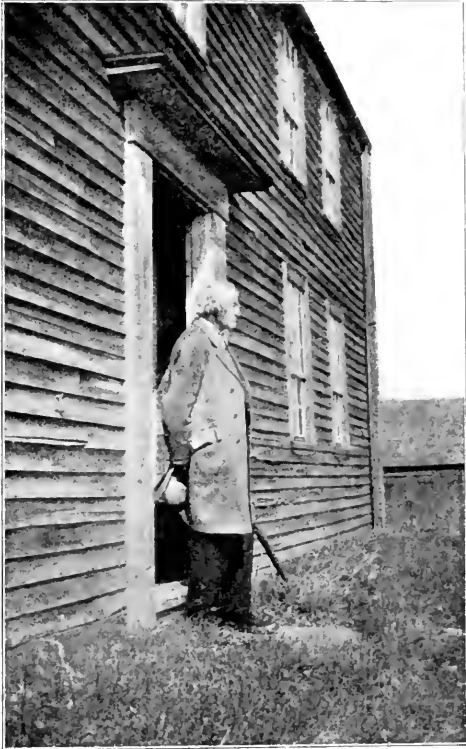
Son of True M. and Sarah (Pike) Prescott. He was born April 4, 1842, and was educated in the common schools and Rockingham Academy. He is a farmer, auctioneer and an undertaker. He was representative in 1897-98.



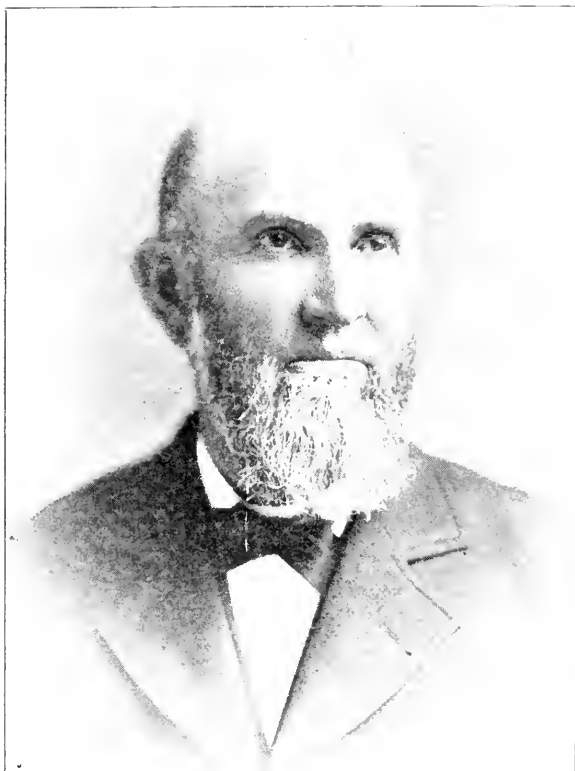
NATHAN HENRY ROBIE.

1835-1898.

Son of Henry and Sarah (Towle) Robie. He was educated in the town school and Hampton Academy. He was a farmer, auctioneer, trial justice, having settled many estates; he was an Odd Fellow, and Democrat. Being in the minority party he never held office in the town, yet he had considerable influence in town matters.



A snapshot of Frank B. Sanborn standing in the door of the old house where he was born. Taken on his last visit to this town, September, 1916.



GEORGE BERRY SANBORN.

1833-1893.

Son of Levi and Mary (Berry) Sanborn. He was educated in the town school, Rockingham and Pittsfield academies. In early life he was a shoemaker; later, a prosperous farmer. He took a great interest in political matters as a Republican. He was selectman in 1859-60, 83-84; representative in 1874-75.



JOHN CHANDLER SANBORN.

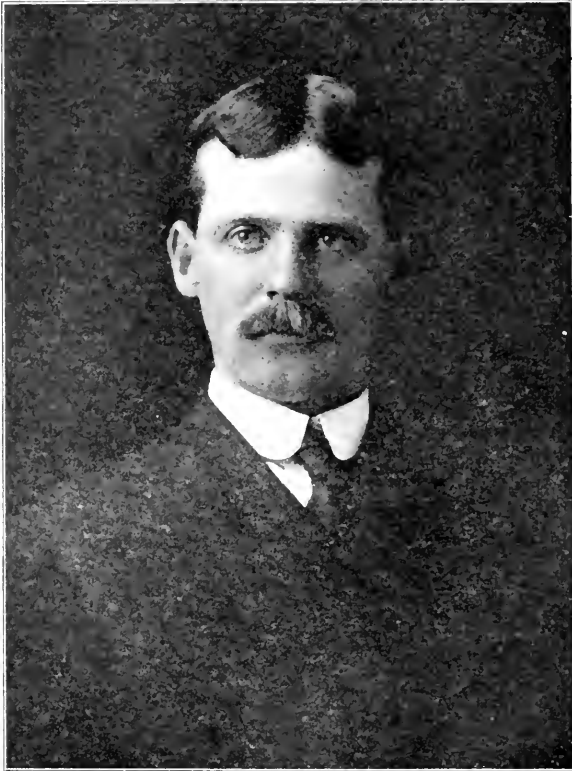
1834-1916.

Son of John P. and Sally (Cram) Sanborn. He was educated in the common schools and Hampton Academy. He was an up-to-date farmer; selectman in 1862-63, and 1881; representative in 1879-80. He had three sons and five daughters.



HON. JOHN NEWELL SANBORN.

Son of Levi and Mary (Berry) Sanborn. He was born in 1843, and was educated in the common school. He is a farmer and cattle dealer; selectman in 1872-73; representative in 1885-86; elected to the senate from the twenty-first district in 1908. In the legislature session of 1909 the direct primary law was passed. Mr. Sanborn was opposed to this bill and on a roll call in the senate he voted alone in the negative (twenty-three in favor, one against). He has been commended by public sentiment all over the state for voting his honest convictions instead of being carried away by popular clamor which enacted a law not liked by the majority of the voters of the state, irrespective of party.



ROSCOE FRANKLIN SWAIN.

Son of Frank B. and Belle (Fitts) Swain. He was born in 1881, in South Hampton, and was educated in the town school, Sanborn Seminary and New Hampshire State College. He came to Hampton Falls in 1908. He is a dairyman. He married Mildred, daughter of Hon. Warren Brown. The Swain family were among the earliest settlers of the town. William Swain was drowned in the wreck of Rivermouth in 1657. The name disappears about 1800. One hundred years later it reappears on the record, some of the descendants having returned.



ENOCH J. TILTON.

1833-1884.

Son of Caleb and Lucy (Sanborn) Tilton. He was educated in the town school and Rockingham Academy, and was engaged in trade at the store at the hill for a number of years after 1860. Leaving here he was in trade for a time in Marshalltown, Iowa. Later he was in trade in Newburyport under the firm name of Tilton & Gerrish until a short time before his death. He was town clerk in 1866-71; postmaster under Lincoln and Grant. He was a Royal Arch Mason, and a man respected in the community as an honest and upright citizen.



EMMONS BROWN TOWLE.

1835-1905.

Son of Capt. Caleb and Sarah (Swain) Towle. He was educated in the common school and Rockingham Academy. He was a successful market gardener, a Granger, and an Odd Fellow; selectman in 1867-8; member of the Constitutional Convention in 1889.



CHARLES F. WADLEIGH.

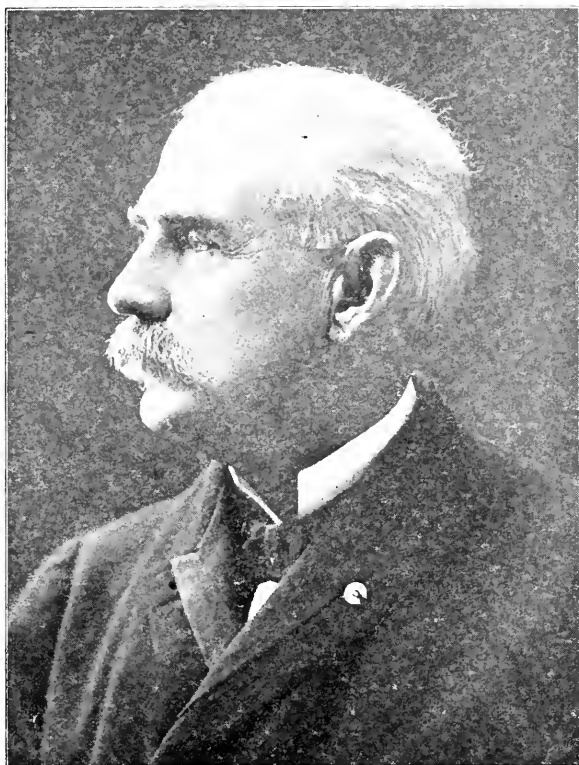
1856-1896.

Son of Capt. William H. and Hetty A. (Marshall) Wadleigh. He was born in Kensington. He married Annie, daughter of Levi E. Lane, and came to Hampton Falls and carried on the Lane farm with great success. He had one son and three daughters. He died suddenly in October, 1896.



BENJAMIN FRANKLIN WEARE.

Son of John and Lydia (Buzzell) Weare. He was born May 29, 1833, and was educated in the town school. He is a farmer, a Congregationalist, a Republican; selectman in 1865-66; member of the Constitutional Convention in 1903; proprietor of the Weare mills.



DR. FRANCIS EDWARD CLARK.

Born in Aylmer, Quebec, September 12, 1851; clergyman. While pastor of a Congregational Church at Portland, Me., he organized the first Young Peoples Society of Christian Endeavor, February 2, 1881, which organization has since become world wide. As he married a lady who was a native of Hampton Falls, we are much pleased to present his portrait and Mrs. Clark's in our collection.



HARRIET ELIZABETH (ABBOTT) CLARK.

Many are those who were native of the town who have gone out into the world and made a record of which we are proud, and by no means the least of them is Harriet Elizabeth Abbott, daughter of Rev. Sereno T. and Sarah (French) Abbott, born December 10, 1850. After the death of Mr. Abbott, in 1855, the family removed to Andover, Mass., where Miss Abbott received her education and later became the wife of Rev. Francis E. Clark who originated the Society of Christian Endeavor. Mrs. Clark is credited with having originated the idea and the success of the movement was largely due to her. We are able to present the following from the *Golden Rule*.

(From *The Golden Rule*, March 30, 1893.)

MRS. FRANCIS E. CLARK.

Mrs. Clark, in the days when she was Harriet Abbott, was a school teacher at Andover, Mass. She is from a generation

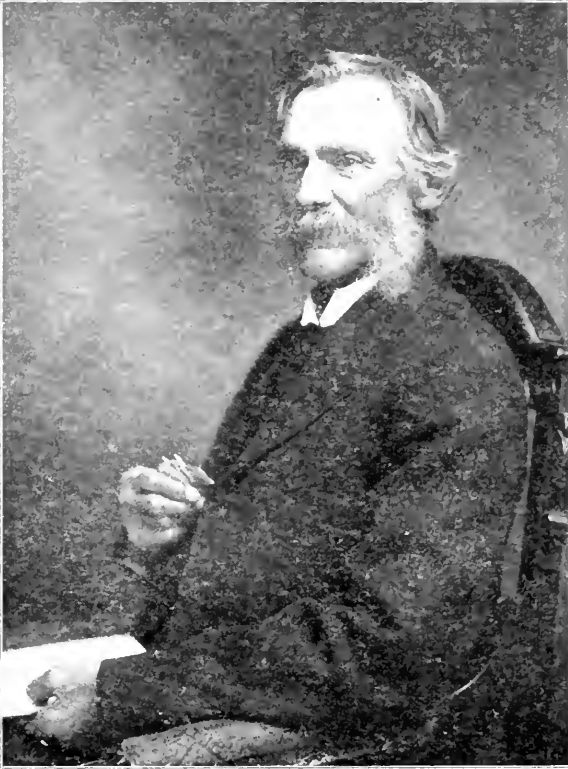
of preachers. Her father was a New Hampshire pastor, who died when she was quite young. Her grandfather and great-grandfather were clergymen, also.

As a school teacher Miss Abbott showed the same ardent love for children that still possesses her. It is a delight to watch her with them. Her rich fund of humor, imagination, and sympathy draws them to her in crowds. A friend says of her: "Wherever she went, children came to the surface as if by magic. It was wonderful how many she could find, and how easily she made them do her bidding, and moulded them according to her will. No sooner had she gathered them about her than she organized them for singing or some kind of work." This is especially noticeable in her travels. Chinese urchins, toddling Japs, shy-faced Hindoo maidens make friends instinctively with the bright-faced foreign lady, and chatter away to her as if to a friend long known.

Dr. Clark himself has said that his wife "rocked the cradle in which the Christian Endeavor Society was born." Four years before that eventful second of February, 1881, Mrs. Clark organized the "Mizpah Circle." This may well be called the first Junior Society, though not yet of "Christian Endeavor,"—with the capital letters, at any rate. This was a missionary society, for the children. Christian Endeavor began in a revival; it began also with missions. It has remained true to both beginnings.

This Mizpah Circle of Mrs. Clark's was faithful to its church. To quote from Dr. Clark's successor at Portland: "The stained-glass window in the front of Williston Church is a memorial to the devotion of this little band. Under the wise leadership of Mrs. Clark they also raised money for the 'Book of Psalms,' which, for more than a decade has been used in the responsive service of the church. To the delight and surprise of the congregation, these responsive readings were found one Sabbath morning in the pews, ready, as a symbol of youthful love and ardor, to contribute new life to the worship."

Those who have heard Mrs. Clark know her to be a pleasing and effective speaker. As Dr. Clark makes his journeys to foreign lands and around the world, Mrs. Clark is of the greatest assistance to him in furthering the main object of his journeys. She makes frequent addresses, especially before gatherings of pastors' wives and missionaries, to whom she explains, with fulness and enthusiasm, the joy and profit of Christian Endeavor work, and the blessing it has been to so many young people the world around.



GEORGE MOULTON.

Son of Capt. Nathan and Sarah (Brown) Moulton. He was born August 26, 1842, and was educated in the common school and Hampton Academy. In early life he was a farmer on the ancestral farm; later he engaged for a time in mechanical work at Exeter. He resided for a time in Illinois, and went to Newbern, N. C., in 1884, and has since made his home there. He married, in 1885, Mary D., daughter of Hon. William and Mary (Byard) Clarke of Newbern, and has three children. For fourteen years he was a commercial traveler, and is now engaged in the photographic business at Newbern.

INVOICE OF TOWN.

The valuation, resident and non-resident, of the town of Hampton Falls, N. H., assessed April 1, 1916, was published by vote of the town and is as follows:

RESIDENT INVOICE.

<p>AIKEN, MARY D.</p> <p>6a field \$240</p> <p>11a pasture 170</p> <p>2a marsh 24</p> <p>13a Winslow land 450</p> <p>1 horse 50</p> <p>stock in public funds 6,240</p> <p>stock in banks and other corporations 2,300</p> <p>AKERMAN, CHARLES I., poll.</p> <p>buildings 800</p> <p>4a homestead 200</p> <p>1 horse 100</p> <p>2 cows 80</p> <p>vehicle 250</p> <p>ATTERDERFER, GERALD, poll.</p> <p>AVINS, CHARLES, poll.</p> <p>APPLECREST FARM.</p> <p>42a N. W. Healey homestead 1,470</p> <p>N. W. Healey buildings 5,000</p> <p>N. W. Healey cottage 200</p> <p>64a N. W. Healey pasture 960</p> <p>11a Tilton field 385</p> <p>28a G. B. Sanborn field 1,120</p> <p>30a G. C. Healey homestead 1,100</p> <p>G. C. Healey cottage 200</p> <p>42a G. C. Healey pasture 500</p> <p>12a marsh 60</p> <p>5½a Batcherder pasture 85</p> <p>elevator and mill 3,500</p> <p>poultry houses 2,500</p> <p>1 horse 150</p>	<p>2 mules \$400</p> <p>2 cows 90</p> <p>2265 fowls 1,750</p> <p>vehicles 800</p> <p>BATCHELDER, ARTHUR D., poll.</p> <p>BATCHELDER, DAVID F., poll.</p> <p>17½a homestead 600</p> <p>buildings 2,700</p> <p>25a pasture 375</p> <p>3a marsh 24</p> <p>10a Merrill pasture 150</p> <p>wood 300</p> <p>4 horses 750</p> <p>7 cows 280</p> <p>1 neat stock 50</p> <p>vehicle 50</p> <p>mill 125</p> <p>BATCHELDER, JOHN A., poll.</p> <p>1 cow 0.30</p> <p>BATCHELDER, NATHANIEL M., poll.</p> <p>30a homestead 900</p> <p>buildings 1,800</p> <p>30a field and pasture 450</p> <p>wood 200</p> <p>7 horses 1,200</p> <p>6 cows 260</p> <p>1 neat stock 40</p> <p>vehicle 400</p> <p>mill 700</p> <p>BATCHELDER, SARAH N. (soldier's widow)</p> <p>5a homestead and buildings 475</p>
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BACHELDER, WARREN H., poll.		2a orchard and field	\$100
24a homestead	\$760	3a marsh	24
buildings	1,800	stock in trade	275
73a pasture and wood	1,100		
12a marsh	96	BROWN, CHARLES B., poll.	
8a Godfrey lot	200	12 $\frac{3}{4}$ a Chase land and build-	
3 horses	300	ings	950
8 cows	300	8a land and buildings	280
1 neat stock	35	13a marsh	104
1 mill	125	2 horses	100
		5 cows	180
		vehicle	25
BACHELDER, PAUL E., poll.		mill	125
20a field and pasture	340		
1 horse	100	BROWN, HEIRS OF CHARLES T.	
2 mules	400	10a homestead	300
2 cows	80	buildings	1,800
		57a pasture	980
BIRTWELL, CHARLES W., poll.		3a marsh	24
6a Akerman land	140	4a marsh	32
buildings	60		
1 horse	50	BROWN, EUGENE M., poll.	
vehicle	250	BROWN, FOREST F., poll.	
		6 horses	1,000
BIRTWELL, MRS. CHARLES W.		17 cows	680
7a homestead	315	5 neat stock	175
buildings	2,000	vehicles	400
29a pasture and wood	700	money on hand	50
12a field	375		
10 $\frac{1}{2}$ a marsh	52	BROWN, EDWARD S., poll.	
		BROWN, GEORGE C.	
BLATCHFORD, RALPH H., poll.		38a homestead	1,330
5 $\frac{1}{2}$ a homestead	110	buildings	2,500
buildings	800	88a pasture	1,100
1 horse	125	wood	3,000
		money on hand	30
BLAKE, MARY S.			
stock in public funds	2,000	BROWN, GEORGE T., poll.	
money on hand	30	5 $\frac{1}{2}$ a homestead	165
		buildings	450
BROWN, ANDREW C., poll.		4 $\frac{1}{2}$ a pasture and wood	200
3a field	150		
buildings	400	BROWN, HARRY P., poll.	
8a pasture	100	2a homestead and build-	
2a marsh	16	ings	1,500
1 cow	35		
BROWN, ARTHUR W., poll.			
buildings	2,000		

BROWN, JAMES H., poll.
 1 horse \$175
 6 cows 240
 vehicle 75

BROWN, JOHN, poll.
 4a homestead 100
 buildings 450
 1 horse 75
 2 cows 70

BROWN, JOHN A.
 20a homestead 750
 buildings 1,800
 30a pasture and wood 650
 14a Great Hill pasture 140
 19a marsh 152
 1 neat stock 25

BROWN, JOHN J.
 22a pasture 390
 1 horse 150
 1 cow 40
 vehicle 50

BROWN, JOHN J. AND JAMES H.
 12a homestead 415
 buildings 2,500
 82a pasture 1,100
 12a Pike field 480
 15a meadow 330
 10½a marsh 82
 wood 1,000

BROWN, J. EDWARD, poll.
 homestead and buildings 1,600
 7a meadow and wood 530
 2 horses 125
 7 cows 250
 1 neat stock 30

BROWN, MRS. J. EDWARD.
 2a marsh 16
 stock in public funds 500

BROWN, ROBERT, 2ND, poll.
 10a homestead 300
 buildings 500
 1½a Janvrin land 25

3a flats \$8
 2a marsh 16
 10a Collins land 250
 1 horse 40
 2 cows 75

BROWN, HEIRS OF Robert.
 10¼a Dow land 200
 1a land and buildings 640
 1½a marsh 12

BROWN, STANTON L., poll.
 1a homestead and buildings 840
 20a field and pasture 540
 10a stump land 75
 1 horse 75
 5 cows 200

BROWN, WARREN.
 52a homestead 2,290
 buildings 6,000
 cottage 120
 60a pasture 900
 40a field and woodland 865
 108a timber swamp pasture 1,800
 25a Batchelder land 450
 17½a marsh 140
 wood 3,000
 4 horses 550
 14 cows 530
 22 sheep 100
 6 hogs 60
 vehicles 600

BROWN, WILLIAM H., poll.
 9a homestead and buildings 1,500
 1 horse 40
 1 cow 35
 1 neat stock 25

BUTLER, ROBERT (soldier).
 homestead and buildings 400

CANNON, JOHN, poll.
 2a homestead 80
 buildings 800
 1 horse 150
 2 cows 80
 money on hand 10

CHASE, ARTHUR W., poll.		COMBS, CHARLES F., poll.	
1 horse	\$25	25a homestead	\$875
1 cow	40	buildings	1,000
CHASE, MRS. ARTHUR W.		25a pasture	375
10a Sanborn homestead	350	1 horse	150
buildings, Sanborn farm	1,400	3 cows	120
24a Marshall homestead	840	1 neat stock	35
Marshall buildings	1,100	COMBS, WALTER W., poll.	
5a woodland	50	poultry houses	150
3½a Johnson pasture	55	125 fowls	95
6a farm land	30	money on hand	260
7a marsh	56	CRAM, JOSEPH B., poll.	
wood	1,400	10a homestead	350
CHASE, DANIEL A., poll.		buildings	1,200
CHASE, HEIRS OF DANIEL P.		13a pasture	210
4a field and orchard	140	5a marsh	40
CHASE, HEIRS OF CHEVY.		10a Bentley field	350
2a homestead	65	31a Bentley pasture	472
buildings	1,000	1 horse	50
42a pasture	630	10 cows	400
4a field and orchard	140	stock in public funds	885
wood	2,500	money on hand	200
CHASE, IRA M., poll.		CRAM, WILLIAM E., poll.	
2 cows	70	18a homestead	630
CHASE, SAMUEL B., poll.		buildings	1,800
buildings	500	37a pasture	550
20a field	530	14a woodland	400
40a pasture	600	6a marsh	48
18a marsh	108	1 horse	125
3 horses	450	3 cows	120
9 cows	315	12 sheep	54
1 launch	200	stock in public funds	1,600
CLARK, LEWIS B., poll.		money on hand	14
¼a homestead and buildings	900	CRAM, MRS. WILLIAM E.	
COCKBURN, SAMUEL, poll.		5a woodland and pasture	125
3a homestead	120	stock in public funds	420
buildings	900	money on hand	10
4a field and barn	200	CRAM, SARAH E.	
COMBS, RAY W., poll.		stock in public funds	4,850
CREIGHTON, FOREST, poll.		money on hand	1

INVOICE OF TOWN

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CREIGHTON, FRANK W., poll.		10 cows	\$400
4 $\frac{3}{4}$ a homestead	\$190	vehicle	50
buildings	400	money on hand	50
7a marsh	56		
1 cow	35	DALTON, MILLARD E., poll.	
CREIGHTON, JAMES, poll.		25a homestead	800
vehicle	200	buildings	700
CROSBY, CHARLES H., poll.		100a pasture	1,300
40a homestead	1,400	3 horses	450
buildings	1,000	14 cows	560
$\frac{1}{2}$ a land and cottage	300	2 neat stock	80
36a pasture	540	DODGE, CHARLES N., poll.	
2a marsh	16	5a homestead	200
8a marsh	64	buildings	2,500
3 horses	550	32a pasture	480
7 cows	280	12a Smith field	420
3 neat stock	90	9a S. A. Gove field	450
8 sheep	36	8a marsh	64
vehicle	250	wood	100
1 mill	120	6a farm land	30
CROSBY, PERLEY H., poll.		1 horse	150
COLLINS, DAVID B., poll.		vehicle	400
money on hand	6	stock in public funds	4,000
COLLINS, JENNIE A.		DODGE, MRS. CHARLES N.	
10a homestead	350	stock in public funds	7,000
buildings	1,250	DODGE, WALLACE D. C., poll.	
CHASE, JOHN N.		220 fowls	165
4a marsh	32	stock in trade	150
Harrison land	50	DIAMOND, JAMES, poll.	
CURRIER, HERBERT C., poll.		DRYSDALE, JOSEPH.	
$\frac{1}{2}$ a homestead and buildings	550	1 $\frac{3}{4}$ a homestead	70
1 horse	125	buildings	300
CURTIS, GEORGE J., poll.		3a Green field	105
43a homestead	1,200	1 horse	25
buildings	1,200	ELKINS, HAROLD, poll.	
14a Rand pasture	210	EDGERLY, CARLETON J., poll.	
4a meadow	120	22a Towle field	880
68a pasture	1,020	Green house	200
6a Rand field	210	2a marsh	16
5a marsh	40	2 horses	400
2 horses	400	9 cows	340
2 oxen	200	3 neat stock	80
		vehicles	300

EDGERLY, MRS. CARLETON J.	9a pasture	\$135
1a homestead and buildings	1 horse	40
14a farm land	3 cows	100
11a marsh		
ELKINS, ALBERT W., poll.	GODFREY, RALPH H., poll.	
10a homestead	2a tillage	100
buildings	barn	50
1 horse	1 cow	35
4 cows		
3 neat stock	GILMORE, WALLACE, poll.	
	GOODWIN, ALBERT A., poll.	
ELKINS, ESTATE OF BENJAMIN W.	GOODWIN, GEORGE E., poll.	
10a homestead	4a homestead	140
buildings	buildings	500
56a pasture	17a pasture	255
8½a marsh	1 horse	35
wood	70 fowls	52
3 horses		
9 cows	GOVE, SARAH A.	
1 neat stock	4a homestead	200
vehicle	buildings	3,000
money on hand	1a Silsbee homestead	3,000
	90a pasture	1,350
FARMER, NELLIE M.	7a Dodge lot	245
vehicles	wood	350
stock in public funds	money on hand	357
money on hand		
FARMER, WALTER B., poll.	GRANT, CHARLES, poll.	
2 horses	money on hand	10
3 vehicles		
money on hand	GREENE, F. S. AND C. W., polls.	
	8a homestead	280
FELCH, WILLIAM L., poll.	buildings	800
	32½a pasture and wood	525
FOGG, FRANK H., poll.	10a Godfrey field and barn	650
	2½a marsh	20
FOGG, GEORGE A.	2 horses	350
4a homestead	vehicle	50
buildings	wood	75
4½a Merrill field		
6a marsh	GREENE, MARY J.	
1 horse	8a homestead	280
5 cows	buildings	800
3 neat stock	32½a pasture and wood	525
30 fowls	2 cows	70
FOGG, EZRA C.	GYNAN, JOHN F., poll.	
buildings	vehicle	200
9a tillage		
	HADLEY, JAMES, poll.	

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HADLEY, SARAH L.		19½a marsh	\$156
4a Truesdale land	\$150	stock in public funds	9,500
Truesdale buildings	300	money on hand	6,700
HAMILTON, JOHN H., poll.		HOWARD, GEORGE M., poll.	
2a homestead	100	HUMES, WENDELL, poll.	
buildings	1,450	HEALEY, GEORGE C., poll.	
20a tillage and pasture	400	9a homestead	315
2a woodland	50	buildings	2,250
2 cows	75	club house	100
HARDY, ESTATE OF CHARLES.		vehicle	250
1a homestead and buildings	100	money on hand	280
HARDY, CHARLES A.		IRVING, DAVID K., poll.	
4a homestead	140	IRVING, JOHN M., poll.	
buildings	500	IRVING, SAMUEL P., poll.	
18a pasture	270	IRVING, WILLIAM, poll.	
3a meadow	90	3a homestead and buildings	300
5a woodland	150	JANVRIN, ESTATE OF CLARENCE E.	
1 horse	60	money on hand	718
money on hand	25	stock in trade	200
HARRISON, CHARLES, poll.		JANVRIN, BERTRAM T., poll.	
homestead and buildings	1,200	10½a homestead and build-ings	4,500
stock in trade	150	1½a homestead and build-ings	1,500
HARTFORD, ALFRED H., poll.		5¾a Chase land	150
2a field	70	23a pasture and field	620
1 horse	25	2½a marsh	20
1 cow	40	wood	300
HAWES, ESTATE OF DAVID C.		5 horses	875
40a homestead	1,400	1 cow	40
buildings	2,500	vehicles	1,800
120a pasture	1,800	money on hand	160
4 horses	600	stock in trade	2,500
5 cows	200	JANVRIN, ESTATE OF EDWIN.	
183 fowls	137	stock in public funds	3,000
vehicles	100	money on hand	300
money on hand	30		
HAWES, HENRY W., poll.			
HAWES, SAMUEL, poll.			
money on hand	10		
HEALEY, ELLEN F.			
14a pasture	210		

JANVRIN, EDWIN L., poll.		buildings	\$1,500
10½a farm land	855	wood	200
½a heater piece	50	2 cows	75
wood	400	100 fowls	75
¾a Fogg land and buildings	1,000		
3 horses	450	JOHNSON, CHARLES L., poll.	
vehicles	700	12a homestead	420
		buildings	1,300
JANVRIN, JAMES D. L., poll.		12a Gove land	150
1 horse	75	2a marsh	16
vehicles	500		
		JOHNSON, HENRY F., poll.	
JANVRIN, JAMES H., poll.		20a homestead	700
		buildings	2,000
JANVRIN, FRED, poll.		31a pasture	310
7a homstead	125	6a Brown place	210
buildings	1,800	wood	1,800
1 horse	25	2 horses	125
		4 cows	160
JANVRIN, GEORGE A., poll.		3 neat stock	130
6a homestead	210		
buildings	1,000	JONES, ARTHUR, poll.	
23a home pasture	230		
35a pasture	480	KNOWLES, WILLIAM, poll.	
2a orchard	70	vehicle	100
7a marsh	56		
¾a Merrill orchard	25		
wood	100	KNIGHT, ESTATE OF HENRY H.	
1 horse	75	30a homestead	1,050
1 cow	40	buildings	1,800
vehicles	400	83a pasture	1,265
money on hand	280	5a marsh	40
		4a unimproved land	40
JANVRIN, ESTATE OF JAMES D.		wood	650
½a homestead and buildings	1,200	1 horse	75
18a pasture and field	510	10 cows	400
20a Great hill pasture	300	1 neat stock	35
5a Dodge lot	100	money on hand	3
2½a marsh	20		
		LADD, ALPHONSO B., poll.	
JANVRIN, LOUISA.		20a homestead	600
wood and lumber	2,000	buildings	1,000
		30a pasture	450
JANVRIN, SUSAN AND CAROLINE D.		wood	100
wood and lumber	2,000	2 horses	225
money on hand	50	4 cows	140
		1 neat stock	35
JANVRIN, WILLIAM A., poll.			
15a homestead	300	LADD, PERLEY E., poll.	
		money on hand	39

LADD, WALTER A., poll. money on hand	\$10	MERRILL, DANIEL S., poll. 1¼a homestead and build- ings	\$600
LANE, BERT, poll.		1 cow	40
LANE, ESTATE OF CHARLES W. ½a homestead and buildings	500	MERRILL, ESTATE OF LOWELL F. ½a homestead and buildings	1,000
LANTZ, ARCHIBALD, poll.		MICHEL, ALICE G. 7a homestead	245
LANTZ, HENRY J. 3a homestead	105	buildings	700
buildings	500	3a field	105
LORD, FRANK H., poll. 5a tillage	175	13a pasture	200
buildings	100	stock in public funds	1,820
133 fowls	100	money on hand	45
vehicle	250	MICHEL, CLARENCE E., poll. money on hand	217
money on hand	48	MOULTON, GEORGE. 20a homestead	600
LORD, MRS. FRANK H. 1½a homestead	75	buildings	800
½ buildings	1,000	21a pasture	210
29a pasture and wood	700	14a field and pasture	240
1½a farm land	8	MOULTON, HOWARD T., poll. 16a homestead	560
money on hand	10	buildings	1,800
LECQUE, JOSEPH, poll.		2a field	70
MAJOR, THOMAS, poll.		5a Sewell Brown place	250
MCDONNELL, WILLIAM H., poll. 7½a homestead	263	7a meadow	175
buildings	1,200	3S Godfrey pasture	570
1a Sanborn land	40	2 horses	200
house	2,000	5 cows	200
1 cow	40	1 neat stock	30
MERRILL, GEORGE F., poll. 40a homestead	1,400	MOULTON, ESTATE OF EMILY S. 29¼a homestead	1,023
buildings	1,800	buildings	2,800
39a pasture	585	20a Pike land	300
4a marsh	32	35a Cove pasture	350
1½a Fogg land and buildings	200	22a Cram pasture	285
3 horses	450	wood	200
4 cows	160	2 horses	250
1 neat stock	25	15 cows	600
vehicle	150	3 neat stock	75
money on hand	195	vehicles	50
stock in trade	4,000	stock in public funds	1,500
		money on hand	300

MOULTON, JENNETTE.		1 horse	\$60
vehicles	\$450	2 cows	80
stock in public funds	1,600		
NASON, ESTATE OF CHARLES A.		PRESCOTT, ESTATE OF A. D. AND Mrs. A. D.	
41a homestead	1,325	40a homestead	1,200
buildings	1,200	buildings	1,800
117a pasture	1,755	66a pasture	990
16a Sanborn pasture	240	10a marsh	80
PAGE, J. HERBERT, poll.		1 horse	50
6a land and barn	400	4 cows	140
1 cow	35	25 fowls	18
PERKINS, STEPHEN D., poll.		PRESCOTT, ELVIN J., poll.	
$\frac{1}{2}$ a homestead and buildings	525	17a homestead	560
4a Hardy field	140	buildings	1,200
4a Hardy meadow	140	vehicles	150
27a Tucker pasture	300	money on hand	30
1 horse	75	PRESCOTT, WARREN J.	
PEVEAR, BERTRAM L., poll.		4a homestead	140
3a homestead and buildings	500	buildings	1,200
PEVEAR, ESTATE OF DANIEL E.		25a pasture	375
$\frac{1}{2}$ a homestead and buildings	450	15a pasture	225
PEVEAR, DANIEL ELWIN, poll.		1 horse	150
1 horse	150	2 cows	70
1 cow	30	PRESSEY, WILLIAM A., poll.	
PEVEAR, F. R. AND GEORGIE, poll.		vehicles	700
19a homestead	665	ROBIE, FRANK J., poll.	
buildings	900	1 horse	100
2a Young field	70	3 cows	110
22a Eaton pasture	330	ROBIE, ESTATE OF NATHAN II.	
6a meadow	180	9a homestead	315
2a Wright land	75	buildings	800
3 horses	350	6a pasture and wood	150
9 cows	315	4a marsh	32
PRESCOTT, HENRY M., poll.		ROBINSON, LEWIS C.	
PEVEAR, WARREN B.		2a Copeland place	1,480
14a homestead	490	ROWE, STEPHEN W., poll.	
buildings	900	SANBORN, ELIZA B.	
15a pasture	225	5a stump land	50

SANBORN, FRED B., poll.		9 cows.....	\$360
20a homestead.....	\$700	1 neat stock.....	40
buildings.....	1,800	vehicle.....	50
33a pasture.....	495	SANBORN, ESTATE OF JOSEPH T.	
8½a marsh.....	68	33a homestead.....	1,162
7a marsh.....	35	buildings.....	2,500
1a unimproved land.....	13	70a pasture and wood....	1,500
3 horses.....	250	SANBORN, JOHN N.	
2 cows.....	70	40a homestead.....	1,400
1 neat stock.....	40	buildings.....	1,800
vehicle.....	50	67a pasture.....	1,005
money on hand.....	80	4a meadow.....	100
stock in trade.....	300	23a marsh.....	184
aqueducts, mills, etc.....	500	4a farm land.....	40
SANBORN, GRANT B., poll.		wood.....	1,250
16a Huff homestead.....	480	1 horse.....	75
Huff buildings.....	300	2 oxen.....	175
13a Huff pasture.....	195	1 cow.....	35
13a Rowe field.....	390	vehicle.....	50
2a orchard.....	60	SANBORN LESTER B., poll.	
37a Brown pasture.....	370	SANBORN, LEVI N., poll.	
wood.....	300	11 cows.....	385
1 horse.....	200	3 neat stock.....	90
16 cows.....	550	SANBORN, MARY ABBIE.	
SANBORN, JOHN ELMER, poll.		40a homestead.....	1,200
16a homestead.....	600	buildings.....	400
buildings.....	2,500	25a pasture.....	250
5a Clifford field.....	140	½a land and buildings....	1,500
56a pasture.....	940	12a marsh.....	96
wood.....	150	wood.....	350
3 horses.....	450	money on hand.....	25
11 cows.....	440	SCOONES, VICTORIA B.	
3 neat stock.....	100	7a homestead.....	210
vehicle.....	50	buildings.....	200
SANBORN, JOHN C.		SCOONES, WILLIAM C., poll.	
40a homestead.....	1,200	3 cows.....	100
buildings.....	2,000	SEWARD, SAMUEL, poll.	
67a pasture.....	670	SIMPSON, DAVID A., poll.	
36a Leavitt pasture.....	540		
9a Sanborn pasture.....	135		
2a meadow.....	45		
19a marsh.....	152		
wood.....	100		
2 horses.....	100		
2 oxen.....	200		

SMITH, ALBERT S.		SWAIN, MRS. NAHUM A.	
60a homestead	\$1,200	½a homestead and buildings	\$800
buildings	1,500		
2 horses	200	SWAIN, ROSCOE F., poll.	
1 cow	35	1 horse	125
25 fowls	18	12 cows	450
		1 neat stock	40
SMITH, ARTHUR C., poll.		25 fowls	18
1 horse	150	vehicle	300
		money on hand	600
SMITH, GEORGE C., poll.			
39a homestead	1,365	TARLETON, GEORGE M., poll.	
buildings	1,300		
64a pasture	960	TARLETON, JOHN W., poll.	
3½a marsh	28	2a homestead and buildings	300
wood	800		
2 horses	175	TEMPLE, MRS. W. H. (guardian).	
9 cows	300	2¼a J. W. Moulton place .	1,880
1 neat stock	35		
money on hand	105	TEMPLE, ESTATE OF W. H.	
STANDLEY, GEORGE B., poll.		6a homestead	210
6a homestead	210	buildings	2,200
buildings	900	13a pasture	195
20a pasture	300	2 horses	250
5a Davidson's neck	40	6 cows	225
wood	250	95 fowls	85
		vehicle	50
STEVENS, JOHN P., poll.		money on hand	10
61a homestead	1,800	THOMPSON, WILLIAM H., poll.	
buildings	4,200	12a homestead	420
4a Dow homestead	140	buildings	1,800
Dow buildings	1,500	68a pasture	1,020
2 horses	375	8a meadow	280
2 cows	80	5 horses	750
2 neat stock	70	14 cows	560
vehicles	2,225	1 neat stock	40
stock in public funds	11,800	25 fowls	18
money on hand	1,083	vehicle	50
SUMMERFIELD, WILLIAM, poll.		mill	120
vehicle	500	THOMPSON, MR. AND MRS. WILLIAM S.	
SWAIN, NAHUM A., poll.		18a homestead	630
3a field	105	buildings	1,800
1 horse	25	38a River pasture	570
1 cow	40	28a Cove pasture	140
money on hand	20	wood	1,000

THURLOW, JAMES H., poll.		WEARE, JOSEPH H., poll.	
½a homestead and buildings	\$300	10a homestead	\$350
1 cow	35	buildings	500
		4a marsh	32
TOWLE, ESTATE OF LYDIA B.		1 horse	75
5a homestead	200	3 cows	120
buildings	1,000	stock in trade	400
19a pasture	285		
1a stump land	10	WEARE, PERCY S., poll.	
2a marsh	16	2½a marsh	20
		3a stump land	45
WADLEIGH, ANNIE L.		1 horse	125
36a homestead	1,260	vehicle	400
buildings	2,500	1 mill	100
96a pasture	1,440		
33a marsh	264	WEBSTER, ALBERT J., poll.	
wood	1,000	1 horse	150
vehicle	50	1 cow	40
money on hand	25		
		WILSON, JAMES.	
WADLEIGH, LAWRENCE E., poll.		3a field	90
2 horses	400	1 horse	50
10 cows	350	money on hand	1,100
1 neat stock	30		
		WHITTIER, DAVID A., poll.	
WALTON, WILLIAM E.		6a homestead	210
3a homestead	105	buildings	1,000
buildings	400	6a pasture	90
10a pasture	150	3a Page land	90
wood	100	4½a marsh	36
		1a Brown place	40
WEARE, BENJAMIN F.		1 horse	65
7½a homestead	263		
buildings	1,500	WRIGHT, GEORGE, poll.	
2a marsh	16	YOUNG, FRED, poll.	
½a stump land	5	YOUNG, ESTATE OF HENRY.	
1 horse	150	1a homestead and buildings	125
5 cows	200		
aqueducts, mills, etc	250	YOUNG, SIMON, poll.	

NON-RESIDENT INVOICE.

ALBANY, N. Y.		AMESBURY, MASS.	
COCHRANE, ALEX.		BROWN, HERBERT J.	
3¾a homestead	\$125	3a marsh	\$24
MERRILL, CHARLES J.		3a marsh	24
10a field and pasture	165	BROWN, CLARENCE F.	
buildings	600	4½a marsh	36

LITTLE, J. P.		FRENCH, JONATHAN, ESTATE OF.	
4a marsh	\$32	(D. Baker, agt.)	
PEVEAR, EDWIN.		2a marsh	\$16
½a building lot	25	HIGGINS, FRANK C.	
ROLLINS, ESTATE OF GILBERT.		4a pasture and wood	100
2a marsh	16	MOORE, A. E. (adm'r.)	
WATKINS, JAMES.		4a pasture and wood	100
wood and lumber	150	MOULTON, JUSTIN E.	
		¾a field	25
		15a Kent field	525
		4a pasture	60
BOSTON, MASS.		SMITH, LEONARD F.	
DODGE, ARTHUR M.		18a woodland	200
5a homestead	175	TILTON, NEWELL S.	
buildings	2,500	13a pasture and wood	200
5a Robertson lot	175	EXETER & HAMPTON ELECTRIC Co.	
3½a pasture	53	transmission line	1,100
7a farm land	35		
aqueducts, mills, etc.	500		
BROOKLYN, N. Y.			
WAKEMAN, MARY.		FREMONT.	
2a house lot	200	FRENCH, SARAH E.	
		4a marsh	32
CONCORD, MASS.			
SANBORN, FRANK B.		HAMPTON.	
4a Melcher land	40	BROWN, EDWARD J.	
		22a pasture	300
		BROWN, FRANK B.	
EAST KINGSTON.		stock in trade	100
FRENCH & TILTON.		aqueducts, mills, etc.	1,400
3a marsh	24	BROWN, LEAVITT .	
4a marsh	32	4a marsh	32
2a marsh	16	COFFIN, AIKEN S., ESTATE OF.	
3a marsh	24	20a pasture	300
GREELEY, J. B.		3a marsh	24
3a marsh	24	wood	150
1½a marsh	12	MACE, J. J.	
SANBORN, FANNIE S.		4a marsh	32
3½a marsh	28	PIKE, CLARA.	
TILTON, F. B.		6a pasture	90
4a marsh	32	5a marsh	40
		TOPPAN, CHRISTOPHER S.	
EXETER.		50a pasture	750
BROWN, FRANK J.		wood	800
1a unimproved	13	WILLIAMS, J. FREEMAN.	
O'CALLAHAN, JOHN.		6a marsh	48
4a unimproved	50		
2a unimproved	25	HAVERHILL, MASS.	
DOW, BENJAMIN W.		SANBORN, JOSEPHINE L.	
4a marsh	32	5a woodland and pasture	125

KENSINGTON.			FIELD, JAMES L.	
BLODGETT, E. JUDSON.			18a pasture and wood	\$324
2½a marsh	\$20		LAMPREY, WARREN P.	
BREWER, EDWARD.			70a pasture	1,050
7a marsh	56		8a marsh	64
BROWN, DAVID.			DEARBORN, DANIEL, ESTATE OF.	
4a marsh	32		2½a marsh	20
2a marsh	16		JONES, CLARA P.	
30a pasture	450		31a field and pasture	465
BROWN, JAMES W. W.			26a field and pasture	740
2a marsh	16		4a marsh	32
BROWN, STEPHEN.			2½a marsh	20
40a pasture	795		4a marsh	32
38a pasture and wood	600		LOVERING, FRANK, ESTATE OF.	
20a field	600		2½a marsh	20
30a pasture	595		MALLOY, DENNIS J.	
3a marsh	24		25a pasture	250
4a marsh	32		wood	300
4a marsh	32		MOULTON, ISABEL.	
CARD, CHARLES.			6½a marsh	52
2a marsh	16		4a marsh	32
DOW, HATTIE.			PALMER, D. ELLERY.	
14a pasture	210		2a marsh	16
EATON, JOHN, ESTATE OF.			PHILLIPS, GEORGE.	
1½a marsh	12		3a marsh	24
EVANS, MOSES.			POOR, FRANK.	
14a Healey pasture	210		4a marsh	32
FISH, RALPH B.			2a marsh	16
2½a marsh	20		PRESCOTT, GEORGE A.	
5a marsh	40		5a marsh	40
1¾a marsh	14		ROBIE, CHARLES N.	
5a marsh	40		15a field	525
1a Brown lot	30		4½a marsh	36
GOVE, GEORGE M.			3a marsh	24
5a marsh	40		2½a marsh	20
4½a marsh	36		ROWE, AMELIA.	
HILLIARD, ABRAM, ESTATE OF.			4a marsh	32
2a marsh	16		3a marsh	24
HILLIARD, A. MARIA, ESTATE OF.			ROWE, B. F., ESTATE OF.	
6a stump land	100		15a pasture	165
HILLIARD, FRANK.			SAWYER, MARIA S.	
1½a marsh	12		1a marsh	8
JONES, PERCY.			STEVENS, ELBRIDGE G.	
5a marsh	40		30a field	1,050
2a marsh	16		12a pasture and wood	180
KIMBALL, STEPHEN.			2a marsh	16
1¾a marsh	14		2a marsh	16

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