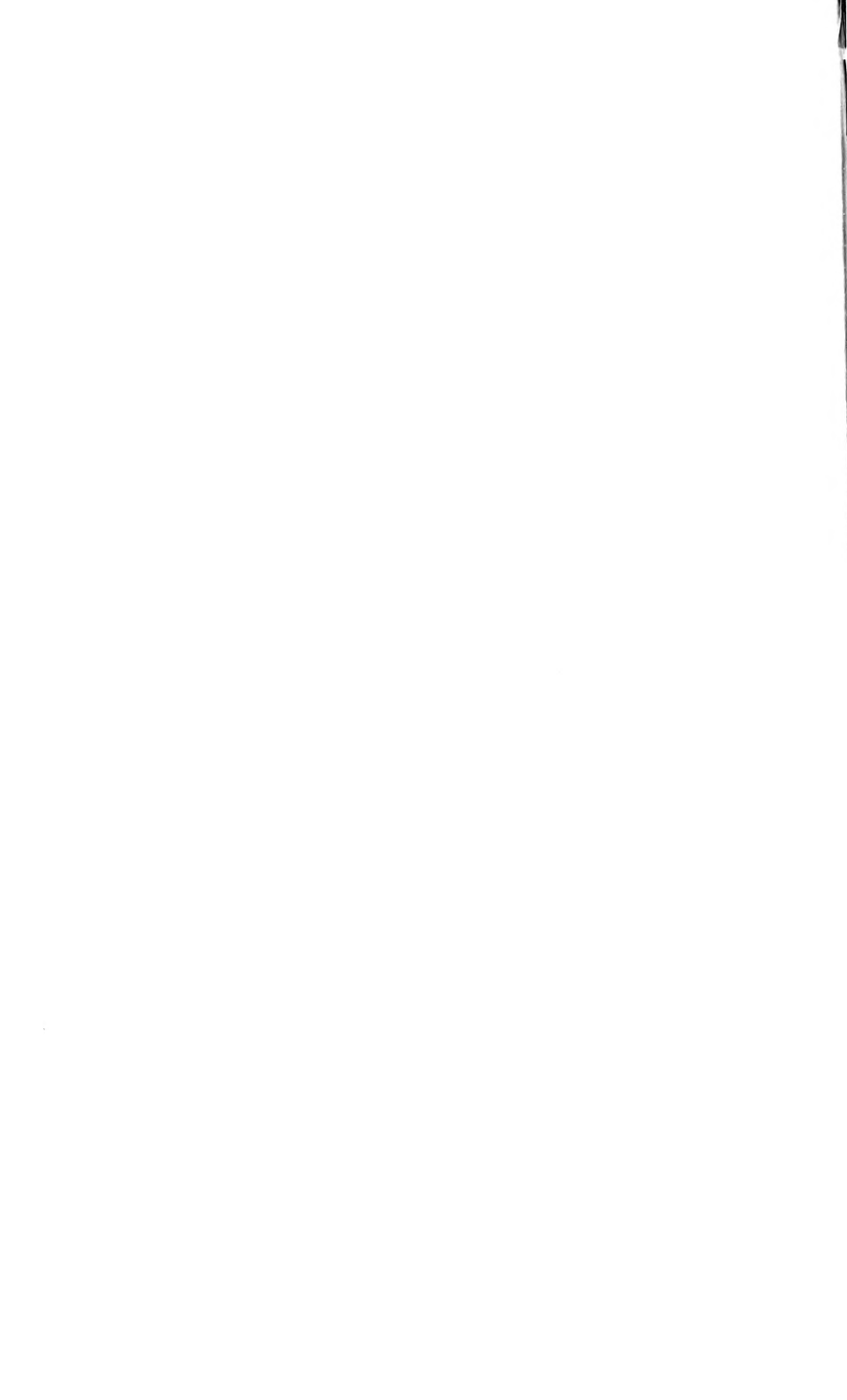
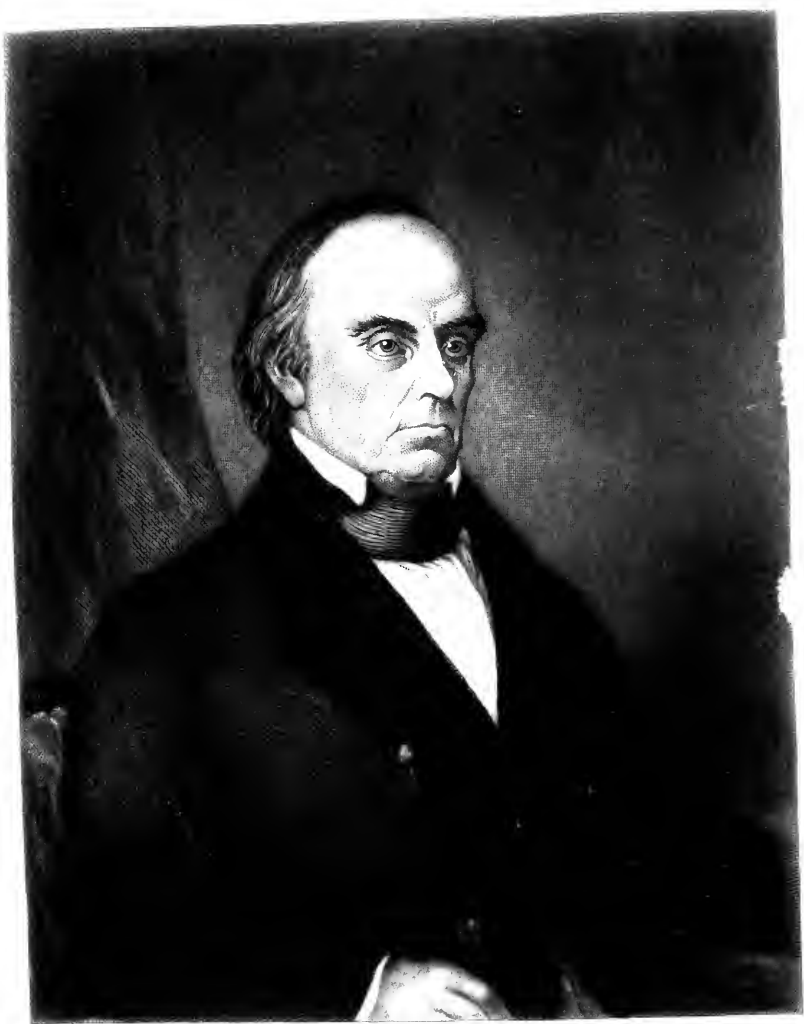


Handwritten text along the right edge of the page, including the letters "T", "S", "12", "A", "B", "C", "D", "E", "F", "G", "H", "I", "J", "K", "L", "M", "N", "O", "P", "Q", "R", "S", "T", "U", "V", "W", "X", "Y", "Z", and various symbols and numbers.





D. S. M. M. M.

NEW HAMPSHIRE AS IT IS.

IN THREE PARTS.

PART I.

A HISTORICAL SKETCH OF NEW HAMPSHIRE,
FROM ITS FIRST SETTLEMENT TO THE ADOPTION OF THE FEDERAL
CONSTITUTION IN 1788.

PART II.

A GAZETTEER OF NEW HAMPSHIRE ;
CONTAINING A PARTICULAR DESCRIPTION OF THE SEVERAL TOWNS, CITIES,
VILLAGES, &c.; REMARKABLE CURIOSITIES, MINERAL LOCALITIES,
STATISTICAL TABLES; ALSO, THE BOUNDARY AND AREA OF
THE STATE; A GENERAL VIEW OF THE COUNTIES,
BOTH HISTORICAL AND TOPOGRAPHICAL.

PART III.

A GENERAL VIEW OF NEW HAMPSHIRE ;
CONTAINING A DESCRIPTION OF ITS SOIL, PRODUCTIONS, CLIMATE; ITS GEO-
LOGICAL AND MINERALOGICAL FEATURES; THE PRINCIPAL MOUNTAINS,
LAKES, AND RIVERS; EDUCATION AND RELIGION; BIOGRAPHICAL
SKETCHES OF DISTINGUISHED MEN; LITERARY, SCIENTIFIC,
AND CHARITABLE ASSOCIATIONS; BANKS, RAILROADS,
NEWSPAPERS, &c.

TOGETHER WITH THE CONSTITUTION OF THE STATE.

COMPILED FROM NUMEROUS AUTHENTIC SOURCES,

BY

EDWIN A. CHARLTON.

CLAREMONT, N. H.:

TRACY AND SANFORD.

1855.

June 26

55.

TO THE
SONS OF NEW HAMPSHIRE

This Volume

IS RESPECTFULLY INSCRIBED,

BY

THE PUBLISHERS.

Entered, according to Act of Congress, in the year 1855, by
TRACY AND SANFORD,
In the Clerk's Office of the District Court of the District of New Hampshire.



STEREOTYPED AT THE
BOSTON STEREOTYPE FOUNDRY.

M^r FARLAND AND JENKS,
PRINTERS.

next, N.H., Aug. 25/16

P R E F A C E .

THE present work was undertaken with the design of furnishing as great an amount of reliable and important information concerning the past history and the present condition of NEW HAMPSHIRE as the means at our command and the limits assigned us would allow.

In the HISTORICAL SKETCH we have aimed to give a brief synopsis of the leading events in the history of our state, from its first settlement to the adoption of the federal constitution. In this we have generally followed Dr. Belknap, not, however, without reference to other authorities, among which may be mentioned Barstow's History of New Hampshire; the New Hampshire Historical Collections; Adams's Annals of Portsmouth; together with various histories of the United States.

The GAZETTEER was prepared entirely by George Ticknor, Esq., of Claremont, to whose preface we would refer the reader for further information concerning that part of the work.

The THIRD PART embraces a variety of subjects, which we deem it unnecessary to mention in detail. The principal authorities which we have consulted

in its preparation are Farmer and Moore's New Hampshire Gazetteer; Hayward's United States Gazetteer; Dr. Jackson's Geological Report; Oakes's White Mountain Scenery; New Hampshire Compiled Statutes; Life of Eleazar Wheelock, founder of Dartmouth College; Rev. N. Bouton's Historical Discourse; New Hampshire Annual Register, for the last forty years; United States Census Report for 1850; together with various pamphlets and periodicals. To our friends and correspondents who have aided us in our labor, we tender our sincere thanks for their kind assistance and coöperation.

The department of BIOGRAPHY is not so full as we could have wished; yet to have given even a brief sketch of all deserving such a notice, would have increased both the size and the price of our volume far beyond their prescribed limits.

It has been our aim to form the plan of the work and to arrange the materials furnished us in such a manner as to produce an harmonious whole; and though, from the nature of the case, we can lay no claim to literary merit or to originality, yet we trust that our efforts to make a judicious selection and arrangement have not been wholly unsuccessful. With these remarks, the work is respectfully presented to the public.

E. A. C.

HAVERHILL, N. H., *February 1, 1855.*

CONTENTS.

PART I.

HISTORICAL SKETCH.

CHAPTER I.

Introduction. — Captain John Smith's Exploration. — The Virginia Company. — The Plymouth Council. — Gorges and Mason. — Grant of Mariana and Laconia. — Settlements at Portsmouth and Dover. — Wheelwright's Purchase. — Mason's new Patent. — New Hampshire. — Upper and Lower Plantations. — Neal's Expedition to the White Mountains. — Survey of Portsmouth and Dover. — Discouragements. — Surrender of the Charter of the Plymouth Council. — Death of Mason. — Reflections.....9

CHAPTER II.

Religious Intolerance. — Antinomian Controversy. — Banishment of Wheelwright. — Settlement of Exeter. — Formation of a Government. — Settlement of Hampton. — Affairs on the Piscataqua. — Wiggin visits England. — Erection of a Church. — Burdet's Exploits. — Morton abandons Portsmouth. — Underhill's Administration. — Knollys and Larkham. — Dover and Portsmouth form Governments. — Union with Massachusetts. — Wheelwright flees. — Laws of Massachusetts and Character of the early Settlers. — Persecution of the Quakers. — Witchcraft.....16

CHAPTER III.

Mason's Efforts to recover his Estate. — The King sends Commissioners to New England. — Their Reception, Treatment, and Proceedings. — Jealousy of the Indians. — Passaconaway. — Commencement of King Philip's War. — Attacks on various Places. — Death of Lieutenant Plaisted. — The Indians make Peace. — Death of King Philip, and Renewal of Hostilities at the East. — Waldron seizes the Refugees at Dover. — The Mohawks are solicited to assist the English. — Captain Swett is defeated. — Conclusion of Peace. — Omens.....24

CHAPTER IV.

Mason's renewed Efforts. — Randolph visits New England. — New Hampshire is erected into a royal Province. — The Commission is published. — Meeting of the Assembly and making Laws. — Waldron succeeds President Cutts. — Cranfield is appointed Governor. — His arbitrary Proceeding. — Gove's Rebellion. — Mason institutes a Suit against Major Waldron. — Weare is sent to England. — Persecution of Moody. — Fresh Usurpations of Power. — Resistance of the People. — Cranfield obtains Leave of Absence. — Barefoot succeeds him. — Treaty with the Indians.....31

CHAPTER V.

The Charter of Massachusetts forfeited. — Dudley appointed President of New England. — Succeeded by Andros. — His tyrannical Proceedings. — Revolution in England. — Temporary Union with Massachusetts. — Allen appointed Governor and Usher Lieutenant Governor. — King William's War. — Attack on Dover. — Salmon Falls. — Expedition to Canada. — Temporary Peace. — Attack on Oyster River. — Conclusion of Peace. — Usher's Administration. — Partridge supersedes him. — The Earl of Bellamont is appointed Governor, and visits New Hampshire. — Allen's Efforts. — Dudley appointed Governor.....38

CHAPTER VI.

Dudley holds a Conference with the Indians. — They commence Hostilities. — Various Attacks. — Defence of Durham. — Expeditions against Port Royal. — Death of Colonel Hilton. — Attempted Reduction of Canada. — Appointment of Shute and Vaughan as Governor and Lieutenant Governor. — The latter is superseded by John Wentworth. — Progress in industrial Pursuits. — Settlement of Londonderry. — Incorporation of new Towns. — Governor Shute returns to England. — More Trouble with the Indians. — Causes of their Hostility to the English. — Attempt to capture Ralle. — Attack on Dover and other Places. — Expedition to Norridgewock and Death of Ralle. — Adventures of Captain Lovewell. — Ratification of Peace.....45

CHAPTER VII.

Controversy with Massachusetts. — Grants of Townships. — A new Assembly is chosen. — Burnet's short Administration. — Belcher succeeds him. — Death of Wentworth and Appointment of Dunbar. — Party Strife. — Settlement of the Boundary. — War with France. — Siege and Capture of Louisburgh. — Project to invade Canada. — Approach of a French Fleet. — Indian Hostilities. — Defence of Charlestown. — The Heir of Mason sells his Claim. — Controversy between Governor Wentworth and the Assembly. — Proposal to settle the Coös. — Jealousy and Resentment of the Indians.....55

CHAPTER VIII.

The "Old French War."—Indian Hostilities.—Expeditions against Crown Point.—Massacre at Fort Edward.—Rogers's Expedition against the St. Francis Indians.—Conquest of Canada.—Grants.—Settlement of the western Boundary.—The Stamp Act.—Meserve is appointed Distributor.—His Resignation.—Demonstrations of the People.—Benning Wentworth is superseded by John Wentworth.—Taxes.—Dartmouth College.—Division of the Province into Counties.—The Tea sent to Portsmouth is reshipped.—Convention at Exeter.—Seizure of Gunpowder and Arms at Fort William Henry.—Attempts of Wentworth to maintain Peace.—Close of his Administration.....63

CHAPTER IX.

The Revolutionary War.—Forces raised by New Hampshire.—Preparations for Defence.—Treatment of the Tories.—Formation of a temporary Government.—Expedition to Canada.—Declaration of Independence.—Battle of Bennington.—Surrender of Burgoyne.—Sullivan's Expedition against the Seneca Indians.—Close of the War.—Adoption of a State Constitution.—Troubles with Vermont.—Distress and Rebellion.—Formation and Adoption of the Constitution of the United States.—Conclusion.....71

PART II.

GAZETTEER OF NEW HAMPSHIRE.

Page 85.

PART III.

GENERAL VIEW OF NEW HAMPSHIRE.

	Page
SURFACE,.....	445
CLIMATE,.....	446
GEOLOGY AND MINERALOGY,.....	453
MINERALS,	456
SOIL AND PRODUCTIONS,.....	459
LAKES,.....	461
RIVERS,.....	463
MOUNTAINS,.....	468

ROUTES TO WHITE MOUNTAINS,.....	477
EDUCATION,.....	479
RELIGION,.....	491
BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES,.....	500
SOCIETIES AND ASSOCIATIONS,.....	551
RAILROADS,.....	552
BANKS,.....	556
NEWSPAPERS,.....	557
CONSTITUTION OF NEW HAMPSHIRE,	566

NEW HAMPSHIRE AS IT IS.

HISTORICAL SKETCH.

CHAPTER I.

Introduction. — Captain John Smith's Exploration. — The Virginia Company. — The Plymouth Council. — Gorges and Mason. — Grant of Mariana and Laconia. — Settlements at Portsmouth and Dover. — Wheelwright's Purchase. — Mason's new Patent. — New Hampshire. — Upper and Lower Plantations. — Neal's Expedition to the White Mountains. — Survey of Portsmouth and Dover. — Discouragements. — Surrender of the Charter of the Plymouth Council. — Death of Mason. — Reflections.

THE discovery of America in 1492 by Christopher Columbus was one of the most remarkable events in the history of the world. In itself considered, it was wonderful that an entire continent should now, for the first time, be made known to the civilized nations of Europe; while the effects of this discovery on the destiny of the human race are incalculable. On these shores, untrodden as yet save by the wild son of the forest, multitudes of every rank and condition sought a home. Hither came the needy adventurer, too idle or too proud to labor with his hands, hoping that by some turn of fortune he should amass wealth or gain power. Here, too, the stern, unyielding, yet upright Puritan sought a dwelling-place where he might worship

his God agreeably to the dictates of his own conscience. Those bereft of all hope of bettering their condition at home deemed the wilds of the new world a fitting place to hide their sorrows in solitude or to attempt to retrieve their ruined fortunes. The lawless outcast, compelled "to leave his country for his country's good," could find no more congenial spot than the newly-discovered continent.

At this time, too, there was an unusual degree of intellectual excitement among the nations. Europe, for centuries buried in a universal night, began at length to arouse from her torpor and to exhibit new signs of vitality. The invention of the art of printing, of gunpowder, and the mariner's compass were among the results of this activity. It is not strange that, under such circumstances, a spirit of adventure should pervade the public mind, and that any bold leader could induce many to follow him, either for conquest or discovery.

But it was not until a considerable time had elapsed that New England attracted any great share of public attention. The tide of emigration, that commenced flowing almost at the first announcement of the discovery, took a more southerly direction. The first thing sought for was the precious metals; and these, being found more abundant in southern latitudes, drew thither the eager crowd of adventurers. And besides, a mild and genial climate and a fertile soil offered far more inducements than the bleak shores of the north. But in 1614 the renowned Captain John Smith, so well known from his connection with the early settlement of Virginia, explored the Atlantic coast from the Penobscot to Cape Cod, trading with the natives. During this voyage the River Piscataqua, with the harbor at its mouth, was discovered. On his return to England he presented a map of the country to the Prince of Wales, afterwards Charles I., who called it New England.

In the year 1606 King James had granted a charter, limiting Virginia between the thirty-fourth and forty-fifth degrees of north latitude. This large territory was divided between two companies; the southern part being assigned to London adventurers, the northern to certain persons in Bristol, Exeter, and Plymouth. The members of the northern, or Plymouth Company, finding themselves liable to be encroached upon by their neighbors, petitioned for a new charter, which was granted in 1620. The corporation thus instituted was composed of forty "nobles, knights, and gentlemen," and was called "The Council established at Plymouth, in the County of Devon, for the planting, ruling, and governing of New England in America."

Among the most enterprising members of this council were Sir Ferdinando Gorges and Captain John Mason. The former had been an officer in the navy of Queen Elizabeth and companion of Sir Walter Raleigh, and was withal a man of most daring and adventurous spirit. The latter was originally a merchant of London, afterwards governor of Newfoundland, and was scarcely inferior to his rival in enterprise and boldness. He soon procured from the council a grant of the land between the river of Naumkeag — now Salem — and the Merrimack, and extending back to the head waters of each. This he called Mariana. The next year, 1622, he and Gorges conjointly obtained a grant of the territory extending from the Merrimack to the Sagadahock,* and back to the great lakes and the river of Canada — the St. Lawrence. This was named Laconia. These two grants comprise nearly all the present territory of New Hampshire, together with portions of the adjoining states and Canada. The same year they formed the "Company of Laconia," for the purpose of col-

* The Kennebeck.

onizing their new possessions; and in the spring of 1623 they sent over David Thompson, Edward and William Hilton, with several others, to carry out their designs. Thompson, with one division, landed near the mouth of the Piscataqua, on the southern shore, at a place to which they gave the name of Little Harbor. Here they erected salt works and established a fishery. The Hiltons went eight miles farther up the river, to Northam, afterwards called Dover. These were the first settlements within the present limits of New Hampshire. Thompson, however, became dissatisfied with his situation, and in about one year removed to an island in Massachusetts Bay afterwards called by his own name. But it does not appear that this place, where he had erected salt works and dwellings, was entirely deserted.

For several years these colonies on the Piscataqua progressed but slowly. Unlike those who landed at Plymouth to seek a home where they might enjoy civil and religious liberty, the first settlers of this state were seeking gain. They hoped, by establishing fisheries and carrying on trade with the natives, to secure an abundant requital for all their labor. Influenced by such feelings, they for a time neglected agriculture—the only sure resource of a new country.

Thus time passed away, presenting but few incidents worthy of note. No remarkable events occurred; at least none have been recorded. Doubtless in their own little circle these pioneers of the wilderness experienced the usual variety that falls to the human race. But what toils and sufferings they endured, neither history nor tradition informs us.

In 1629 Rev. John Wheelwright and others of the Massachusetts Bay colony purchased of the Indians, for what they deemed a valuable consideration in “coats, shirts, and

kettles," a considerable tract of land between the Piscataqua and the Merrimack. The deed was signed by Passaconaway, the chief sagamore of the Indian tribes in this part of New England, though exercising immediate jurisdiction over the Pennacooks living on the Merrimack in the vicinity of Concord. It was also signed by the chiefs of several other tribes. This land had been before granted to Gorges and Mason by the Plymouth Company; but it must be admitted that the right conveyed by the original owners and occupants of the soil was far better than that of a self-constituted company in a distant land or of a foreign monarch claiming it by the right of discovery.

Very soon after, Mason obtained a new grant from the Plymouth Council of this very same territory; whence it has been conjectured that he and Gorges had made a mutual agreement to divide Laconia and take out new patents. This, from the county in England in which he had formerly resided, he called New Hampshire. Edward Hilton also obtained a deed of the land occupied by himself and his associates in the vicinity of Dover. His patent included Dover, Durham, Stratham, and part of Newington and Greenland. The London adventurers, or those settled near the mouth of the river, secured a grant including Portsmouth, Newcastle, and Rye, with part of Newington and Greenland.

Thus we find that in 1631 there were two settlements, entirely distinct and independent of each other, commonly called the Upper and Lower Plantations; the one composed chiefly of "west country adventurers," the other of those from London. Of the former, Captain Thomas Wiggim was appointed agent; of the latter, Captain Walter Neal. Between the two, quarrels sometimes arose about disputed territory; but they were finally settled without bloodshed.

A desire to discover gold pervaded the minds of the colonists. New Hampshire, being a mountainous region, was deemed likely to abound in the precious metals. Thus, though ostensibly formed for "trade, fishery, salt making, building, and husbandry," the companies early began to explore the wilds in search of metallic treasures. Fabulous stories of beautiful lakes and rivers abounding in fish, of fertile islands with most delightful climates, were freely circulated, and to a great extent believed. At length Captain Neal started on foot, with one or two companions, on an expedition to discover these fair lands in the interior of Laconia. The El Dorado was not found; but in the course of their journey they saw the White Mountains; and, finding something there resembling crystal, they called them the Crystal Hills. For want of provisions they were compelled to return, but not until they supposed they were within one day's journey of the wished-for spot.

In 1633 Neal and Wiggin surveyed their respective patents and laid out the towns of Dover and Portsmouth. They agreed with Wheelwright that his proposed town at Swampscot Falls should be called Exeter. Hampton was laid out the same year; but neither of the last two places was settled until some time later.

But in the mean time want, privation, and hardship were producing their accustomed effects. Agriculture, as already observed, was neglected; while the hopes of valuable discoveries proved fallacious. Vines were planted, but came to nothing. There was not a mill in the colony; but "bread was either brought from England in meal or from Virginia in grain, and then sent to the windmill at Boston to be ground." Iron mines were discovered, but not wrought. The chief sources of income were trade and the fisheries; but even these yielded no return to those who had advanced capital. Meanwhile new supplies of pro-

visions, clothing, and other necessaries were frequently sent over from the mother country. But, under such circumstances, it is no wonder that many abandoned the enterprise. Some sold their interests to Gorges and Mason, who, more sanguine than the rest, persevered, with the hope of future success, and finally became almost the sole proprietors. They appointed Francis Williams governor, who is represented as a discreet, sensible man, and very acceptable to the people.

The Virginia Company had always viewed the Plymouth Council with jealousy and dislike, and in 1635 complained of their charter as a monopoly. Gorges appeared in person before the Parliament to defend it, but in vain. The charter was surrendered; though Gorges and Mason secured for themselves a considerable interest in the territory. Mason had gained New Hampshire, and also purchased of Gorges a tract north-east of the Piscataqua, three miles in width; but his death, which happened the same year, put an end to all his projects. Had he lived, it is not improbable that he might have recovered at least a part of the capital he had expended.

Thus it will be seen that the objects which Gorges and Mason had in view in sending colonists to this state were never realized. No vast mineral treasures were found; no flourishing vineyards enlivened the landscape. After years of toil, after expending vast sums of money, they had failed to accomplish what they desired and hoped; but they laid the foundations on which others built; they sowed the seed while others reaped the harvest. And, though we may perhaps regard them as having mistaken views of the true sources of national prosperity, we cannot too much honor the memory of the merchant adventurers who labored so long and so perseveringly to colonize the infant state.

CHAPTER II.

Religious Intolerance. — Antinomian Controversy. — Banishment of Wheelwright. — Settlement of Exeter. — Formation of a Government. — Settlement of Hampton. — Affairs on the Piscataqua. — Wiggin visits England. — Erection of a Church. — Burdet's Exploits. — Morton abandons Portsmouth. — Underhill's Administration. — Knollys and Larkham. — Dover and Portsmouth form Governments. — Union with Massachusetts. — Wheelwright flees. — Laws of Massachusetts and Character of the early Settlers. — Persecution of the Quakers. — Witchcraft.

MOST of the early settlers of Massachusetts had been driven from their native land by the intolerance of their rulers; but, when they were once freed from their depressed situation and placed in authority, they allowed no such liberty to others as they had claimed for themselves. Indeed they did not seem to understand the true principles of religious freedom. Believing themselves to have attained perfect truth, they could see nothing but error in the creeds of all who differed from them in opinion; and this they could not conscientiously tolerate. The strong arm of the law was invoked to check the spread of doctrines which they believed would be dangerous to the best interests of the state. It was this spirit — the fault of the times rather than of the men themselves — that drove Wheelwright, already mentioned as having purchased land of the Indians at Swampscot Falls, to establish a new settlement. He belonged to a party of the church called Antinomians, and for a time was engaged in a very bitter and violent contest,

in which the principal men of the colony participated ; but being at length overpowered, he, with several others, was banished from the territory of Massachusetts. At the time of making his purchase he stipulated that a settlement should be commenced within ten years ; and, as this time was drawing to a close, he proceeded at once to establish a colony at Exeter. This was in 1638. As there was no general government in New Hampshire to which they could appeal for protection, they formed an independent system of their own. Their laws were based on the Bible. They had one chief magistrate and two assistants, chosen in an assembly of the people, and holding their offices one year. They were sworn to discharge their duty faithfully, while the people were sworn to obedience. The laws were enacted in a general assembly ; and in fact the whole organization presents an example of a purely democratic form of government.

About this time the Massachusetts colony empowered Richard Dummer and John Spencer to commence improvements and to build a house at Hampton, called by the Indians Winnicummet. What they most valued was an extensive salt marsh, which bade fair to produce a supply of hay for their cattle. Soon after some persons from Norfolk county, England, had leave to settle here. The whole number was now fifty-six. The house first erected was long known as the Bound House.

We must go back a little in the order of time to relate the condition of affairs on the Piscataqua. Portsmouth, having by the death of Mason lost her principal patron, was struggling with difficulties. Nor was Dover entirely exempt from discouragements. In 1633 Captain Wiggin, the agent of the latter plantation, visited England to obtain new supplies. On returning, he brought with him from

the west of that country several families of considerable property and "of some account for religion." Among the number was William Leveridge, a pious and devoted clergyman. They proceeded to lay out a compact town on Dover neck, trade being their principal object. On an inviting part of the eminence they erected a church, which for greater security they surrounded with an intrenchment and flankarts; but, on account of insufficient support, Leveridge was compelled to seek a more favorable locality. After this they had a number of ministers, some of whom proved unworthy of their high calling. The first of these was one Burdet, who came among them in 1634. He was at length elected governor, to the exclusion of Wiggin; but, being detected in some criminal acts, he made a precipitate flight to the Province of Maine, whence he never returned.

After the death of Mason, his widow and executrix sent over William Norton as her agent, with full power to manage her affairs at the Portsmouth plantation; but after residing there some time, finding the expenses far exceeding the income, he abandoned the whole and gave up the improvements to the tenants. Some removed, carrying off their goods and chattels; while others remained, claiming the houses and other property as their own. But several of the buildings had been destroyed by fire; so that at length nothing remained for the heirs of Mason excepting their interest in the soil. These events took place between 1638 and 1644.

Captain John Underhill was banished from Boston during the Antinomian controversy, and took refuge at Dover. Having been elected governor in place of Burdet, he formed a church, and placed one Knollys over it. Afterwards Thomas Larkham came and preached, and by his superior

eloquence gained the favor of the people, so that they chose him as their minister in place of Knollys ; but, as he admitted persons of immoral character to the church, and also assumed civil authority, they restored Knollys. Dissensions and strife arose between them, and finally Knollys returned to England ; while Underhill went back to Boston, and, on making a confession, was restored to favor.

The people of Dover and Portsmouth had as yet no settled form of government, having no authority from the crown to form one. It will be recollected that the first settlements were mere private enterprises managed by agents ; but, finding this system insufficient to meet their present wants, they formed a combination at each of these places like that at Exeter. At Dover, in 1640, a written instrument was drawn up and signed by forty-one persons, agreeing to abide by the laws of England and those enacted by a majority of their own number until they should learn the royal pleasure. The exact time at which a similar arrangement was entered upon at Portsmouth is unknown.

We have thus briefly traced the rise and progress of the first four settlements made within the present limits of New Hampshire. Each was independent of the other, there being no union between them save that arising from similar circumstances and common dangers. At length a proposal was made to unite with Massachusetts. To this the latter colony was by no means averse. Indeed they already laid claim to a great part of the territory of New Hampshire, though they had never tried to enforce it. Accordingly Portsmouth and Dover put themselves under the jurisdiction of Massachusetts in 1641 ; and Exeter did the same about one year later. Hampton was considered as a part of that colony already. Wheelwright, being still under sentence of banishment, removed with some of his follow-

ers to Wells, (Maine,) but was afterwards restored on making some slight acknowledgment. He subsequently preached at Hampton.

On consummating this union the people of New Hampshire were allowed one remarkable privilege, considering the intolerance so prevalent at that time — which was, that they might act in a public capacity without regard to their religious professions; though by a previous law of Massachusetts none but church members could vote on town affairs or hold a seat in the General Court.

For thirty-eight years, from 1641 to 1679, the history of New Hampshire becomes merged in that of the colony of which she became a constituent part.

The laws of Massachusetts, which now took effect in our own state, were in many respects peculiar. Their social customs, too, were modified by their religious belief and by the circumstances in which they were placed. Inhabiting a new country, surrounded by a fierce and deadly foe, compelled to labor with all their power to supply their wants and to protect themselves from danger, they had but little inclination or opportunity to cultivate the milder graces and refinements of life. Every thing that had the appearance of levity was discarded. Their general design was to form a government with laws based on the Bible, and modelled, to a considerable extent, after the Jewish commonwealth. Their laws had reference to many things not usually regarded as coming under the jurisdiction of the civil magistrate. To quote Dr. Belknap,* “The drinking of healths and the use of tobacco were forbidden; the former being considered as a heathenish and idolatrous practice, grounded on the ancient libations, the other as a species of

* History of New Hampshire, vol. i. p. 67.

intoxication and waste of time. Laws were instituted to regulate the intercourse between the sexes and the advances towards matrimony. They had a ceremony of betrothing which preceded that of marriage. Pride and levity of behavior came under the cognizance of the magistrate. Not only the richness, but the mode of dress and cut of the hair, were subject to state regulations. Women were forbidden to expose their arms or bosoms to view. It was ordered that their sleeves should reach down to their wrist and their gowns be closed around the neck. Men were obliged to cut short their hair, that they might not resemble women. No person not worth two hundred pounds was allowed to wear gold or silver lace or silk hoods and scarfs. These pious rulers had more in view than the political good. They were not only concerned for the external appearance of sobriety and good order, but thought themselves obliged, so far as they were able, to promote real religion and enforce the observance of the divine precepts.”

But, notwithstanding some gloomy and forbidding traits, there is much in the character of the Puritans to command our admiration — much that is worthy of our approval and emulation. None could be more conscientious than they in the performance of what they regarded as duty. Their morals were of a high order. Intemperance and profanity were almost unknown. They early attended to the education of their youth, and for this purpose founded a college at Cambridge within a few years after their first settlement. They purchased land of the Indians which had already been granted by the crown. They regarded slavery as inconsistent with the natural rights of mankind, and by law forbade the buying and selling of slaves excepting those taken in war or reduced to this condition for crime. In 1645 the

General Court ordered a negro who had been kidnapped from Africa and sold at Portsmouth to be sent back.

But their great error was in confounding civil and religious authority — a fact to which we have already alluded. Their ministers took part in the public assemblies, while the civil magistrates had a controlling voice in the churches. Toleration was regarded as “the firstborn of all abominations;” and the right of the magistrate to employ force against heretics and unbelievers was strongly insisted on. The Quakers especially suffered the weight of their vengeance. At first they were banished; but this punishment proving insufficient to check them, they were whipped, imprisoned, and in some instances put to death. In the winter of 1662 three Quaker women were sentenced to be publicly whipped through eleven towns, with ten stripes apiece in each town. The sentence was executed in Dover, Hampton, and Salisbury; but at the latter place they were fortunately released through the agency of Walter Barefoot.

The witchcraft delusion prevailed to some extent in New Hampshire. There is still on record an account of the trial of “Goodwife Walford” at Portsmouth in 1658. The complainant, Susannah Trimmings, testified as follows: * “As I was going home on Sunday night I heard a rustling in the woods, which I supposed to be occasioned by swine; and presently there appeared a woman, whom I apprehended to be old Goodwife Walford. She asked me to lend her a pound of cotton. I told her I had but two pounds in the house, and I would not spare any to my mother. She said I had better have done it, for I was going a great journey, but should never come there. She then left me,

* Adams's Annals of Portsmouth.

and I was struck, as with a clap of fire, on the back; and she vanished towards the water side, in my apprehension, in the shape of a cat. She had on her head a white linen hood, tied under her chin; and her waistcoat and petticoat were red, with an old gown, apron, and a black hat upon her head." Several other witnesses were examined; but the case was not then decided, and was probably dropped at the next term of the court. Mrs. Walford afterwards brought an action for slander against Robert Couth for saying that she was a witch and he could prove her one. The verdict was in her favor—five pounds and costs. These trials are curious as illustrating the spirit of the times, as well as the kind of evidence on the strength of which the accused were often condemned. Some other cases occurred in New Hampshire; but none were ever convicted.

CHAPTER III.

Mason's Efforts to recover his Estate. — The King sends Commissioners to New England. — Their Reception, Treatment, and Proceedings. — Jealousy of the Indians. — Passaconaway. — Commencement of King Philip's War. — Attacks on various Places. — Death of Lieutenant Plaisted. — The Indians make Peace. — Death of King Philip, and Renewal of Hostilities at the East. — Waldron seizes the Refugees at Dover. — The Mohawks are solicited to assist the English. — Captain Swett is defeated. — Conclusion of Peace. — Omens.

THE civil dissensions that prevailed in England at this time prevented the making of any determined efforts by the heirs of Mason to recover the possession of the New Hampshire plantations. In 1652 Joseph Mason came over to look after the interests of the family, and commenced an action against Richard Leader, who was occupying some of the lands at Newichwannock. The case was finally brought before the General Court, which caused a survey to be made. By this it was found that the charter of Massachusetts included all that had been granted to Mason and nearly all that had been granted to Gorges. The court decided that "some lands at Newichwannock, with the river, were, by agreement of Sir Ferdinando Gorges and others, apportioned to Captain Mason, and that he also had right by purchase of the Indians, as also by possession and improvement." The agent left soon after, making no effort to recover the rest of the estate.

The first heir named in Mason's will died in infancy; and Robert Tufton, grandson of Captain John Mason, succeeded to the inheritance. The family had always been attached to the royal cause, and consequently had nothing to hope for during the protectorate of Cromwell. But on the restoration of Charles II., Tufton, who now took the surname of Mason, petitioned the crown for redress. The king referred the matter to his attorney general, Sir Geoffrey Palmer, who reported that Mason had a legal title to New Hampshire. Here the matter rested for some time; but in 1664 the king appointed four commissioners to visit the New England colonies and to examine and determine all matters of dispute. This was very offensive to the people of Massachusetts, as they regarded it as interfering with their liberties; and accordingly they received the commissioners with great coldness. The latter, in their progress through the country, came to Portsmouth, but made no settlement of the controversy. They told the citizens of that place that they would release them from the jurisdiction of Massachusetts, and took some measures to bring about such a result; but most of the people preferred to remain as they were. The commissioners returned, greatly incensed at the treatment they had received. For some time after this the foreign affairs of England so engrossed the attention of the royal government that they took no further action in regard to the claims of Mason.

But now a greater danger threatened the colonies — which was an attack from the Indians. For many years the natives had been watching the growth and prosperity of the infant states with feelings of stifled jealousy. They saw their best hunting grounds encroached upon day by day; they saw their new neighbors rapidly increasing in numbers

and wealth; until it became evident that the white man, if not speedily checked, would become the sole possessor of the land which had been theirs from time immemorial. But for a time fear kept them in restraint. An English gentleman who was present gives an account of a dance and feast held by the Pennacooks in 1660. The aged Passaconaway, famed far and wide for his wisdom and cunning, reputed as a sorcerer, with power to make water burn and trees dance, was present, and made his farewell speech, advising them to cultivate the friendship of the English. He warned them that it would prove their own ruin should they take a contrary course. His counsels had so much effect that his son and successor, Wonolanset, on the breaking out of the war fifteen years afterwards, withdrew to a remote part of the country to avoid being drawn into the quarrel.

Philip, of Mount Hope, son of the "good Massasoit," is commonly regarded as the instigator of this first general war; and it is supposed that he drew many of the neighboring tribes into a combination to exterminate the English. The first attack was made on Swansey,* in June, 1675.

The eastern Indians had some causes of their own to impel them to war. The wife of Squando, a noted sachem dwelling at Saco, was one day met by some sailors while passing along the river in her canoe with her infant child. They had heard that the Indian children could swim as naturally as the young of beasts, and overset the canoe to try the experiment. The child was rescued by the mother, but died soon after, and its death was imputed to the treatment it had received. Squando now became a most bitter foe of the English, and used all his influence to excite a

* Bristol county, Massachusetts.

war against them. After the commencement of hostilities at Swansey the war spread to other parts of the country. In September of the same year they made an incursion against Oyster River, now Durham, where they burned two houses, killed two men, and carried away two captives. They also killed one man, and took another prisoner, between Exeter and Hampton. Soon after they attacked a house at Newichwannock in which fifteen women and children had taken refuge; but a girl of eighteen saw them approaching, and stood against the door until they chopped it down with their hatchets. In the mean time all but two children escaped to a place of safety. The bold heroine was knocked down and left for dead, but finally recovered. The enemy now made their appearance on both sides of the Piscataqua, burning houses and killing all who fell in their way. Some young men of Dover took the field against them and succeeded in killing two. All the settlements of New Hampshire were now filled with alarm, and business was suspended. On the 16th of October an attack was made on Salmon Falls. Lieutenant Roger Plaisted sent out seven men to search for the enemy; but, falling into an ambush, three were instantly killed, and the rest retreated. Plaisted then sent to Major Waldron for assistance, which the latter could not grant consistently with his own safety. The next day he ventured out with twenty men and a cart to bring in the dead bodies of the slain; but, falling into another ambush, his men deserted him. Plaisted himself, disdaining to yield or fly, was slain with one of his sons, while another son was mortally wounded. The gallant behavior of these men caused the Indians to retreat.

The enemy still continued their predatory incursions,

plundering and burning wherever they found the people off their guard. They made their appearance opposite Portsmouth, but were dispersed by a few cannon shot. In this way the autumn was passed until the close of November, when the whole number of the slain exceeded fifty.

The Massachusetts colony, being fully occupied in defending their southern and western borders, could afford no seasonable aid. Finding the necessity of vigorous action, the colony resolved to send a force against the head quarters of the enemy; but the winter, setting in early and with great severity, prevented. But this circumstance inclined the Indians to peace, as they were now pinched with famine. Accordingly they came to Major Waldron, expressing their sorrow for what had been done and promising to be quiet and friendly. Through his influence a peace was concluded with the eastern Indians, which continued until the next August. The captives which they had taken were restored.

In August, 1676, King Philip was slain, which put an end to the war in the southern quarter. Some of his followers took refuge among the Pennacooks, others with the eastern Indians — the Ossipees and Pequaketts. Hostilities were renewed through the influence of these refugees, and at length two companies were sent from Boston to Dover. Here they found a large number of Indians at the house of Major Waldron, whom they regarded as their friend and father. The Boston companies had orders to seize all Indians who had been engaged in King Philip's war, and, recognizing such among the number, would have fallen upon them at once had they not been dissuaded by Major Waldron, who proposed to have a training and sham

fight the next day in order to take them by stratagem. This having been done, they were all seized and disarmed. A separation was then made; the Pennacooks and those who had made peace the autumn before were set at liberty; while the refugees — the strange Indians, as they were called — were retained as prisoners to the number of two hundred. Seven or eight who were convicted of having killed Englishmen were executed. The rest were sold into slavery in foreign parts. After this two or three expeditions were made into the wilderness, but without producing any important results.

In 1677 an effort was made to induce the Mohawks to take part against the eastern Indians. But they made no distinction between the friendly and hostile tribes; and consequently they did more harm than good to the English. In June of the same year, Captain Swett, of Hampton, went to the Kennebeck River with two hundred Indian and forty English soldiers, but was defeated and slain with many of his men. The savages then took some twenty fishing vessels, the crews not apprehending any danger. In the month of August, Andros, the governor of New York, sent a sloop with some forces to build a fort at Pemaquid. The Indians then appeared friendly, and continued peaceable during the autumn and winter. In the spring of 1678 three commissioners were appointed to treat with Squando and the other chiefs of the eastern tribes. A treaty was concluded at Casco, now Portland, which put an end to this harassing war of three years' duration, of which the whole burden and expense were borne by the colonies themselves. They neither asked nor received any assistance from the royal government.

The historians of that day have recorded many signs,

omens, and predictions. Some imagined they heard guns and drums in the air; others saw fiery swords and spears in the heavens. Even an eclipse was regarded as the forerunner of some great event; and, in short, every unusual appearance was considered as ominous. All this doubtless resulted from superstitious fear as well as from ignorance of the laws of Nature.

CHAPTER IV.

Mason's renewed Efforts. — Randolph visits New England. — New Hampshire is erected into a royal Province. — The Commission is published. — Meeting of the Assembly and making Laws. — Waldron succeeds President Cutts. — Cranfield is appointed Governor. — His arbitrary Proceeding. — Gove's Rebellion. — Mason institutes a Suit against Major Waldron. — Weare is sent to England. — Persecution of Moody. — Fresh Usurpations of Power. — Resistance of the People. — Cranfield obtains Leave of Absence. — Barefoot succeeds him. — Treaty with the Indians.

WHILE the colonists were engaged in the Indian war Mason again petitioned the king for redress. Sir William Jones, his attorney general, and Sir Francis Winnington, his solicitor general, to whom he referred the matter, reported that Mason "had a good and legal title to the lands." This was in 1675. Edward Randolph was then sent over to make inquiry into the state of the country. He reported on his return that he found the whole country complaining of the usurpation of the magistrates of Boston, though the people both of Dover and Portsmouth had petitioned that they might "continue in possession of their rights under the government of Massachusetts." The latter colony sent two agents to defend their claims. After a full hearing before the lords chief justices of the King's Bench and Common Pleas, in 1677, it was decided that Massachusetts had no right of jurisdiction over New Hampshire, and that the four towns — Portsmouth, Dover, Exeter, and Hampton — did not belong to the former colony.

They also denied the right of government to Mason. No opinion was given as to the right of the soil, there being no court in England that had cognizance of it.

All this paved the way to a separation from Massachusetts; and accordingly, in 1679, a commission was issued, forming New Hampshire into a royal province. The government was to be administered by a president and council appointed by the king. Laws were to be enacted by an assembly of representatives chosen by the people. The president was required to appoint a deputy to succeed him in case of his death or absence. The king reserved the right to discontinue the assembly of the people if inconvenience should arise therefrom. The form of government was simple, and, with this exception, as liberal as could have been expected.

Thus a union that had subsisted for thirty-eight years was dissolved, to the great regret of the people of New Hampshire, being satisfied as they were with the government which they already enjoyed. In order to make the change more acceptable, the king appointed some of the most popular men of the colony to office. The president, John Cutts, was a highly-esteemed merchant of Portsmouth. William Vaughan, John Gilman, and Richard Waldron were of the council.

The royal commission was brought to Portsmouth on the 1st of January, 1680. The persons therein named accepted their offices with great reluctance, and only through fear that, if they refused, others might be appointed who would not regard the interests of the colony. They published the commission and took the oaths of office on the 22d of January. They issued writs calling an assembly, which met on the 16th of March. At the time of this election there were two hundred and nine voters in the four towns.

The assembly immediately returned thanks to the Massachusetts colony for their former protection, and expressed their regret for the separation. They then proceeded to form a code of laws. Among the capital offences, which were fifteen in number, were reckoned idolatry, blasphemy, man stealing, treason, and witchcraft. The president and council, with the assembly, constituted the Supreme Court, and three inferior courts were formed. The militia was organized and put under the command of Richard Waldron.

The enforcement of the acts of trade and navigation caused some difficulty. Edward Randolph was appointed surveyor and collector of the customs throughout New England. He sometimes acted in a violent and arbitrary manner; while the people, on their part, most strenuously resisted any assumption of authority. In the execution of his commission he seized a ketch belonging to Portsmouth; and, having been brought before the council on complaint of the master of it, he behaved with such insolence that the court compelled him to make a public apology and ask for pardon. His deputy, Walter Barefoot, was fined ten pounds for his arbitrary proceedings in the matter.

In the latter part of 1680 Mason came from England, empowered by the king to take a seat in the council. He soon endeavored to compel the people to take leases of him; but the council to which they appealed for protection forbade such proceedings, and stated their intention of transmitting the grievances of the people to the king. After this he refused to sit in the council, and soon returned to England. Meanwhile President Cutts died, and was succeeded by his deputy, Major Waldron. Under his administration affairs went on much as before.

Mason, finding he could accomplish nothing under the

circumstances then existing, labored to bring about a change of government; and at his solicitation the king appointed Edward Cranfield lieutenant governor and commander-in-chief of New Hampshire, who accepted the office with the hope of gain. To insure this, Mason engaged to pay him one hundred and fifty pounds annually, and mortgaged the province for security. By his commission, which was granted in May, 1682, he was vested with new and extraordinary powers. He could suspend members of the council, veto laws passed by the assembly, dissolve the same at his pleasure, erect courts, and pardon criminals. He soon showed his tyrannical disposition by suspending two members of the council, Waldron and Martyn, but restored them on the meeting of the assembly. Hoping to conciliate him, the assembly voted him a present of two hundred and fifty pounds. But his good humor was shortlived. At the next session they refused to pass a bill which he presented them for the support of the government; and he dissolved the assembly, having previously suspended Stileman, a member of the council.

This arbitrary proceeding excited the resentment of all the people. The excitement rose to such a pitch that several persons of Exeter and Hampton, headed by Edward Gove, a member of the dissolved assembly, declared for "liberty and reformation," and endeavored to bring about a revolution. But the project was so rash and dangerous that the principal men not only discountenanced it, but also aided in apprehending Gove and his followers. A court was immediately held, and he, with several others, was convicted of treason. All but Gove were soon set at liberty. He was sent to England, imprisoned in the Tower of London for three years, when he was pardoned and his estate restored.

On the 14th of February, 1683, the governor called on the inhabitants to take leases of Mason within one month. This they refused to do ; but some of the principal landholders proposed to refer the matter to the governor, that he might state it to the king. Mason objected to this, saying he would have nothing to do with them unless they would acknowledge his title.

Cranfield suspended several members of the council, and appointed in their places those who would be more subservient to his own wishes. Things being thus prepared, Mason took out a writ against Major Waldron for holding lands and selling timber to the amount of four thousand pounds. The latter challenged the jury as interested persons, some having taken leases of Mason, and all living upon lands which he claimed. But the trial went on, and judgment was rendered against the defendant. Suits were instituted against others, with similar results ; but as Mason could find no purchaser of the lands, and was unable to keep possession of them himself, they continued to enjoy them as before.

The governor, with his council, had now usurped the whole legislative power, so that the people were compelled to make a stand for their liberties. Having raised money by subscription, they appointed Nathaniel Weare to make complaint to the king.

In the mean time Cranfield was disappointed with regard to the accumulation of wealth. Having abused the people so much, he could expect nothing from their favor. He attempted to raise money by pretending fear of foreign invasion ; but the assembly refused to pass the bill, and he again dissolved them.

Mr. Moody, the minister of Portsmouth, being a strong advocate of the cause of the people, was the object of his

peculiar vengeance. Soon after the dissolution of the assembly, he signified to Moody his intention to partake of the Lord's supper on the next Sabbath, and required him to administer it according to the liturgy. As Cranfield had foreseen, he refused to do so, never having been episcopally ordained. An action was commenced against him, and he was sentenced to six months' imprisonment, but was released at the end of three weeks on condition that he should preach no more in the province. He went to Boston and remained there for several years, but afterwards returned to Portsmouth.

Cranfield now undertook to tax the people by the aid of the council without the consent of the assembly. But the council, though composed principally of his friends, refused to adopt this measure until the rumor of a plot among the Indians to renew hostilities in the spring aroused their fears.

Warrants for the collection of the taxes were issued in the summer of 1684; but the constables every where encountered great opposition. At Exeter forcible resistance was made to the sheriff.* Mason ordered out the troop of horse under his command to assist in enforcing the laws; but not a man appeared on the day appointed.

The agent who was sent to England had been waiting a long time for depositions from home. Cranfield retarded the business by refusing to summon and swear witnesses,

* "History will justify us in boasting somewhat of Old Exeter. We find her people ever ready to resist oppression in every form. When the royal governor, Cranfield, undertook to impose taxes on the people of New Hampshire without their consent, at Exeter, his officers who were sent to collect the tax were beaten off with clubs by the men, and attacked by the women, with true Antinomian spirit, with boiling water, whenever they attempted to enter their houses." — *Speech of Henry C. French, Esq., at the "Second New Hampshire Festival."*

and also by denying access to the public records. Weare at length made out his complaint in general terms, which was referred to the Board of Trade, who summoned Cranfield to make his defence. When the evidence was all presented, new articles of complaint were drawn up. After a hearing, their lordships made a report censuring the course of Cranfield. He had before applied for leave of absence; which was now granted, and he sailed for Jamaica. Walter Barefoot, his deputy, succeeded him, and continued in office until superseded by Dudley as president of New England. During his administration a treaty of friendship was concluded with the Pennacook and Saco Indians. Hagkins, a chief of the former tribe, having heard that the Mohawks were coming to destroy them, besought the protection of the English. It was stipulated that personal injuries on either side should be redressed; that information of approaching danger from enemies should be given; that the Indians should not remove without giving due notice; and that, while these articles were observed, the English should assist them and defend them against the Mohawks and all other enemies. The peace continued about four years.

CHAPTER V.

The Charter of Massachusetts forfeited. — Dudley appointed President of New England. — Succeeded by Andros. — His tyrannical Proceedings. — Revolution in England. — Temporary Union with Massachusetts. — Allen appointed Governor and Usher Lieutenant Governor. — King William's War. — Attack on Dover. — Salmon Falls. — Expedition to Canada. — Temporary Peace. — Attack on Oyster River. — Conclusion of Peace. — Usher's Administration. — Partridge supersedes him. — The Earl of Bellamont is appointed Governor, and visits New Hampshire. — Allen's Efforts. — Dudley appointed Governor.

THE British government was becoming more and more oppressive while Charles II. occupied the throne. Frequent complaints of the New England colonies were made to him, to which he gave a ready ear, even then fearing the rising spirit of liberty which existed among his distant subjects. Some time before his death he declared the charter of Massachusetts forfeited. His successor, James II., issued a commission, appointing Joseph Dudley president of New England — thus bringing New Hampshire under the same government with Massachusetts. He managed affairs with comparative moderation, in order to bring the new system into operation without exciting the resentment of the people. But in a few months he was succeeded by Sir Edmund Andros as captain general and governor-in-chief of New England. Andros entered upon the duties of his office with the fairest professions, but soon showed himself a rapacious tyrant. He appointed only such to the council as were

willing to aid him in his oppressive schemes. The liberty of the press was restricted. The people were allowed to hold a town meeting only once a year, and then for the choice of officers. To prevent complaints being carried to England, he forbade any one to leave the colony without his express permission.

While the colonies were suffering such oppression, the report of a revolution in England reached them. William III. ascended the throne in 1688; but, before the news was well authenticated, the people assembled and imprisoned Andros. A committee of safety was organized to assume the reins of government until they should receive orders from England. Andros was sent home as a prisoner.

In the mean time the people of New Hampshire were left without a government. They waited for orders from the mother country, but none came; and in 1690 they held a convention of deputies chosen from each town. This assembly petitioned to be admitted under the jurisdiction of Massachusetts; which was granted, and delegates were sent to the General Court of that colony for two or three years. Their own wish was to become a constituent part of Massachusetts; but the king refused to grant a charter to that effect.

Mason had made some unsuccessful attempts to recover his estate during the administration of Andros. He died in 1688, leaving two sons, John and Robert, heirs to the claim. They afterwards sold their title to the New Hampshire lands to Samuel Allen, of London, who solicited the king for a commission as governor. Notwithstanding the desire of the people to be annexed to Massachusetts, the king gave him the appointment, with John Usher as his

lieutenant, with power to act in his absence. Usher arrived and entered upon his duties in 1692.

While the colony was suffering the embarrassment attendant on a change of government as well as the claims of the Masonian proprietors, a fresh war with the Indians broke out, commonly called King William's war. The Baron de St. Castine, a French nobleman, had chosen the rude life of an Indian trader, and was now living at Penobscot. Being connected with some of the chiefs by marriage, he had great influence with the natives. In 1688 Andros plundered his house and fort. Justly indignant at this base act, he urged the Indians to war. They, too, had some real or supposed injuries to avenge; and it proved no difficult matter to arouse a sanguinary conflict.

Thirteen years had passed since the seizure of the Indians at Dover; but they still remembered it, and longed for vengeance. Some of those who had been sold into slavery had returned to excite their brethren. Wonolanset, however, still regarded the prophetic injunction of his father, and kept aloof from the contest.

The first outbreak was at North Yarmouth, Maine, where they killed some cattle. Several were taken prisoners; but Andros, hoping to conciliate the natives, ordered them to be set at liberty. This clemency not proving effectual, he led an army into the wilderness, but saw no Indians. After he was deposed, those who managed affairs tried to prevent the renewal of hostilities, and sent messengers and presents for this purpose; but, though the savages made fair promises, they were ready to break them at the first opportunity.

On the evening of the 27th of June, 1689, two squaws applied at each of the garrisoned houses in Dover for lodg-

ing. The people, fearing no danger, readily admitted them. Mesandowit, one of the chiefs, was entertained at Major Waldron's. "Brother Waldron," said he, with his usual familiarity, while they were at supper, "what would you do if the strange Indians should come?" "I can assemble a hundred men," was the reply, "by lifting up my finger." With this fatal confidence they retired to rest. When all was quiet, those within opened the gates and gave the signal. The savages rushed in and began their bloody work. Waldron, though eighty years of age, seized his sword and drove the assailants back through two doors, but was stunned by a blow from a hatchet. He was then put to death with the most cruel tortures. Twenty-three persons were killed in this attack and twenty-nine taken prisoners. The captives were carried to Canada and sold to the French.

Several expeditions were now made against the enemy, but without success — the most that they could do being to destroy their corn. In the winter of 1690 the Count de Frontenac, governor of Canada, despatched three parties to lay waste the English settlements. One party attacked Salmon Falls; and, though the inhabitants fought bravely, they were overpowered, with the loss of thirty killed and fifty-four prisoners. Their buildings were consumed, with the cattle which were in the barns. A number of men collected from the neighboring towns pursued them. A sharp conflict ensued; but the Indians, having the advantage of situation, escaped.

After this predatory excursions were frequently made. Some were killed at Newington and at Exeter. Two companies which were out scouting came up with the enemy at Wheelwright's Pond, in Lee, where a bloody conflict took

place. Fifteen of the English, including Captain Wiswal, were killed, and several wounded.

The colonies now resolved to make an expedition against Canada, which was regarded as the source of their troubles. In 1690 an army of two thousand men was raised, and the command given to Sir William Phipps; but they did not reach the vicinity of Quebec until October. The troops became sickly and dispirited; and this, in connection with the lateness of the season, compelled them to return without having accomplished any thing. But fortunately the Indians desired a cessation of hostilities; and peace continued until the next summer, when they attacked Wells, in Maine, but were repulsed. Soon after several persons were killed at Rye. But the colonists had become accustomed to Indian warfare, and were well prepared for defence. They kept out ranging parties to guard their frontiers and save them from surprisal. This kept the enemy so much in subjection that but little mischief was done; and in 1693 they sued for peace. They agreed to deliver up all their captives, to become subjects of the English government, and to observe perpetual peace. They might, perhaps, have kept their promises; but the French urged them to renew the war. The very next year, Villieu, who was the commander at Penobscot, accompanied by a French priest, led a force of two hundred men against Oyster River, then a part of Dover, but now Durham. There were twelve garrisoned houses, of which five were destroyed; the rest were successfully defended. Between ninety and one hundred persons were killed or taken prisoners. From this time until 1697 the inhabitants of New Hampshire continued to suffer from the incursions of their savage foe, though but few events occurred worthy of note. Among the victims was the widow of President Cutts. In 1696

they made an attack at Portsmouth plain and killed fourteen.

After peace was concluded between the English and French governments, Count Frontenac told the Indians that he could no longer assist them, and advised them to bury the hatchet and restore the captives. They hesitated for a time, but finally made a treaty of peace. Most of the captives were restored. Thus terminated this distressing war with a cruel and treacherous foe.

Meanwhile Usher was managing the civil affairs of the colony. Somewhat imperious and overbearing in his manners, his conduct by no means pleased the liberty-loving sons of New Hampshire; and the fact that he was in the interest of one who laid claim to their lands was enough to excite a prejudice against him, and to render his administration, though devoid of any remarkable occurrences, a scene of petty strife.

In 1697 William Partridge, of Portsmouth, received a commission appointing him lieutenant governor in place of Usher. One of his first acts was to restore several members of the council who had been suspended by his predecessor. But the next year, the Earl of Bellamont, having been appointed governor of New York, Massachusetts Bay, and New Hampshire, came to New York, where he remained the first year after his arrival. During that time Allen came over and assumed the command. His short administration was marked by continual altercations between himself and the people. But in the spring of 1699 the Earl of Bellamont set out to visit his eastern colonies, and assumed the government of New Hampshire, to the great joy of the people. Partridge, who had withdrawn on the arrival of Allen, now returned and resumed his

office. The earl departed in about eighteen days, leaving Partridge in command.

Allen now attempted to obtain possession of the territory which he had purchased of the Masons. But the judgments of the courts previously rendered in favor of the claimants could not now be found, and he was compelled to commence anew. The courts of the colony having decided against him, he appealed to the king. Failing in the proof of some important points, he lost his case, though the royal council gave him permission to begin new suits in the New Hampshire courts. But at length, wearied out with continued disappointment and delay, he proposed to make a compromise with the people; but his sudden death prevented its consummation.

In the mean time the Earl of Bellamont died; and Queen Anne appointed Joseph Dudley governor of Massachusetts and New Hampshire. This was in 1702. The next year Usher was again appointed lieutenant governor.

After the death of Allen his son and heir renewed the suit; but the jury rendered a verdict against him. He appealed to the queen; but the ministry suspended the final decision; and at length his death ended the contest.

CHAPTER VI.

Dudley holds a Conference with the Indians. — They commence Hostilities. — Various Attacks. — Defence of Durham. — Expeditions against Port Royal. — Death of Colonel Hilton. — Attempted Reduction of Canada. — Appointment of Shute and Vaughan as Governor and Lieutenant Governor. — The latter is superseded by John Wentworth. — Progress in industrial Pursuits. — Settlement of Londonderry. — Incorporation of new Towns. — Governor Shute returns to England. — More Trouble with the Indians. — Causes of their Hostility to the English. — Attempt to capture Ralle. — Attack on Dover and other Places. — Expedition to Norridgewock and Death of Ralle. — Adventures of Captain Lovewell. — Ratification of Peace.

DUDLEY, on assuming his office, had some fears of an Indian outbreak; and to prevent this, if possible, he called together the chiefs of several tribes and with them confirmed peace, which they made the most solemn promises to maintain inviolate. But, notwithstanding their fair professions, urged on by the French, they soon renewed hostilities. The first attack was made in August, 1703, — only a few months after the conference, — upon the eastern settlements of Maine. From this time until peace was declared, in 1713, the inhabitants of the frontiers were kept in constant fear. Yet no very memorable actions were performed; and the history of this war, commonly called Queen Anne's war, so far as it relates to New England, presents little else than individual instances of suffering and cruelty.

At Hampton village the savages killed five persons;

among whom was the widow Mussey, a speaker among the Friends. A winter expedition was undertaken against them, but resulted in nothing. In the spring of 1704 they renewed hostilities and attacked the settlements on Oyster and Lamprey Rivers. Colonel Church soon after sailed along the eastern shore and did the enemy considerable damage. In 1706 they attacked the garrison at Durham. The men were all absent; but the women, putting on hats and disguising themselves as much as possible, defended the place so valiantly that the enemy fled. The next winter Colonel Hilton succeeded in surprising eighteen of the savages; which, on account of the difficulty of finding the enemy, was regarded as a great victory. The same year an expedition was fitted out against Port Royal,* in Nova Scotia, the capital of the French settlements. On landing, they fell into an ambuscade of the Indians; but Walton and Chesley, at the head of the New Hampshire troops, pushed on and put the enemy to flight. But disagreements arose among the officers; and finally the army returned sickly and dispirited, but without having suffered any great loss.

For a considerable time but little was done on either side. The Indians were still prowling about, ready to fall upon any whom they might find off their guard. In 1710 a new effort was made to reduce Port Royal, which proved successful. While preparations were being made for this, and before the officers were appointed, New Hampshire was called to mourn the loss of the brave Colonel Winthrop Hilton. He had gone out with several others to a considerable distance from home to peel the bark from some trees which had been felled. While engaged in this the Indians

* Now called Annapolis.

rushed suddenly upon them and killed three, one of whom was Colonel Hilton, and took two prisoners. The rest fled, unable to make any defence, their guns being wet. Thus fell this gallant man, to the great grief of the colony.

In 1711 the English government sent over a force to aid the colonies in attempting the conquest of Canada. To this New Hampshire contributed one hundred men. The army consisted of more than six thousand men, well supplied with the munitions of war. They set out with the fairest prospects of success; but in one fatal night their hopes were blasted. A part of the fleet was wrecked in the St. Lawrence, and a thousand men perished: the rest returned. This failure emboldened the Indians, who renewed their attacks at Exeter, Oyster River, and Dover. But in 1712 the news of the peace of Utrecht was received, to the great joy of the people. Hostilities were then suspended; and not long after a formal peace was ratified with the Indians. A vessel was then sent to Quebec to exchange prisoners. By this many were released from what had seemed a hopeless bondage and restored to their home and friends. Some, however, had become so attached to the life of the Indian that they preferred to remain rather than to return to civilized life.

On the accession of George I. to the throne of England, in 1715, a change of government was expected; and, though the assembly petitioned for the continuance of Dudley, their request was not granted. Samuel Shute was appointed governor of Massachusetts and New Hampshire, and George Vaughan lieutenant governor of the latter province. As Dudley was in daily expectation of his successor, though not then actually superseded, he gave up the command of New Hampshire to the lieutenant; so that for a year Vaughan had the sole management of affairs.

He attempted to establish the land tax of Great Britain in his province — a procedure which greatly offended the people.

Governor Shute arrived and published his commission in 1716. On assuming his office he removed several of the councillors, and appointed citizens of Portsmouth in their places. This gave offence to the other towns of the colony, as they feared the preponderance of the trading interest. In the mean time a controversy arose between the governor and his lieutenant — the latter claiming the right to exercise the command whenever the former was absent from the province. As Shute resided most of the time in Boston, this would have given Vaughan almost the exclusive administration of business ; but, having disobeyed some of the instructions of the governor, he was complained of to the king, who removed him, and appointed John Wentworth in his place.

During the long and distressing war with the Indians it required all the energy of the people of New Hampshire to save themselves from utter destruction. But the glad return of peace brought with it a desire to develop the resources of the infant state. The noble white pines of the forest were well adapted to the use of the royal navy ; and, to preserve those suitable for masts, a surveyor was appointed to mark all such with a broad arrow, and a law was enacted forbidding any person to cut a tree thus reserved except at the direction of the surveyor. But the people sometimes violated the law, which their acquaintance with the woods enabled them to do, often with impunity. They complained, too, that the surveyor neglected to mark the trees, and then prosecuted those who ventured to use them.

There were also in some localities many pitch-pine trees

from which tar and turpentine were manufactured. A company of merchants attempted to monopolize the manufacture of these articles ; but, when a large number of trees were prepared for use, they were destroyed by unknown hands.

The raising of hemp was commenced, but not prosecuted to any great extent, as there was no more land under cultivation than was needed for other purposes. Encouragement was given to the manufacture of iron — the ore being abundant in several localities. For the further encouragement of the colonists, as well as for the benefit of the mother country, lumber was admitted into England free of duty.

In the spring of 1719 the province received an accession of inhabitants from the north of Ireland. They were the descendants of Scotch Presbyterians who had settled in the counties of Antrim and Londonderry for the sake of greater religious freedom ; but as some penal laws were still in force, and as they were compelled to pay tithes, they determined to seek a home in the new world. One hundred and twenty families embarked for America ; of whom a part landed at Boston, the rest at Portland. Sixteen families selected a place then called Nutfield* as their future home. Soon after their arrival at this place a sermon was preached under a large oak, which was long regarded with peculiar veneration. As soon as they were settled they called McGregor to be their minister, who remained with them until his death. He is said to have been “a wise, affectionate, and faithful guide to them both in civil and religious concerns.” In the mean time they received additions to their number ; and in 1722 their town was incorporated

* On account of the large number of walnut and chestnut trees growing there.

under the name of Londonderry — from a city in Ireland memorable for its defence when besieged by the army of King James. Some of their number had suffered the hardships of this siege.

These settlers were conscientious, frugal, and industrious, and, as might have been expected, rapidly increased in wealth and influence. Their descendants emigrated to various places in New England, and now number many thousands. Among them are reckoned some of the most distinguished men of our country.

The way was now paved for the settlement of other unoccupied lands; and in 1722 four townships — Chester, Nottingham, Barrington, and Rochester — were chartered and incorporated. The signing of these charters was the last official act of Governor Shute. Though the people of New Hampshire were well satisfied with his management, he encountered so much opposition in Massachusetts that he returned to England. Lieutenant Governor Wentworth then took the command.

Again was the colony called to endure the hardships of an Indian war. Again the war whoop of the savage was heard, while the smoke of burning dwellings marked his destructive progress.

There were various causes which operated to bring on this war. The English had always treated the Indians as subjects of the royal government, and, as such, endeavored to control them; while the French permitted them to retain their savage independence. The royal governors at the north did not endeavor, like William Penn, to gain their good will by kind and just treatment. They sometimes purchased land of them, but generally for an inconsiderable price. Even when a purchase was made, the Indians, having no records, soon forgot the transaction, or

thought that bargains made by their ancestors were not binding upon themselves. They complained, too, of the traders, who often took advantage of their ignorance. At first they were not aware that the building of dams and the cultivation of the soil would lessen their supplies of fish and game ; but when they found this to be the case they determined to check the further progress of the English.

The Jesuits had, at an early period, established missionary stations among the eastern Indians.* One of these was at Norridgewock, on the Kennebeck, under the care of Sebastian Ralle. By his gentle, condescending deportment, and by his kind treatment of the natives, he had gained their confidence and good will to such an extent that he possessed almost unlimited influence over them ; but the English regarded him as the chief instigator of strife, and determined on his capture. For this purpose a party was despatched under Colonel Westbrook ; but Father Ralle escaped. This was in the winter of 1722. The Indians could not suffer such an attempt against their spiritual father to remain long unrevenged. Before this they had been troublesome to the settlers in the eastern towns — burning their hay, killing their cattle, and the like ; but now they prepared for more desperate measures. The next summer they took several prisoners at Merry Meeting Bay, and soon after destroyed Brunswick. The government then decided upon hostilities ; and a formal declaration of war was issued at Boston and Portsmouth.

The first appearance of the enemy in New Hampshire was at Dover ; their next at Lamprey River ; and soon after they attacked the settlements at Oyster River, Kingston, and Chester. There were several families of Quakers at

* Called by the French the Abenequis.

Dover, who refused to use any means of defence, believing the use of arms unlawful. The savages marked the house of John Hanson for their prey. While Hanson, two of his sons, and his oldest daughter were absent, they entered the house and took his wife, with four of his children, prisoners. Mr. Hanson afterwards went to Canada and redeemed his wife and three of the children. The other, a daughter, he could not obtain. He started a second time, hoping to procure her release, but died at Crown Point while on his way to Canada.

In 1724 a second expedition was made against Norridgewock. Father Ralle and a large number of the Indians were killed. The victorious party destroyed the chapel, and brought away the plate and furniture of the altar as trophies of the battle. Ralle was then sixty-eight years of age, and had been a missionary among the Indians for thirty-one years.

The colonial government offered a reward of one hundred pounds for each Indian scalp. This, together with their hatred of the enemy, induced many parties to go out as volunteers. One of these companies, under the command of Captain John Lovewell, of Dunstable, was much distinguished, at first by success, and afterwards by misfortune. In the first excursion they killed one and took a boy alive. Returning to Boston, they received the promised reward and several presents in addition. This success increased the number of the company to seventy. They started on a second expedition; but their provisions fell short, and thirty of the number were dismissed. The remainder went on, and in the town of Wakefield surprised ten Indians asleep, whom they killed. A third time they set out, intending to attack the villages of the Pequaketts on the upper branches of the Saco. One of the men falling

sick, they built a stockade fort on the west side of Great Ossipee Pond. Here they left the surgeon and several of the company for a guard. The number was now reduced to thirty-four. Marching north some twenty-two miles, on the morning of the 8th of May, 1725, they saw a solitary Indian standing on a point of land projecting into a pond near which they had encamped.* Apprehending that he was placed there as a decoy, they concealed their packs among the trees and proceeded with great caution. In the mean time two parties of Indians, under Paugus and Wahwa, came upon their track and pursued it until they came to the place where they had left their packs. Counting these, and finding the number of the English less than their own, they placed themselves in ambush near the spot.

Lovewell's company, having met the Indian who was first seen, killed and scalped him. Seeing no others, they returned to the place where they had left their packs. While looking for them, the Indians rose and commenced firing. Captain Lovewell and eight of his men were killed on the spot. The rest, under Lieutenant Wyman, resolutely defended themselves; and towards night the savages retired. Paugus was slain.

On assembling the remnant of the company, it was found that nine were unhurt, and eleven wounded, but able to march. Their chaplain, Jonathan Frye, Ensign Robbins, and another were mortally wounded. These they were compelled to leave. They made the best of their way to the fort where the guard had been left; but, to their surprise, it was deserted. In the beginning of the action one man had fled from the field and informed them of the defeat of Lovewell. From this place they set out for home.

* This pond is in Fryeburg, Maine. The scene of action is still pointed out.

One or two perished of their wounds ; the rest returned in safety.

The colonies now sent commissioners to complain to Vaudreuil, the governor of Canada, of the aid he had given the Indians. This produced a favorable effect ; and in the latter part of 1725 a treaty of peace was made at Boston, and ratified the next spring at Falmouth.

CHAPTER VII.

Controversy with Massachusetts.—Grants of Townships.—A new Assembly is chosen.—Burnet's short Administration.—Belcher succeeds him.—Death of Wentworth and Appointment of Dunbar.—Party Strife.—Settlement of the Boundary.—War with France.—Siege and Capture of Louisburgh.—Project to invade Canada.—Approach of a French Fleet.—Indian Hostilities.—Defence of Charlestown.—The Heir of Mason sells his Claim.—Controversy between Governor Wentworth and the Assembly.—Proposal to settle the Coöps.—Jealousy and Resentment of the Indians.

A CONTROVERSY now arose with Massachusetts respecting the boundary line between the two provinces. That colony claimed all the land to a line commencing at a point three miles north of the mouth of the Merrimack, thence running west and north parallel with the river to a point in the present town of Sanbornton, thence due west. To strengthen this claim by gaining possession of the disputed territory, several grants were made and new settlements commenced. The Indians had mostly disappeared from New Hampshire; and now the fertile lands on the Merrimack, once the dwelling-place of the Pennacooks, were taken possession of by emigrants from Massachusetts. The settlement of Concord was commenced in 1727. Townships were also granted to the descendants of soldiers who had been engaged in the wars of the previous century, and to the survivors of Lovewell's company. This aroused the

New Hampshire government, which the same year granted several townships.

On the death of George I. the assembly, which had subsisted five years, was dissolved, and a new one called in the name of George II. On meeting, an act was passed limiting the duration of the assembly to three years. The house then attempted to remodel the courts; but the council resisted. A contest sprang up between them, which the lieutenant governor terminated by dissolving the assembly. This gave offence to the people; but in the mean time William Burnet arrived and published his commission as governor of New Hampshire and Massachusetts. He died within a few months after his arrival, and Jonathan Belcher succeeded him. This was in 1730.

Governor Belcher, having taken offence at some of the proceedings of Wentworth, treated him with great coldness and deprived him of a large part of his salary. The latter died soon after; but his friends resented the affront and formed a party in opposition to the governor. David Dunbar was appointed the successor of Wentworth, and immediately joined the opposition.

Whatever were the alleged grounds of the controversy, it is evident that Governor Belcher and his friends had projected the union of New Hampshire with Massachusetts; while the opposing party demanded a distinct governor, who should reside in their own province. The chief obstacle in the way of this was the want of adequate means of supporting him; and to remove this, it became their object to enlarge their territory and to fix its boundaries. In 1731 a committee of both provinces met at Newbury, but through the influence of Massachusetts failed to come to an agreement. The representatives of New Hampshire

then appealed to the king, and appointed John Rindge, of Portsmouth, to present the petition. The matter was referred to the Board of Trade, and at length it was ordered that the settlement of the line should be made by a board of commissioners chosen from the councillors of the neighboring provinces. The board met at Hampton in 1737. The commissioners fixed upon the present eastern boundary, but made no positive decision as to the southern line. Both parties then appealed to the king, who, in 1740, terminated the dispute in favor of New Hampshire, giving her a tract of land fifty miles in length by fourteen in breadth more than she had claimed.*

In the mean time the opponents of Governor Belcher were laboring strenuously to procure his removal, and were finally successful. He was succeeded in Massachusetts by William Shirley, and in New Hampshire by Benning Wentworth; thus giving the latter colony what she could now, with her enlarged territory and increased resources, more justly claim — a distinct government.

In 1735 New England was visited by a severe epidemic known as the throat distemper. Its first appearance was at Kingston, New Hampshire, whence it spread in every direction. The number of victims in this province alone exceeded one thousand, most of them children. This fatal scourge proved a great check to the progress of the colony.

In 1744 England declared war against France. As was expected, the colonies were soon involved in the conflict. The French governor of Louisburgh, on Cape Breton Island, surprised the garrison of Canseau, an island north-east of Nova Scotia, which was a place of resort for the English

* New Hampshire claimed that her southern boundary should be a line commencing three miles north of the mouth of the Merrimack and running due west.

fishermen. The prisoners were detained for some time and them dismissed on parole. The account which they gave of Louisburgh turned the attention of the English to that stronghold, and at length the bold project of attempting its reduction was formed. According to some accounts, the plan was originated by William Vaughan, of Portsmouth. Certain it is that he was one of the leading spirits in the enterprise.

Governor Shirley laid the matter before the General Court of Massachusetts; and early in 1745, though rejected at first, it was finally carried by a majority of one vote. Vaughan immediately hastened to Portsmouth with a copy of a circular which had been prepared, asking for assistance. The assembly caught his enthusiasm, and without delay voted to raise men and money. Some of the other colonies also rendered assistance. William Pepperell was appointed commander-in-chief.

All things being prepared, the forces, to which New Hampshire contributed about five hundred men, sailed for Canseau, which had been appointed as a place of rendezvous. Here they remained three weeks, waiting for the ice around Cape Breton to dissolve. On the last of April they came in sight of Louisburgh. Vaughan, who held the rank of a lieutenant colonel, but without a regular command, volunteered to lead the first column to invest the city. During the whole siege the New Hampshire troops were brave, active, and laborious. For fourteen successive nights they were engaged in dragging the cannon over a morass; and as the wheels sank in the mire, Colonel Meserve constructed sledges on which to draw them.

The governor of the city, finding his supplies cut off and preparations making for a general assault, his troops being at the same time sickly and dispirited, resolved to surrender,

which he accordingly did on the 17th of June. Thus this fortress, with the exception of Quebec the strongest in America, fell into the hands of the English.

Shirley now projected the conquest of Canada, which the British ministry encouraged. In the summer of 1746 New Hampshire raised eight hundred men as her quota. But no orders came from England, and consequently the troops were kept in a state of suspense and inaction. Towards autumn the country was alarmed by the approach of a fleet from France. Preparations were immediately made for defence. A new battery was placed at the entrance of Piscataqua Harbor, and another at the point of Little Harbor. But in a few weeks the French, weakened and dispirited by shipwreck and sickness, departed without having accomplished their designs. After this the New Hampshire regiment took up their quarters near Winnipiseogee Lake, where they spent the winter.

While the expedition against Cape Breton was in progress, the frontiers suffered much from the Indians. They first appeared at Great Meadow,* and then at Upper Ashuelot,† killing one man at each place. In the spring of 1746 they took three prisoners at Number Four,‡ and soon after laid a plan to surprise the fort at Upper Ashuelot. A large party concealed themselves in a swamp at night, intending to rush in the next morning; but a man who chanced to go out very early discovered them and gave the alarm. He defended himself against two Indians and escaped to the fort; but two other persons were slain, and one was taken prisoner. At New Hopkinton§ eight were carried away captive. Other places suffered from the ravages of the enemy; and at length the Massachusetts gov-

* Now Westmoreland.

† Now Charlestown.

‡ Now Keene.

§ Now Hopkinton.

ernment sent troops to aid these exposed towns. Captain Paine came to Number Four, where a part of his men fell into an ambush. A skirmish ensued, in which five men were killed on each side, and one of the English was taken prisoner. Not long after this there was another engagement at the same place, in which the enemy were repulsed with considerable loss. Every spot was full of danger. Business was, to a great extent, suspended. If the people wanted bread, they were obliged to go to the mills with an armed guard. Even the lower towns did not escape. Several were killed at Rochester. The enemy appeared both at Pennacook* and Contocook,† killing some and taking others prisoners.

Some of the people of Massachusetts thought it inexpedient to defend a territory which was out of their jurisdiction, and at length prevailed on the assembly to withdraw their forces from the western frontier of New Hampshire. The inhabitants were then compelled to leave their homes. But the assembly of Massachusetts soon decided to resume the protection of these places. In the spring of 1747 Captain Phineas Stevens, with a company of thirty rangers, came and took possession of the fort at Number Four. On the 4th of April he was attacked by a large body of French and Indians, but defended himself so resolutely that the enemy retired.‡

During the next two years the same scenes were enacted in various quarters. The Indians hovered about in small parties, ready to fall upon the unwary. Yet it is worthy of remark that they treated their captives with far more kindness than in previous wars. This was doubtless owing

* Now Concord.

† Now Boscawen.

‡ See gazetteer, under "Charlestown."

to the high price that was paid for the ransom of prisoners. In 1749 peace was established.

In 1746 the heir of Mason, availing himself of some legal defect in the sale to Allen, sold his interest in the soil of New Hampshire to a company of twelve gentlemen in Portsmouth. They quitclaimed all the towns which had been previously granted and settled within the limits of their purchase, and also made new grants on fair and equitable terms, so that the prejudice which was at first excited against them gradually died out.

When the extension of the boundary lines brought Fort Dummer* within the limits of New Hampshire, the governor, wishing to maintain it, caused six new members to be elected to the assembly from towns which were supposed to favor that project; but the house excluded them, and the governor, being engrossed with the expedition against Louisburgh, yielded the point. On the return of peace, having received fresh instructions from the royal government, he called a new assembly, with members from those towns whose representatives had before been rejected. The assembly again resisted, and for three years no public business was transacted. The recorder's office was closed, the soldiers were unpaid. But in 1752 a new assembly was called, which came together with a spirit of moderation, and proceeded to the transaction of business.

During the same year it was proposed to plant settlements on the rich meadows of Coös— at Haverhill and Newbury. But a deputation of the St. Francis Indians

* In Hinsdale. The *town* was originally called by the same name. The New Hampshire assembly refused to assume the expense of supporting this fort, for the reason that it was fifty miles distant from any settlement made by the people of their own state. The Massachusetts government continued its support of this place, as well as of Number Four, until 1757.

came to Number Four and remonstrated against it, threatening hostilities in case it should be pursued, so that the plan was abandoned. A party of the same tribe surprised four young men who were hunting on Baker's River. Two were taken prisoners, one escaped, and one was killed. One of the prisoners was John Stark, then sixteen years of age. The Indians, admiring his bold bearing, adopted him into their tribe; but he was soon ransomed. This early captivity fitted him to be an expert partisan in the succeeding war.

Two warriors also of the same tribe, named Sabatis and Plausawa, came to Canterbury, where they were cruelly murdered. A present was made to the tribe, intended "to wipe away the blood." The murderers were apprehended and brought to Portsmouth, but an armed mob released them before the day of trial. Rewards were offered for the apprehension of the rioters; but no discoveries were made, as the people regarded the action meritorious. Afterwards, when a conference with the Indians was held at Portland, the St. Francis tribe refused to attend, but sent a message to the effect that the blood was not wiped away. They still remembered the injury, and were ready to avenge it. And it was not long before they had an opportunity.

CHAPTER VIII.

The "Old French War." — Indian Hostilities. — Expeditions against Crown Point. — Massacre at Fort Edward. — Rogers's Expedition against the St. Francis Indians. — Conquest of Canada. — Grants. — Settlement of the western Boundary. — The Stamp Act. — Meserve is appointed Distributor. — His Resignation. — Demonstrations of the People. — Benning Wentworth is superseded by John Wentworth. — Taxes. — Dartmouth College. — Division of the Province into Counties. — The Tea sent to Portsmouth is reshipped. — Convention at Exeter. — Seizure of Gunpowder and Arms at Fort William Henry. — Attempts of Wentworth to maintain Peace. — Close of his Administration.

FRANCE now resolved to connect her distant settlements in Canada and Louisiana by extending a line of forts from the St. Lawrence to the Mississippi. She also wished to extend her limits to the east, in order to command navigation in the winter. This encroachment upon territory claimed by the English led to war. At the first report of hostilities the Indians renewed their attacks upon the frontiers of New Hampshire. In August, 1754, they surprised the family of James Johnson, at Number Four, and carried away eight prisoners.

In the spring of 1755 an expedition was undertaken against Crown Point. For this New Hampshire raised five hundred men. General Johnson, the commander of the forces, posted this regiment at Fort Edward, while he was encamped near Lake George. On the 8th of September he was attacked by a body of French and Indians. A

detachment, sent out from Fort Edward on the same day, took the baggage and ammunition of the enemy, and seriously annoyed them in their retreat. After this the New Hampshire forces were employed as scouts. Another regiment of three hundred men was raised and employed for the same purpose.

The next year Governor Shirley planned another expedition against Crown Point, but he was superseded by the Earl of Loudon. At the request of the latter, three companies of rangers were formed from the New Hampshire regiment, and the command given to John and William Stark and Robert Rogers. But the season passed away, and but little was accomplished. The campaign of 1757 opened with a new expedition against Crown Point. New Hampshire, as usual, contributed her share of men. A part of the regiment was posted at Fort William Henry with other forces. General Montcalm invested this fort with a large body of French and Indians; and on the sixth day the garrison, having expended their ammunition, capitulated. They were allowed the honors of war, and were to be escorted to Fort Edward. But the Indians, enraged at the terms of surrender, fell upon them as they were marching out unarmed, plundered them without restraint, and murdered all who made any resistance. The New Hampshire troops happened to be in the rear; and out of two hundred men eighty were killed or taken.

When William Pitt was placed at the head of the British ministry, affairs were prosecuted with new and increased vigor. The strongholds of the French were taken one after another. Quebec, the strongest city in America, yielded to the victorious arms of Wolfe in 1759. The same year, Rogers, with two hundred rangers, was despatched to destroy the Indian village of St. Francis. He

halted at night within three miles of the place, which was visible from the top of a tree. In the evening he entered the village in disguise, accompanied by two of his officers. He found the Indians engaged in a grand dance. Having posted his men to the best advantage, he made an attack just before day, when the savages were asleep. But little resistance could be made. Some were killed in their houses, others were shot or tomahawked as they fled. The light of day disclosed the sight of several hundred scalps of the English elevated on poles. The assailants found the place enriched with plunder from the frontiers and by the sale of captives. Having set fire to the village, they commenced their retreat, intending to rendezvous at the Upper Coös. They kept together for about ten days, passing on the east side of Lake Memphremagog, and then, being short of provisions, separated into small parties, that they might gain subsistence by hunting. They were now reduced to the extreme of suffering. Some perished in the woods, some were cut off by the Indians, and others at last reached Number Four.

The conquest of Canada was completed in 1760, which put an end to the Indian depredations. Many captives returned. From this time forth the people of New Hampshire were freed from the attacks of their savage and relentless foe.

During the war, troops were continually passing through the territory now known as the State of Vermont, and had observed its fertility. Governor Wentworth claimed this as belonging to New Hampshire, and at once proceeded to make grants, and with such rapidity that in 1761 no less than sixty townships were granted on the west and eighteen on the east side of the Connecticut. This was a great

source of emolument to the governor, as, in addition to his fees, a reservation was made for him of five hundred acres in each township.

But New York claimed as far east as the Connecticut ; and finally the matter was submitted to the royal decision. An order was passed by the king in council, declaring the river to be the boundary line between the two provinces.

Great Britain, burdened with an immense national debt, now entered upon a course of oppressive measures, designed to increase her revenue, by taxing the American colonies. The first enactment that produced decided and active opposition was the celebrated stamp act, which was passed in 1765. The effect of this act was to require all notes, bonds, and other legal instruments in the colonies to be executed upon stamped paper, on which a duty was to be paid. This produced great excitement throughout the colonies ; and the stamp officers were generally compelled to resign, to save themselves from the violence of the populace.

George Meserve was appointed distributor of stamps for New Hampshire. He was in England at the time of his appointment, but soon after came to Boston. Before he landed he was informed of the opposition of the people to the act, and was requested to resign, which he readily did. He was then welcomed on shore. On his arrival at Portsmouth, he was compelled to make a second and more formal resignation before going to his house. Soon after the stamped paper designed for this colony was brought to Boston and lodged in the Castle, there being no person authorized to receive it.

The stamp act was to take effect on the 1st day of November. On the last day of October the New Hampshire

Gazette* appeared with a mourning border. The next day a funeral ceremony was held over the Goddess of Liberty. On depositing her in the grave some signs of life were discovered, and she was borne off by the rejoicing multitude. By such exhibitions the spirit of the people was kept up, and the opposition to arbitrary enactments strengthened.

It was rumored that Meserve intended to distribute stamped paper, notwithstanding his resignation. The Sons of Liberty took the alarm, and, having assembled in force, compelled him to give up his commission and instructions, which they carried off in triumph. Meserve took an oath before a justice that he would neither directly nor indirectly attempt to execute his office. His commission was sent to the agents of the province in London.

During these proceedings Governor Wentworth remained silent. His failing health, his advanced age, and his ample fortune were all averse to his taking an active part in the contest, or using his authority, as the royal governor, to crush the spirit of the people. For a time it was doubted whether the courts could go on with their usual business without the stamped paper, and some hoped to be freed from the payment of their debts. But voluntary associations were formed at Portsmouth, Exeter, and other places, to aid in enforcing the laws and to support the magistrates. The stamp act itself proved a dead letter, and in 1766 was repealed, to the great joy of the people.

In 1767 Governor Wentworth was superseded by his nephew, John Wentworth. This appointment was very acceptable to the people, by whom Wentworth was held in great esteem. He had used his influence to procure the repeal of the stamp act, which rendered him still more dear

* Established at Portsmouth in 1756.

to them. He had a taste for agriculture, and encouraged the cultivation of the soil both by precept and example.

An act of Parliament, passed in 1767, laying a tax on glass, paper, painters' colors, and tea, revived the bitter feelings which had been allayed by the repeal of the stamp act. But the personal popularity of Governor Wentworth, together with the influence of his friends, prevented the adoption of a non-importation agreement in Portsmouth. "We cannot depend on the countenance of many persons of the first rank here," wrote the Sons of Liberty to their brethren in Boston, "for royal commissions and family connections influence the principal gentlemen among us at least to keep silence in these evil times."

The establishment of Dartmouth College was among the events of this administration. It was founded by Eleazar Wheelock, in 1769. About the same time the province was divided into five counties, named by the governor after some of his friends in England — Rockingham, Strafford, Hillsborough, Cheshire, and Grafton.

The duties were soon repealed on all articles excepting tea. The trading towns passed resolutions not to allow this article to be landed or sold. This proved effectual. In some instances it was sent back in the same vessels which brought it. At Boston it was destroyed.

The first cargo brought to Portsmouth was landed and stored in the custom house. A town meeting was called, and a proposition made to the consignee, Mr. Parry, to re-ship it, to which he assented. It was then peaceably sent to Halifax. A second cargo sent soon after to the same person caused some disturbance. Mr. Parry's house was attacked and his windows broken. He applied to the governor for protection, who summoned the council. But in the mean time the committee of the town prevailed on the

consignee to send this cargo also to Halifax, which ended the difficulty. This was in 1774.

The assembly which met in the spring of the same year appointed a committee of correspondence. The governor, who had labored in vain to prevent this, now dissolved the assembly; but on a summons from the committee the members came together again. The governor entered their meeting, declared it illegal, and ordered them to disperse. After he retired they adjourned to another place, and wrote letters to all the towns in the state, requesting them to send deputies to hold a convention at Exeter. They also appointed a day of fasting and prayer, which was observed with due solemnity. The convention met in due time, and chose Nathaniel Folsom and John Sullivan delegates to the Provincial Congress at Philadelphia.

An order was passed by the king in council forbidding the exportation of gunpowder to America. The news of this reached Portsmouth at a time when a ship of war was expected from Boston to take possession of Fort William and Mary, at the entrance of the harbor. The committee of the town, with all possible despatch and secrecy, raised a party, which assaulted the fort, and, having confined the captain and five men, who were the entire garrison, carried off one hundred barrels of powder. The next day another company removed fifteen of the lighter cannon and all the small arms. These articles were secreted in the different towns. Major John Sullivan and John Langdon were leaders in the enterprise. Immediately after its accomplishment the Scarborough frigate and the sloop-of-war *Canseau* arrived with several companies of soldiers, who took possession of the fort.

Early in 1775 a second convention met at Exeter to consult on the state of affairs and to choose delegates to the

next General Congress, to be holden on the 10th of May. Sullivan and Langdon were appointed.

On the 19th of April the first blood of the revolution was shed at Lexington. The people of New Hampshire, as well as of the other colonies, then flew to arms. Yet the governor still hoped "to plant the root of peace in New Hampshire." The assembly met in May, and he urged conciliatory measures. The house desired a recess, to consult with their constituents, which he reluctantly granted. In the mean time a convention met at Exeter, in which the province was fully represented. They passed a vote of thanks to those who had taken the powder and arms from the fort the preceding winter. They also instructed the assembly how to proceed at their next meeting. The house met, pursuant to adjournment, on the 12th of June. Their first act was, in obedience to the instructions of the convention, to expel three members whom the governor had called from new towns on account of their devotion to the royal cause, while older and more populous towns were unrepresented. The governor then adjourned the assembly. One of the expelled members, having censured the proceeding, was assaulted by the populace, and fled to the governor for protection. The people demanded him, and, to enforce it, pointed a gun at the governor's door, upon which the offender was given up and carried to Exeter. Wentworth retired to the fort, and his house was pillaged. When the assembly met again he sent a message, adjourning them to the 28th of September; but they met no more. In September he came to the Isles of Shoals, and issued a proclamation adjourning the assembly to the next April. This was the closing act of his administration. The British government, which had subsisted ninety-five years in New Hampshire, was now at an end.

CHAPTER IX.

The Revolutionary War. — Forces raised by New Hampshire. — Preparations for Defence. — Treatment of the Tories. — Formation of a temporary Government. — Expedition to Canada. — Declaration of Independence. — Battle of Bennington. — Surrender of Burgoyne. — Sullivan's Expedition against the Seneca Indians. — Close of the War. — Adoption of a State Constitution. — Troubles with Vermont. — Distress and Rebellion. — Formation and Adoption of the Constitution of the United States. — Conclusion.

It is not our purpose to give a detailed account of the revolutionary war, but only to relate the part performed by our own state in that momentous struggle. On receiving the news of the battle of Lexington, twelve hundred men went from New Hampshire to join their brethren who were encamped in the vicinity of Boston. From these, two regiments were formed, and the command given to Colonels James Reid and John Stark. The latter was working in his sawmill when he heard of the commencement of hostilities. He at once dropped the implements of his labor and proceeded to the scene of action. These regiments were present at the battle of Bunker Hill, where they behaved with great bravery. Soon after this battle a third New Hampshire regiment, under Colonel Poor, joined them. The whole were posted on Winter Hill, under the immediate command of General Sullivan.

In the autumn it was suspected that the British intended to attack Portsmouth. General Washington thereupon sent General Sullivan to take command of the militia and defend

the Harbor of Piscataqua. Some fortifications had already been erected. These were strengthened, and other preparations were made for defence. A company of artillery was stationed at the forts, and a company of rangers on the Connecticut River. The militia was divided into twelve regiments, out of which four regiments of minute men were enlisted — so called because they were to be ready to march at a minute's warning. When called into service, they were allowed the same pay as soldiers of the continental army.

While most of the people of New Hampshire espoused the cause of liberty, there were some who still clung to the royal government. Against these — who were called *tories* — a most violent resentment was excited. Some were imprisoned; others fled to Nova Scotia or to England, or joined the British army at Boston. Others who remained were restricted to certain limits and their motions watched. Jealousy, hatred, and revenge were unrestrained. Although many lamented these excesses, there was no effectual remedy. The courts of justice were closed, and all the restraints of former authority were broken. Yet much was accomplished in the maintenance of order by the example of the leading men and by the moral sense of the people.

The convention which assembled at Exeter in May, 1775, was chosen for a period of six months. During this time they established post offices, and appointed a committee of safety, which was considered as the chief executive. Before their adjournment they called a new convention, agreeably to the recommendation of Congress, designed to secure a more general representation of the people. This convention met on the 21st of December, and proceeded to form a temporary government. Having assumed the name of

House of Representatives, they chose twelve persons to be a distinct branch, called the Council, with power to elect their own president. It was ordained that no act should be valid unless passed by both branches; that all money bills should originate with the House of Representatives; that the secretary and other public officers should be chosen by the two houses; and that the present assembly should continue one year; and if the dispute with Great Britain should continue, precepts should be issued annually to the several towns, on or before the 1st day of November, for the choice of councillors and representatives, unless Congress should direct otherwise. No provision was made for an executive branch; but during their session the two houses performed the duty of this department of government. At their adjournment a committee of safety was appointed to sit in the recess. The president of the council was president of this committee. To this responsible office Meshech Weare was annually elected during the war, and was also appointed judge of the Superior Court. Such was the confidence of the people in him that they did not hesitate to invest him with the highest legislative, executive, and judicial authority at the same time.

Congress having ordered several vessels of war to be built, the Raleigh, a frigate of thirty-two guns, was launched at Portsmouth, and, after some delay, was completed, and joined the fleet under Commodore Hopkins.

Two thousand men were raised for the services of 1776, and formed into three regiments, under the same officers as in the preceding year. A regiment, under Colonel Bedell, was also raised in the western part of the state, to be ready to march into Canada. The three regiments under General Sullivan were sent into Canada to meet and succor the army which had been despatched against Quebec the pre-

vious year, and was now retreating before a superior force of the enemy. Sullivan met them at the mouth of the Sorrel, and took the command—General Thomas, the commander-in-chief, having fallen a victim to the small pox, which had broken out among them. Sullivan conducted the retreat with great prudence. It was computed that nearly one third of the New Hampshire soldiers perished by sickness. The remainder joined the army under Washington, and took part in the battles of Trenton and Princeton.

The declaration of independence* was hailed with joy by the people. Within fourteen days it was published by beat of drum in all the shire towns of the colony, which now took the name of the State of New Hampshire.

For the campaign of 1777 three regiments were raised in this state, and put under the command of Colonels Joseph Cilley, Nathan Hale, and Alexander Scammell. The officers were appointed by Congress for the war, and the men were enlisted either for that time or for three years. They rendezvoused at Ticonderoga, under the immediate command of Brigadier General Poor. They remained at this place until the approach of the British under Burgoyne rendered it advisable for them to retreat. Hale's battalion was ordered to cover the rear of the invalids, which brought him seven miles behind the main body. On the second morning he was attacked by a party of the enemy at Hubbardtown. A skirmish ensued, in which Major Titcomb was wounded; and Colonel Hale, Captains Robertson, Carr, Norris, and three other officers, with about one hundred men, were taken prisoners. The main body of the army retreated to Saratoga. During their progress a skirmish

* This was signed, in behalf of New Hampshire, by Josiah Bartlett, William Whipple, and Matthew Thornton.

took place at Fort Anne, in which Captain Weare, son of the president, was mortally wounded, and died soon after at Albany.

The approach of Burgoyne compelled the people of Vermont to ask for assistance. The committee of safety at Exeter, to whom they had applied, called together the assembly, and in three days decisive measures were taken for the defence of the country. The militia of the state was formed into two brigades—one commanded by William Whipple, the other by John Stark. A portion of each was ordered to proceed at once to the western frontier. Stark joined the Vermont forces under Colonel Warner, then assembled twenty miles north of Bennington. Burgoyne, learning that the provincials had a large quantity of provisions at Bennington, despatched Colonel Baum, with about fifteen hundred men, to seize them. Some of the Indians who preceded the main body being discovered about twelve miles from Bennington, Stark sent Colonel Gregg, with two hundred men, to oppose them. Hearing that a body of regular troops was advancing, he marched with his whole brigade to support Gregg, whom he met on the retreat. When he came in sight of the enemy he drew up his men in full view, but they declined an engagement. He then withdrew about a mile and encamped. The next day being rainy he kept his position, but sent out detachments to skirmish with the enemy. On the morning of the 16th of August his force was increased by a company of militia from Berkshire county, Massachusetts. He had now about sixteen hundred men. In the afternoon he moved to the attack. After two hours' hard fighting, the enemy were completely routed. While the militia were dispersed in search of plunder, the reënforcements sent to the aid of Baum arrived and attacked them. Fortunately Colonel

Warner, with his regiment of Green Mountain Boys, met the enemy. Stark rallied his forces, and the victory was complete.

In the arrangement of general officers for the preceding year, a junior officer had been promoted over Stark, who thereupon retired from the army, and was now acting under the direction of the New Hampshire assembly. When the news of the victory reached Congress, although they had previously censured his movements as destructive of military subordination, they passed a vote of thanks to him, and promoted him to the rank of a brigadier general.

The army under General Gates was increased by the militia of the neighboring states. Colonel Whipple, with a large part of his brigade, joined him; while volunteers from every part of the state flocked to his standard. In the battles of Stillwater and Saratoga the New Hampshire forces took a conspicuous part. The surrender of Burgoyne with all his army soon followed.*

The scene of war was then transferred to the south. In the battle of Monmouth a part of the New Hampshire brigade, under Colonel Cilley and Lieutenant Colonel Dearborn, were closely engaged, and behaved with such bravery as to receive the particular approbation of Washington. The following winter they were encamped at Reading.

In 1779 General Sullivan was appointed to the command of an army of four thousand men designed to go up the Susquehannah River and attack the Seneca Indians. The New Hampshire brigade formed a part of the forces. The expedition was carried on with great judgment and intrepidity. Several engagements took place, in which the Indians were worsted. After their return they rejoined the

* October 17, 1777.

main army, and passed the winter at Newtown, Connecticut.

In the following year the New Hampshire regiments were stationed at West Point, and afterwards marched to New Jersey, where General Poor died. The winter was spent in a hutted cantonment near the Hudson River, at a place called Soldier's Fortune. At the close of the year the three regiments were reduced to two, which were commanded by Colonels Scammell and George Reid. In 1781 a part of them went to Virginia, and were present at the capture of Cornwallis. Here the brave Colonel Scammell fell. They were afterwards quartered at Saratoga and on the Mohawk River, until the return of peace secured the independence of the United States.

The temporary constitution adopted at the beginning of the war had so many defects that in 1779 a convention of delegates, chosen for this purpose, drew up a new system of government. It was submitted to the people, and rejected. Another convention met in 1781, and continued for two years. They at length proposed a constitution, which was adopted June 2, 1784. The essential features of it are retained in our present constitution.

Sixteen towns in the western part of the state refused to send delegates to this convention, on the ground that the war had dissolved all allegiance to a superior jurisdiction, and that each town had a right to govern itself as an independent municipal corporation. They petitioned to the assembly of Vermont to be admitted into their state, which was granted. This led to a long controversy, which was finally settled by Congress. Vermont was required to give up her claim to the revolted towns as a requisite to her admission into the Union. This was done, and the people returned to their former allegiance.

The revolutionary war left the country deeply in debt. Congress had no power to establish a system of imposts, and consequently heavy taxes were levied on polls and estates. This, in connection with other circumstances, produced a season of distress and suffering, from which New Hampshire did not escape. The assembly did what they could to relieve the people, and urged them to diligence and economy as the only effectual remedy. But this seemed too slow a process to those who were suffering the combined ills of excessive taxation and poverty. Some imagined that the establishment of a paper currency would free them from all their embarrassments, and for this they became clamorous. As the numerical strength of the party increased, they increased their demands. Some went so far as to require an abolition of debts and an equal distribution of property. The excitement rose to such a pitch that in 1786, while the assembly was sitting at Exeter, about two hundred persons assembled at Kingston, and proceeded to the seat of government, armed with guns, swords, clubs, and scythes, and demanded an answer to their petitions. The president, General John Sullivan, stated the reasons why the assembly could not comply with their wishes. Meanwhile the members of the assembly were held as prisoners, the mob having placed sentries at the doors, and threatened death to any one who should attempt to escape before their demands were granted. But early in the evening some of the citizens of Exeter beat a drum at a distance, while others cried, "Huzza for the government! Bring out the artillery!" The insurgents then fled in disorder. The next morning the militia were assembled from the neighboring towns, and took about forty of the rioters prisoners, of whom all but six were dismissed. These, with two others who were apprehended afterwards, were

required to recognize for their appearance at the next superior court, when their bonds were discharged. The firm and prudent course of the government had its desired effect, and thenceforth no active opposition was made.

The articles of confederation adopted by Congress in 1778 were found inadequate to meet the wants of the United States. In 1787 a convention of delegates met at Philadelphia for the purpose of forming a new constitution, in which all the states were represented except Rhode Island. After long and careful deliberation, the results of their labors were embodied in the instrument, which, with some slight amendments, forms the present basis of our national government.

When the new constitution was presented to this state for adoption, various objections were raised. A convention was called at Exeter to consider it, in February, 1788. After a debate of ten days, they adjourned for four months. In the mean time the proposed constitution had been freely discussed among the people, and had continued to gain their approbation. At the second meeting of the convention, it was ratified at the close of a session of three days. New Hampshire was the ninth state which accepted it; and thus the number necessary to put it in operation was completed.

Having brought our "Historical Sketch" down to the time of the adoption of the federal constitution, we leave the subject. From that time New Hampshire has steadily progressed in wealth, population, and all that adds to the comfort of civilized life. That she may ever prosper, must be the fervent wish of every true son of the Granite State.

NEW HAMPSHIRE AS IT IS.

PART II.

A GAZETTEER

OF THE

STATE OF NEW HAMPSHIRE ;

CONTAINING

A PARTICULAR DESCRIPTION OF THE SEVERAL TOWNS,
CITIES, VILLAGES, MOUNTAINS, RIVERS, LAKES,

REMARKABLE CURIOSITIES, MINERAL LOCALITIES ;

TOGETHER WITH SEVERAL

VALUABLE STATISTICAL TABLES.

ALSO

THE BOUNDARY AND AREA OF THE STATE, AND A GENERAL VIEW
OF THE COUNTIES, BOTH HISTORICAL AND TOPOGRAPHICAL.

BY

GEORGE TICKNOR.

PREFACE TO THE GAZETTEER.

THE design of this portion of the present work is to give as minute, accurate, and reliable a description of all the cities and towns in the State of New Hampshire as the marked and constant changes incident to rapid increase of population in some places, and the ever-varying tide of business in its almost innumerable departments, every where, will admit. The geographical position of each town, its geological features, as well as whatever is interesting in its mineralogy, have been as carefully and fully described as the means at our command would enable us to do. From several towns we have had no reply to inquiries which we have made at different times. It would not be surprising, therefore, if in such cases we may not have succeeded in giving as full an account as actual facts might warrant. To undertake to enumerate every store, tavern, grist mill, saw mill, and shop would be useless and unimportant. We have not specified the various officers, physicians, attorneys, and clergymen in the several towns, because information of all these facts, annually corrected, is given in Lyon's very valuable

Register, to which we have frequently resorted for aid in our labors. For the description of the towns in Hillsborough county we are greatly indebted to Mr. J. R. Dodge for the free use of his "Hillsborough County Records." We have also referred to Jackson's Geological Report of New Hampshire, Farmer and Moore's Gazetteer of New Hampshire for 1822, Historical Collections, and the Reports of the treasury and other state departments.

A general view of the several counties, including the history and topography of each, with statistical tables, containing a variety of important and useful matter, is also given in a subsequent part of this work.

We take this opportunity to express our sincere acknowledgments to our correspondents generally, many of whom have furnished us with the matter sought for at no slight sacrifice of time and expense. In a work of this kind, a claim to the merit of originality would be simply absurd. Diligence and care in arranging in proper order what has already been before the public eye in some form, together with the material furnished us from various sources, are perhaps more than should be awarded to us.

GAZETTEER OF NEW HAMPSHIRE.

BOUNDARY, AREA, POPULATION, AND GENERAL STATISTICS OF NEW HAMPSHIRE.

[The population and general statistics of the state are given according to the census of 1850. The population of the several towns will be regarded as given according to the same census unless the particular year is mentioned. The statistical account of each town is given for the year 1852 — which is the latest inventory made by state authority — unless a different period is stated.]

BOUNDARY, AREA, &c.

NEW HAMPSHIRE is bounded north by Canada East, east by Maine, south-east by the Atlantic Ocean and Massachusetts, south by Massachusetts, west and north-west by Vermont. It is situated between $42^{\circ} 40'$ and $45^{\circ} 16'$ north latitude, and $70^{\circ} 35'$ and $72^{\circ} 27'$ longitude west from Greenwich, or $5^{\circ} 30'$ and $6^{\circ} 15'$ longitude east from Washington.

Its extreme length is 168 miles ; greatest width, 90 miles ; which is from the easternmost point in the town of Rye, due west, to Connecticut River. North of latitude 43° it gradually decreases in width, and at its northern extremity is only 19 miles wide. This state includes an area of 9280 square miles, or 5,939,200 acres, about 100,000 acres of which are covered with water.

The State of New Hampshire is divided into 10 coun-

ties and 232 towns, including Hart's and Wentworth's Locations, besides several grants and the public lands. Of the towns, 3 were incorporated in the reign of Charles I., 1 during the reign of Charles II., 2 under William III., 2 under Queen Anne, 15 under George I., 37 under George II., 86 under George III., and 86 under the state government. The average ratio of increase of population, from 1790 to 1850 inclusive, is about 15 per cent., as will be seen from the following table:—

1730,.....	10,200	1800,.....	183,858
1740,.....	15,000	1810,.....	214,460
1755,.....	30,000	1820,.....	244,161
1767,.....	52,000	1830,.....	269,633
1775,.....	82,000	1840,.....	284,574
1790,.....	141,855	1850,.....	317,964

TABULAR VIEW.

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTIONS.

Acres of land improved in year 1850,.....	2,251,388
Value of farming implements and machinery,.....	\$2,314,125
Value of live stock,.....	\$8,871,901
No. bushels wheat raised,.....	185,658
“ “ Indian corn,.....	1,573,670
“ pounds of wool,.....	1,108,476
“ “ butter,.....	6,977,056
“ “ cheese,.....	3,196,563
“ “ maple sugar,.....	1,292,429
“ tons of hay,.....	598,854

ARTICLES OF MANUFACTURE.

COTTON GOODS.

Capital invested in year 1854,.....	\$11,950,500
No. establishments in operation,.....	56
Bales of cotton used annually,.....	93,026
No. hands employed—males, 3,511; females, 10,711,.....	14,222
Average wages per month—males, \$26,00; females, \$13,47,.....	\$39,47
Value of products,.....	\$9,830,619
Yards sheeting, &c.,.....	115,106,247

WOOLLEN GOODS.

Capital invested,.....	\$2,437,700
No. establishments in operation,.....	61
Pounds of wool used,.....	3,604,103
Value of raw material,	\$1,267,329
No. hands employed — males, 926 ; females, 1,201,	2,127
Average wages per month — males, \$22,87 ; females, 14,53,.....	\$37,40
Value of products,.....	\$2,127,745
Yards of cloth manufactured,.....	9,712,840
Pounds yarn,.....	165,200

PIG IRON.

No. establishments in operation,.....	1
Capital invested,.....	\$2,000
Tons ore used,	500
Value of raw material, fuel, &c.,.....	\$4,900
No. hands employed,.....	10
Average wages per month,	\$18,00
Tons pig iron made,.....	200
Value of products,.....	\$6,000

CASTINGS.

No. establishments in operation,.....	26
Capital invested,.....	\$232,700
Tons pig iron, 5,673 ; do. old metal, 500,.....	6,173
Tons mineral coal, 1,680 ; do. coke and charcoal, 20,500,	22,180
Value of raw material, fuel, &c.,.....	\$177,060
No. hands employed,	374
Average wages per month,.....	\$33,05
Tons castings made,.....	5,764
Value of products,.....	\$391,910

BANKS.

No.,.....	35
Amount of capital invested,.....	\$3,416,000

ENTIRE STATE VALUATION, \$113,627,285

DESCRIPTION OF TOWNS, CITIES, VILLAGES, &c.

ACWORTH, Sullivan county, 13 miles south from Newport, and 44 west from Concord. Cold River, which takes its rise from Cold Pond, in the north-east part of the town, is the only stream of any note. It affords several good mill seats, which are used mainly in the manufacture of such articles as are needed for home consumption. The soil is strong, and in general well cultivated. This town is somewhat celebrated on account of the large crystals of beryl which have been found within its limits. Specimens of these are to be found in almost every mineral cabinet throughout the world. Dr. Jackson informs us that one of these beryls, 8 inches in diameter, was shown him in the imperial cabinet of Vienna, and was highly valued.

The town was granted, September 19, 1766, to Colonel Samuel Stoddard and 64 others. In 1768 it was settled by William Keyes, Samuel Hooper, and John Rogers, who removed thither with their families. During the first years of the settlement its progress was but feeble, and it was not until 1771 that there were inhabitants enough to fill the usual offices of a town.

A Congregational church was organized March 12, 1773. First settled minister, Rev. Thomas Archibald, who was settled November 11, 1789, and dismissed June 14, 1794. Rev. John Kimball succeeded, and was settled June, 1797; dismissed May, 1813.

Population in 1850, 1251. Number of polls in 1852, 278. Amount of inventory, \$411,041. Number of sheep, 6317. Do. neat stock, 1542. Do. horses and mules, 314.

ALBANY, Carroll county. Bounded east by Conway, south by Tamworth, west by Waterville, north by ungranted lands. Distance from Concord, 75 miles. Its principal stream is Swift River, which passes through the town in a westerly direction, and empties into the Saco in Conway. There are numerous small streams, which evidently were inhabited in great numbers by otter and beavers. It includes many lofty hills and mountains, the highest of which is called Chocorua, from an Indian of that name, who was killed on its summit by a party of white hunters who had chased him hither. Before he was killed he pronounced the curse, well known in song, upon his pursuers, their posterity, habitations, and possessions.

The prosperity of the town has been considerably retarded by a remarkable disease, which almost entirely prevents the raising of neat stock. Its peculiarities are a loss of appetite, costiveness, contraction of the abdomen, followed in a few days by powerful evacuations, by which the animals are rapidly reduced and soon die. Superstition and tradition point to the curse of Chocorua as the cause; but the better supposition is, doubtless, that it is owing to certain properties contained in the water, or perhaps the soil. Science will, we trust, ere long, point out the cause of the evil which so much injures and afflicts man and beast.

This town was granted in 1766 to Clement March and others, under the name of Burton. Population, 455. Number of polls, 95. Amount of inventory, \$68,927. Number of sheep, 178. Do. neat stock, 383. Do. horses and mules, 42.

ALEXANDRIA, Grafton county. Bounded north by Hebron, east by Bristol, south by Hill, and west by Danbury. 30 miles north from Concord. A small portion of Newfound Lake is within the limits of this town. Smith's and Fowler's Rivers are the principal streams. This town contains about 2000 acres of valuable interval land, which bears every appearance of having been once covered by Newfound Lake. Beneath the soil, which is from 1 to 20 feet in depth, is a layer, or stratum, of white sand and coarse gravel, embedded in which are found stumps, and even whole trees, in a state of almost perfect preservation. Also at this depth are discovered traces of beaver dams. In the more elevated portions of the town the land is generally moist, and possesses a strength and fertility of soil well adapted to the growth of wheat, potatoes, and the grasses. In the westerly part of the town is Cardigan Mountain, which forms the boundary between Alexandria and Orange. Its base and sides are compact, rugged, and covered with a heavy growth of timber of various kinds. Its summit is divided into two peaks, consisting of granite, and destitute of vegetation. Its elevation is 5000 feet above the level of the sea. Another curious geological fact is the appearance at the outlet of Newfound Lake. About 20 feet above the present bed of the stream are distinct marks of the bed of a former stream, which can be traced to Pemigewassett River. This town was granted, March 13, 1767, to Joseph Butterfield, Jr., and others. It was incorporated November 23, 1782. It was first settled in December, 1769, by Jonathan Corliss, John M. Corliss, and William Corliss. In 1821 its territorial limits were diminished by the annexation of a large tract to New Chester, now Hill. A Congregational church was formed in the year 1788. Rev. Enoch Whipple was the first settled minister. He was dismissed in 1794.

Population, 1273. Number of polls, 267. Amount of inventory, \$280,055. Number of sheep, 1691. Do. neat stock, 1278. Do. horses and mules, 166.

ALLENSTOWN, Merrimack county. Bounded north by Epsom, east by Deering and Candia, south by Hooksett, west by Pembroke. Distant from Concord 11 miles. The land is generally of an ordinary quality, though there are some excellent farms. It was formerly well timbered with oak and pine, considerable quantities of which yet remain. The town is well watered by numerous small streams. Great Bear Brook furnishes the principal water power. From Catamount Hill, the highest land in town, are obtained large quantities of fine granite. At the east end of the hill is a precipice of 70 feet, nearly perpendicular. At the foot of the precipice is a cavern of considerable depth. This town, although granted at an early period in the settlement of New Hampshire, was not incorporated until 1831. The first settlers were John Wolcott, Andrew Smith, Daniel Evans, Robert Buntin, and others. In 1748 Mr. Buntin and son, in company with James Carr, while at work on the west bank of the Merrimack River, nearly opposite the mouth of the Suncook, were surprised by a party of Indians.

Carr, attempting to escape, was immediately shot down. Buntin and his son made no resistance. They were taken through the wilderness to Canada, and sold to a French merchant at Montreal. Here they remained about eleven months, when, a favorable opportunity presenting itself, they made their escape, and reached home in safety. The son, when the revolutionary war broke out, enlisted in the army, and died in defence of his country at White Plains, in October, 1776.

Population, 526. Number of polls, 114. Amount of inventory, \$146,531. Number of sheep, 226. Do. neat stock, 325. Do. horses and mules, 63.

ALSTEAD, Cheshire county. Bounded north by Acworth, east by Marlow, south by Gilsum, and west by Walpole. It is 12 miles south-east from Charlestown, and 56 west from Concord. It is well watered by several small streams. Cold River passes through the north-west part, and some of the branches of the Ashuelot take their rise here. Warren's Pond, a beautiful sheet of water, abounds with pickerel, perch, and several other kinds of fish. The soil is strong and fertile. There are 5 meeting houses and 1 academy in this town. A paper-mill establishment, with a capital of \$7000, does a flourishing business.

There are several small manufacturing establishments of various kinds ; all of which are in prosperous operation, and give an air of business and enterprise to this pleasant village. Alstead was formerly called Newton, and was granted, August 6, 1763, to Samuel Chase and others. In 1771 there were 25 families, besides 10 bachelors who cultivated their lands and prepared their own meals. The first Congregational church was organized in 1777. Rev. Jacob Mann, the first pastor, was settled in February, 1782 ; dismissed in 1789. Rev. Samuel Meade was settled in 1791 ; dismissed in 1797.

General Amos Shepard, for many years a member of the General Court of New Hampshire, and president of the Senate seven years, was a resident of this town, and was one of its most prominent citizens from 1777 to the time of his decease in 1812. Upright and just in all his dealings, he secured the respect and confidence of all who knew him. Industrious, persevering, and economical, he

acquired a handsome fortune, which enabled him to pass his last days in ease and quiet.

Population, 1425. Number of polls, 336. Amount of inventory, \$529,420. Number of sheep, 5731. Do. neat stock, 1384. Do. horses and mules, 348.

ALTON, Belknap county. Bounded north by Winnipiseogee Lake, east by New Durham, south by Barnstead, west by Gilmanton. 22 miles north-east from Concord, and 25 north-west from Dover. The surface of the land is rough and uneven; the soil is hard and rocky, but productive. The timber growth is principally oak, beech, maple, and pine. There are still a few lots of the latter, but the enterprise of the lumber dealer is fast lessening the quantity of salable pine. The principal elevation is Mount Major. There is a large swell of land called Prospect Hill, affording excellent grazing nearly to its summit, from which, in a clear day, the ocean may be seen. There are several small ponds within the limits of the town. Merry Meeting Bay, a part of Lake Winnipiseogee, extends southerly about 2000 rods into the town, where it receives the waters of Merry Meeting River. There are at present 7 stores, 3 hotels, 5 shoe manufactories, from which about 300,000 pairs of shoes, boots, &c., are sent annually to market. It also contains 2 grist mills, 7 saw mills, 2 of which are propelled by steam power. Cars run from this place to Dover, Boston, &c., 3 times a day, and connect with steamboat on Winnipiseogee Lake. This town was formerly called New Durham Gore. It was settled in 1770 by Jacob Chamberlain and others. It was incorporated January 15, 1796, and named Alton, by one of its principal proprietors, from a town of the same name in England. A Freewill Baptist church was formed here in 1805.

Population, 1795. Number of polls, 564. Amount of inventory, \$618,583. Number of sheep, 1407. Do. neat stock, 1947. Do. horses and mules, 309.

AMHERST, Hillsborough county. Bounded north by New Boston, east by Merrimack, south by Hollis, west by Mount Vernon. 28 miles from Concord, 47 from Boston. Area, 22,432 acres. It is the shire town of Hillsborough county, and is situated on the Souhegan River, a tributary of the Merrimack. There are also several small streams and ponds in various parts of the town. The soil is, in some portions of the town, of an excellent quality. There are some fine hill farms. The county buildings and several of the dwelling houses of the village are situated on a plain extending about one half mile north and south, and the same distance east and west.

There is a chalybeate mineral spring about one and a half miles east of the meeting house, which is resorted to occasionally by invalids. Bog iron ore is found in considerable quantities in this town. There is also a bed of limestone of a valuable quality. Amherst is underlaid by granite, so far as can be observed around the margin of the valley in which the village is situated. This valley seems to be formed of a deposit of silicious sand derived from an ancient drift from the north, the valley itself presenting the appearance of having been once a great basin. A printing press was established here, in 1795, by Nathaniel Coverly. The first weekly newspaper, called the Amherst Journal and New Hampshire Advertiser, was published from January, 1795, to January of the following year. The Village Messenger was commenced January 6, 1796, and discontinued December 5, 1801. The Farmer's Cabinet was first published November 10, 1802, and has continued to the



Harvey Wiley

present time. The publication of the Hillsborough Telegraph commenced in January, 1820, and continued about a year and a half.

This town was granted by Massachusetts, in 1733, to the persons then living, and the heirs of those not living, who had served in the Narraganset war of 1675. It was first named Narraganset Number Three, afterwards Souhegan West. Several of the proprietors were natives of Salem, Massachusetts. The first settlement was in the year 1734, by Samuel Walton and Samuel Lampson. In 1741 the settlement consisted of 14 families. It was incorporated January 18, 1760, under the name of Amherst, as complimentary to Lord Jeffrey Amherst, an English general in America during the French war. A Congregational church was organized here September 22, 1741, and on the following day Rev. Daniel Wilkins was ordained and settled as pastor. Rev. Nathan Lord, D. D., president of Dartmouth College, was ordained as a colleague with Rev. Mr. Barnard, May 22, 1816.

Among the citizens of Amherst worthy of notice may be mentioned Hon. Moses Nichols, who held the rank of colonel under General Stark in the battle of Bennington. He was one of the councillors under the new constitution. Hon. Samuel Dana, a graduate of Harvard and a classmate of the renowned statesman and patriot John Adams, was judge of probate several years in the county of Hillsborough, was state senator, and an eminent lawyer. Hon. William Gordon was state senator in 1794, representative to Congress in 1796, and attorney general in 1801. Hon. Robert Means, a native of Stewartstown, in Ireland, came to America in 1764. By his industry and close application he soon acquired a large fortune. He was three years a representative to the General Court, was state senator the

same number of years, and in 1786 was councillor for Hillsborough county. Hon. Charles H. Atherton was a son of Hon. Joshua Atherton, graduated at Harvard College in 1794, was eminent and successful as a lawyer, held the office of register of probate for the county of Hillsborough 39 years, was a representative to Congress in 1815 and 1816. He was a man of more than ordinary talent, was upright and honest, and was highly esteemed by his countrymen. Through the confidence reposed in him by the public, as well as by reason of his untiring industry and application, he accumulated a large property. Hon. Jedediah K. Smith filled the offices of councillor and state senator.

Population, 1613. Number of polls, 318. Amount of inventory, \$549,728. Number of sheep, 398. Do. neat stock, 1271. Do. horses and mules, 278.

ANDOVER, Merrimack county. Bounded north by Hill, east by Franklin, south by Salisbury, west by Wilmot. Distance from Concord, 21 miles, north-west. Area, 29,883 acres. The Blackwater is the principal stream in this town. There are several ponds, the largest of which are Loon and Chance Ponds. The water comprising these ponds is remarkably pure, and the scenery about both, especially Chance Pond, is picturesque and charming. A beautiful view may be had of this pond in passing over the Northern Railroad some two miles above Franklin village. Perch and pickerel are taken in great abundance here. The surface of the town is uneven, and in some parts rocky and sterile. The soil in many localities is strong, and, with careful cultivation, is productive. Ragged Mountain, in the north part of the town, is an eminence well described by its name. There is a flourishing academy in this town,

which, from its healthy and quiet location, affords excellent advantages for the student.

Andover was granted in 1746 to Edmund Brown and others. It was first called New Breton, in honor of the captors of Cape Breton in 1745. In 1779 it was incorporated under its present name. The first inhabitant was Joseph Fellows, who moved into the place in 1761. In 1782 a Congregational church was organized, under the Rev. Josiah Badcock as pastor. Dr. Jacob B. Moore, a poet of some eminence, was a resident of this town. The famous juggler and necromancer, Potter, was a citizen of Andover. The place where he resided may be seen at the "Potter Place," a station on the Northern Railroad.

Population, 1220. Number of polls, 300. Amount of inventory, \$378,272. Number of sheep, 222. Do. neat stock, 325. Do. horses and mules, 63. Value of improved and unimproved lands, \$125,466.

ANTRIM, Hillsborough county. Bounded north by Hillsborough, east by Dcering, south by Hancock, and west by Stoddard. 30 miles south-west from Concord. Area, 21,743 acres. Contoocook River passes through the easterly part of the town, in the vicinity of which are valuable tracts of alluvial land. The town is generally hilly, though the soil is productive and well cultivated. Upon North Branch River, a stream formed by the confluence of several smaller streams from ponds in Stoddard, are some excellent mill seats, and along its course are small tracts of interval. The western portion of the town affords a fine range for grazing. The town derives its name from a town of the same name in Ireland. It was first settled by Deacon James Aiken, in 1768. Four years passed away before another person moved into the place. During these years

of solitude he suffered many privations and hardships, owing to the want of neighbors. This town was incorporated March 22, 1777. Population, 1143. Number of polls, 278. Amount of inventory, \$384,209. Number of sheep, 980. Do. neat stock, 1415. Do. horses and mules, 268. Value of improved and unimproved lands, \$229,534.

ATKINSON, Rockingham county. Bounded north by Hampstead, east by Plaistow, south by Haverhill, Massachusetts, west by Salem. 30 miles south-west from Portsmouth, and 36 south-east from Concord. Area, 6839 acres. The surface is uneven, but the soil is superior. The apple has for many years been carefully cultivated, and fruit of the most delicious quality is produced. This town comprises a portion of the lands conveyed November 15, 1642, to the inhabitants of Pentucket, (New Haverhill,) by the Indians. The deed was signed by two sachems, Possaquo and Saggahew, with the consent of their chief, Passaconaway. When the dividing line between this state and Massachusetts was settled, the tract comprising Plaistow fell within the limits of this state, and Atkinson, on account of difficulties respecting the location of a meeting house, was set off from Plaistow, and incorporated September 3, 1767, under its present name, in honor of Theodore Atkinson, a large land owner, and for many years secretary of state.

The first settlement was made about 1728 by Benjamin Richards, of Rochester, in this state, and Jonathan and Edmund Page and John Dow, from Haverhill, Massachusetts. The academy is one of the oldest and most respectable institutions in the state, having been incorporated in 1791. The buildings belonging to this institution are situated about two miles from the Boston and Maine Railroad. The

grounds of the location are very elevated and pleasant, the village healthy and quiet. In a large meadow in this town is an island, containing six or eight acres, which has been said to exhibit phenomena of a remarkable nature. When the meadow is overflowed by means of a dam, the island has been known to rise in the same degree as the water rises, which has been as high as six feet. The fact of such a floating island was noticed by Dr. Belknap, and has since been certified to by reliable persons.

Population, 600. Number of polls, 151. Amount of inventory, \$210,151. Number of sheep, 44. Do. neat stock, 499. Do. horses and mules, 70. Value of improved and unimproved lands, \$144,106.

AUBURN, Rockingham county. Bounded north by Candia, east by Chester, south by Londonderry, and west by Manchester. It is about 5 miles distant from the latter town, 23 from Concord, and 42 from Boston. It was originally a part of Chester, and was incorporated in 1845. Massabesic Pond is the largest body of water in the county, comprising an area of about 1500 acres. It consists of two nearly equal divisions, each about 3 miles in length and from 200 to 400 rods in breadth, each part being united by a strait some 250 rods in length, and in some places very narrow. The soil in general is strong and productive, especially the large swells of land. There is in this town, on the westerly side of "Devil's Den" Mountain, a large cave, extending into the hill in a northerly direction, nearly to the centre. The entrance is about five feet in height and two and a half in width. It is divided into numerous apartments, several of which are 14 feet square. It varies in height from 2 to 15 feet. This has been explored on several occasions; and those who have been more minute

in their examinations report that, after having gone as far as possible, there is still another opening, too small to admit the body of a man, which communicates with a large apartment, from which openings are discovered leading in various directions. The rocks which compose the walls of this cave seem to consist mainly of gneiss, and in some places possess a slight taste of alum. In the summer season, the Massabesic Lake, or Pond, furnishes a pleasing and attractive resort for the pleasure seeker as well as the quiet student of Nature. The scenery around is varied and delightful. The lake is interspersed with numerous islands, some of which are covered with a thick, heavy growth of pine timber, affording no slight inducement to the hunter; while the waters abound with pickerel, perch, and trout. Lumbering is carried on to a considerable extent in this town. There are 10 sawmills, which in the aggregate furnish annually about 1,600,000 feet of lumber. The shoe-making business is also quite extensive, 45 being engaged constantly in this department of industry. There is also an edge-tool manufactory, with a capital of \$10,000, giving employment to 10 men; also a steam mill, which employs 6 hands.

Population, 810. Number of voters in 1854, 210. Amount of inventory in 1852, \$237,009. Number of sheep, 310. Do. neat stock, 588. Do. horses and mules, 107. Value of improved and unimproved lands, \$157,460.

BARNSTEAD, Belknap county. Bounded north by Alton, east by Strafford, south by Pittsfield, and west by Gilman-
ton. 20 miles north-east from Concord. Area, 26,000 acres. The land lies principally in large swells, furnishing excellent grazing; while the soil is easily cultivated, and yields a rich reward to the industrious husbandman. There

are several ponds in town, the largest of which are the Suncook, the Brindle, and Half Moon Ponds. These waters abound with fish. Plumbago, bog iron ore, and yellow ochre are found in various localities throughout the town. Specimens of basaltic trap rock are also discovered near the way from this town to Pittsfield. This town was granted, May 20, 1727, to Rev. Joseph Adams and others. Settlements commenced in 1767. A Congregational church was organized, August 5, 1804, with Rev. Enos George as pastor. Elder David Knowlton was settled over the Freewill Baptist society in 1804. The "Social Library" was incorporated in 1807, and still continues to flourish.

Population, 1848. Number of polls, 525. Amount of inventory, \$590,979. Number of sheep, 1360. Do. horses and mules, 330. Value of improved and unimproved lands, \$397,032.

BARRINGTON, Strafford county. Bounded north by Rochester, east by Madbury and Lee, south by Nottingham, and west by Strafford. Distance from Concord, 30 miles east. Surface broken and rocky; soil generally a gravelly loam. There are, however, several elevations, termed oak ridges, which contain a rich, sandy loam and hazel mould, and are easily tilled, as well as productive. There are within the limits of this town 13 ponds, each of considerable magnitude, from which flow streams affording many very good water privileges. In Isinglass River is a perpendicular fall of 30 feet, which furnishes a constant supply of water for an extensive manufactory. The rock in this town is principally granite, in which quartz predominates. In some of the rocks beautiful and perfect specimens of quartz crystals, and in others tourmaline, are

found. Bog iron ore may be obtained in considerable quantities.

There is, about two miles from the centre of the town, a cavern of some note. The entrance, upon the side of a hill, is large enough to admit a person in a stooping posture. You pass along about 5 or 6 feet in a horizontal direction; after which you descend about the same distance, at an angle of 45 degrees, through space barely large enough to admit a common-sized man. Having forced yourself through this narrow passage, you find yourself in a capacious hall, 60 feet in length, from 12 to 15 in height, and from 4 to 10 in width. Leading from this are several other fissures, of too small compass to admit of exploration.

There are in this town three meeting houses — one Congregational, one Freewill Baptist, and one Methodist. First settled minister, Rev. Joseph Prince, in 1755. The town was incorporated May 10, 1722. Settlement commenced 10 years after. It originally included the town of Strafford in its limits, comprising an area of 54,380 acres. In 1820 about 29,120 acres, somewhat more than half the town, was taken to form the town of Strafford.

Population, 1754. Number of voters in 1854, 475. Amount of inventory, \$517,075. Number of sheep, 1041. Do. neat stock, 1633. Do. horses and mules, 254. Value of improved and unimproved lands, \$318,142.

BARTLETT, Carroll county. Bounded north by Jackson, east by Chatham, south and west by ungranted lands. Latitude 44° 4' north. Distance from Lancaster, 45 miles, south-east, and from Concord, 75, north-east. It lies at the foot of the White Mountains, and contains about 13,000 acres. The surface is uneven, and in some places rocky. The soil is various; on the Saco River, which winds

through the middle of the town, it is very good. This town was incorporated June 16, 1790, and received its name in honor of Governor Bartlett. It contains numerous small streams, in which trout are abundant. Baldface Mountain, a rugged eminence in the north-east part of the town, is said to contain inexhaustible quantities of iron ore of the best quality, from which steel of a fine quality, suitable for cutlery, might be manufactured. The surrounding country is densely covered with hard wood, suitable every way for the manufacture of charcoal, insuring an abundant supply for smelting the ore.

Population, 761. Number of polls, 163. Amount of inventory, \$150,613. Value of lands, improved and unimproved, \$91,138. Number of sheep, 661. Do. neat stock, 712. Do. horses, 82.

BATH, Grafton county. Bounded north by Lyman, east by Landaff, south by Haverhill, and west by Ryegate, Vermont. Distance from Dartmouth College, 42 miles, north-east; from Concord, 82, north-west. This town is pleasantly situated in the valley of the Connecticut River, between the Green Mountains on the west and the White Mountains on the east, and thus protected from high winds and long storms. The Ammonusuc River waters the southerly part of the town, affording numerous and excellent water privileges. At Bath village is a bridge across the Ammonusuc, 372 feet in length. The White Mountain Railroad passes under the west end of this bridge. At the south-west corner of the town, Gardner's Mountain rises in bold ascent from the confluence of Connecticut and Ammonusuc Rivers, and extends in a northerly direction through the whole town, thus separating the inhabitants, who find communication almost impossible, excepting

through a single pass in the mountain. On this mountain are traces of argentiferous galena in very small veins. The rocks are principally granite, argillaceous slate, and flint. In several localities large veins of copper ore have been opened within a few years, which appear to be abundantly worthy of being wrought. The soil on the hills is a reddish loam, resting upon a bed of marl. In the valleys the soil is alluvial. Brick clay, of excellent quality, is abundant. About one sixth part of the town consists of interval land. Bath is one of the best agricultural towns in the state, much and careful attention having been devoted for many years to that department of labor. There is invested in factories and mills of various kinds from \$12,000 to \$15,000.

Bath was granted, September 10, 1761, to Rev. Andrew Gardner and 61 others. The conditions of this charter not having been complied with, it was rechartered in March, 1769, to John Sawyer and others. The first settlement was made in 1765 by John Herriman, from Haverhill, Massachusetts. In the succeeding year Moses Pike and Sawyer commenced settlements. A Presbyterian church was formed in 1778, and dissolved in 1791, when a Congregational church was organized, embracing 19 members. Rev. David Sutherland, a native of Edinburgh, was installed in 1805. The present number of members is 126. Pastor, Thomas Boutelle.

Population, 1514. Number of polls, 363. Amount of inventory, \$464,531. Value of improved and unimproved lands, \$255,434. Number of sheep, 4348. Do. neat stock, 1830. Do. horses and mules, 384.

BEDFORD, Hillsborough county. Bounded north by Goffstown, east by Merrimack River, which separates it

from Manchester, south by Merrimack, and west by Mount Vernon and New Boston. Distance from Concord, 21 miles, south; from Manchester, 8. Area, 20,000 acres. In the west part of the town the land is uneven and strong; but the soil, though hard, is warm and productive. The eastern part is a rich interval of the Merrimack. In the westerly part of the town is a gulf and precipice, which are regarded as interesting curiosities of Nature. A small rivulet plunges over the precipice, falling 200 feet in a distance of 100 yards. Excavations in solid stone are found here large enough to contain several persons. Apparently there are three ponds in this town; though their waters are probably united beneath an extensive bog, which floats upon the surface, and rises and falls with the water. This town abounds in mineralogical specimens. Several varieties of iron ore are found here. Plumbago, pyritous copper, schorl, hornblende, epidote, talc, crystallized quartz, &c., are also found in various localities.

Bedford was granted by Massachusetts, in 1733, to the officers and soldiers and the surviving heirs of those deceased who had served in the Narraganset war. The number of grantees was 120. It was originally named Souhegan East. The first settlement was made in 1737 by Robert and James S. Walker. In the following year Colonel John Goffe, Matthew Patten, Esq., and Captain Samuel Patten were added to the settlement. Several of the early settlers emigrated from the northern portion of Ireland. The first child born in this town was Silas Barron, son of Moses Barron, A. D. 1741. The town was incorporated by Governor Wentworth in 1750. In its early history Bedford was a favorite resort of the Indians. In 1745, one James McQuade and Robert Burns had been to a neighboring town to purchase corn, and on their return McQuade was

killed by a party of Indians concealed in a thicket by the path. Burns, by running in a zigzag course, confused the enemy, and escaped — arriving in safety to his family.

On the bank of the river, near Goffe's Falls, is a plot of ground, about 10 rods in length by 4 in width, which is supposed to have been an Indian burying ground. The surface is level, and about 40 feet above the river. Human bones have been washed from the bank by the river. In 1821, Dr. Woodbury, in company with others, exhumed parts of three skeletons from this ground. They seem to have been deposited in bark, pieces of which still remained. One appeared to have been buried in a sitting posture. Their heads lay towards the south. Upon the head of one, the hair, which was in complete preservation, was fastened in a bunch behind, similar to the manner observed by the female Indians of the present day. A Presbyterian church was formed here in 1757. About the same time Rev. John Houston was ordained as the pastor, who occupied this position until 1778.

Population, 1906. Number of polls, 423. Do. houses, 315. Do. families, 346. Do. farms, 226. Value of lands, \$527,642. Stock in trade, \$16,305. Valuation, \$756,512.

BENNINGTON, Hillsborough county. Bounded north by Deering, east by Francistown, south by Greenfield, and west by Hancock and Antrim. This is a small township, taken from Deering, Francistown, Greenfield, and Hancock in 1842. This village is provided with better manufacturing facilities than almost any of the neighboring towns. The manufacture of cutlery in its varieties is carried on to considerable extent by Samuel Baldwin and Amos and Alfred Whittemore, who employ 14 hands. The land is generally uneven, and the soil moderately productive.

The people are industrious and enterprising. Manufacturing in its various departments constitutes the chief employment.

Population, 541. Number of polls, 117. Do. houses, 109. Do. families, 121. Do. farms, 31. Value of lands, \$63,098. Stock in trade, \$4800. Factories, \$10,100. Valuation, \$165,229. Number of sheep, 426. Do. neat stock, 375. Do. horses, 88.

BENTON, Grafton county. Bounded north by Landaff, east by Woodstock, south by Warren, and west by Haverhill. 70 miles north-west from Concord, and 12 east from Haverhill. Area, 33,290 acres. This town is watered by the Oliverian Brook and the Wild Ammonusuc River. In the south-east part of the town is one of the most considerable elevations in Grafton county, — Moosehillock Mount, — which ranks among the highest mountains in the state. Sugar Loaf and Owl's Head Mountains are also considerable elevations. There is a large quantity of valuable timber in this town, which, however, is being rapidly manufactured into lumber. The town presents generally a rough and mountainous aspect, and the land in many portions is not capable of cultivation. There are, notwithstanding, several well-cultivated and productive farms. On Black Mountain is a quarry of stone very much resembling Italian marble, and is excellent for building. The Boston, Concord, and Montreal Railroad passes through the south part of the town. Benton was granted in 1764 to Theophilus Fitch and others, under the name of Coventry. There was no settlement, however, until after the revolutionary war. In 1790 the number of inhabitants was 80.

Population, according to the late census, 478. Number of polls, 131. Amount of inventory, \$110,795.

Value of land, \$52,620. Number of sheep, 883. Do. neat stock, 485. Do. horses, 92.

BERLIN, Coös county. Bounded north by Milan, east by Success, south by Shelburne, Gorham, and Randolph, and west by Kilkenny. 140 miles north from Concord, and 20 east from Lancaster. Area, 31,154 acres. Here are several small ponds and streams. The Androscoggin, passing through the east part of the town, and the Upper Ammonusuc through the west, are the largest streams. The former stream descends some 200 feet in a mile or two; and the principal fall, worn through a solid rock, is a remarkable curiosity. There are 3 large sawmills in this town; 2 furnishing employment for 50 or 60 hands, the third about 40. There are several others, employing from 5 to 10 men. The surface is broken and mountainous. From some of the elevations distinct and beautiful views of the White Mountains may be obtained.

This town was granted in 1771 to Sir William Mayne, baronet, Thomas, Robert, and Edward Mayne, and others, from Barbadoes. Its original name was Maynesborough. It was incorporated in 1829 under its present name.

Population, 173. Number of polls, 51. Valuation, \$48,984. Value of lands, \$22,890. Number of sheep, 207. Do. neat stock, 194. Do. horses, 25.

BETHLEHEM, Grafton county. Bounded north by Whitefield, east by Carroll and ungranted lands, south by Franconia and Lisbon, and west by Littleton. Area, 28,608 acres. 100 miles north from Concord. It is watered by Great Ammonusuc and Gale Rivers. The principal mountains are the Round and Peaked. The soil produces good crops of grass, grain, and potatoes. Specimens of magnetic and

bog iron ore are found in various localities. This town was settled, in 1790, by Jonas Warren, Benjamin Brown, James Turner, Thomas Hatch, John Hatch, Nathan and Amos Wheeler, and others, and incorporated December 21, 1799. A Congregational church was organized October 15, 1802, a Baptist church in 1800, and a Freewill Baptist in 1813. At present there is no Baptist church. A Methodist church was formed a few years since.

Population, 950. Number of polls, 191. Amount of inventory, \$199,285. Value of lands, improved and unimproved, \$110,206. Number of sheep, 884. Do. neat stock, 888. Do. horses, 148.

BOSCAWEN, Merrimack county. Bounded north by Salisbury and Franklin, east by the Merrimack River, which separates it from Canterbury and Northfield, south by Concord and Hopkinton, and west by Warner. Area, 32,230 acres. 8 miles from Concord, and 68 from Boston. This town is well watered. Merrimack River touches its eastern border, and the Blackwater runs through the whole extent of the town from north to south, parallel with, and about 5 miles distant from, the Merrimack. The latter stream furnishes numerous water privileges. The soil is deep, productive, and well cultivated. There are many farms in a high state of cultivation. Much fruit of excellent quality is raised here. The intervals on the Merrimack are of considerable extent. The plains bordering on the intervals have a soil somewhat lighter and less fertile.

Great Pond lies near the centre of the town. It is about 1 mile in length, and the same in width. Long Pond, in the west part of the town, is about 2 miles in length, and half a mile in width. There are 2 villages, the principal of which is in the easterly section of the town, known as Boscawen

Plain. It is a pleasant village, containing some elegant residences. The principal street, nearly 2 miles in length, is well shaded, and in a hot summer day presents an inviting appearance. Here are 2 meeting houses, an academy, and 2 hotels, besides several stores. The other village is in the westerly part of the town, situated in more elevated land. It possesses all the charms of a quiet rural district, where peace and comfort prevail.

Much attention is paid to the interests of education, owing in a great measure, no doubt, to the untiring and successful labors of the late Samuel Wood, who fitted between 80 and 90 young men for college, 31 of whom became ministers of the gospel. This town was granted in 1733, by Massachusetts, to John Coffin and 90 others, who held their first meeting in May 2 of that year.

The proprietors gave to the new township the name of Contoocook, from the Indian name of the river. In 1760, when incorporated, it received its present name in honor of Sir Edward Boscawen, an English admiral then on duty in this country. The first settlement was made early in 1734, by Nathaniel Danforth, Moses Burbank, Stephen Gerrish, Edward Emery, and a few others. Abigail, daughter of Mr. Danforth, was the first white child born in this town. To protect themselves against the inroads of the savages, these families erected a log fort, 100 feet square and 10 feet in height, near the meeting house on King Street. For more than twenty years this proved a safe and commodious garrison for all the inhabitants. In 1746 the Indians made an attack upon the settlement, killed one Thomas Cook and a colored man, and seized and carried away captive to Canada Elisha Jones, where he died.

In May, 1754, Nathaniel Melvon and family, consisting of himself, wife, and five children, were taken captive and

hurried away to Canada, from whence they escaped after a servitude of more than three years. In August of the same year, a party of Indians came to the house of one Philip Call, where they killed his wife. They were pursued, and, secreting themselves in ambush, rushed out upon their pursuers, and took Enos Bishop. Timothy Cook attempted to escape by plunging into the river, but was shot. In 1756 Ezekiel Flanders and Edward Emery were killed while on a hunting excursion to Newfound Lake, in Nelson. The island lying at the mouth of Contoocook River, within the limits of this town, named Dustan's Island, was the scene of the heroic deeds of Mrs. Hannah Dustan, which may appropriately be noticed here. Mrs. Dustan, her infant babe, only a week old, and her nurse were taken captive by the Indians at Haverhill, March 15, 1698. The mother, still confined in bed, was forced by the savages to rise and accompany them. The infant, showing signs of uneasiness, was despatched by an Indian, who dashed its head against a tree, before the party had proceeded far from the place of capture. They conveyed the mother, feeble and exhausted, and the nurse up the Merrimack, and halted at the island mentioned above. Here they rested for a while, intending soon to proceed on their way, a considerable distance farther up the river, to an Indian town, where the captives were informed that they would be compelled to run the gantlet through the village. Aware of the cruelties that awaited her, Mrs. Dustan formed a determination to exterminate the whole party, should an opportunity present itself. Her companions consisted of her nurse, and an English boy who had been taken from Worcester. She prevailed upon them to assist her in this daring enterprise.

The wished-for time was close at hand. The Indians

having refreshed themselves on this island, being still tired from the long and rapid march, and apprehensive of no danger, lay down, and quickly sank into a profound sleep. Mrs. Dustan, viewing the circumstance as favorable to her deliverance, seized upon it at once. By the aid of the nurse and boy, with the deadly weapons of her brutal captors, she despatched ten of the number. Of the remaining two, a woman made her escape, and a boy they intentionally left. Taking the scalps of the slain, and one of their birch canoes, she returned down the river to Haverhill in safety, to the joy and astonishment of her friends.

The precise time when the church was formed in this place has never been ascertained. Rev. Phinehas Stevens was ordained October 8, 1740, and died January 19, 1755; Rev. Robie Morrill was ordained December 29, 1761, and dismissed December 9, 1766; Rev. Nathaniel Merrill was ordained October 19, 1768, and dismissed April 1, 1774; Rev. Samuel Wood, D. D., was ordained October 17, 1781, and continued in charge of the church for more than fifty years. Many of the inhabitants of Boscawen took an active part in the war of the revolution.

There is in operation at the present time 1 cotton mill, furnishing employment for about 60 hands; 1 woollen factory, which produces annually about 100,000 yards of cloth. An extensive business is carried on in the manufacture of saws of various descriptions, which have thus far proved to be of superior quality. About 450 persons are engaged in the manufacture of shoes. This town has a fund, for the support of common schools, of \$1733.

Population, 2063. Number of polls in 1854, 558. Amount of inventory, \$737,147. Value of lands, improved and unimproved, \$449,500. Number of sheep, 6095. Do. neat stock, 1585. Do. horses, 300. Value of shares

in banks and other corporations, \$13,900. Value of factories and their machinery, \$26,000. Value of mills and carding machines, \$10,000.

Bow, Merrimack county. Bounded north by Concord, east by Merrimack River, which separates it from Pembroke, south by Dunbarton, and west by Hopkinton. This town is situated on the Concord and Nashua Railroad. 8 miles south-east from Concord. Area, about 16,000 acres. The surface is uneven; the soil hard, but productive. Turee Pond is the only body of water of any considerable size. Turkey River discharges into the Merrimack at Turkey Falls, in the north-easterly part of the town. Bow Canal is situated on the Merrimack, 3 miles below Concord. It was originally constructed at a cost of \$13,860. The first church organized in this town was of the Baptist denomination, in 1795. Two years after, Rev. Benjamin Sargent was ordained as its pastor. This township was granted, May 20, 1727, to Jonathan Wiggin and others, and was originally laid out 9 miles square, including a large portion of the territory which now belongs to Concord and Pembroke.

Population, 1055. Number of polls, 218. Valuation, \$335,116. Value of lands, \$223,274. Number of sheep, 422. Do. neat stock, 946. Do. horses, 133.

BRADFORD, Merrimack county. Bounded north by Newbury and Sutton, east by Warner, south by Henniker and Hillsborough, and west by Washington. 28 miles west from Concord. Area, 19,000 acres, nearly 500 of which are covered with water. It is watered by several small streams which issue from ponds, the largest of which is Todd's Pond, lying partly in Bradford and partly

in Newbury. In this pond are several floating islands, which are truly objects of curiosity. Bradford Pond, about 550 rods in length by 150 in width, lies in the east part of the town. It communicates with Warner River by an outlet at its northern extremity. This pond is studded with numerous small islands, which, with the rugged descent of the eastern bank, the clear waters below, the dwellings and variegated fields on the western shore, present, in the summer season, a wild and charming scenery. Many parts of the town are rough and hilly. A large portion, however, consists of a valley, about 3 miles in width.

The terminus of the Merrimack and Connecticut River Railroad is in the village of this town. Near the Sunapee Mountains is an extensive plain, more than 1 mile in length, and about half a mile in width. The soil is various. In some places it is a rich loam; in others, light and sterile.

In the easterly part are valuable stone quarries. This town was first settled, in 1771, by Deacon William Presbury and his family, consisting of his wife and ten children. It was incorporated September 27, 1787, and included a part of Washington. The Congregational church was organized in 1803. In March, 1805, Rev. Lemuel Bliss was ordained and settled as its first minister.

Population, 1341. Number of polls, 307. Amount of inventory, \$404,376. Value of lands, improved and unimproved, \$166,433. Value of mills, &c., \$5466. Stock in trade, \$8000. Number of sheep, 3096. Do. neat stock, 1529. Do. horses, 302.

BRENTWOOD, Rockingham county. Bounded north by Epping, east by Exeter, south by East Kingston and Kingston, and west by Poplin. Area, 10,465 acres. 32 miles south-east from Concord, and 4 east from Exeter. The

soil is well adapted to the growth of grass; and, by careful cultivation, good crops of most of the cereal grains may be produced. Exeter River runs through the entire length of the town on the southerly side. There are 2 other small streams within the town; one called Little River, and the other Deer Hill River — so named from a hill in its vicinity which was a favorite resort of deer. At Pickpocket Falls, on Exeter River, are several saw and grist mills and 1 large paper manufactory. In a few localities, considerable quantities of iron ore have been discovered. Vitriol, combined in masses of sulphur, has also been found. This town was incorporated June 26, 1742. A Congregational church was established here in 1752, and Rev. Nathaniel Tuck was ordained about the same time; deceased in 1789. Rev. Ebenezer Flint was his successor, who continued in charge until 1811, when he was succeeded by Rev. Chester Cotton. A Baptist society was formed here in 1775.

Population, 923. Number of polls in 1854, 218. Valuation, \$310,576. Value of lands, \$149,042. Number of sheep, 672. Do. neat stock, 983. Do. horses, 130.

BRIDGEWATER, Grafton county. Bounded north by Plymouth and Hebron, east by Pemigewasset River, which separates it from Holderness and New Hampton, south by Bristol, and west by Newfound Lake, which divides it from Alexandria. 30 miles north from Concord. The soil is well adapted to grazing, and in this respect is excelled by few, if any, towns in the vicinity. The first settlement was made in 1766, by Thomas Crawford, Esq., when the tract included all of Hill, Bridgewater, and Bristol. A Congregational church was organized here in 1817. Previous to this time, the inhabitants who were members of that

body attended public worship in Hebron. There are also societies of Baptists, Freewill Baptists, and Methodists. The inhabitants are mainly devoted to agriculture, and are an industrious and sober community. This town was incorporated February 12, 1788.

Population, 670. Number of polls, 145. Amount of inventory, \$144,378. Value of lands, improved and unimproved, \$79,529. Number of sheep, 1580. Value of neat stock, \$13,890. Do. horses, \$3956.

BRISTOL, Grafton county. Bounded north by Bridgewater, east by Pemigewasset River, which separates it from New Hampton, south by Hill, and west by Alexandria. It is 90 miles from Boston, 30 north from Concord, and 16 south from Plymouth. Area, 9000 acres, exclusive of ponds. The surface is hilly and uneven, but the soil is in general very good. Newfound Lake, 7 miles long and 3 wide, lies partly in this town, and partly in Bridgewater. Its waters are drained by a river of the same name, about 2 miles in length and 100 feet in width, into Pemigewasset River. The village is situated near the confluence of these two rivers. Smith's River, which forms the southern boundary between this town and Hill, also unites with the Pemigewasset near this place. There are some excellent water privileges on these streams, near the village, upon several of which manufacturing establishments of various kinds, and generally with a moderate capital, have been erected.

The village is situated on a plain somewhat irregular. The neighboring hills are broken, and in some instances of steep and rugged ascent, presenting to the view a charming and romantic landscape. The village itself presents an appearance not only pleasing and attractive, but also

thriving and prosperous. Here is the terminus of the Franklin and Bristol Railroad, which connects with the Northern at Franklin. Graphite (plumbago) has been discovered here in considerable quantities and of superior quality. Bristol was taken from Bridgewater and New Chester, (now Hill,) and incorporated June 24, 1819. The first settlement within its present limits was made in 1770, by Colonel Peter Sleeper, Benjamin Emmons, and others. A Methodist society was incorporated and a church organized in June, 1818. There are at present Congregational, Methodist, and Freewill Baptist societies and churches in this town. About 90 persons are employed in the various manufactories.

Population, 1103. Number of polls, 300. Amount of inventory, \$277,057. Value of improved and unimproved lands, \$157,180. Value of mills and carding machines, \$6900. Value of factories, \$1300. Number of sheep, 869. Do. neat stock, 719. Do. horses, 134.

BROOKFIELD, Carroll county. Bounded north by Wolfborough and Wakefield, east by Wakefield, south by Middleton, and west by Durham and Wolfborough. Area, 13,000 acres. 45 miles north-east from Concord. This tract was originally a part of Middleton, from which it was taken and incorporated in 1794. The soil is deep and strong. Cook's Pond, about 1 mile long and three fourths of a mile in width, forms the source of the next branch of Salmon Fall River, and is the only body of water of note in the town, excepting a small pond, covering about 15 acres, which is situated directly on the top of Moose Mountain. The water is clear and cool, and the quantity is always about the same. The first settler was Nicholas Austin. The precise date of his settlement is not known, though it was some

time before the town was incorporated. Richard Hanson, a few years after the settlement of Austin, erected the first framed house in the town.

Population, 552. Number of polls, 118. Amount of inventory, \$131,184. Number of sheep, 344. Do. neat stock, 691. Do. horses, 105.

BROOKLINE, Hillsborough county. Bounded north by Milford, east by Hollis, south by Townsend and Pepperell, in Massachusetts, and west by Mason. Area, 12,664 acres, 240 of which are covered with water. 43 miles north west from Boston, 35 south from Concord, and 7 south from Amherst. The Nisitissit is the only river in this town. This stream rises in the north-east part of Mason, and runs in a southerly direction to Potanipo, or Tanapus, Pond. This pond is situated near the meeting house, and is about 1 mile in length and one third of a mile in width. This town possesses but few natural resources for its advancement in wealth and population. Agriculture is the chief employment. The soil in some parts is good; but it is often hard, sterile, and unproductive, unless cultivated with great care.

This town formerly belonged to Massachusetts, and was included in the Dunstable grant. It was incorporated March, 1769, under the name of Raby. By a legislative act, in 1798, it received its present name. A Congregational church was organized here in 1797. Rev. Lemuel Wadsworth was the first minister.

Population, 718. Number of polls, 186. Amount of inventory, \$268,333. Number of sheep, 78. Do. neat stock, 457. Do. horses, 113.

CAMBRIDGE, Coös county. Bounded north by Errol and

Umbagog Lake, east by the State of Maine, south by Success and Milan, and west by Dummer. Latitude $44^{\circ} 57'$. Area, 23,160 acres. 143 miles north-east from Concord, and 35 north-east from Lancaster. This township, granted, in 1793, to Nathaniel Rogers and others, is still but thinly inhabited. The surface is uneven; but a large portion might be easily cultivated. The soil is good. Several streams rise in this town and fall into the Androscoggin. The land is mostly covered with a dense, heavy growth of wood, a large part of which is maple; though pine, spruce, and hemlock grow in considerable quantities.

Population, 33. Number of polls, 10.

CAMPTON, Grafton county. Bounded north by Thornton, east by Sandwich, south by Holderness and Plymouth, and west by Rumney. Area, 27,892 acres. 50 miles north from Concord, and 14 from Plymouth. The surface is broken and uneven, abounding with ledges, and high, rocky hills. Mount Prospect, situated in the southerly part of the town, is a considerable elevation. From its summit a delightful view of Winnipiseogee Lake is obtained, as well as a large portion of the southern part of the state. There are very few positions from whence so good a view of the lake can be had. The distance from its summit to Plymouth depot is only 4 miles. There is in the easterly part of the town a range of mountains designated by a variety of names, the most common of which is Morgan Mountain. Pemigewasset River runs in a southerly direction nearly through the middle of the town, and receives the waters of Mad, Beebe, and West Branch Rivers on the east, and Bogbrook on the west. The soil in the valleys is generally good. There is also

considerable good interval. The high lands, where they are not too rocky, are excellent for grazing. The forest trees are generally deciduous; though there are some hemlock, spruce, and pine. Livermore's Falls, in Pemigewasset River, near the south part of the town, present appearances of a striking character. The formation of the rocks in the bed of the river, at this point, bears conclusive evidence of volcanic eruption. Several specimens of a substance bearing close resemblance to lava have been found in this region. In the easterly part of the town plumbago is found in large quantities and of good quality. Iron ore is found in a few localities, but of rather an inferior quality. On the top of the mountain range referred to, very fine specimens of crystallized quartz are found. From 20 to 30 tons of maple sugar are manufactured in this town annually. Campton and Rumney were included in the same grant to Captain Jabez Spencer, of East Haddam, Connecticut, in October, 1761; but in consequence of his death before any settlement was made, his heirs, with others, obtained a new charter in 1767. The first settlement was made, in 1765, by two families of the names of Fox and Taylor. This town derives its name from the fact that the first proprietors, when they went to survey the two townships of Campton and Rumney, built a *camp* within its limits. This town furnished 10 soldiers for the army in the revolutionary war, 5 of whom died in the service. A Congregational church was organized here in 1774. Rev. Selden Church was ordained and settled as pastor in October, 1774; dismissed in 1792. Rev. John Webber was installed in February, 1812; dismissed March 12, 1815. Rev. Amos Brown was ordained and settled January 1, 1817; dismissed in 1822. At present there are 3 meeting houses in the town, belonging respectively to the Con-

gregational, Baptist, and Freewill Baptist denominations. There is 1 woollen factory, giving employment to about 25 persons. There are also 2 shoe establishments, furnishing labor for 30 or 40 persons. The amount of capital invested in the various manufacturing departments in town is estimated at \$45,000.

Population, 1439. Number of polls in 1854, 350. Amount of inventory, \$335,096. Value of lands, improved and unimproved, \$183,334. Number of sheep, 2484. Do. neat stock, 1525. Do. horses, 280.

CANAAN, Grafton county. Bounded north by Dorchester, east by Orange, south by Enfield, and west by Hanover. Distance from Concord 40 miles, north-west; from Haverhill 25, south-west. The principal stream is the Mascomy River, which, rising in the north-west part of Dorchester, by a meandering course of 8 or 10 miles, discharges its waters into Mascomy Pond, in Enfield. Heart Pond, so named from its peculiar form, lies in the centre of the town, and upon such an elevation of land that at a distance it has the appearance of a sheet of water on a hill. It is about 500 rods in length and 200 in width, and is nearly surrounded by a bank, or mound, of earth from 4 to 5 feet in height. From the regularity of its formation and its uniform height, it has every appearance of a work of art; but, from a series of observations, it is found to be produced by the drifting of ice in the spring. On the west side is the village known as Canaan Street—a very pleasant place. The Northern Railroad passes through the south-easterly portion of the town. In the vicinity of the depot, quite a thriving village has been built up within a few years. There are two or three stores here, which do quite an extensive business. The land throughout the town pre-

sents a surface more even and regular than that of several of the adjacent towns. The soil is generally deep and fertile, producing excellent potatoes and grass, as well as the cereal grains. Goose, Clark, Mud, and Bear Ponds, lying in different parts of the town, are favorite resorts of the fishermen, while numerous brooks are well stored with trout.

Canaan was granted in 1761 to 62 persons, all except 10 of whom were from a town of the same name in Connecticut. The first permanent settlement was made in the winter of 1766, by John Scofield, who conveyed thither all the property he possessed on a hand sled, a distance of 14 miles, on the snow crust. Others of the first settlers were George and Joshua Harris, Thomas Miner, Samuel Jones, and Samuel Meacham.

The first church organized in town was of the Baptist denomination, and was formed in 1780. In 1783 Rev. Thomas Baldwin, D. D., was ordained and settled over it. He continued in the pastoral charge of this church until 1790, when he removed to Boston. Many difficulties were encountered in the establishment of this church, and in some instances violent opposition was manifested. Dr. Baldwin had frequent occasion to visit Concord, and often performed the journey on foot through the wilderness. It was during one of these solitary walks that he composed the familiar and beautiful stanzas commencing with, —

“From whence doth this union arise?”

A Congregational society was incorporated here in 1820, and Rev. Charles Calkins ordained as pastor. There is also a respectable Methodist society in this town. Jonathan Dustan, a native of Haverhill, Massachusetts, and a grandson of the heroine Mrs. Hannah Dustan, was for some

time a resident, and died here July 4, 1812, aged 93. There is an academy pleasantly located in Canaan Street, which from its healthy location, and the general quiet and order of the village, together with a competent board of teachers, affords good inducements to the real student.

Population, 1682. Amount of inventory, \$453,498. Number of polls, 389. Value of mills and carding machines, \$8150. Value of stock in trade, \$11,960. Amount of money at interest or on deposit, \$21,450. Value of lands, improved and unimproved, \$276,753. Number of sheep, 4810. Do. neat stock, 1456. Do. horses, 256.

CANDIA, Rockingham county. Bounded north by Deerfield, east by Nottingham, south by Auburn and Chester, and west by Hooksett. Area, 15,360 acres. Distance from Concord 15 miles, south-east; from Exeter 20, west. It is situated on the height of land between Merrimack River and the ocean. The soil is naturally of hard cultivation, but the energy and industry of the inhabitants have rendered it highly productive. From its elevated position, it commands an extensive view of the beautiful scenery of the country for many miles around, including within the range of vision the White Hills, the Wachuset, several other mountains, the lighthouses on Plum Island, and the ocean. It is a very healthy town, owing in a great measure, probably, to its elevation. Farming is the principal employment. There are many excellent farms, from which much produce, including considerable fruit of excellent quality, is raised, for which a ready market is found in Manchester. This town raises annually the sum of \$1000 for the support of common schools. As a result of this liberal provision in behalf of the elements of

common school education, Candia sends out a large number of well-educated young men and ladies as teachers, who usually rank high in this truly useful and laudable calling. There is a large shoe manufactory in this town, where 150 persons are constantly employed.

The first settler within the limits of the town was William Turner, who came here in 1748. In 1755 John Sargent and others commenced settlement here. It was incorporated in 1763. It received its present name from Governor Benning Wentworth, who was once a prisoner on the Island of Candia, in the Mediterranean Sea, the ancient Crete. The people of this town were active in the war of independence. The names of 69 soldiers are found on the town records.

A Congregational church was first established here in 1771, and Rev. David Jewett settled as its pastor; removed in 1780; succeeded in 1782 by Rev. Joseph Prince, who was succeeded in 1790 by Rev. Jesse Remington, who died in 1815. There is also a society of Freewill Baptists.

Population, 1482. Number of polls in 1854, 450. Amount of inventory, \$409,394. Amount of money at interest or on deposit, \$39,333. Value of lands, improved and unimproved, \$242,830. Number of sheep, 342. Do. neat stock, 1246. Do. horses, 195.

CANTERBURY, Merrimack county. Bounded north by Northfield and Gilmanton, east by Gilmanton and Loudon, south by Loudon and Concord, and west by Merrimack River, which separates it from Boscawen. A high ridge of land, extending along the line between this town and Northfield, affords a fine prospect of the surrounding country. Canterbury is 8 miles distant from Concord,

and contains an area of 26,345 acres. The surface is uneven, the more hilly portions being excellent for pasturage. The soil is generally good. There are no streams of importance in the town; but several ponds supply small streams, which are used to some extent for manufacturing purposes. For a long time during the early period of the settlement, the inhabitants were sufferers from the encroachments of the Indians. The husbandman cleared and cultivated his grounds under protection of a guard; and often, while pursuing his daily toil, he was reminded of his danger by the sudden report of firearms in the hands of the secret, lurking foe. In 1738 two men, named Blanchard and Shepherd, having proceeded a short distance from the garrison kept in town, were surprised by a party of seven Indians, who suddenly rose from behind a log within a few feet of them. All the Indians at once fired, but without effect. Blanchard and his companion returned the fire upon the savages, but to no purpose. Shepherd then made his escape; but Blanchard was taken. The Indians wounded and mutilated him so badly that he survived but a few days. During the French and Indian war, frequent attacks were made upon the inhabitants of this town. On one occasion they broke into the house of Thomas Clough, and, finding no one within, plundered it of its contents. Finding a negro servant of Clough, with a boy named Jackson, at work in a field not far distant, the Indians took them to Canada, where they remained until the close of the war in 1749. In the spring of 1752 two Indians, named Sabatis and Christi, came into the settlement, where they were kindly entertained by the people for several weeks. At length they left suddenly, forcing away with them two negroes, one of whom soon succeeded in making his escape, and returned. The other was taken to Crown

Point and sold to a military officer. The following year Sabatis returned with another Indian, named Plausawa, when, on being reprovod for his former misdemeanor, he and his comrade behaved in an insolent and threatening manner. Doubtless this misconduct was caused in a great measure by the use of strong drink, with which, by some thoughtless persons, they had been freely treated. While in this condition, such was their conduct that strong and bitter feelings were excited against them. Soon, however, they took their leave, when a certain person followed them, and, taking advantage of their now almost helpless condition, killed them. By the assistance of another person the Indians were immediately buried, but so slightly that their bodies were dug up by wild beasts, and their bones were soon after discovered scattered about on the ground. These two men, shortly after the discovery, were arrested, and taken to Portsmouth for trial. A bill being found against them by the grand jury, they were confined in irons for trial; but in the night previous to the time appointed, a mob from the country, armed with axes and bars, forced open the prison and carried them off in triumph. So imbittered were the feelings of the people against the Indians, by reason of their wanton and brutal depredations, that it was difficult, and almost impossible, to award them justice, even in cases of undisputed right.

This town was granted in 1727 to Richard Waldron and others. This grant also included Northfield and Loudon. It was settled soon after the grant was obtained. There was no regular church organization until 1761, although there was occasional preaching from the first settlement. In the year just mentioned Rev. Abiel Foster was ordained, and labored as pastor until 1779, after which he was called to discharge the duties of magistrate and legislator.

In 1783 he was chosen to Congress, and for three years filled that office under the old confederation. He was several times returned as member of Congress until 1804. Rev. Frederic Parker was ordained in 1791, and continued in charge until 1802, when he deceased. Rev. William Patrick was ordained in 1803, who has, until within a very few years, discharged the arduous duties of his sacred trust, and now labors in connection with a colleague. There is also a Freewill Baptist society in the town.

Population, 1614. Number of polls, 369. Amount of inventory, \$595,493. Value of lands, improved and unimproved, \$396,260. Number of sheep, 2604. Do. neat stock, 1850. Do. horses and mules, 250.

In the south-east part of this town, situated on an elevated and beautiful site, is the neat and quiet, though busy, village of the SHAKERS — a sect of Christians first known in this country about the year 1774, when the founder, Ann Lee, came to New York from Liverpool. The organization of this society commenced, in the autumn of the year 1782, through the instrumentality of two ministers, Ebenezer Cooley and Israel Chauncey, from New Lebanon, in New York, where a society, the first in America, had been formed about two years previous. The village is about 11 miles north-east from Concord. It is remarkably healthy; which is owing partly, no doubt, to the regular and simple habits of the people, and partly to the location. The society own not far from 2500 acres of land, nearly all of which is under improvement, although there is still forest enough left for the supply of wood and timber for several years. The land is regarded as devoted to the Lord, as well as all their property, which they enjoy in common. They readily pay their just proportion of the public taxes, and share all the burdens of government except the performance

of military duty, which they deem at variance with the doctrines of the gospel ; and, in return, they ask of government that protection only which is guarantied to other citizens. Although this society, in connection with others in the vicinity, embraced their present faith in the years 1782 and 1783, they were not gathered into a compact body or church, in order to possess a community of interest, until the year 1792 — about ten years after they first embraced the faith ; but the members of the society continued in a separate family capacity, and each member retained and managed his own property and other temporal affairs pertaining to himself according to his own judgment and discretion. In the beginning of the year 1792, under the superintendence of Elder Job Bishop, from New Lebanon, the members of this society adopted the order of a joint union and interest in all they possessed, being governed by no other spirit or influence than that which governed the primitive Christians or church at the day of Pentecost. Nor has the instance been known, from the day of the formation of this society to the present, wherein a member has claimed for his exclusive use or control a cent of what he or she had thus consecrated, or even to hint that aught of the things once possessed were in any sense entirely his own. However, this sacrifice or surrender is not required of any one contrary to his own faith and voluntary choice. There are at the present time some, who are held in union as members of the society, who have never consecrated their property or devoted it to the joint interest. Such usually constitute an order or family by themselves, rendering their time and service, together with the use of their property, for the mutual support and benefit of such family. In the year 1782 there were about 30 families who received the testimony, exclusive of other individuals, the

whole number amounting to perhaps 140 or 150 members. Since that time there has been a slow but gradual increase, so that the society consists of nearly 300 members. They do not boast of numbers or offer crowds as a test of the soundness of their Christian faith and doctrine, or as an infallible guide to the narrow way that leads to eternal life; neither do they regard large numbers or powerful associations as any evidence in favor of the "good and the right way;" but, on the contrary, "Strait is the gate and narrow is the way that leadeth unto life; and few there be that find it." (Matt. vii. 14.) Neither is it their aim to accumulate property; but what they acquire by honest industry, more than is sufficient for their comfortable support, they bestow to charitable purposes.

The whole number of buildings belonging to this society in Canterbury is about 100. Among these is a meeting house, where the members resort once a week, on the Sabbath, for public religious worship. There are 15 dwelling houses, mostly of wood, painted with light yellow, and are 2 and 3 stories in height. In each family there are rooms in some of the dwellings appropriated exclusively for the trustees of the society, where all its financial business is transacted. There are also, in some of these buildings, apartments fitted for the accommodation and comfort of the aged and infirm. There are other large and convenient buildings, constructed of wood or brick, which are occupied as workshops, store houses, granaries, wood houses, barns, &c., which are spacious, convenient, and in all respects perfectly adapted to the purpose for which they were designed. There is also one school house, where the boys are instructed during the three winter months, and the girls the same length of time during the summer. To any one who has had the pleasure of visiting this school, the order,

method, and careful attention to the minutest details, as well as the more comprehensive data of elementary studies, are both readily apparent and striking, and furnish an example eminently worthy of imitation. The studies pursued are those usually taught in most country schools ; but the learner is not suffered to rest with merely a superficial acquaintance with the subject of study, as is often the case. Correct and thorough knowledge, even though to a limited extent, is deemed of far greater benefit than a partial and indistinct glance at every branch and department of learning. There are 6 mills—1 for carding and spinning ; 1 gristmill, in which is also a sawmill for timber, shingle machines, planing machines, &c. ; 3 turning mills for wood and iron ; 1 for weaving, coloring, fulling, and for the knitting of shirts and drawers. These mills are all situated on one stream and at the head of six artificial ponds. The water of these is collected in reservoirs at a distance of 3 miles from the village, and is conducted from one to the other through ditches. The various articles of manufacture in this community consist principally of brooms, pails, tubs, sieves, flannel and knit shirts and drawers, Angola shirts and drawers, &c.

The raising of garden seeds and medicinal herbs and roots constitutes an extensive branch of business. Corbett's compound sirup of sarsaparilla is manufactured here. The distillation of the various essential oils, such as checkerberry, rose, peach, &c., and the preparation of the various medicinal herbs and extracts for almost every market in the region, are to a large extent carried on and furnished by this society. These are sold not only through the United States, but are also transported in great quantities to the Canadas, Cuba, Australia, and other places. The use of alcoholic drinks is never indulged in or allowed except in cases of

sickness. In their business transactions with others, they never solicit credit either for large or small sums. Their secular concerns are conducted with a degree of probity, uprightness, and perseverance which has rendered them proverbial for industry, justice, and benevolence. The peculiar doctrines of this sect are noticed under the head "Religion," in another part of this volume.

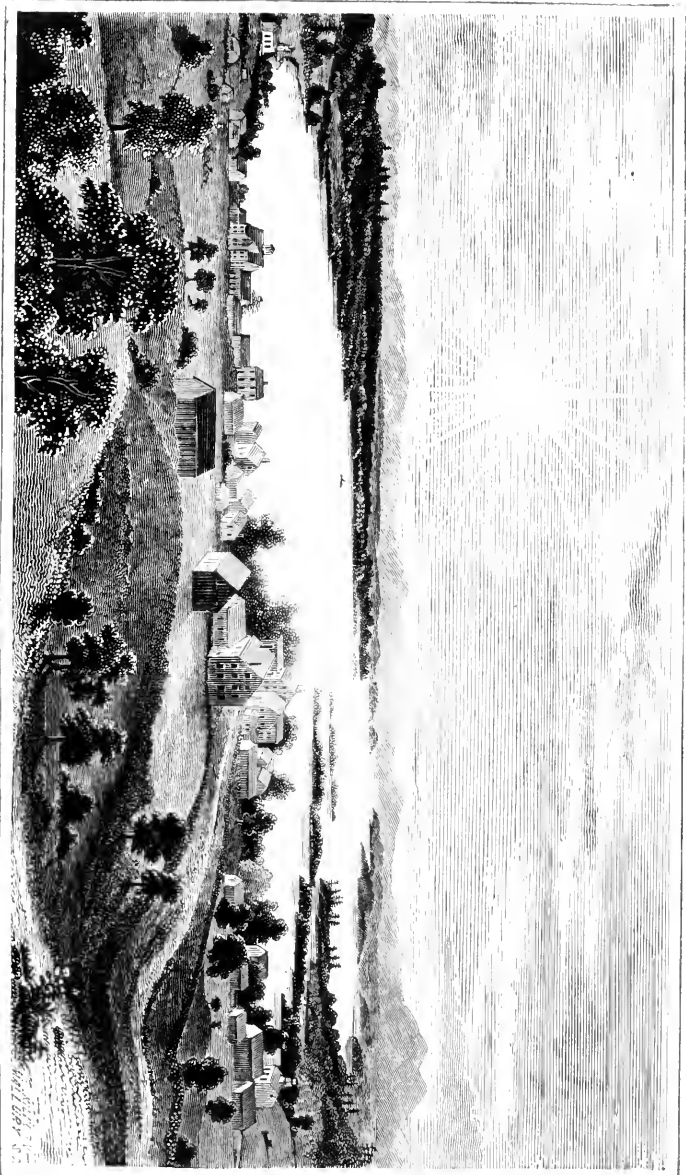
CARROLL, Coös county. Bounded north by Jefferson, east by the White Mountain territory, south by ungranted land, and west by Bethlehem and Whitefield. It lies at the base of the White Mountains, and presents a rugged and dreary appearance. The surface is uneven; the soil in some places is strong and deep; the scenery is wild and romantic. It is yet considerably covered with a dense forest of maple, as well as pine, hemlock, and spruce. There are numerous small streams within its limits, which swarm with trout. Its area consists of 24,640 acres. Pondicherry Mountain is situated in the northern part, between this town and Jefferson. John's and Israel's Rivers receive several tributaries from this place, and the head streams of the Ammonusuc from the neighboring mountains unite in passing through this town. Carroll was originally named Bretton Woods, and was granted, in 1772, to Sir Thomas Wentworth, baronet, Rev. Samuel Langdon, and 81 others. It received its present name in 1832, when it was incorporated. Distance from Concord, 113 miles, north.

Population, 299. Number of polls, 77. Valuation, \$94,194. Number of sheep, 253. Do. neat stock, 270. Do. horses, 65.

CENTRE HARBOR, Belknap county. Bounded north-east by Moultonborough, south-east by Meredith, south-west by

New Hampton, and north-west by Holderness and Squam Lake. Area, 7550 acres. Distance from Concord, 40 miles, north; from Boston, 116. Measley Pond and Squam Lake are partly in this town. In the latter are found considerable quantities of fine trout. This is a beautiful sheet of water, 6 miles in length, and studded with islands, some of which are mere dots upon the waves, while others contain an acre or more, and in summer are bright with verdure, or later in the season are smiling with the gifts of Ceres. From Red Hill the view of this lake is enchanting, and awakens in the mind of the beholder thoughts of some fairyland which mortals sometimes may catch a glimpse of, but can never approach. The soil in this town is mostly a rich loam. The town is pleasantly situated, and its location probably gave rise to its present name. It derived its name originally from that of one of the first settlers who came here in 1767.

The first settlement was made in 1765, by Ebenezer Chamberlain. A Congregational church was organized here in 1815, over which Rev. David Smith was settled in 1819. Centre Harbor is widely known as one of the most pleasant summer resorts in the country. Far from the noise and bustle of crowded city and the petty annoyances of village gossip, the man of leisure or the man of business may each find an asylum adapted to his wants. From its pure and invigorating atmosphere the city invalid may renew the decaying springs of his own vitality, while budding beauty shoots forth still more beautiful. In the village at the north-western extremity of the lake is an excellent hotel, kept by Mr. Coc, which for many years has been celebrated for the order, quiet, and liberal attention kept and maintained in all its arrangements. Here the traveller will find all the elegance, style, variety, and lux-



CENTRE HARBOR AND LAKE WINNIPISEOGEE.

ury of a first-class city hotel. Sail boats, row boats, fishing tackle, horses, carriages, &c., may be obtained here for the accommodation of visitors.

Travellers from New York will secure a direct route to this place by taking the Norwich line of steamers on Long Island Sound; thence over the Norwich and Worcester Railroad to Worcester; thence over the Worcester and Nashua Railroad to Nashua; thence over the Concord Railroad to Concord; thence over the Boston, Concord, and Montreal Railroad to Wier's Landing, at the outlet of Lake Winnipiseogee. From thence by steamboat, a delightful ride of 10 miles on the lake brings you to your journey's end—the Senter House. From this place the route is easy and agreeable to Franconia, leading through a section of the state remarkable for its cool and reviving breezes and its wild and beautiful scenery. In this section there is also much to attract the attention of the geologist and the lovers of science generally. In many places there are strong marks of the existence, at some former period, of a volcano in the vicinity.

Population, 544. Number of polls, 124. Valuation, \$138,790. Number of sheep, 438. Do. neat stock, 616. Do. horses, 78.

CHARLESTOWN, Sullivan county. Bounded north by Claremont, east by Unity, Acworth, and Langdon, south by Langdon and Walpole, and west by Springfield, Vermont. Distance from Concord, 51 miles, west. Area, 21,400 acres. The only rivers in this town are the Little Sugar and the Connecticut, which latter flows along its western limits for a distance of 13 miles. The town is very narrow, and its eastern line is very irregular. In Connecticut River are 3 islands, which constitute a part of Charlestown,

the largest of which (Sartwell's Island) contains about 10 acres, and is in a state of high cultivation. The other two contain about 6 acres each, and are composed of a rich, loamy soil. Little Sugar River passes through the north part of the town. The soil is various. West of the road leading to Walpole there are 1500 acres of interval, of a deep, rich, and loamy soil, favorable to the production of most of the varieties of grass and grain; in the east and north-east portions of the town the soil of the uplands is strong and productive. A ridge of land in the westerly part of the town extends nearly through its entire length, the surface of which is hard, uneven, and stony, and is considered of but little value.

Charlestown village is one of the most pleasant and delightful in the state. It is situated on a plain, about half a mile from Connecticut River, and nearly parallel with it. The main street is about a mile in length, is quite broad, and the highway is adorned on each side with rows of majestic elms. The houses are mostly of two stories, neat and substantial,—many of them built in the style and on the liberal scale so common among country gentlemen fifty or seventy-five years ago,—with spacious grounds. Others are elegant modern cottages. The Sullivan Railroad passes through this village and through the village at North Charlestown, at both of which places is a depot. There is a deposit of bog iron ore about $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles south-east of the village, covering an area of 5000 yards. In the midst of this deposit a chalybeate spring rises, strongly impregnated with iron. Yellow ochre, in great abundance and of a quality suitable for paint, is obtained here. On the summit of the hill, above the deposit of bog iron ore, is a bed of conglomerated quartz pebble.

Charlestown was granted, December 31, 1735, by Mas-

sachusetts, under the name of Number Four, to 63 persons. The first meeting of the proprietors was holden at Hatfield, April 5, 1737. The first settlers were several families by the names of Parker, Farnsworth, and Sartwell, from Groton, Massachusetts. They were soon followed by a family named Hastings, from Lunenburg, and another named Stevens, from Rutland. In 1743 a fort was built in this place, under the direction of Colonel Stoddard, of Northampton. Mills were first erected in 1744. It was in this year that the Cape Breton war began. Charlestown, being more than 30 miles from any settlement, was, during this period, the scene of much suffering and privation. In the spring of 1746 a party of Indians suddenly appeared, and took John Spafford, Isaac Parker, and Stephen Farnsworth, as they were driving their teams. Their cattle were soon after found dead, with their tongues cut out. The men were carried to Canada, and after some time returned to Boston under a flag of truce. In May following the Indians again made their appearance at Number Four. About evening some women went out to milk their cows, attended by Major Josiah Willard and several soldiers as a guard, when eight Indians, who were concealed in a barn, fired on them, and killed Seth Putnam. While they were scalping him, Willard and two of his men fired on them and mortally wounded two of them, when the Indians retreated, carrying their dying companions with them. A few days after, as Captain Paine, with about 20 of his men, were going out to view the place where Putnam was killed, they fell into an ambush. The enemy rose up from the bushes, fired, and then endeavored to cut off the retreat of Paine and his company. The noise being heard at the fort, Captain Phinehas Stevens, with a party of men, rushed out to their relief. A warm skirmish followed, in which five men were killed

on both sides, and one of Paine's party was taken. The Indians were at length compelled to retire, and in their haste left behind several of their guns and blankets. About a month after, another engagement happened at the same place. As Captain Stevens and Captain Brown were going into the meadow to look for their horses, their dogs discovered an ambush, which put the men on their guard, and gave them the advantage of the first fire. After a short but close encounter, the Indians were driven into a neighboring swamp, drawing away some of their dead. In this action only one white man was lost. Several blankets, hatchets, spears, guns, and other things were left by the Indians, which were sold for £40, old tenor, which was reckoned "a great booty for such beggarly enemies." During the early part of the summer of this year, the Indians destroyed the mills in Charlestown by fire. In August a man named Phillips was killed; and as the people were carrying him into the fort they were fired upon, but happily none were injured. Having burned a few buildings, and killed and maimed some cattle, the Indians took their leave. In November the settlement was deserted, excepting that six men were left in charge of the fort, who kept it until winter set in, when they also left. In the latter end of March, 1747, Captain Phineas Stevens, who commanded a company of rangers consisting of 30 men, came to Number Four, and finding the fort deserted, but in good condition, determined to keep possession of it. He had been there but a few days when he was attacked by a party of 400 French and Indians, under command of M. Debeliné. The dogs, by their continued barking, excited the suspicion that the enemy were lurking about, which induced the inmates of the fort to keep the gates closed. A single man ventured out to make a discovery,

and was immediately fired upon ; but he succeeded in returning to the fort with only a slight wound. The enemy, finding that they were discovered, now arose from their concealment and poured in their volleys upon the fort from all sides. The wind being high, they set fire to the fences and log houses, and in a few moments the fort was surrounded by flames. Captain Stevens was on the alert, and ready at every point with means to avert impending danger. He kept every vessel within the fort full of water, and caused trenches to be dug under the walls, so that a man might crawl through and extinguish any fire which might catch on the outside walls. The Indians, bent on the destruction of the fort and all within it, kept up a continued stream of flaming arrows against the fort, but fortunately without effect. The fire of the fences did not reach the fort, so that all attempts at destruction by conflagration were providentially of no avail.

This attack, accompanied with hideous shouts and yells, was kept up incessantly for two days. Infuriated at the obstinacy of the besieged, the savages next prepared a wheel carriage, loaded with dry fagots and bushes, which they pushed behind them towards the fort. Feeling certain of success, before they carried this plan into effect, they demanded a cessation of arms till sunrise ; which was granted. In the morning, Debeliné advanced towards the fort with 50 men, bearing a flag of truce, which he stuck in the ground. He demanded a parley, which was agreed to. A French officer, with a soldier and an Indian, then came forward and proposed that the garrison should bind up a quantity of provisions in their blankets, and, having laid down their arms, allow themselves to be conducted as prisoners of war to Montreal. Another proposal was, that the two commanders should meet, and that an answer

should then be given. Stevens met the French commander, who, without waiting for an answer, began to enforce his first proposal with the threat that, if not immediately acceded to, he would storm the fort, and put every man within it to the sword if they should refuse his terms or kill one of his men. Stevens, seeing that to treat upon honorable terms was out of the question, resolutely replied, that he would listen to no terms until the last extremity — that he was intrusted with the defence of the fort, and was determined to maintain it till he should be convinced that Monsieur Debeliné, with his forces, could accomplish what he had threatened. He added, that it was poor encouragement to surrender if they were all to be slaughtered for killing one man, when it was certain they had already killed many. The Frenchman, with insolence, replied, “Go, see if your men dare fight any longer, and give me a quick answer.” Stevens went into the fort, and asked his men whether they would fight, or surrender. It was at once and unanimously resolved to fight. This was immediately communicated to the enemy, who thereupon resumed their shouting and fighting, keeping it up all that day and the night following. On the morning of the third day they demanded another cessation for two hours. Two Indians then came forward and proposed to Stevens that, if he would sell them provisions, they would withdraw. He answered, that to sell an enemy provisions for money was contrary to the law of nations; but he would pay them five bushels of corn for every captive for whom they would give a hostage, until the captive could be brought from Canada. After this reply the enemy fired a few more guns, and then disappeared. In this brave defence against great odds and a starving, savage foe, no lives were lost within the fort, and only two men were wounded. An ex-

press was immediately despatched to Boston, and the news was there received with demonstrations of joy. Commodore Sir Charles Knowles was so highly pleased with the conduct of Captain Stevens that he presented him with an elegant and valuable sword. From this circumstance the township, when it was incorporated, July 2, 1753, received the name of Charlestown.

This charter was granted by Governor Benning Wentworth to Joseph Wells, Phineas Stevens, and others, who were purchasers under the old grantees. In 1754 the French war began, and the inhabitants were once more obliged to resort to the fort for safety. From infancy the settlers had been trained to scenes of hardship and danger unknown to their descendants. When they attended public worship, or cultivated their lands, they proceeded forth from the fort armed for battle, and worshipped or toiled under protection of a sentinel. In their depredatory excursions, the Indians preferred prisoners to scalps, and generally killed but few excepting those who were likely to escape or appeared too formidable to be encountered with success. On the 29th of August, 1754, the Indians, early in the morning, attacked the house of James Johnson, who, with his wife, her sister, and three children, and two men, Peter Labaree and Ebenezer Farnsworth, were taken prisoners. On the second day of the journey, about 15 miles from Charlestown, in the wilderness, Mrs. Johnson was delivered of a child, who, from the peculiar circumstances attending its birth, was named Captive. The Indians halted one day on account of the woman, and on the next day took up their march, carrying her in a litter which they made for that purpose. During the march, being distressed for want of provisions, they killed the only horse they had, and the infant was nourished by suck-

ing pieces of its flesh. When they had arrived at Montreal, Johnson obtained a parole to return and solicit funds for the redemption of his family and himself. He applied to the Assembly of New Hampshire, and at length secured £150 sterling; but the season was then so far advanced that he did not return to Canada until spring opened. He was then charged with having broken his parole; a great part of his money was taken from him by violence; and he was shut up with his family in a prison, where they took the small pox; but fortunately they all survived. After 18 months, Mrs. Johnson, with her sister and two daughters, was sent in a cartel ship to England, and thence returned to Boston.

Johnson was still retained in prison for three years, and then, with his son, returned and found his wife in Boston. His eldest daughter was retained in a nunnery in Canada. The daughter who was born on the journey, as related, afterwards married Colonel George Kimball. In 1756 Lieutenant Moses Willard, the father of Mrs. Johnson, was killed. He was at work within sight of the fort with his son Moses. The Indians, having despatched the father, pursued the son, and wounded him with a spear. He however made his escape, dragging the spear with him into the fort. In 1757 the Indians again burned the mills which had been rebuilt, and took Sampson Colefax, David Farnsworth, and Thomas Adams prisoners. In 1758 Ashahel Stebbins was killed, and his wife, Isaac Parker, and a soldier were captured. In September, 1760, Joseph Willard, his wife, and children were taken prisoners. After they had proceeded on their journey a few miles, the Indians, finding that the infant child gave signs of uneasiness, and fearing that it might impede their progress, took it aside and beat out its brains. This, it is believed, was among the last depreda-

tions committed by the Indians in New England. The prisoners taken from Charlestown were all conveyed to Canada by way of Lake Champlain and sold to the French. Nearly all were sooner or later redeemed by government or by their friends. The first child born in Charlestown was Elizabeth, daughter of Isaac Parker. She was born in 1744. Charlestown has been, and still is, favored with not a few men of eminence and ability.

Captain Phinehas Stevens, of whom mention has already been made, was one of the first settlers. He was a native of Sudbury, Massachusetts, from whence his father removed to Rutland. At the age of 16, while his father was making hay, he, with three little brothers, followed him to the meadow. They were surprised by the Indians, who killed two of his brothers, took him prisoner, and then made preparations to kill his youngest brother, a child four years old. By signs, he made the Indians to understand that, if they would spare the little fellow, he would carry him on his back. They spared him, and he carried him on his back to Canada. He died, in November, 1756, in the service of his country. Samuel Stevens, Esq., son of Captain Stevens, was the first representative of the town to the General Court, and, at the age of 87 years, discharged the duties of register of probate for the county of Cheshire, which post he had occupied for several years. Colonel William Heywood was one of the ten males who formed the Congregational church in 1761, and filled the office of town clerk 42 years. Colonel Samuel Hunt, who was an active military officer during the French and revolutionary wars, settled in this town in 1759, and was sheriff of the county until his death in 1779. Hon. Simeon Olcott and Hon. Benjamin West were men whom posterity will not forget. Hon. Henry Hubbard has filled the re-

sponsible offices of representative and senator in Congress and governor of New Hampshire. Hon. J. J. Gilchrist, chief justice of the Superior Court of Judicature in this state, is a citizen of Charlestown.

Charlestown is not remarkably well situated for a manufacturing town or a place of extensive business of any kind. It has but little water power, and affords but few facilities for trade. Still it is a flourishing town. The Connecticut River Bank in this town has a capital of \$90,000. There is a shoe establishment, employing 50 hands. The railroad machine shop gives employment to 12 or 15 hands. The first settled minister was Rev. John Dennis, who, on account of the Indian war, was ordained in Northfield December 4, 1754. He was dismissed in 1756. Rev. Bulkly Olcott was ordained May 28, 1761; died June 26, 1792. Rev. Daniel Foster supplied the place of settled minister from 1796 to 1809. Rev. Jaazaniah Crosby was ordained October 17, 1810. He preached and maintained the doctrines of the Congregational creed for several years, when he, with all, or nearly so, of his congregation adopted the Unitarian faith. This is, at the present time, a large and flourishing society, still under the charge of Mr. Crosby.

Population, 1644. Number of polls, 349. Amount of inventory, \$793,664. Value of shares in bank, \$70,500. Value of lands, improved and unimproved, \$442,412. Number of sheep, 5806. Do. neat stock, 1415. Do. horses and mules, 296.

CHATHAM, Carroll county. Bounded north by the White Mountains, east by Maine, south by Conway, and west by Bartlett and Jackson. Area, 26,000 acres. 92 miles north-east from Concord, and 40 north from Ossipee. This town was granted, in 1767, to Peter Livius and

others. There are several ponds in this town, and a few streams of considerable size. The surface is mountainous and rocky, and the soil, though in some places good, is yet so scanty as never to support a dense population. Between Chatham and Jackson, Carter's Mountain rises so high as to prevent the opening of a road between the two towns; so that, in their intercourse with the people of Coös county in adjoining towns, the inhabitants are obliged to pass through part of the State of Maine. There is a large quantity of excellent wood and timber in this town, and the time will doubtless come when want and enterprise will find a market for it. A large quantity of maple sugar is produced here annually.

Population, 516. Number of polls, 115. Valuation, \$107,975. Number of sheep, 542. Do. neat stock, 503. Do. horses, 70.

CHESTER, Rockingham county. Bounded north by Candia and Raymond, east by Poplin and Sandown, south by Derry, and west by Auburn. 23 miles south-east from Concord, and 17 west from Exeter. A branch of Exeter River, called "the Branch," is the only stream of importance. A considerable portion of this town contains an excellent soil, and some of the large, rich swells are surpassed in fertility by none in the state. There are also several large and valuable meadows. Plumbago, of good quality and in considerable abundance, is found in this town. Sulphur is also found in small quantities, embedded in tremolite. Granite and gneiss are the prevailing rock. Chester formerly included the present town of Auburn, which was set off and incorporated in 1845. In October, 1719, about 80 persons, chiefly from Hampton and Portsmouth, having associated together for the purpose of obtaining a grant of

a township in the "chestnut country," stationed three men upon this tract to keep possession until they should secure the grant. After considerable difficulty, they obtained a grant of land 10 miles square.

The settlement was immediately commenced by several persons from Rye and Hampton, among whom were Samuel Ingalls, Jonathan Goodhue, Jacob Sargent, Ebenezer Dearborn, Robert Smith, B. and E. Colby, John and S. Robie, who, by their activity and perseverance, contributed largely to the success and permanence of the enterprise. From 1722 to 1726 the progress of the settlement was somewhat interrupted by an Indian war, called the Three Years' war, or Lovewell's war. The Indians committed no depredations here, excepting that, in June, 1724, they took Thomas Smith and John Carr, and, after carrying them about 30 miles, bound them, and lay down to sleep. During their nap, which proved to be pretty sound, the captives made their escape, and in three days arrived safe at a garrison in Londonderry. Several garrison houses were kept in this township until the peace of 1749. On the 8th of May, 1722, the township which had hitherto been called Cheshire was incorporated under its present name. By the charter, it comprised more than 120 square miles of territory.

The first meeting under this charter was held March 28, 1723. Until 1728, the town meetings were usually held in some old town within the province, and nearly all the town officers, though proprietors, were not inhabitants of the town. Until 1735, the business of the town and of the proprietary was transacted at the town meetings. After this time, separate meetings were held. In 1729 the town voted to build a meeting house, which was so far completed that the town meetings were afterwards holden in it. In the following year, Rev. Moses Hale was settled as pastor. In

this year, the first settlers, who were Presbyterians, formed a society, and settled Rev. John Wilson, after the rules of the kirk of Scotland. In 1738 this society erected a meeting house. They resisted every attempt to settle a Congregational minister; and after Rev. Ebenezer Flagg, a minister of that profession, was settled, many of the Presbyterians refused to pay the taxes assessed upon them for his support. Two of them, James Campbell and John Tolford, were arrested by the collector and lodged in jail in Exeter. After a long and tedious lawsuit, in which not a little of bigotry was manifested on both sides, the party arrested obtained a decision in their favor; and in 1740 the two societies were clothed with corporate powers, and authorized to hold meetings separately.

Rev. Mr. Flagg, of the Congregational church, died November 14, 1796. Rev. Nathan Bradstreet was his successor, and so continued until 1818. Rev. Joel Arnold was settled March 8, 1820. Rev. Mr. Wilson, of the Presbyterian church, was born in the county of Ulster, in the north part of Ireland. He came to this country in 1729, and preached 45 years. After his death, the church was vacant 24 years. In 1803 Rev. Zaccheus Colby was ordained, and was succeeded by Rev. Clement Parker in 1817. A Baptist society was organized in 1819. At present there is a Congregational and a Methodist society. In 1750 the south-west part of the town, with a portion of Londonderry, was set off to form the present township of Derry. In 1763 that part of the town called Charmingface was incorporated by the name of Candia. In 1765 another portion was cut off, and incorporated under the name of Raymond. In 1822 another portion was cut off, to form, with other tracts, the town of Hooksett. In 1845 that portion of the town known for many years as Long

Meadows was incorporated under the name of Auburn. For some time after the occupation of this territory by the whites, the Indians had a settlement of some 10 or 12 wigwams on an island in Massabesic Pond, vestiges of which still remain. The first child born in Chester of white parents was a daughter of Samuel Ingalls, who lived to the age of 90 years. John Sargent was the first male child born of English parents in this town, who lived to be nearly 80 years of age. This town is finely located, so far as health and longevity are considered. It is situated about 20 miles from the ocean, which, on a clear day, can be distinctly seen from the more elevated portions. The sea breezes are agreeable and exhilarating.

Population, 1301. No. of polls, 296. Amount of inventory, \$359,892. Value of improved and unimproved lands, \$237,959. Number of sheep, 619. Do. neat stock, 916. Do. horses, 149.

CHESTERFIELD, Cheshire county. Bounded north by Westmoreland and Keene, east by Keene and Swanzey, south by Winchester and Hinsdale, and west by Brattleborough and Dummerston, Vermont. Area, 29,437 acres. 62 miles south-west from Concord, and 11 south-west from Keene, with which it is connected by railroad. This town is mostly upland, well adapted for grazing and most of the cereal grains. Few towns on Connecticut River have so little interval. Although its western border is washed by this river for a distance of six miles, nearly all this space is occupied by hills which rise up from the river side. Spafford's Lake, in the northern part of the town, is indeed a charming sheet of water. It is about 10 miles in circumference, covers a surface of about 600 acres, and is fed by springs in its bosom. Its waters are remarkably clear and pure, its

bed consisting of a white sand. In this lake is an island containing about six acres, a favorite resort of the students of the Academy in this town as well as others. On its easterly side a stream issues forth, of sufficient size to carry the machinery of a cotton mill, employing 20 hands; two bit and auger factories, employing the same number; a peg manufactory, a large tannery, several saw mills, grist mills, and other works.

West River Mountain (Wantastiquel) lies partly in this town and partly in Hinsdale. It bears strong marks of having once been subject to volcanic eruption. Near what is supposed to have been the crater, lava is now to be found in considerable quantities. It is said, by those who live near the mountain, that a trembling motion is often felt and a deep rumbling is heard in its bowels. During the early period of the settlement of the town, the inhabitants, having discovered the crater, and believing that it led to a silver mine, procured a lease of it. By the terms of the lease, the lessees were required to dig at least three days in each year. For a long time this condition was faithfully observed; and in the progress of labor an excavation was made, following the course of the crater downwards about 100 feet, principally through a solid rock.

At the centre of the town is a pleasant village. Here is located the Academy, which was opened in 1794, and for many years was the only academy in Cheshire county. Its advantages are good, and the course of instruction pursued has hitherto met with general approbation.

Chesterfield was granted, February 11, 1752, to 12 persons of the name of Willard, and 52 others. The first settlement was made, November 25, 1761, by Moses Smith and William Thomas, who, with their families, sailed up the Connecticut River in a canoe, and made their first "pitch"

on the banks of the river. Their chief subsistence for some time consisted of shad and salmon, of which there was a great abundance in the river, and deer, which were numerous in the forest. The first religious society formed in town was Congregational, in 1771. Rev. Abraham Wood was ordained December 13, 1772. A Baptist society was incorporated here in 1819, and a Universalist society in 1818. Mrs. Hannah Bayley died in this town in November, 1822, aged 104 years and 3 months.

Population, 1680. Number of polls, 429. Amount of inventory, \$487,596. Value of lands, improved and unimproved, \$379,400. Number of sheep, 683. Do. neat stock, 1935. Do. horses, 255. Amount of shares in corporations, money at interest, &c., \$50,940.

CHICHESTER, Merrimack county. Bounded north by Pittsfield, east by Pittsfield and Epsom, south by Pembroke, and west by Loudon and Concord. Area, 11,978 acres. This is an excellent farming town, and yields abundantly the various kinds of produce raised in this region. There is no waste land, and no elevation of importance; so that, although small in extent compared with most other towns, it nevertheless contains a large amount of easily cultivated soil. Bear Hill, in the north part of the town, is the only considerable eminence. This is under high cultivation. The east part of the town is watered by Suncook River, which affords a few mill seats, and flows through some excellent interval. The inhabitants are chiefly engaged in agricultural pursuits. Traces of Indian settlements are often discovered, such as chisels, axes, &c., of stone. The Pennacooks, once a powerful tribe, resided in this vicinity, and their plantations were on the banks of the Suncook River. This town was granted, in 1727, to

Nathaniel Gookin and others, but was not settled until 1758. In 1791 a Congregational society was formed, and Rev. Josiah Carpenter ordained. At present there is one Congregational society, one Methodist, and one Freewill Baptist in town.

Population, 999. Number of polls in 1854, 261. Inventory, \$279,886. Number of sheep, 889. Do. neat stock, 1108. Do. horses, 164. Value of lands, improved and unimproved, \$158,449.

CLAREMONT, Sullivan county. Bounded north by Cornish, east by Newport, south by Unity and Charlestown, and west by Weathersfield, Vermont. Area, 25,830 acres. Distance from Concord, 47 miles, west. This town is watered by Connecticut River on its western border, and by Sugar River, which flows in a westerly direction, winding in its course through broad and fertile meadows, until it reaches the village in the central part of the town, when its fall is very rapid till within about a mile of the Connecticut, into which it is discharged. Red Water Brook waters the north-east part of the town. There are, besides, several other small streams in various parts of the town. The soil consists mostly of a rich gravelly loam, very deep. The surface is generally undulating. A large portion of the town consists of interval, or meadow, the soil of which, in many places, is very deep. The upland farms are generally easily and well cultivated, and highly productive. The town is mostly surmounted by high hills, which, to some extent, ward off high and bleak winds. Vegetation is several days earlier here than in the surrounding towns. Claremont enjoys the reputation of being the best farming town in the state.

The only eminences of note are Green Mountain, in the

easterly, and Barbour's Mountain, in the westerly, part of the town. Green mountain is based on a mica slate foundation. The mountain itself consists of quartz rock, apparently of regular stratification, but really of crystalline structure. On the sides of the mountain are found large crystals of staurotide, some of which are very beautiful. From the summit of this mountain the Connecticut River can be seen for many miles, permeating through its broad and luxuriant intervals, dotted here and there with a radiant islet, and gliding quietly by villages and farm houses scattered along its shores — the whole presenting a landscape which, for variety and beauty, is seldom surpassed. The rock composing Twistback Mountain, a small eminence, consists of micaceous slate, interstratified with small beds of blue limestone, somewhat impure. Barbour's Mountain is a beautiful swell of land, containing some of the best cultivated farms in the town.

The hills are generally sloping acclivities, easily cultivated on all sides, together with their summits. The village of Claremont, situated about two miles east of the Sullivan Railroad depot in this town, presents a thriving and attractive appearance. Scattered over a large surface, it includes an agreeable variety of plain, terrace, and gentle declivity. There are five houses of religious worship, each spacious, and exhibiting a different, and in some instances a beautiful, style of architecture. In the "West Parish" are two churches — one Episcopalian, the other Roman Catholic. This is a quiet and romantic spot. The mercantile business of this town is considerable. There are in the village 46 stores — milliners', jewellers', tailors', druggists' shops, and grocers'. There are two banks — the Claremont Bank and the Sullivan Savings Institution. There are two large shoe manufactories here — one fur-

nishing employment for 40 males and 36 females, owned by G. N. Farwell & Co., and furnishing 25,000 pairs of ladies' shoes annually; the other, owned by Silas E. Noyes, employing 12 males and 20 females, and furnishing 12,000 pairs of shoes per annum.

The manufacturing facilities of this town are equalled by few, if any, towns within the state. The rapid fall of Sugar River furnishes immense water power and numerous excellent mill seats, which, with Sunapee Lake as a reservoir, and the right, by an act of incorporation, to draw down the lake 10 feet, — though this, as yet, has not been found necessary, — insures an abundant and constant supply of water during all seasons of the year. The fall of this river through the village, a distance of about three fourths of a mile, is 150 feet. Each 20 feet of fall furnishes power sufficient to carry 20,000 spindles. The entire fall through the town is 250 feet. These valuable privileges are being rapidly taken up. The following are the principal works on this stream in the village: —

The Sunapee Mills, a cotton manufactory, runs 1320 mule spindles, 1280 warp do., and 60 looms. It consumes 104,000 pounds of cotton per annum. About 10,000 yards of print goods are manufactured weekly. Number of hands employed, 50. Capital, \$30,000. Benjamin Cozzens agent; J. W. Thompson superintendent and treasurer.

The Monadnock Mills, a cotton manufactory, in respect to the extent of buildings, capital, and amount of goods annually manufactured, may justly be ranked among the first establishments of the kind in the country. The entire length of the factory building, with wheel house and repair shop included, is 418 feet. The main wings of the building are each 124 feet in length, 60 in width, and 5 stories high, besides spacious attics. Capital stock,

\$200,000. Number of spindles, 15,000. Do. looms, $\frac{4}{4}$, 120 ; $\frac{5}{4}$, 41 ; $\frac{2}{4}$, 24 ; $\frac{11}{4}$, 62 ; $\frac{12}{4}$, 74 ; total, 321 — equal to 465 $\frac{4}{4}$ looms. Number of male operatives employed, 100. Do. females, 300. Amount of stock consumed annually, 725,000 pounds. Do. goods manufactured, 2,050,000 square yards. Do. money annually paid to operatives, \$75,000. Jonas Livingston agent.

The Claremont Machine Works — a company engaged in the manufacture of engine lathes and planers. These machines are finished to the utmost degree of perfection. Upon some of them the highest premiums have been awarded at the Crystal Palace. Amount of capital invested, \$15,000. Number of hands employed, 25.

The Home Mills — a cotton manufactory. Capital stock, \$30,000. Number of spindles, 2600. Do. looms, $\frac{4}{4}$, 51. Male operatives, 18 ; female, 22. Amount of cotton consumed annually, 80,000 pounds. Yards of sheeting manufactured annually, 363,000, 37 inch. Amount of money paid annually to operatives, \$7800. Arnold Briggs agent.

Sanford and Rossiter's Woollen Factory. Thomas Sanford agent. Capital stock invested, \$40,000. Goods manufactured, cassimeres. Number of yards manufactured per annum, 45,000. Pounds of wool consumed annually, 50,000. Number of operatives employed, 30.

E. E. Bailey's Silver Ware Manufactory. Capital invested, \$5000.

Claremont Cutlery Company. Manufacture table cutlery mostly. Capital invested, \$30,000. Manufacture from 2000 to 3000 knives and forks per day. Consume annually 30 tons of steel ; 30 do. cocoa ; 20 do. ebony ; 50 do. hard coal ; 30 do. grindstones ; 2500 bushels of charcoal ; and 100 cords of wood. Dimensions of

main building, 96 by 40 feet. Do. of forge shop, 65 by 24. 100 operatives are employed, with machinery sufficient to employ 50 additional hands. Amount of business per annum, \$60,000. The cutlery manufactured at this establishment has been considered by large dealers as superior to any other manufactured in this country or England.

Claremont Manufacturing Company. S. Ide agent. Authorized capital, \$500,000. Incorporated 1832. This company manufacture and sell paper and books. Amount of capital paid in, \$100,000. They are now running 3 mills, with 9 engines. Amount of paper made, about 250 tons per year. Value, \$50,000. Value of books manufactured, \$50,000. Number of hands employed—males, 40 ; females, 50.

There are also two weekly papers published in Claremont—the National Eagle and the Northern Advocate.

Claremont was granted, October 26, 1764, to Josiah Willard, Samuel Ashly, and 67 others. It received its name in honor of Lord Clive, a distinguished English general, who then had charge of the British forces in the East Indies. The first settlement was made in 1762, by Moses Spafford and David Lynde. The first white native of Claremont was Elijah, son of Moses Spafford, born in 1763. The first settled minister in the town was Rev. George Wheaton, of the Congregational faith. His successor was Rev. Augustine Hibbard, who was settled in 1774 ; dismissed in 1785. Rev. John Tappan was ordained March 7, 1796 ; dismissed in September, 1802. It is now a large and flourishing society. The first minister of the Episcopal church in this town was Rev. Ranna Cossitt, who took holy orders in England in 1772, and in the following year entered upon the duties of his sacred office.

Rev. Daniel Barber succeeded him in August, 1775, and was dismissed in 1818. Rev. James B. Howe succeeded him in 1819. There are two Episcopalian churches in this town; the one in the "West Parish" was erected in 1773, now under the charge of Rev. H. S. Smith. The number of communicants is about 50. The other, Trinity Church, was erected in 1852, at a cost of \$10,200, and is a splendid edifice of the Elizabethan Gothic style. This church is under the charge of the Right Rev. Carlton Chase, D. D., Bishop of New Hampshire, and contains about 225 communicants.

A Baptist society was formed in 1785, and in the following year Rev. John Peckens was ordained. He was succeeded by Rev. John Peake in 1788. This society is now in a flourishing condition.

The Methodist society was formed in 1809. Rev. Caleb Dustin was the pastor for many years, and was beloved by all who knew him.

The Universalist society was formed in 1826, and for several years had only occasional preaching. For some time past, however, the society has been under the care of a settled minister.

Hon. Caleb Ellis was a resident of this town. In 1804 he was chosen member of Congress, which office he held two years. In 1813 he was appointed judge of the Superior Court, in which office he remained until his death in 1816. Hon. George B. Upham, a citizen of this town, was a member of Congress in 1801, which office he held two years. He was an eminent lawyer, and by his industry and close application became, from a poor young man, one of the most wealthy men in New Hampshire. He died February 10, 1848, aged 79.

Population in 1854, 4376. Number of polls, 1012.

Inventory, \$2,096,742. Value of lands, improved and unimproved, \$946,256. Number of sheep, 6349. Do. neat stock, 2445. Do. horses and mules, 602.

CLARKSVILLE, Coös county. Bounded north by Pittsburg, east by grant to Gilmanton Academy, south by Stewartstown, and west by Canaan, Vermont. Distance from Concord, 156 miles, north. This is almost the northern limit of the state, there being but one town beyond it, with which it is classed, for the election of representative. The soil is rugged, and not very productive; the surface is broken and hilly. There are two ponds — one, Clarksville Pond, containing about 100 acres; the other, Carr Pond, covering about 30 acres. There are several tributaries to the Connecticut within this town, but no streams of considerable size. This town was incorporated June, 1854.

Population, 187. Number of polls, 54. Amount of inventory, \$38,571. Value of lands, improved and unimproved, \$15,467. Number of sheep, 285. Do. neat stock, 257. Do. horses, 41.

COLEBROOK, Coös county. Bounded north by Stewartstown, east by Dixville, south by Columbia, and west by Vermont. Area, 25,000 acres. Distance from Concord, 140 miles, north; from Lancaster, 35, north. This town is watered by Mohawk River and Blue Brook, the former containing excellent mill seats and water privileges. The soil is rich, and generally easily cultivated. Intervals of good quality and of considerable extent stretch along the Connecticut; and the uplands, of moderate ascent, are fertile. This is a town of considerable enterprise. The people are industrious, engaged chiefly in agriculture and

the manufacture of lumber. There is an academy here, with a fund of \$1200.

This town was originally granted to Sir George Colebrook. It was incorporated in 1790.

Population, 908. Number of polls, 219. Amount of inventory, \$217,569. Do. money at interest or on deposit, \$29,485. Value of lands, improved and unimproved, \$94,548. Do. mills and stock in trade, \$11,264. Number of sheep, 1586. Do. neat stock, 1194. Do. horses, 234.

COLUMBIA, Coös county. Bounded north by Colebrook, east by Dixville and ungranted lands, south by ungranted lands and Strafford, and west by Vermont. Area, 37,822 acres. Distance from Concord, 135 miles, north; from Lancaster, 30, north. The surface of the town is uneven, and broken by mountains along its southern limits. From these elevations descend a number of streams in a westerly direction into the Connecticut, yielding an ample supply of water for the soil, and affording many excellent water privileges. There are several small ponds in this town, the most remarkable of which is Lime Pond, situated about two miles south-east from Chamberlain's Town, in Colebrook, and near the town line, on a small branch of Simm's Stream. This pond is 160 rods in length, 50 wide, and of an irregular, elliptical shape. Its bottom is covered to a depth of 6 feet with white, calcareous marl of great purity, which is formed by myriads of shells of the *cyclas* and *planorbis* species, immense hordes of which are still living in the waters of the pond, and are generally found collected under loose stones. Around the shores considerable quantities of impure blue and gray limestone are found. The calcareous matter is generally derived from a neighboring peat swamp. This

marl is readily burned, and converted into excellent lime for building purposes. A short distance from this place is Fish Pond, the waters of which swarm with trout of fine size. At the outlet of this pond, limestone occurs in considerable quantity. The soil in this town is generally strong and productive. Lumber is extensively manufactured here, and conveyed to market by rafts down the Connecticut. Large quantities of maple sugar are also made.

This town was granted in 1770, and named Cockburne, in honor of Sir James Cockburne, one of the grantees. It was incorporated December 16, 1797. It received its present name in June, 1811.

There are two religious societies established here, — the Methodist and Baptist, — each of which has a meeting house for worship.

Population, 762. Number of legal voters in 1854, 175. Inventory, \$141,187. Value of lands, improved and unimproved, \$73,178. Number of sheep, 1539. Do. neat stock, 997. Do. horses, 168.

CONCORD, Merrimack county, the capital of the State of New Hampshire, is bounded north by Canterbury and Boscawen, east by Loudon and Pembroke, south by Bow and Hopkinton, and west by Hopkinton and Boscawen. Latitude, 42° 12' north. Area, 40,919 acres, about 1800 of which are covered with water. There are five ponds in Concord, the largest of which are Turkey Pond, in the south-west, and Long Pond, in the north-west, part of the town. The streams flowing from these afford several valuable mill seats and privileges. The Contoocook enters the west corner of the town, and, uniting with the Merrimack on the north-west line, forms at the confluence the

island celebrated as the spot where Mrs. Dustan effected her escape, after slaying a party of Indians who had captured her. (See BOSCAWEN.) The Merrimack is the principal stream in this region, and, running nearly through the centre of the town, its borders are beautified and adorned by rich and highly cultivated intervals. Concord is very rapidly increasing in business, population, and wealth by the extension of numerous railroads in various directions, and its favorable location for securing the trade of the surrounding towns, as well as by reason of the almost infinite variety of manufacturing and mechanical work carried on within its limits.

Concord is built upon the sandy diluvium of the Merrimack, through which a fine-grained white granite is occasionally seen, forming low ridges of hills. In the west parish is a large quarry of this rock, which has been worked for many years. Large quantities have been used in this vicinity and also in Boston. This town was the favorite resort and home of a considerable tribe of Indians called the Pennacooks. At the time of the settlement of eastern New Hampshire they had been much reduced in numbers and strength by their frequent wars, especially with their formidable enemies the Mohawks. Tradition, authenticated by several circumstances, says that their principal stronghold was a fortified bluff on the east side of the Merrimack, opposite the north end of Main Street. In one of the last conflicts between these two tribes, one division of the Mohawks advanced down along the west side of the river; and, as the Pennacooks had fled to their fort on the east bluff, the former made a show of attack, as if about to cross the stream and take the fortress by storm. Meanwhile their main body had crossed the river some distance above, and, coming down on the east side, rushed

across the narrow strip of plain land leading to the bluff, which was protected on the west by the river, and on the north and south by deep ravines. The hostile parties meeting on this narrow plain, a bloody battle ensued; and though the Pennacooks kept possession of their stronghold, yet it was at immense sacrifice of life. The Mohawks, sadly reduced in numbers, retired to their own country—New York. Could the details of that bloody scene be accurately traced, we doubtless might record instances of valor and intrepidity which would equal, or even surpass, the noblest efforts of the pale tribes in their more scientific and civilized modes of warfare. Hon. J. C. Potter, whose birthplace was on this battle ground, says that he has found undoubted relics of this well-fought field. At the time of the first English settlement, a small number of Pennacooks remained of all the multitude who once found ample subsistence on this their favorite planting, hunting, and fishing ground. Rapidly they dwindled away, until a few years witnessed the end of the last of the Pennacooks.

This place was first visited by the whites in 1639. It was granted in 1725, under the name of the "Plantation of Pennacook," to Benjamin Stevens, Ebenezer Stevens, and others, by Massachusetts, who claimed jurisdiction of the territory by virtue of the grant in the royal charter of the county, extending northerly to "three miles north of the Merrimack River." In 1726, 103 house lots were laid out on the river, and about 50 persons were employed during the warm season in building and agriculture. The erection of a meeting house and works of defence was commenced this year, and finished in 1727. The dwelling house of the Rev. Mr. Walker was built at the same time, and, though somewhat modernized, is yet stand-

ing, and occupied by J. B. Walker, one of his descendants. It is said to be the oldest two-story house between Haverhill, Massachusetts, and Canada. Another, built in 1727 by Edward Abbott, is yet standing, though degraded to the station of a barn. It stands on Montgomery Street, near Dr. T. Chadbourne's. In this house was born, February, 1728, the first child of English parents — Dorcas, daughter of E. Abbott, who died in 1797. The first male child was born of the same parents in 1730. He died in 1801. The first town meeting was held January 11, 1732, and Captain Ebenezer Eastman was chosen moderator. In 1733 an act of incorporation, including a space about seven miles square, was passed by the General Court of Massachusetts, under which the territory received the name of Rumford, from a parish of that name in England. In 1762, by an order of the king in council, Rumford was declared within the jurisdiction of New Hampshire. In 1765 this town was incorporated by New Hampshire under the name of Concord.

In 1739, in apprehension of an attack from the Indians, the town built a garrison, enclosing the house of Rev. Mr. Walker. In 1742 the wife of Jonathan Eastman was captured by the Indians and taken to Canada. She was redeemed by her friends some time after, and returned to them. No serious attacks, however, were made by the Indians until the commencement of the war of 1744. On the 8th of August, 1746, about 100 Indians from Canada stationed themselves near the settlement, with the design of destroying it. The same day a company of 40 men from Exeter came to the rescue; making, with the two companies already stationed here, a very respectable force. The savages hoped by waiting until the Sabbath to surprise the inhabitants while at worship. But the people went

armed, and, having discovered the enemy, marched against them and put them to flight. Despairing of success in their original plan, the Indians withdrew and lay in ambush, determined to kill or capture all who might fall within their reach. On Monday, August 11th, seven of the inhabitants, all armed, set out for Hopkinton. One of the party, having proceeded farther than the rest, sat down, about a mile from the village, to await the approach of his friends. The Indians rose from their place of concealment and killed him. His companions, among whom was Jonathan Bradley, had just gained the summit of the hill when the firing took place; and being deceived as to the number of the enemy, Bradley, who was the leader of the party, ordered his men to fire and rush upon them. The whole body of Indians then arose, and, being about 100 in number, completely surrounded Bradley and his handful of men. Bradley now urged his men to save themselves if possible. Flight was out of the question. Samuel Bradley was shot through the body, stripped of his clothing, and scalped. To Jonathan they offered quarter, as some of their number were acquainted with him; but, scorning their offer, he fought his overpowering foe with desperation until he was struck down, and, with the knives and tomahawks of the Indians, horribly mangled and scalped. Two others, John Bean and John Lufkin, were killed. Alexander Roberts and William Stickney were made prisoners and taken to Canada. As soon as the alarm was given, the soldiers in the garrison and several of the inhabitants hastened to the place of conflict. At their approach the savages fled, leaving behind their dead and wounded. The bodies of Bradley and his companions were brought in and interred on the following day. Six of the Indians were killed and several wounded. A granite monument was erected on the spot

where Bradley and his associates fell, by Richard Bradley, Esq., a grandson of Samuel Bradley.

It is, perhaps, somewhat remarkable that many of the descendants of the first settlers are residents in Concord, and occupy the same homesteads where their ancestors settled. Among these are the Walkers, Bradleys, Rolfes, Stickneys, Eastmans, &c.; and few of the ancient estates have been squandered or lost by prodigality.

Concord became the permanent seat of government of New Hampshire in 1805. In 1816 the building of the State House was commenced. It was first occupied in 1819. The centre of the building is 50 feet in front by 57 in depth. The wings are each 38 feet in front by 49 in depth—the whole 126 feet front. The outside walls are hammered granite. The grounds extend from Main Street to State Street, and contain two acres, beautifully laid out and ornamented with a variety of shade trees, and substantially enclosed. The entire cost of the building and grounds was \$82,000. In this building is the Representatives Hall, with an arched or dome-shaped ceiling rising 30 feet from the floor, the Senate and Council Chambers, offices for secretary, treasurer, adjutant general, the State Library, and rooms for committees.

With the formation of the county of Merrimack, in 1823, Concord became the county seat, and the county courts have been held here since that time. By an act of the legislature, passed in 1852, the Superior Court holds its sessions in Concord for all the counties in the state.

Court House. — As the present ancient structure is soon to be superseded by a new and elegant edifice, the erection of which is to be commenced this year, (1854,) it is sufficient to say that it is a relic of antiquity and of uncomely proportions. It was occupied many years as a state house,

and more recently as a town hall and seat of justice. The new City Hall and County Rooms are to be constructed on the most approved style of architecture, commodious, and located in the centre of spacious grounds now the property of the city. The whole work is to be completed in 1855.

The *County Jail* is a new and beautiful edifice, built of brick, and is situated one mile west of the State House. Its location is pleasant, and its grounds capacious and tastefully arranged, and in a few years it will be ornamented with a growth of shade and fruit trees.

The *State Prison* is located in State Street. The central part and the south wing were erected in 1812, at which time the institution went into operation. In 1833 a north wing was added, its form and style corresponding with the improvements of the age. In this building are the hospital, cook rooms, and a hall, with cells for 120 convicts. The hall is warmed by steam and lighted with gas. The cooking is also done with steam. The entire expense of this building was about \$60,000. The yard, including nearly two acres, is enclosed by a heavy wall of granite. The workshops are well arranged for the accommodation of the convicts in their several employments, which consist of shoemaking, blacksmithing, and cabinet work. There are regular religious services each Sabbath, and instruction imparted to all such of the convicts as are unable to read or write. There is connected with this institution a library of 800 volumes, judiciously selected, with a view solely to the moral improvement of the convicts. The prison has for many years been well managed, and will compare favorably with any institution of the kind in this or other countries.

For several years the proceeds of the labor of the pris-

oners have been sufficient to defray all expenses of the institution, besides a surplus of \$1500 to \$3400 as net income.

Number of convicts in prison, committed, discharged, pardoned, deceased, and escaped in each year since the establishment of the institution in 1812.

Year.	In Prison	Com- mitted.	Dis- charged.	Pardon'd	Removed to Insane Asylum.	Died.	Escaped.
1812	1	1					
1813	12	11					
1814	22	14	4				
1815	23	13	5	2			5
1816	48	31	5	1			
1817	59	29	13	3		1	1
1818	69	26	16				
1819	62	17	20	1		1	2
1820	61	18	15	2		2	
1821	65	23	15	2		2	
1822	57	16	19	2		3	
1823	66	26	11	5		1	
1824	62	19	17	5		1	
1825	66	24	13	3		1	2
1826	59	13	15	4		1	
1827	48	12	14	7		2	
1828	56	20	8	4			
1829	50	11	9	7		1	
1830	63	31	9	4			
1831	81	24	8	3			
1832	82	19	10	6		1	1
1833	81	16	8	9			
1834	79	13	4	11			
1835	78	23	6	16			2
1836	86	21	8	4		1	
1837	72	12	15	10		1	
1838	70	5	4	3			
1839	73	30	10	15		2	
1840	78	24	4	14		1	
1841	84	28	13	7		2	
1842	92	20	9	3			
1843	99	28	17	4			
1844	89	25	19	15		1	
1845	81	14	8	12		2	
1846	74	30	12	22		1	
1847	61	14	12	13		1	
1848	77	42	11	14			1
1849	82	17	9	2		1	
1850	91	36	10	14	1	2	
1851	95	26	7	11		1	1
1852	111	44	11	11		6	
1853	109	24	9	15		2	
1854	105	28	13	13		6	

The Asylum for the Insane is situated on a delightful eminence three fourths of a mile south-west of the State House. The buildings are spacious and convenient. The style of architecture is rather with reference to substantial purposes than otherwise. The buildings consist of a main or central body, 48 by 44 feet, four stories high, erected in 1843; a north wing, 90 by 36 feet, four stories high, erected in 1852; and a commodious building designed for unsafe and turbulent maniacs. An appropriation of \$20,000 has been made by the legislature for the construction of a south wing corresponding with the north wing. There is connected with the institution a valuable farm, the labor upon which is performed by the inmates of the asylum. This institution has an excellent reputation, and has continued to increase, not only in the number committed to its care, but correspondingly in the number discharged as wholly or partially recovered. Dr. John E. Tyler is at present the superintendent. Its productive funds amount to \$33,000 — \$15,000 of which was a legacy of the late Countess Rumford, and \$3000 of the late Mr. Chandler. The following table will show the progress and success of the institution from its commencement: —

Statistics from the opening of the asylum to June 1, 1854.

Year.	Admitted.	Discharged.	Recovered.	Partially recovered	Unimproved.	Died.	Whole No.	Remaining.
1843	76	29	12	10	6	1	76	47
1844	104	81	37	20	19	5	151	70
1845	88	82	37	17	22	6	158	76
1846	98	76	26	23	16	11	174	98
1847	89	87	38	17	23	9	187	100
1848	92	83	29	20	26	8	192	109
1849	81	76	36	15	11	14	190	114
1850	103	90	45	18	20	7	217	127
1851	88	98	45	25	16	12	215	117
1852	107	106	66	13	16	11	224	118
1853	132	107	63	25	11	8	250	143
1854	141	123	63	24	22	14	284	161

Whole number ever admitted, 1199.

The Rolfe and Rumford Asylum for widows and orphans was founded by the late Countess Rumford, who gave her beautiful country seat, situated about one mile south from the State House, and the sum of \$20,000, as a fund for its endowment. It has not yet been put in operation.

The Methodist General Biblical Institute.—The principal building of this institution was built for and occupied as the Town Meeting House. It was erected in 1751, and until 1820 was, with the exception of a small Quaker meeting house, the only house of worship in Concord. It is beautifully located in the north part of the city, at the junction of Main and State Streets. It was repaired and changed in its internal arrangements to a very convenient edifice, and opened for its present uses, in the fall of 1846. Since that time it has enjoyed increasing prosperity. During the present year there have been in attendance 90 students. The property of the institution is appraised at \$50,750 50. The students have maintained an excellent reputation with the citizens, and are very useful—supplying many churches in the neighboring towns with preaching in the temporary absence of the stated preacher, and otherwise advancing the cause of religion. Faculty: Rev. John Dempster, D. D., Rev. S. M. Vail, A. M., and Rev. J. W. Merrill, D. D.

Education.—There is a high school, taught by G. S. Barnes, A. M., and four select schools. There is no incorporated academy. The common schools are well conducted. In the populous parts of the city, the school houses are all of liberal and commodious construction. Some have been built without, at least, a penurious regard for expense. These schools are conducted according to the graduated system, including instruction in the first elements, as well as the higher branches of English education.

The whole number of scholars for the year 1854 was 2300. The amount of money expended, \$5536 — being \$2,40 $\frac{7}{8}$ to each scholar.

INCORPORATED COMPANIES. *Banks.* — Mechanics' Bank, capital stock, \$100,000 ; Merrimack County Bank, \$80,000 ; State Capital, \$150,000 ; New Hampshire Savings Bank.

Insurance Companies. — New Hampshire Mutual ; New England Mutual ; Columbian Mutual ; Equitable Mutual ; Union Mutual ; People's Mutual.

Railroads. — The Concord Railroad extends from Nashua, up the Merrimack, to Concord. Length, 34 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles. It was opened for travel September 1, 1842. Expense of construction, including depot and all running equipage, \$1,450,000. The depot is a splendid building — large, commodious, with a spacious hall, and other convenient rooms.

The Northern Railroad extends from Concord to West Lebanon, at White River junction. Length, 69 miles. The lower section was opened in 1846, the upper in 1847.

The Boston, Concord, and Montreal Railroad extends from Concord to North Haverhill. The first section was opened for travel May 10, 1848. It was completed in 1853. Length, 92 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles.

The Merrimack and Connecticut River Railroad was opened for travel to Warner September 20, 1849.

The Portsmouth and Concord Railroad is now completed, and is doing a prosperous business. Length, 47 miles.

All these roads centre in Concord, which add greatly to its importance as a place of business.

Hotels. — The American House is kept by John P. Gass ; the Eagle Hotel, John P. Gibson ; the Phoenix House,

Dumas & Stickney ; the Union House, Stevens ; the Pavilion, George Dame ; the Elm House, W. M. Carter ; the Columbian House, Norton ; Hotel at Fisherville, Durgin.

The first of these may be styled as public houses of the first class ; all are respectable, and receive a large patronage.

Houses of Worship. — Congregational, 5 ; Methodist Episcopal, 2 ; Calvinist Baptist, 3 ; Freewill Baptist, 1 ; Episcopal, 1 ; Unitarian, 1 ; Universalist, 1 ; Advent, 1.

PROFESSIONAL MEN. *Clergymen.* — Congregationalist, 7 ; Methodist, 9 ; Calvinist Baptist, 4 ; Freewill Baptist, 1 ; Episcopalian, 1 ; Unitarian, 1 ; Universalist, 1 ; Advent, 1. Of the ministers, one Congregationalist is editor of a paper, and one chaplain of the Insane Asylum ; of the Methodists, one is a bishop, three professors in the Theological Institution, and one chaplain of the State Prison ; of the Baptists, one is agent for the Education Society.

Physicians. — Allopathic, 11 ; homœopathic, 3 ; hydro-pathic, 1 ; botanic, 1 ; dentists, 3.

There are in Concord 28 lawyers.

Newspapers. — There are published the New Hampshire Patriot, New Hampshire Statesman, Congregational Journal, Independent Democrat, State Capital Reporter, Baptist Observer, and New Hampshire Phoenix. In these establishments 60 men are employed.

Statistics of Trade. — Dry goods and groceries, 50 ; merchant tailors, 11 ; hardware stores, 5 ; shoe stores, 9 ; tinware and stoves, 4 ; saddle, harness, and trunk, 5 ; book stores, 5 ; apothecary stores, 5 ; hat, cap, and fur stores, 3 ; millinery, 6 ; confectionery and toy shops, 4 ; furniture stores, 3. Total, 109.

Statistics of Labor. — The number of persons engaged in the following pursuits is, carriage manufactory, 340 ;

in trade, 300 ; on railroads and depots, 270 ; shoemakers estimated at 200 ; makers of musical instruments, 52 ; printing and publishing, 60 ; bookbinding, 16 ; on granite quarry, 30 ; furnace and iron foundery, 24 ; manufacturers of cotton goods, 200 ; woollen do., 50 ; harness and trunk, 27 ; professional men, 71.

About 500 men are engaged in the occupations common to New England towns. There is a large number of house builders, painters, masons, &c. There are in this town 20 grist and sawmills. An idle man or a gentleman of leisure is a curiosity in Concord.

Manufacturing. — The manufacture of coaches and carriages has been carried on extensively for several years, formerly by the firm of Downing & Abbott, latterly by several companies. The fame of Abbott & Co. and Downing & Co. is widespread. Their work, it is admitted, is unrivalled. All kinds of carriages are sent from their shops to every state in the Union, to Canada, Australia, Mexico, and South America. The establishments of Messrs. Ingalls, Griffin, & Titcombe are of recent date, though in good repute. The number of men employed by Abbott & Co. is 200. They manufacture annually 800 carriages of all sorts. Amount of sales per annum, \$150,000. Capital invested, \$100,000. The number of men employed by Downing & Co. is 80 ; by Griffin, 30 ; by Ingalls, 25 ; by Titcombe, 5.

The manufacture of boots and shoes is carried on to a considerable extent, but mostly by private individuals or small firms. The number engaged in this branch of industry, as near as can be ascertained, is 200.

The manufacture of musical instruments is an important branch of industrial pursuit in Concord. There are three firms engaged in this business — viz., Prescott & Brothers,

employing 20 men ; Liscombe & Dearborn, employing 14 men ; Charles Austin, who employs 18 men.

Bookbinding. — Messrs. Merrill & Merriam employ 6 men ; Morrill & Silsby employ 6 men ; Crawford & Co. employ 4 men.

About a mile north from the city is the quarry from which was taken the stone for the construction of the State House. Several grand edifices in our southern cities have been constructed of granite taken from this quarry. Means have recently been taken to enlarge the business.

The manufacture of cotton goods is carried on in the village of Fisherville, in the northern part of Concord. The woollen manufactory is in the West Parish.

Distinguished Men. — Rev. TIMOTHY WALKER came with the first settlers to Concord — then Pennacook — in 1726, and was the settled pastor of the Congregational church until his death. During the 52 years of his ministry here his labors were attended with abundant success. He was possessed of more than ordinary intellectual powers — was enterprising and active. Wise in his counsels, prudent in his management, and full of the purest patriotism, he was eminently *the* man for his time and place. He lived to behold the triumph of American arms ; and when the news of the final defeat of the British at Yorktown was conveyed to him, he exclaimed, “ It is enough ! ‘ Lord, now lettest thou thy servant depart in peace.’ ”

Hon. TIMOTHY WALKER, son of the Rev. Timothy Walker, was born in 1737, graduated at Harvard in 1756, was intrusted with various civil offices by his townsmen, and in 1776 was one of the committee of safety for the state. During the war he commanded a company of minute men, was subsequently paymaster of the state forces, and served in a campaign under General Sullivan. He was

member of the convention which framed our constitution in 1784, was for several years afterwards a member of the legislature, and for a long period sustained the office of chief justice of the Court of Common Pleas. He died in 1822.

BENJAMIN THOMPSON, afterwards known as Count Rumford, was for many years a resident of Concord, and married a daughter of Rev. Timothy Walker. In 1775 he went to England, and was a clerk in the office of an English nobleman, who, pleased with his fidelity and capacity for business, procured for him a colonel's commission. He served in the British armies until 1784, when, his philosophical inquiries having attracted attention in foreign countries, he was promoted to the rank of lieutenant general of horse in the service of the Duke of Bavaria. Here he distinguished himself in effecting discipline and economy among the troops, and in his efforts in the public service accomplished much in behalf of the poor. On leaving the service, the duke honored him with the title of count. He afterwards visited England, where he received the honor of knighthood. He died in France in 1814.

Hon. ISAAC HILL came to Concord in 1808, and commenced life as a journeyman printer. He soon became editor of a political paper, and for many years wielded a powerful influence throughout the state. He filled the offices of state senator, senator in Congress, and governor of New Hampshire. He was an enterprising and benevolent man, contributing liberally to the various benevolent and religious institutions of his adopted town. He died in 1850.

Ex-Governor KENT, of Maine, who filled with great ability several important offices, was a native of Concord.

The President of the United States, FRANKLIN PIERCE, had been, for many years previous to the time of his en-

tering upon the duties of his office as chief magistrate of this Union, a resident of Concord, and an active promoter of all its interests.

Population. — Until some eight years past, the increase of population was gradual ; but since that time there has been a rapid advance, as will be seen by inspecting the census returns. In 1840 the population was 4987 ; in 1850, 8584 ; in 1854, it is estimated at 10,400.

In March, 1853, the town of Concord adopted a city charter. This was long and violently opposed, principally from a belief that taxes would thereby be greatly increased. Experience, however, has proved otherwise, and the prudence of the measure is now almost universally admitted. Concord is one of the most healthy towns in the Union. Probably there is not another city of the same population whose bill of mortality would present so favorable an indication of general health and longevity. This is doubtless owing to its beautiful location and the enterprise and industry of the people.

CONWAY, Carroll county. Bounded north by Chatham, east by Brownfield and Fryeburg, Maine, south by Eaton and Madison, and west by Madison and Albany. Area, 23,040 acres. Distance from Concord, 72 miles, north. Swift River, a large and rapid stream, Pequawkett River, and a stream flowing from Walker's Pond, discharge themselves into Saco River in this town. Saco River here is about 12 rods wide, and on an average 2 feet deep ; its current is rapid and broken by falls. This river has been known to rise 27, and in a few instances 30, feet in 24 hours. The largest collections of water are Walker's Pond and Pequawkett Pond ; the latter is about 360 rods in circumference. Pine, Rattlesnake, and Green Hills are the

most considerable elevations in this town, situated on the north-eastern side of the river. On the southern side of Pine Hill is a detached block of granite, or boulder, which is probably the largest in the state—an immense fragment, but which doubtless owes its present position to some violent action of Nature. A spring near the centre of the town, on the bank of Cold Brook, discharges water strongly impregnated with sulphur, which has proved beneficial in some cases to invalids.

Considerable quantities of magnesia and fuller's earth have been found in various localities. The soil is interval, plain, and upland. The interval along the river varies from 50 to 220 rods in width, and was originally covered with white pine and rock maple. The plain land, when well cultivated, produces abundant crops of corn and rye. The upland is rocky and uneven, and to cultivate it with success requires long and patient labor.

There are in this town 5 hotels, 10 stores, 1 lathe manufactory, and 1 paper mill. The Congregational church was established here in 1778. Rev. Nathaniel Porter, D. D., was settled in October of the same year. The Baptist church was formed in 1796. Rev. Richard R. Smith was ordained in the same year. He was succeeded by Rev. Roswell Means in 1799. There is also a society of Free-will Baptists.

This town was settled, in 1764, '65, and '66, by James and Benjamin Osgood, John Dolloff, Ebenezer Burbank, and others. On the 1st of October, 1765, Daniel Foster obtained a grant of this township on condition that each grantee should pay a rent of one ear of Indian corn annually, for ten years, if demanded.

Population, 1769. Number of legal voters in 1854, 458. Amount of inventory, \$423,045. Value of lands,

improved and unimproved, \$171,597. Number of sheep, 1017. Do. neat stock, 1660. Do. horses, 267.

CORNISH, Sullivan county. Bounded north by Plainfield, east by Croydon, south by Claremont, and west by Windsor, Vermont. Area, 23,160 acres. Distance from Concord, 50 miles, north-west; from Newport, 13. This town is watered in its western limits by the Connecticut River, over which a bridge connects with Windsor. The soil is generally fertile, and adapted to the growth of the grains, fruits, and vegetables generally raised throughout the state. The town is hilly, with the exception of that part which lies on the river. On Bryant's Brook specimens of silver ore have been found; also, on the bottom and along the margin of the brook, spruce-yellow paint is obtained in considerable quantities. Good limestone occurs in various locations. Crystals of red oxide of titanium have been discovered in this town. These are valued highly by jewellers, who sell them under the name of Venus hair stone.

There are in this town two hotels and two stores. The people are generally engaged in agricultural pursuits. Several farms in this town are under excellent cultivation. This town was granted, June 21, 1763, to Rev. Samuel McClintock and 69 others. It was settled in 1765 by emigrants chiefly from Sutton, Massachusetts. When the first settlers arrived they found a camp, known for many years as the "Mast Camp," from its having been erected for a company engaged in procuring masts for the royal navy. Captain Daniel Putnam, a citizen highly esteemed, and for many years clerk of the town, came here in 1764. Cornish was one of the sixteen towns that seceded from New Hampshire and joined Vermont in 1778. During this year a conven-

tion of delegates from several towns on both sides of the river met in this town.

A Congregational church was formed here in 1768. Rev. James Welman was the first minister. He was succeeded in 1800 by Rev. Joseph Rowell. A Baptist church was formed here in 1791, and Rev. Ariel Kendrick was ordained in 1801. An Episcopalian society was formed in 1793. This society was incorporated, in 1795, under the name of "Trinity Church."

Population, 1606. Number of legal voters in 1854, 386. Inventory, \$584,644. Value of lands, improved and unimproved, \$274,124. Amount of school fund, \$580. Number of sheep, 6605. Do. neat stock, 1822. Do. horses, 368.

CROYDON, Sullivan county. Bounded north by Grantham, east by Springfield and Sunapee, south by Newport, and west by Cornish. Area, 26,000 acres. Distance from Concord, 44 miles, north-west. This town is very hilly and uneven, and its surface is in many places covered with huge masses of granite. Croydon Mountain stretches across the western part of the town, and is the highest elevation in Sullivan county. This town is well watered. It contains several ponds, the largest of which are Long Pond, Rocky Bound, Governor's and Spectacle Ponds. The north branch of Sugar River crosses it in a south-westerly direction, dividing the town into two nearly equal parts. On this stream and its tributaries are some excellent mill seats. The soil, excepting the alluvial bordering upon Sugar River, has generally been considered stubborn and unproductive; it, however, produces excellent grass, potatoes, and wheat. This town enjoys the reputation of furnishing the very best qualities of butter and cheese.

Croydon was granted by charter to Samuel Chase, Ephraim Sherman, and 63 others, May 31, 1763. It was first settled, in 1766, by emigrants from Massachusetts. When the revolutionary war broke out, the inhabitants of this remote and sterile township were not idle and unconcerned spectators. No less than 55 of its citizens served in the war, several of whom laid down their lives in defence of their country.

A Congregational church was formed here September 9, 1778. In June, 1788, Rev. Jacob Haven was settled as pastor, who faithfully discharged the duties of his office until 1834. He died March 17, 1845, aged 82.

Population, 861. Number of legal voters, 215. Valuation, \$264,520. Value of lands, improved and unimproved, \$153,672. Acres of improved land, 13,400. Bushels of potatoes, 14,285. Pounds of wool grown, 15,735. Do. of butter made, 50,970. Do. cheese, 1072. Do. maple sugar, 17,120. Capital invested in manufacturing, \$17,700. Number of sheep, 3833. Do. neat stock, 1297. Do. horses, 188.

DALTON, Coös county. Bounded north by Lancaster, east by Whitefield, south by Whitefield and Littleton, and west by Lunenburg, Vermont. Area, 16,455 acres. Distance from Concord, 125 miles, north; from Lancaster, 8. The Fifteen Mile Falls in Connecticut River commence in this town, and flow tumultuously along its north-western border. This town is also watered by John's River and several large brooks. The western and southern parts are very uneven and hilly. The land originally was covered with a deep, heavy growth of maple, beech, birch, and ash. Along the borders of John's River the white pine is abundant. The soil on the highlands is deep and fertile,

and in many places of easy cultivation. Blake's Pond lies at the south-east part of the town; it was named for a famous hunter, Moses Blake, who, with Walter Bloss, and their families, were the first settlers, and for many years were the only inhabitants.

There are two churches,—one Congregational and one Methodist, three hotels, two stores, and two saw mills,—one employing 20 men. This town was incorporated November 4, 1784, and received its name from Hon. Tristram Dalton, a grantee.

Population, 750. Number of legal voters, 150. Valuation, \$161,094. Value of lands, \$91,877. Number of sheep, 889. Do. neat stock, 804. Do. horses, 141.

DANBURY, Grafton county. Bounded north by Grafton and Alexandria, east by Alexandria and Hill, south by Hill and Wilmot, and west by Wilmot and Grafton. Area, 19,000 acres. Distance from Concord, 30 miles, north-west; from Plymouth 16, south-west. The shape of this town is that of a diamond. It is generally hilly and uneven. Along Smith's River, the only stream of note, is some very good interval. The soil is generally cold and sterile. The Northern Railroad passes through this town near its south-western border. There is in this town one Congregational society and one Methodist. There are three stores and one hotel. There is also a high school; average attendance, 60.

This town was first settled in November, 1771. It was incorporated in 1795. The first settlements were very gradual, and made in the easterly part of the town.

Population, 944. Number of legal voters, 251. Valuation, \$217,031. Number of sheep, 2311. Do. neat stock, 1052. Do. horses, 146.

DANVILLE, Rockingham county. Bounded north by Poplin, east by Kingston, south by Hempstead, and west by Sandown. Distance from Concord, 33 miles, south-east ; from Exeter, 10. Area, 7000 acres. The surface is uneven ; the soil generally light, but in some parts excellent. Squamscot River passes through the north-west corner of the town, and is the only stream of importance. Long Pond lies in the east part, and Cub Pond in the west. This town was formerly a part of Kingston, and was incorporated, February 22, 1760, under the name of Roake, in honor of a British admiral of that name. The first settlements were made in 1735, by Jonathan Sanborn, Jacob Hook, and others. Rev. John Page was ordained over the Congregational church here in 1763. He died of small pox January 29, 1782, aged 43 ; since that time no minister of that denomination has been settled. There is at present one Freewill Baptist society and one Methodist. This town received its present name in 1836. In 1775 it contained 300 more inhabitants than at any time since.

Population, 614. Number of legal voters in 1854, 155. Valuation, \$196,587. Value of lands, improved and unimproved, \$89,976. Number of sheep, 304. Do. neat stock, 454. Do. horses, 82.

DEERFIELD, Rockingham county. Bounded north by Northwood, east by Nottingham, south by Raymond and Candia, and west by Epsom. Area, 25,815 acres. Distance from Concord, 18 miles, south-east ; from Portsmouth, 30, north-west. This town contains several ponds, which abound with fish. Pleasant Pond, a beautiful sheet of water, lies partly in this town and partly in Northwood. Its waters are very clear. Moulton's Pond, in the west part of the town, although small, is noted from the fact

that it has no visible inlet; its waters are supposed to be supplied by a subterranean passage. It has several times been sounded; but no bottom has yet been discovered. The outlets of this pond run in opposite directions — one in a northerly direction, discharging into Suncook Pond, in Epsom; the other flowing into a branch of Limprey River, near the centre of the town. The surface of the town is uneven, diversified by large swells and intervening dales. The soil is durable and fertile. The growth of wood consists mainly of rock maple, white maple, beech, birch, red oak, and hemlock.

This town took its name from the fact that it abounded with numerous herds of deer, many of which, in its early settlement, were slain; and while the petition for the charter of the town was pending before the General Court, a large fat buck was killed, and presented to Governor Wentworth by a Mr. Batchelder, and thus secured the act under the name of Deerfield. This town was first settled in 1756 and 1758 by John Robertson, Benjamin Batchelder, and others. The Pawtuckaway Mountains, lying on the line between this town and Nottingham, the summits of which are in the latter, consist of three distinct elevations, rising somewhat abruptly from the shores of Round Pond, in Nottingham, and are known as the Upper, Middle, and Lower Mountains. They are based on mica slate, which is rapidly decomposing, owing no doubt to the presence of large quantities of iron pyrites. The farms on which the Messrs. Meloons reside in Deerfield are noted for the richness and strength of their soils, which consist of the natural deposits of the wash from the mountains. The highest of these mountains is 892 feet above the level of the sea. Saddleback Mountain, situated on the line between Deerfield and Northwood, consists of mica slate,

and is elevated 1072 feet above the level of the sea. From the summit of this mountain, the ocean, which is 30 miles distant, may be distinctly seen with the naked eye in a clear day. It is a place of resort in the summer and fall months. Nottingham Mountain, bearing the name of the town from which Deerfield was taken, lies on the line between this town and Epsom. On the southerly side of this mountain is a natural formation, for many years designated as "Indian Camp." It is a cave about 20 feet wide, 10 feet high, and 14 deep. In the back part is still another cavity, called the "Indian Oven," and is a refuge for wild animals. The sides of the camp are irregular, and the top is covered by a canopy of granite, projecting about 14 feet, and affording a shelter from the sun and rain. On the east side is a natural flight of stone steps, by which persons may easily ascend to the top of the ridge. There is a bed of iron ore in the south-easterly part of the town, which was formerly worked, but was found inadequate for practical purposes. Iron ore, terra sienna, and particles of magnetic iron pyrites, disseminated in the rocks, are found in various localities, often rendering the management of the compass very difficult and perplexing. Near the shore of Pleasant Pond have been found fine specimens of black lead. In the town of Deerfield, for nearly twenty years past, there have been heard certain reports, or explosions, which appear to be subterraneous, and apparently of a volcanic or gaseous nature. Sometimes the sound resembles the blasting of rocks or the report of distant cannon; at other times it is more like the rumbling of a carriage driven furiously over frozen ground, accompanied with a tremulous motion and shake of the ground, and passing with the dip of the stratified rock, which is from a south-westerly to a north-easterly direction. In the fall of the

year these sounds are more frequent; and sometimes fifteen or twenty reports may be heard during a single day, and as many in the night. An investigation of the causes of these strange phenomena is now being made by the Hon. E. Merriam, an eminent geologist from New York.

The names of eighteen persons from this town who died in the revolutionary army are preserved. There are three religious societies in this town. The Congregational was formed in 1772, and Rev. Timothy Upham ordained. A Freewill Baptist society was formed in 1799. There is also a Calvinist Baptist society in this town. All these are in a flourishing condition. The sum of \$1200 is appropriated annually for the support of common schools, in addition to the proportion of the literary fund. There are two hotels, ten stores, eight grain and sawmills. There are four shoe manufactories, with a capital of about \$12,000, in which nearly 300 persons are employed. There is also a convenient Town Hall, in which a high school is kept.

Population, 2022. Number of polls in 1854, 550. Do. legal voters, 537. Valuation, \$555,251. Value of lands, improved and unimproved, \$359,531. Number of sheep, 1345. Do. neat stock, 1974. Do. horses and mules, 368.

DEERING, Hillsborough county. Bounded north by Hillsborough and Henniker, east by Weare, south by Francestown and Bennington, and west by Antrim. Area, 20,057 acres. Distance from Concord, 23 miles, south-west; from Amherst, 22, north-west. This town is diversified with hill and valley; is well watered by numerous streams—too small, however, for manufacturing purposes to any extent. The soil is strong and productive. Dudley's Pond, near the north line, is 140 rods long and 50 wide. Peeker's Pond, near the centre of the town, is 180 rods

long and 65 wide. In the north part of the town is a mine of plumbago, and supposed to be very valuable.

There are one clothing mill, one store, one grist and two sawmills, two hotels, and three wheelwright shops. There is one Congregational society, established in December, 1789, by Rev. Solomon Moore and Rev. Jonathan Barns. Rev. Messrs. Gillett, C. Page, and D. Long preached here, but were never settled. A second Congregational church was formed in 1801, and Rev. William Sleigh ordained the same year; he was dismissed in 1807. There is also a Baptist and a Methodist society here.

This town was incorporated January 17, 1774. The name was given by the Hon. John Wentworth, in honor of his wife, whose name before marriage was Deering. The first permanent settlement was made in 1765, by Alexander Robinson. He was soon followed by William McKean, William Forsaith, Thomas Aiken, William Aiken, Francis Grimes, and others.

Population, 890. Houses, 179. Families, 194. Farms, 132. Value of lands, \$268,480. Stock in trade, \$2000. Inventory, \$396,510. Number of polls, 208. Do. sheep, 1089. Do. neat stock, 1499. Do. horses, 183.

DERRY, Rockingham county. Bounded north by Auburn and Chester, east by Sandown and Hampstead, south by Salem and Windham, and west by Londonderry. Distance from Concord, 25 miles, south-east; from Exeter, 18, south-west. This is an excellent township for grazing. The soil is productive, and well cultivated. This town contains some of the best farms in the region. The people are remarkable for their industry, general wealth, and longevity. The village in this town is pleasantly located, and presents a thriving, healthy appearance. Bea-

ver Pond in this town is a beautiful sheet of water, one mile in length by 160 rods in width, nearly surrounded by gently rising hills, mostly covered with forest. There are in this town two academies—Pinkerton, with a fund of \$16,000; and Adams Female Academy, with a fund of \$4000. There are three religious societies in town, and as many meeting houses—one Presbyterian, one Methodist, and one Congregational. The Manchester and Lawrence Railroad passes through this town. It was incorporated July 2, 1827, and originally formed a part of Londonderry.

Population, 1850. Number of legal voters in 1854, 450. Amount of inventory, \$668,861. Value of lands, \$458,453. Number of sheep, 431. Do. neat stock, 1300. Do. horses, 278.

DIXVILLE, Coös county. Bounded north by Clarksville and grant to Gilmanton Academy, east by Dartmouth College grant and Wentworth Location, south by Millsfield and ungranted lands, and west by Columbia, Colebrook, and Stewartstown. Area, 31,023 acres. 146 miles north from Concord, and 40 north-east from Lancaster. This is a somewhat rugged and rocky region, but nevertheless contains some very good land. It is watered by numerous streams. Much of it yet remains uncultivated and covered with a dense forest. In this town is the Dixville Notch, a remarkable gap in the mountains, wild and interesting to the beholder; and when this region becomes more widely known, it will constitute one of the most agreeable resorts for lovers of picturesque scenery. It is the pass through which teams go from Erroll to Portland. The direction of the pass is north-east and south-west, and is walled on both sides by towering ledges and columns of mica slate, which stand nearly vertical, and rise to the height of 600

to 800 feet from the road. The rock in this region resembles volcanic more than any other found in the state. On the north side of this road, some 40 rods distant, is the Flume, caused by the decay of a large trap dike. The chasm is 20 feet deep and 10 wide, and is the channel of a stream of water.

This town was granted in 1805 to Colonel Timothy Dix, of Boscawen, who was the first settler. In 1820 there were only two inhabitants. Population, 8.

DORCHESTER, Grafton county. Bounded north by Wentworth, east by Groton, south by Canaan, and west by Lyme. Area, 23,040 acres. 50 miles north-west from Concord, and 23 south from Haverhill. The principal streams are the south branch of Baker's River, a tributary of the Mascomy, and Rocky Branch. There are several ponds lying wholly or partially in this town. Church, Island, and McCutcher Ponds form the head waters of the Rocky Branch; Little, Norris, and Smart's Ponds form the head waters of the Mascomy River. Smart's Mountain, lying partly in this town, is a considerable elevation. From its summit a most delightful and extensive view is presented of the surrounding country, including the green hills of Vermont and the course of the Connecticut River for several miles. The soil in some parts is very fertile, especially the intervals on the branch of Baker's River. The highlands are very uneven, and generally rocky. The manufacture of lumber is a considerable branch of business in this town. There are 11 sawmills, the aggregate capital of which is \$28,000, which give employment to 40 or 50 hands. There are connected with several of these machinery for the manufacture of clapboards, shingles, copperas casks, &c. There is quite an establishment for

the manufacture of charcoal, with a capital of \$4000, giving employment to nine hands. On a hill near the centre of the town is a granite ledge, which seems to have been forced asunder, and the fissure, which is about 16 inches in width, is filled with basalt, in which there are impressions similar to the tracks of cattle, about five inches in width and two and a half feet apart. There are in this town two meeting houses — one belonging to the Congregational society, the other to the Baptist. The Baptist society was formed in 1819. The first two charters of this town were forfeited by a failure to fulfil the conditions required. The third was granted May 1, 1772, to 72 persons, about which time the actual settlement began. The first settlers were Benjamin Rice and Stephen Murch, from Hanover.

Population, 711. Number of polls, 175. Inventory, \$165,199. Value of lands, \$102,579. Number of sheep, 2742. Do. neat stock, 674. Do. horses, 100.

DOVER, shire town of Strafford county. Bounded north by Somersworth, east by the Salmon Falls River, — which separates it from Elliot, Maine, — south by Madbury, and west by Rochester. 40 miles east from Concord, and 66 north from Boston. This is the oldest and one of the principal towns in the state. It is situated at the head of navigation in the Cocheco River, about 12 miles from the ocean, in the midst of a rich and fertile country. Passing through the town in any direction, the traveller finds no rugged mountains nor sterile plains; but, occasionally ascending gradual swells of land, he beholds spread out before him a vast and beautiful picture of village, forest, stream, verdant dale, and cultivated field. In the south part of the town is a neck of land, about three miles in length and half a mile wide, between the Piscataqua River on one side, and

Bellamy, or Back, River on the other. The travelled road, from which the land gradually descends in both directions, commands an extensive and delightful prospect of bays, islands, and distant mountains. On this neck of land was commenced the first settlement of the town, in 1623, by a company in England styled the "Company of Laconia." The purpose of the settlement was to establish a fishery around the mouth of the Piscataqua; to accomplish which, Edward and William Hilton, fishmongers of London, were sent hither. These two men commenced their operations on the Neck, called by the Indians Winnichahannat; but they named it at first Northam, afterwards Dover. For many years this spot included the principal part of the population of the town. Here was erected the first meeting house, surrounded with entrenchments and flankarts, the remains of which are still pointed out. But in process of time the current of population began to change and settle around the Falls, four miles north of the Neck, where is now the beautiful and prosperous village of Dover. The descent of the falls in this place is very rapid, being 32 feet within a short distance. As this water power began to be developed a new vigor was added to business, and wealth rapidly followed. During the earlier periods of the settlement this town was much frequented by the Indians, and often suffered greatly from their sudden and repeated attacks. In 1675, Major Waldron, by a stratagem, the justice and prudence of which have been questioned, succeeded in securing about 200 Indians in Dover, who had at times betrayed signs of hostility. Seven or eight who had been guilty of some misdemeanor were immediately hung, and the rest were sold into slavery. Exasperated by this act, as the Indians termed it, of treachery, they swore against him unmitigated revenge. In 1689, after a lapse

of 13 years, they determined to execute their project. Previous to the fatal night, June 27, hints of impending danger were thrown out by the squaws, but were not heeded. The friendly Indians were suffered to sleep in the garrisons with the people as usual. In the quiet of night the doors of the garrisons were opened, and at a given signal the Indians arose from their secret places and rushed upon the unsuspecting and defenceless inhabitants. Major Waldron, although 80 years of age, made a gallant defence, but was at length overpowered by the superior numbers of his assailants, who literally cut him to pieces. In this onset 23 persons were killed and 29 made prisoners. In 1691 a young man in the woods near the settlement was fired upon by a party of Indians. A body of citizens went in pursuit, and killed or wounded nearly the whole party. In 1696 they again made an attack upon the people as they were returning from church: three were killed, and several wounded and taken prisoners. In 1704 one Mark Giles was killed, and the people waylaid on their way from meeting. In 1706 William Pearl and Nathaniel Tibbetts were killed, and in 1710 Jacob Garland met the same fate. In the spring of 1711 and 1712 this town was attacked by Indians, who killed a Mr. Tuttle. In August, 1723, the Indians again made their appearance, and surprised the house of Joseph Ham, whom they killed, and carried off three of his children.

The first settled minister in Dover was Rev. William Leveridge, a Congregationalist preacher, who came here October 10, 1633. His support being inadequate, he remained but two years, when he was succeeded by Rev. George Burdet, who was settled in 1637. The third was Hanserd Knolles, under whom was organized, in 1639, the "First Church," being the oldest but one in New Hamp-

shire. He was followed in 1640 by Thomas Larkham, who remained in charge only a few months. Daniel Maud, fifth minister, was settled in 1642; died in 1655. John Reyner settled in 1655; died in 1669. He was succeeded in the same year by his son John, who died December 21, 1676. John Pike was the eighth minister, and was settled in 1681; died in 1709. Nicholas Sever was ordained at Dover in 1711; resigned in 1715. Jonathan Cushing was settled in 1717; died in 1769. During the last two years of his ministry he was assisted by Rev. Jeremy Belknap, D. D., the historian of New Hampshire, who succeeded him in 1769. Dr. Belknap was pastor until 1786, when he was followed by Robert Gray, whose connection as pastor of this church ceased in 1805. Rev. Caleb H. Shearman was ordained at Dover May 6, 1807; dismissed May 7, 1812. Rev. J. W. Clary was ordained May 7, 1812; dismissed August 6, 1828. Hubbard Winslow was ordained December 4, 1828; dismissed in November, 1831. David Root was ordained in 1833; dismissed in 1839. J. S. Young was ordained November 20, 1839; dismissed September 4, 1843. Homer Barrows was installed July 9, 1845; dismissed July 6, 1852. The present pastor, Benjamin F. Parsons, was installed January 12, 1853. An Episcopal church was established here at an early period in the history of the town. The Methodist society was incorporated in 1819. There is also one Unitarian society, one Calvinist Baptist, two Freewill Baptist, one Universalist, one Catholic, and one Quaker, or Friends.

A high school has recently been established on the system of classification. The entire cost of buildings, furniture, apparatus, &c., is \$15,067.

The Cocheco Manufacturing Company is one of the oldest and most extensive corporations of the kind in the

county. It was incorporated in 1812, and amended in 1821. It commenced operations in 1822. Its capital is \$1,300,000. The business of this company is divided into two departments — one, manufacture of cotton goods ; two, printing calicoes. In the manufacturing department there are four mills, containing 47,312 spindles and 1200 looms. Amount of printing cloths manufactured per annum, 10,000,000 yards — all printed into calico in the print works. Number of bales of cotton consumed annually, 4300. Do. hands employed — males, 400 ; females, 800 ; total, 1200. Moses Paul, agent ; George Mathewson, superintendent of print works.

There is an extensive oil carpet manufactory owned by Abraham Folsom. It has been in successful operation about five years. About 1000 yards of carpeting are manufactured daily. In this work about 40 men are employed. These beautiful and substantial fabrics are sent to various parts of the country and the world.

On Bellamy River, about a mile south-east from the village, is the Bellamy Machine Shop, where railroad cars, engine lathes, &c., are made. 20 men are employed. Augustus Pickerson, agent.

F. A. & J. Sawyers's Flannel Manufactory consumes 60,000 pounds of wool per annum, produces 200,000 yards of flannel per annum, and employs 20 hands.

About one fourth of a mile below Messrs. Sawyers, Messrs. Hale & Moses have erected a factory for making flannel goods.. It is estimated to do about the same amount of business as is done by Messrs. Sawyers.

Davis & Snow have a steammill, where they manufacture sashes, doors, &c., and employ 20 hands.

There are, besides, several small shops, in which various kinds of mechanical and manufacturing labor are per-

formed. There are two hotels and thirty stores in this town. The village of Dover is well laid out and well built, the houses generally being two stories, neat, and some elegant. The houses of worship, the Court House, and other public buildings are handsome, and the factories massive and imposing in their structure. Dover is easily approached by the Boston and Maine Railroad, by the Cochecho Railroad, and by the Great Falls and Conway Railroad.

Population, 8186. Number of polls, 1660. Valuation, \$3,267,800. Value of lands, \$1,527,500. Number of sheep, 413. Do. neat stock, 1557. Do. horses and mules, 412.

DUBLIN,* Cheshire county. Bounded north by Nelson and Hancock, east by Peterborough, south by Jaffrey, and west by Marlborough and Roxbury. Area, 26,560 acres. Distance from Concord, 50 miles, south-west ; from Keene, 10, south-east. Dublin is situated on the height of land between Merrimack and Connecticut Rivers. Its streams are small. There is a pond near the middle of the town, called Centre Pond, about one mile in length, and the same in width. A large portion of the Grand Monadnock lies in the north-west part of the town, and near the centre is Breed's Mountain. Monadnock was formerly covered with small trees and shrubbery ; but numerous fires have laid bare its surface, which presents an uneven mass of ragged rocks. The soil is hard and rocky—much better adapted to grazing than tillage. A handsome Congregational meeting house, erected in 1818, stands on such an elevation that the rain dropping from the west

* Harrisville lies partly in this town. For description, see NELSON.

roof runs into the Connecticut River, and that from the east roof into the Merrimack. There is a Baptist meeting house in the north-west part of the town. The common schools in this town are well conducted. Several years since a bequest of \$8000 was made by Rev. Edward Sprague for the support of the public schools. He also left the town \$5000, the interest of which is to be applied annually for the support of a Congregational minister.

This town, originally called Monadnock Number Three, was granted, November 3, 1749, to Matthew Thurston and others. It was incorporated March 29, 1771. The first settlements were made in 1762 by John Alexander, Henry Strongman, and William Scott, natives of Ireland, from the capital of which country this town received its name.

The Congregational church was formed June 10, 1772, and Rev. Joseph Farrer ordained at the same time. The Baptist church was organized November 5, 1785. Rev. Elijah Willard was ordained June 5, 1793. There is also a Methodist and Unitarian society in this town.

Population, 1088. Number of polls, 262. Inventory, \$454,492. Value of lands, \$244,947. Number of sheep, 2191. Do. neat stock, 1349. Do. horses and mules, 206.

DUMMER, Coös county. Bounded north by Millsfield and Erroll, east by Cambridge, south by Milan, and west by Stark and ungranted lands. Area, 23,040 acres. Distance from Concord, 140 miles, north; from Lancaster, 30, north-east. The principal rivers are the Androscoggin and the Little Ammonoosuc. In the latter are the Dummer, or Pontook, Falls. This town was granted, March 8, 1773, to Mark H. Wentworth and others. It was left unoccupied, however, for many years. Its progress has been very slow, owing perhaps, in some degree, to the rocky and uneven surface of the land and the coldness of the soil.

Population, 171. Number of legal voters, 45. Common schools, 8. Inventory, \$38,832. Value of lands, \$24,027. Number of sheep, 206. Do. neat stock, 138. Do. horses, 5.

DUNBARTON, Merrimack county. Bounded north by Hopkinton and Bow, east by Bow and Hooksett, south by Goffstown, and west by Weare. Area, 21,000 acres. Distance from Concord, 9 miles, south. The situation of this town is somewhat elevated, though there are but few hills, and no mountains. Owing to its elevation, the air is pure and the water good. The soil is excellent, especially for the growth of corn, wheat, and fruit. Some of the finest specimens of apples are produced here. The farmers are generally industrious and successful husbandmen. The inhabitants are principally descendants of Scotch-Irish, so called from the fact that their ancestors emigrated from Scotland to Ireland. Arsenic, in the state of arsenical pyrites, is found in this town. Dunbarton was granted in 1751 to Archibald Stark, Caleb Page, and others, by the Masonian proprietors. It was first called Stark's Town, in honor of the principal proprietor. Its present name is derived from Dunbarton in Scotland. The first settlement was made, about 1749, by Joseph Putney, James Rogers, William Putney, and Obadiah Foster. Captain Caleb Page was one of the first settlers. Archibald Stark resided in Manchester. He was a man of considerable influence, and possessed a large landed property. James Rogers was from Ireland, and was father to Major Robert Rogers. He was shot in the woods, being mistaken for a bear. The Congregational church was formed here about 1789. Rev. Walter Harris was ordained August 26, 1789.

Population, 915. Number of legal voters in 1854, 230. Do. common schools, 10. Inventory, \$387,984. Value of lands, \$250,249. Number of sheep, 1145. Do. neat stock, 1323. Do. horses and mules, 170.

DURHAM, Strafford county. Bounded north by Madbury, east by Little and Great Bays, south by Newmarket, and west by Lee. Area, 14,970 acres. Distance from Concord, 32 miles, south-east; from Portsmouth, 11, north-west. This town is situated on Oyster River, at the head of tide water. This river, so called from the abundance of oysters found at its mouth, takes its rise from Wheelwright's Pond, in Lee, and after winding nearly its whole course through Durham, and furnishing in its progress several excellent mill seats, falls into the Piscataqua. The soil of this town is generally hard and strong. On both sides of Oyster River is a deep, argillaceous loam, favorable to the growth of grasses, of which very heavy crops are cut every year. The farmers devote much of their time to the production of hay for the Boston market. More than 1000 tons are annually exported. A chain of granite ledge extends through the town, which seems to be of primitive formation. There was formerly a large erratic boulder of sienitic granite in the south-west part of the town, so carefully poised upon two other pieces of the same material that it was visibly moved by the wind. This town was originally a part of Dover, and included in Hilton's patent, but soon after its settlement was formed into a distinct parish, by the name of Oyster River. This was a famous rendezvous of the Indians. The early inhabitants were greatly exposed to their assaults and depredations. In September, 1675, they made an attack on this place, burned two houses, killed several men, and carried away

two captives. Two days after they made another attack, destroyed several houses, and killed two persons. In 1694, when a large number of the inhabitants had marched to the westward, the Indians, who were lurking in the woods about Oyster River, having carefully ascertained the number of men in the garrison, rushed upon them as they were going to their morning devotions, and, having cut off their retreat to the house, put them all to death except one, who fortunately escaped. They then assailed the house, in which were only two boys, besides the women and children. The boys kept them off for some time, and wounded several of them. At length the Indians set fire to the house; but even then the boys would not surrender until the Indians had promised to spare their lives. They, however, treacherously murdered three or four children, one of whom they pierced with a sharp stake in the presence of its mother. The women and children were carried captive, but one of the boys made his escape the following day. The next spring the Indians narrowly watched the frontiers, to determine the safest and most vulnerable points of attack. The settlement at Oyster River was selected for destruction. Here were twelve garrisoned houses, fully sufficient for the reception of the inhabitants; but, not apprehending any danger, many of the families remained in their unfortified houses, and those who were in the garrison were by no means prepared for a siege, as they were nearly destitute of powder. One John Dean, whose house stood near the Falls, happening to rise very early for a journey, was shot as he came out of his door. The attack was now commenced with vigor on all points where the enemy were ready. Of the twelve garrisoned houses five were destroyed — namely, Adams's, Drew's, Edgerly's, Meader's, and Beard's. The Indians entered Adams's house without resistance, where

they killed fourteen persons, whose graves are still to be seen. Drew surrendered his garrison on promise of safety; but he was put to death. Thomas Edgerly, having hid himself in his cellar, preserved his house, though it was twice set on fire. The house of John Buss, the minister, together with his valuable library, was set on fire and consumed. In this onset the Indians killed and captured between 90 and 100 persons, and destroyed 20 houses. In 1703 they made another incursion, and killed one man. In 1704 several persons were murdered by them. In 1705 they assailed the house of John Drew, where they killed eight persons, and wounded several others. In 1707 they captured two persons, and murdered two others as they were on a journey to Dover. In September, same year, a party of Mohawks attacked a company of men who were at work in the woods under the direction of Captain Chesley. At the first fire the enemy killed seven, and wounded another. Chesley, with his few surviving comrades, kept up a brisk fire, and for some time kept them at bay; but they at length fell, overpowered by numbers. In 1724 the Indians made another attack upon this town, and killed several persons in ambush.

The first preacher in this town was the Rev. John Buss, who died in 1736, aged 108. There is a Baptist society in this town, and one academy. Major General John Sullivan, of the revolutionary army, was a resident of this town, and died here January 23, 1795. He was a native of Berwick, Maine, and was a distinguished commander during the war; was president of the state three years, and afterwards district judge of New Hampshire. Hon. Ebenezer Thompson was a native of this town. He held several offices during the war, and was an efficient legislator. Colonel Winborn Adams, of the revolutionary army, was a

citizen of Durham. Population, 1500. Number of legal voters in 1854, 350. Do. common schools, 10. Inventory, \$485,953. Value of lands, \$335,782. Number of sheep, 417. Do. neat stock, 1000. Do. horses, 182.

EAST KINGSTON, Rockingham county. Bounded north by Brentwood and Exeter, east by Kensington, south by Southampton, and west by Kingston. Area, 2120 acres. Distance from Concord, 42 miles, south-east; from Portsmouth, 20, south-west. The surface is moderately uneven. The soil is of an excellent quality, and well adapted to the growth of grains and grasses. Powwow River enters the south-west part of this town, having its sources from ponds in Kingston.

There are in this town one meeting house belonging to the Methodist denomination, two stores, one carriage manufactory, one shoe manufactory, and two tanneries. The sum of \$2000 was recently bequeathed to the town by the late Jeremiah Morrill, Esq., the interest of which is to be applied for the benefit of common schools. This town was incorporated November 17, 1738. Among the first settlers were William and Abraham Smith, who settled near the centre of the town. Rev. Peter Coffin was settled here in 1739, and was dismissed in 1772, since which time the Congregational society has had no regular preaching.

Population, 532. Number of legal voters in 1854, 150. Do. common schools, 4. Inventory, \$274,751. Value of lands, \$186,137. Number of sheep, 236. Do. neat stock, 484. Do. horses, 72.

EATON, Carroll county. Bounded north by Conway, east by Brownfield, Maine, south by Freedom, and west by Tamworth. Area, 33,637 acres. Distance from Concord,

71 miles, north-east; from Ossipee, 22, north. The soil of the uplands, which are quite uneven, is good. The plains are a sandy loam, and were formerly covered with an excellent growth of pine. There are no streams of importance in this town. Six Mile Pond is about three miles in length and from one half to a mile in width. There are several other smaller ponds in this town. Eaton was granted, November 6, 1766, to Clement March and 65 others. A Baptist church was formed here in 1800. There are two Freewill Baptist societies in this town. There is a woollen factory, and several small mills for various purposes. Iron ore of good quality is found here. There is also a vein of sulphuret of lead, of considerable value. Zinc in large quantities is to be found here.

Population, 1751. Number of polls, 308. Inventory, \$276,227. Value of lands, \$149,581. Number of sheep, 1178. Do. neat stock, 1659. Do. horses, 189.

EFFINGHAM, Carroll county. Bounded north by Freedom, east by Porter, Maine, south by Ossipee, and west by Ossipee. Area, about 30,000 acres. Distance from Concord, 60 miles, north-east; from Ossipee, 5, north. There are several mountains of considerable elevation in this town. The Ossipee River is the only stream of note. Near this river is a pond, about 400 rods long, and 270 wide. Province Pond lies between this town and Wakefield.

Effingham was settled but a few years before the revolution. It was first called Leavitt's Town. It was incorporated August 18, 1778. Rev. Gideon Burt was the first settled minister, who entered upon his duties as pastor of the Congregational Church in 1803, and was dismissed in 1805, since which time the church has been vacant.

At present there are two Freewill Baptist societies in the town. A Baptist society was formed here in 1808. The Effingham Academy was incorporated in 1819, and is a respectable institution.

Population in 1775, 85; in 1850, 1252. Number of polls, 244. Inventory, \$255,161. Value of lands, \$109,415. Number of sheep, 407. Do. neat stock, 1227. Do. horses, 207

ELLSWORTH, Grafton county. Bounded north by Woodstock, east by Thornton, south by Rumney, and west by Warren. Area, 16,606 acres. 52 miles north from Concord, and 12 north from Plymouth. A mountainous territory. The most prominent elevation is Carr's Mountain, situated in the north part, and extending to the centre of the town. A small stream issues from West Branch Pond, in the south-east part of the town, and runs into the Pemigewasset, in Campton. The soil, though in some parts sterile and rugged, produces wheat, rye, corn, oats, potatoes, &c. This town was granted in 1769, under the name of Trecothick, to Barlow Trecothick. Large quantities of maple sugar are made here annually. There is one Freewill Baptist church and society in this town. There are also three common schools, five sawmills, and one gristmill.

Population, 320. Number of legal voters, 75. Valuation, \$44,344. Value of lands, \$18,952. Number of sheep, 455. Do. neat stock, 292. Do. horses, 39.

ENFIELD, Grafton county. Bounded north by Canaan, east by Grafton, south by Grantham, and west by Lebanon. Area, 24,060 acres. 42 miles north-west from Concord, with which it is connected by the Northern Railroad. The surface of this town is diversified with hills and valleys,

and watered by a variety of ponds and streams well stored with fish. Mascomy Pond, which has received from travelers the name of Pleasant Pond, is indeed a beautiful sheet of water, about five miles in length, and on an average half a mile in width. Its eastern banks are covered with trees, which, with the ascending hill, gradually rise one above the other for some distance. Along the eastern shore the Northern Railroad extends for a considerable distance. Mascomy River, which takes its rise in Dorchester, running through Canaan, discharges into this pond. This pond is supposed to have been at some former period much higher than at present, and the plain and villages south are supposed to have been the bed of it. This is evident from the ancient shore still remaining around the pond and about 30 feet above high water. Logs have been found 12 feet below the surface of the plain once flowed. Its fall appears to have been sudden, caused by an alteration of its outlet. On the eastern shore, about half a mile from the pond, is a pleasant and thriving village, known as North Enfield. There are several stores and mills here, and one extensive tannery.

This pleasant village has grown up within a few years. The soil is generally strong, though requiring considerable labor to make it productive. On the south-western shore of the pond is situated the Shakers' village. This society own the land on the south-west bank, nearly the entire length of the pond. The village is located about midway between the two extremities of the pond, on an alluvial plain of great fertility and under a very high state of cultivation. About 20 acres of this are devoted to horticulture, from which large quantities of garden seeds and all the valuable varieties of botanic medicinal herbs and roots are produced. The buildings are neat and convenient, and

some on a large and splendid scale. In the village of the Middle Family is a large and beautiful stone edifice, four stories in height, surmounted by a cupola in which is a bell weighing about 1800 pounds, remarkable for its sonorousness and sweetness of tone. An immense and costly barn for cows has recently been erected. Its dimensions are 250 feet in length by 50 in width. The location and arrangement are admirable. It is built across a gentle ravine, opening from bank to bank, and is so constructed that teams laden with hay, grain, or straw may enter at either gable, precipitate the hay into the bay below, pass along, and make their egress at the other end. Such a location has enabled the owners to extend a cellar through its entire length for the reception of the manures, both solid and liquid, which are kept from filtration or otherwise escaping downwards by a plank floor laid upon a stratum of clay wrought as a bed of mortar. The descent of the ground upon the back part of the barn affords a passage to and from the cellar both convenient and easy for carrying pond mud and manure. The cows are tethered upon the south side of the barn, and in one continuous stable 16 feet in width, with walls plastered inwardly with lime mortar, and leaving a wall behind the gutters of four feet in width, and a passage between the cribs and mows on the north side, which secures warmth, sufficiently wide for a horse and cart to pass, whenever it may be necessary to feed with vegetables or green food. The scaffolds above furnish space to deposit the litter, which is let down through a trap door in the rear of the cows; also a room for the herdsman's office. All these arrangements render it, perhaps, the most convenient and extensive barn in America. Its height to the eaves upon the back side is 30 feet, stalls 8 feet, and scaffolds 16. The flooring for teams is framed 4 feet below the eaves.

The manufactures of the Shakers consist mainly of wooden ware, such as pails, tubs, dry measures, brooms, &c. They also manufacture extensively woollen and flannel shirts and drawers, cassimeres, flannels, feeting, &c. They own about 2000 acres in the vicinity of their village, and considerable in adjoining towns. They are divided into three distinct families. The middle, or, as they term it, the first order, contains about 120 members. The second order, or family, resides about one mile south of the first, and contains about 80 members. The north family, or novitiate, is situated at the extreme north of the village, and contains usually about 60 members. Each of the families has one large and commodious building, which is called the office, where all the commercial affairs are transacted and where all visitors are entertained. It is desirable that all visitors should first call at one of these offices. Trustees of the first order, C. M. Dyer and H. C. Baker; of the second, Jason Kidder and William Wilson; of the north family, A. Bronson. The society in Enfield have but little water power; but by means of artificial channels they have about 10 mills of different kinds. They usually keep about 100 cows. They take much pains in the improvement of stock. They have recently imported two small flocks of French merino sheep at an expense of \$200 to \$500 apiece. The religious peculiarities* of this society are similar to those of the society at Canterbury, which have already been noticed.

This town was formerly called Relham, and was incorporated and granted to Jedediah Dana and others July 4, 1761. First settlers, Nathaniel Bicknell, Jonathan Paddleford, and Elisha Bingham. Elias, son of the person last

* See article upon RELIGION.

named, was the first male child born in this town. For their first minister the Congregational society had Rev. Edward Evans, who was settled in December, 1799, and dismissed in 1805. A Freewill Baptist church was established here in 1816. There is also a Methodist society.

Population, 1742. Number of polls, 376. Inventory, \$506,944. Value of lands, \$289,473. Number of sheep, 8439. Do. neat stock, 1371. Do. horses and mules, 236.

EPHING, Rockingham county. Bounded north by Nottingham and Lee, east by Newmarket and Exeter, south by Brentwood and Poplin, and west by Raymond. Area, 12,760 acres. The soil in general is very good, and well adapted to the growth of the various productions of this climate. Lamprey River, at the west, receives the waters of the Patuckaway, and runs through the entire length of the town. Another river runs through the north part of the town, and is called North River. These streams afford a few convenient mill seats, which are occupied by three small woollen manufactories, in each of which from eight to ten persons are constantly employed. There are six stores, two hotels, and three meeting houses — one belonging to the Congregational society, one to the Methodist, and one to the Freewill Baptist. There is also a small society of Friends, or Quakers.

The late Hon. William Plumer, governor of New Hampshire, and one of her most distinguished sons, was a resident of this town. Hon. John Chandler, formerly representative and senator in the Massachusetts legislature, member of Congress, and brigadier general in the army of the United States in the war of 1812, was a native of Epping. The Congregational society was first established here in 1747, when Rev. Robert Cutler was ordained. As

early as 1769 a Quaker society existed here. The Baptist society was formed here about 1776. A society of Methodists was established about 1800.

Population, 1663. Number of legal voters in 1854, 354. Valuation, \$499,941. Value of lands, \$302,803. Value of shares in banks and other corporations, \$25,150. Number of sheep, 954. Do. neat stock, 972. Do. horses and mules, 181.

EPSOM, Merrimack county. Bounded north by Pittsfield, east by Northwood and Deerfield, south by Allentown, and west by Pembroke and Chichester. Area, 19,200 acres. Distance from Concord, 12 miles, east. The surface of this town is generally uneven. The principal eminences are called McCoy, Fort, Nat's, and Nottingham Mountains. The soil is generally good, and well adapted to grazing or the raising of grain. Great and Little Suncook are the only rivers of any size. There are three ponds — Chestnut, Round, and Odiorne's. The mineralogical features of Epsom are of some importance. Brown oxide and sulphuret of iron are found in various localities. Terra sienna, a valuable material for paint, is also found here. Arsenical pyrites, argentiferous galena, and hematite associated with quartz crystals, occur in several localities.

Epsom was granted, May 18, 1727, to Theodore Atkinson and others. It received its name from Epsom in England. Rev. John Tucker was the first settled minister, and was ordained in 1761. Like other frontier towns, Epsom was exposed, during the early period of its settlement, to excursions of the Indians; no serious injuries, however, were sustained. In 1747, August 21, Mrs. McCoy was taken prisoner and carried to Canada, from whence she re-

turned after the close of the war. Depredations were afterwards committed upon the cattle, the inhabitants having previously fled to the garrisons in Nottingham.

Major Andrew McClary, a native of this town, a brave and meritorious officer, fell, gallantly resisting the enemies of his country, at Bunker's (or Breed's) Hill, June 17, 1775. Immediately on receipt of the news of the massacre at Lexington, he left his plough in the field and hastened to the conflict.

Population, 1365. Number of polls, 281. Inventory, \$349,589. Value of lands, \$169,267. Number of sheep, 1122. Do. neat stock, 1350. Do. horses, 187.

ERROLL, Coös county. Bounded north by Wentworth's Location, east by Umbagog Lake, — a portion of which is within its limits, — south by Cambridge and Dummer, and west by Millsfield. Area, about 35,000 acres, 2500 of which are covered with water. Several considerable streams unite here with the Androscoggin, which passes through the north-east part of the town. Upon this stream, in Erroll, have been expended quite recently more than \$100,000 in erecting dams, &c., for the purpose of holding back the water, so as to enable the company engaged in the enterprise to drive logs from the upper lakes to market through the whole season. There are numerous ponds and small streams which abound with trout. The soil in some parts is very good. A large portion of the town is still covered with a thick, heavy growth of maple, beech, birch, and pine.

Population, 138. Number of legal voters, 41. Common schools, 3. Valuation, \$44,752. Value of lands, \$22,808. Number of sheep, 279. Do. neat stock, 178. Do. horses. 25.

EXETER, the shire town of Rockingham county, is bounded north by Newmarket and Stratham, east by Stratham, Hampton, and Hampton Falls, south by Kensington and East Kingston, and west by Brentwood and Epping. The compact part of the town lies about the falls — which separate the tide from the fresh water — of a branch of the Piscataqua, called by the Indians Squamscot, and now known by the name of Exeter River. On this river are several valuable mill privileges, many of which are now occupied.

The town is pleasantly situated on the bank of the river. The soil is generally good, though including every variety, from the best to the poorest quality. The people are largely engaged in agricultural pursuits, in which great improvement has been made. Exeter owes much of her prosperity to the large number of her enterprising and intelligent mechanics. The Exeter Manufacturing Company was incorporated in 1828. Its capital stock amounts to \$162,500. Dimensions of building, 175 feet long by 44 wide, and 6 stories high. It contains 7488 spindles and 175 looms. Manufacture number 25 cotton cloth, 36 inches wide. Annual consumption of cotton, 450,000 pounds. Number of yards of cloth produced per annum, 1,400,000. Do. operatives employed — males, 45; females, 160; total, 205. During the past year the building was thoroughly repaired. It is now lighted with gas, and heated by steam. John Low, Jr., agent and treasurer.

Orin Head, carriage manufacturer, has from \$30,000 to \$40,000 capital invested. In this establishment over 200 carriages of all kinds are annually manufactured. A saddlery and harness shop is also connected with this concern. In both departments about 60 hands are employed.

There are, besides, a papermill, and several other shops of less extent where various articles are manufactured.

Phillips Academy, a celebrated institution, was founded in 1781 by the liberal donations of John Phillips, D. D., who, at his decease in 1795, left a large portion of his estate for the benefit of this institution. It is under the control of a board of seven trustees, only three of whom can be resident in Exeter. A considerable portion of the fund is appropriated towards the support of the poorer class of students.

Exeter has, during all periods of its history, contained among its citizens eminent and useful men. Some of the most distinguished jurists, statesmen, and scholars in the country received a part of their mental training in its literary institution. Hon. Samuel Tenney was well known in his day as a man of science and learning. General Nathaniel Peabody was a member of the old Congress, a senator in 1792, and speaker of the House in 1793. Hon. Nicholas Gilman was a member of the old Congress, a senator in 1804, president of the Senate, and a senator in Congress from 1805 to his death in 1814. General Nathaniel Folsom was a member of the old Congress, and a brave and valuable officer of the revolution. Hon. Jeremiah Smith, a native of Peterborough, was one of the first representatives under the federal government, was appointed judge of the Supreme Court of New Hampshire, and in 1802 was chief justice, and continued such until 1809, when he was elected governor. Hon. John Taylor Gilman was an active supporter of the revolution, and for fourteen years, between 1794 and 1816, was governor of the state.

The settlement of Exeter commenced in 1638 under John Wheelwright and others, who formed themselves into

a body politic, chose their magistrates, and bound themselves by vote to sacred obedience. Their laws were made in popular assemblies, thus manifesting the true idea of a pure democracy. This organization lasted three years.

In 1629 Wheelwright had purchased of the Indians the country between the Merrimack and Piscataqua, extending back about fifty miles. By reason of his Antinomian opinions he had been banished from the colony of Massachusetts, and sought refuge here. In 1642 Exeter was annexed to the county of Essex, Massachusetts; and Wheelwright, who was still under sentence of excommunication, was compelled and made to flee from the society of religious bigotry. The early inhabitants suffered considerably from the depredations of the Indians. In 1675 one person was killed and another made prisoner, and other outrages were committed. In 1695 two men were killed. In 1697 the town was undoubtedly saved, as it were, by accident, from utter destruction. By an unintentional alarm, caused by the firing of a gun for the purpose of frightening a few women and children who had gone into the fields after strawberries contrary to the advice of their friends, the people were brought together under arms. A large party of Indians had laid in ambush for several days, secretly making preparations for a vigorous attack, and had fixed upon the following day to begin the assault. Hearing the report of the gun, and seeing the people assembled together, they supposed they had been discovered, and made precipitate retreat, killing one person, wounding another, and carrying away a child. The Indians gave the people no further trouble until 1707, when another person was killed. In the spring of 1709 William Moody, Samuel Stevens, and two sons of Jeremy Gilman were captured at Pickpocket Mill, in Exeter. In 1710 the

Indians killed Colonel Winthrop Milton, a meritorious citizen, with two others, and took two prisoners. Soon after this they killed one John Magoon, and captured John Wedgewood and four children. In April, 1712, a Mr. Cunningham was killed, and depredations committed upon the property of the inhabitants.

The first church in Exeter was probably the first formed in this state. It was founded in 1638 by Rev. John Wheelwright, a brother-in-law of the celebrated Anne Hutchinson, and a contemporary of Oliver Cromwell at the university. This church, after Wheelwright's banishment, was broken up, and a new one formed some time after, but at what precise period does not appear. Rev. Samuel Dudley was ordained in 1650. The Second Congregational Church was formed in 1748, and Rev. Daniel Rogers, a descendant of the martyr John Rogers, was ordained. There are at present two Congregational societies, one Methodist, one Freewill Baptist, one Calvinist Baptist, and one Unitarian. The town is divided into six school districts. In some of the districts are substantial and elegant school houses. Much has been done here towards the advancement of the common school interest in this town.

The Granite State Bank has a capital of \$125,000. President, Moses Sanborn ; cashier, S. H. Stevens.

Population, 3329. Number of legal voters in 1854, 794. Amount of inventory, \$1,265,391. Value of lands, \$195,110. Do. factories and machinery, \$48,000. Do. mills and carding machines, \$20,400. Do. stock in trade, \$90,356. Amount of money on hand, &c., \$177,610. Number of sheep, 390. Do. neat stock, 777. Do. horses and mules, 228.

FARMINGTON, Strafford county. Bounded north by New

Durham and Milton, east by Milton and the State of Maine, south by Rochester and Strafford, and west by Strafford and New Durham. Area, 21,000 acres. Distance from Concord, 25 miles, north-east; from Dover, 18, north-west. This township is somewhat broken, and the soil in many places is rugged, but very productive when carefully tilled. There is but little interval on the Cocheco River, which winds through the north-east part of the town. The Blue Hill, or Frost Mountain, extending nearly through the town in a north and south direction, is the highest elevation of land in the county. From the summit of this mountain may be seen in a clear day Mount Washington, Monadnock, and hundreds of smaller hills in the distance; while the ships in Portsmouth Harbor can be traced in their various motions, swayed hither and thither by a slight breeze. The Cocheco River is the only stream of note. A rock, weighing some 60 or 70 tons, formerly so nicely poised as to be moved easily by the hand, has within a few years been moved from its position by some persons, no doubt, wearing out for want of exercise.

The school fund in this town is \$3000. There are seven stores, and one hotel. The manufacture of shoes is carried on quite extensively. About 560,000 pairs of shoes are manufactured annually. The amount of capital invested is \$475,000; 650 hands are employed. There is a bank in this town, with a capital of \$50,000. Farmington was originally a part of Rochester, but was incorporated as a distinct town December 1, 1798. A Congregational church was formed here, about 1818^o, under the care of the Rev. James Walker. There is also a Freewill Baptist society here. This town is divided into 16 school districts.

Population, 1699. Number of legal voters in 1854, 483. Inventory. 651,335. Stock in trade, \$21,530.

Value of shares in bank, &c., \$44,574. Do. of lands, \$380,920. Number of sheep, 903. Do. neat stock, 1512. Do. horses and mules, 260.

FITZWILLIAM, Cheshire county. Bounded north by Troy and Jaffrey, east by Rindge, south by Royalston and Winchendon, Massachusetts, and west by Richmond. Area, 22,700 acres. Distance from Concord, 60 miles, south-west; from Keene, 13, south-east. It originally contained 26,900 acres; but by an act of the legislature, June 23, 1815, 4200 acres were taken from it, and now form a part of Troy. Camp and Priest Brooks are the principal streams. There are several small ponds. The surface is hilly; the soil is hard, but very good for grazing. There is a considerable quantity of meadow land, which is very productive. Near the centre of the town is a considerable eminence, remarkable for the delightful prospect it affords. Gap Mountain lies partly in this town and partly in Troy. On its summit is found an excellent kind of whetstone. There is also a quarry of granite of superior quality, which is extensively wrought. The manufacture of wooden ware of various kinds is a large item in the industrial pursuits of the inhabitants. There are eleven different establishments in which this kind of labor is performed. There are also one carriage shop, one tannery, and a factory where enamelled leather is made. In these various departments 250 persons are employed. There are four stores, one hotel, twelve common schools, one Unitarian church, one Congregational, and one Baptist.

This town was originally called Monadnock Number Four, and was granted, January 15, 1752, to Roland Cotton and 41 others; but, the grantees having suffered forfeiture, it was regranted to Samson Stoddard and 22 others. The

first settlement was made, in 1760, by James Read, John Fassitt, Benjamin Bigelow, and others. It was incorporated May 19, 1773, when it was named in honor of the Earl of Fitzwilliam.

The Congregational church was formed March 27, 1771, when the Rev. Benjamin Brigham was ordained. In 1816 an elegant church was erected at an expense of \$7000. On the night of January 17, 1817, it was struck by lightning, and entirely consumed. The Cheshire Railroad passes through this town.

Population, 1482. Number of legal voters in 1854, 300. Inventory, \$468,637. Value of lands, \$283,675. Stock in trade, \$19,530. Number of sheep, 297. Do. neat stock, 1093. Do. horses and mules, 232.

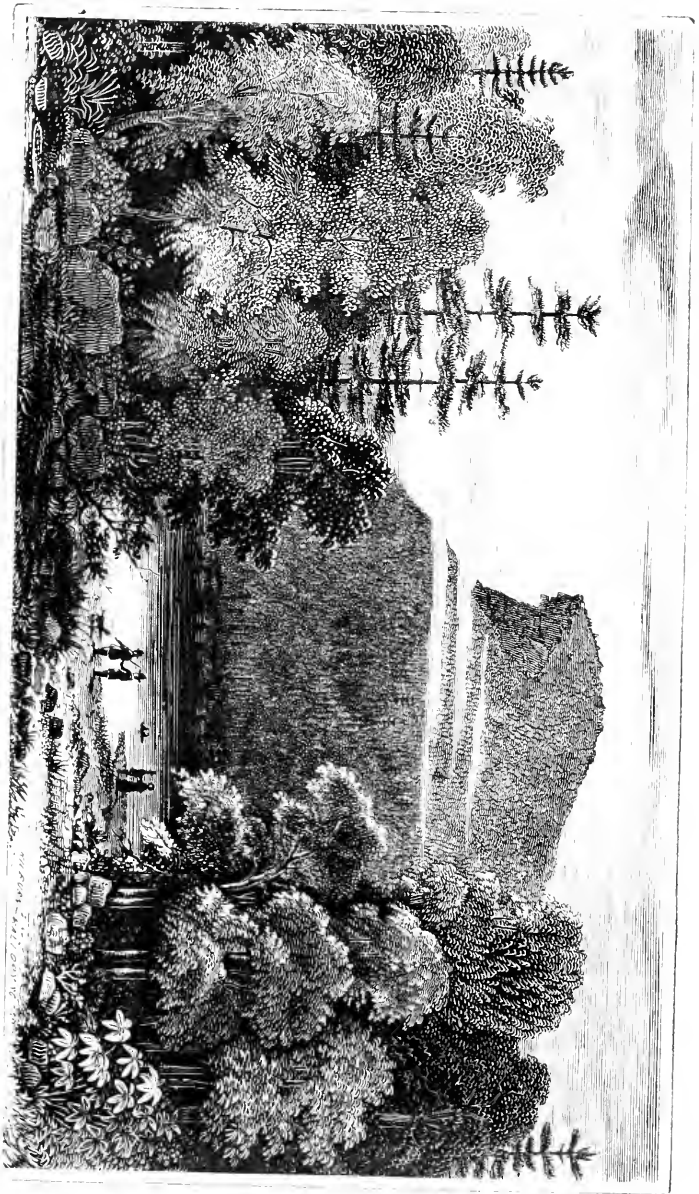
FRANCESTOWN, Hillsborough county. Bounded north by Deering, east by Weare and New Boston, south by Lyndeborough and Greenfield, and west by Greenfield and Bennington. Area, 18,760 acres. Distance from Concord, 27 miles, south-west; from Amherst, 12, north-west. The two south branches of the Piscataquog rise in this town; the largest branch from Pleasant Pond, the other from Haunted Pond. These two ponds are considerable collections of note; the former being about 350 rods square, and the latter 300 in length by 225 in width. The land is uneven, and in many parts stony, but the soil is strong and productive. There are some small patches of interval which are very fertile. In the western part of the town the rock is mostly coarse granite; in the eastern it is sulphuric, easily crumbling. There is in the easterly part of this town a valuable quarry of soapstone, which has been extensively wrought for sizing rollers and other

purposes. In the north part of the town plumbago occurs in small quantities.

This town was first settled, in 1760, by John Carson, a Scotchman. It derived its name from Frances, the wife of Governor Wentworth. It was not granted to proprietors, as most of the early townships were. It includes what was once called New Boston Addition and a part of Society Land, and was incorporated, on petition of the inhabitants, June 8, 1772. The titles were derived from the Masonian proprietors. A Congregational church was formed here, January 27, 1773, under the Rev. Samuel Cotton. Mr. James Woodbury was an active soldier in the French war of 1757. He was engaged by the side of General Wolfe when he was mortally wounded at the memorable siege of Quebec. He also belonged to the company of rangers under the immortal Stark.

Population, 1114. Number of houses, 241. Do. families, 261. Do. farms, 128. Value of lands, \$314,620. Stock in trade, \$5050. Inventory, \$531,982. Number of sheep, 1953. Do. neat stock, 1193. Do. horses and mules, 240. Do. polls, 244.

FRANCONIA, Grafton county. Bounded north by Bethlehem, east by ungranted lands, south by Lincoln and Landaff, and west by Lisbon. Area, 32,948 acres. Distance from Concord, 74 miles, north; from Haverhill, 28, north-east. A large portion of the town is mountainous. Its streams are branches of the Lower Ammonoosuc, and rise in the mountainous tracts on the east. Along these streams there is considerable interval—meadow land very fertile and productive. Near the "Notch" are two bodies of water; the lower one, commonly called Ferrin's Pond, is



THE OLD MAN OF THE MOUNTAIN.

half a mile long and quarter of a mile wide. It is the source of one of the principal branches of the Pemigewasset River, and is known as the "Middle Branch." Echo Lake, about one mile in length and three quarters of a mile in width, lies at the foot of Mount Lafayette, almost entirely protected from violent winds by the lofty hills which surround it on all sides. The report of a gun fired upon its shores may be heard distinctly several times, in perfect imitation of successive discharges of musketry. The waters of this lake are discharged through the south branch into the Lower Ammonoosuc.

The NOTCH, a narrow pass between Mount Lafayette and Profile Mountain, or Mount Jackson, is thought by many not inferior to the celebrated pass on the eastern flank of the White Mountain range. Those who visit the White Mountain Notch and scenery will not consider their visit complete until they have seen Franconia Notch. The grand and beautiful are so perfectly blended in its wild and rugged features that the visitor can hardly tell with which view he is most profoundly impressed.

The OLD MAN OF THE MOUNTAIN has been declared to be the greatest natural curiosity in the state. On a bold and nearly perpendicular part of the rock which terminates one of the projecting cliffs of Mount Jackson, at the height of 1000 feet, in bold relief against the western sky, and surveying in calm majesty the wild and varied region stretching towards the south, is seen this wonderful profile of the human face, delineated with striking exactness and in gigantic proportions, wearing from age to age the same undisturbed expression of sovereign dignity and hoary wisdom. The profile is produced by a peculiar combination of the surfaces and angles of five huge granite blocks. As the traveller reaches the point of observation from the

highway, he is directed to look in a northwardly direction, when he discovers in the distance the stern visage of the Old Man of the Mountain.

The **BASIN** is a deep excavation in granite, formed by the continual action of the falling waters of the Pemigewasset, together with the whirling and grinding action of pebbles and masses of granite swept into the cavity by the force of the stream. The diameter of the Basin is about thirty feet, and its depth appears to be in such proportion as to form a huge bowl, always filled to the brim with clear, cold water.

The **FLUME** is about three fourths of a mile from the main road, on the right hand as you go towards Franconia Notch. A narrow pathway through woods leads to the spot. There are in the passage, numerous small streams, over which have been felled trees, which is the only bridge to be met with in this wild, romantic walk. "The Flume is a deep chasm, having mural precipices of granite on each side; while a mountain torrent rushes through its midst, falling over precipitous crags and loose masses of rock. During the spring freshets and in early summer it is not practicable to walk in the bed of the Flume; but late in the season but little water flows, and the bottom of the river affords a good footpath. One of the most remarkable objects in the Flume is an immense rounded block of granite, which hangs a few feet overhead, supported merely by small surfaces of contact against its sides." To the traveller passing in the bed of the stream and underneath this massive block, the appearance is, that it must instantly fall upon him. The trunk of a fallen tree lies across the top of the river, and furnishes a natural bridge for adventurous persons, though extremely dangerous, especially for persons unaccustomed to such feats.

Franconia owes much of its prosperity to the existence and working of a rich vein of granular magnetic iron ore, the locality of which is within the present limits of the town of Lisbon. The ore is blasted out and conveyed to the furnace in Franconia. In December, 1805, a company was incorporated under the name of the New Hampshire Iron Manufactory. The buildings necessary for the prosecution of the enterprise were erected on the south branch of the Lower Ammonoosuc, and consist of a large blast furnace, a cupola furnace, a forge, trip hammer shop, blacksmith shop, and pattern shop. From 20 to 30 men are constantly employed. 250 tons of pig iron and from 200 to 300 tons of bar iron are produced annually. The ore is said to be the richest yet discovered. It yields from 56 to 90 per cent. A respectable business is also carried on in the manufacture of starch from potatoes, about 60 tons of which are made annually. There is a bedstead factory, in which eight men are employed, doing a business of about \$8000 per annum.

There are in Franconia three hotels of large dimensions, and handsomely finished and furnished, in which special regard is paid to the ease and enjoyment of the numerous travellers who visit Franconia for pleasure, scientific purposes, or business.

This town was originally called Morrystown, and was granted, February 14, 1764, to Isaac Searle and others. The first settlement was made in 1774 by Captain Artemas Knight, Samuel Barnett, Zebedee Applebee, and others.

There is a Congregational church consisting of 14 members, and a Freewill Baptist church of 138 members.

Population, 584. Number of polls in 1854, 139. Do. legal voters in do., 132. Inventory, \$174,549. Value of

lands, \$95,226. Stock in trade, \$15,945. Number of sheep, 567. Do. neat stock, 592. Do. horses and mules, 114.

FREEDOM, Carroll county. Bounded north by Eaton, east by Parsonfield, Maine, south by Effingham, and west by Ossipee. Distance from Concord, 60 miles, north-east; from Ossipee, 10, north. This is an uneven township, but contains some excellent land for grazing and tillage. Ossipee Lake lies partly in this town. The only stream of importance is Ossipee River, which affords several excellent mill seats. The inhabitants are generally devoted to agriculture; and the numerous highly-cultivated farms give evidence that labor is not unaccompanied by skill. There are two carriage factories, doing business on rather a moderate scale; one door, sash, and blind factory; one planing and mortising factory; two blacksmith shops; one bedstead shop; and four shoe shops. There is a religious society of the Baptist faith; one hotel, one high school, and ten common schools. This town was incorporated June 16, 1831, and was formerly called North Effingham.

Population, 910. Number of legal voters in 1854, 240. Inventory, \$225,930. Value of lands, \$131,202. Do. stock in trade, \$3350. Do. sheep, \$1916. Do. neat stock, \$17,295. Do. horses and mules, \$8087. Do. polls, \$53,860.

FRANKLIN, Merrimack county. Bounded north by Hill and Sanbornton, east by Sanbornton and Northfield, south by Boscawen and Salisbury, and west by Salisbury and Andover. Distance from Concord, 19 miles, north. This pleasant and thriving town was taken from the towns of

Salisbury, Andover, Sanbornton, and Northfield, and was incorporated December 24, 1828. It is small in extent, comprising probably an area of not more than 9000 acres. The soil is generally a sandy loam, in some parts very rich ; in others, especially the more elevated pine plains, it is somewhat sterile. Much attention has been paid to agriculture here, and some of the farms will compare with the best in the state. The celebrated Webster Farm, through a portion of which the Northern Railroad passes, is under high cultivation, and very productive. At this place is a way station called the Webster Place. There is in this town an extensive peat bog, including about thirty acres, which is two feet deep, with a hard clay beneath it.

The principal village is situated near the confluence of the Pemigewasset and Winnipiseogee Rivers, which, by their union, form the Merrimack. Its principal street is about one mile in length, running parallel with the Pemigewasset and Merrimack Rivers, at a distance of from 30 to 80 rods from their channels. The water power in this town is abundant and valuable. On the Winnipiseogee are several mills and factories. The Franklin Mills have recently commenced operations. Fecting, woollen undershirts, and drawers are extensively manufactured here. The factory building is a large and massive stone structure, four stories in height. Connected with this are some twelve or fifteen tenements for the operatives. The method of manufacturing such goods by machinery is comparatively a new enterprise, but promises well for those engaged in it. There is also a large paper manufactory, in which from 25 to 30 hands are employed. H. Aiken's machine shop, where are manufactured "Aiken's patent brad awls" and tools of various kinds, is in this town.

There is also an iron foundery and a forge shop, where a large business is carried on.

In the principal village are two meeting houses, two hotels, seven stores, and one academy.

The Northern Railroad passes directly in the rear of the principal street; and the track being elevated considerably above a level with the tops of the houses, the traveller sees almost beneath his feet a beautiful village, teeming with life and activity; while still farther eastward he beholds the noble river whose power gives motion to the greatest number of spindles and looms of any stream in the world.

The two religious societies here are the Congregational and the Christian Baptist.

The cemetery, situated on a plain elevated considerably above the village, and some 100 rods easterly from it, is indeed a lovely spot. All is quiet around; and yet within its enclosure the visitor, with a single glance, may behold the distant and gradually rising hills towards the west, and the puffing locomotive, with its almost endless train; while a short distance below is the union of the Pemigewasset with the Winnipiseogee, and before him the busy village; the whole scenery, with its variety and beauty, presenting a striking contrast to the stillness of the sacred grounds, and forcibly reminding him that there is but a step between the abodes of the living and the city of the dead.

Population, 1251. Number of polls, 282. Inventory, \$463,635. Value of lands, \$291,560. Stock in trade, \$16,200. Money on deposit, &c., \$37,980. Number of sheep, 1497. Do. neat stock, 909. Do. horses, 170.

GILFORD, shire town of Belknap county. Bounded north by Winnipiseogee Lake, east by Alton, south by Gilmanton, and west by Long Bay and Meredith. Area,

23,000 acres. 25 miles north-east from Concord. The soil is generally productive and under a high state of cultivation. There are two ponds — Little and Chattleborough. Gunstock and Mile's Rivers, rising in Suncook Mountains, and flowing in a northerly direction into the lake, are the principal streams. Two islands in the lake, belonging to Gilford, are connected with it by bridges, one of which is 30 rods in length. Four bridges across the Winnipiseogee connect this town with Meredith. Gilford village and Meredith village are connected by a bridge across Winnipiseogee River, and both are called Meredith Bridge; (for a description of which, see MEREDITH.) The Suncook Mountains extend in a towering pile through the easterly part of the town, from Gilmanton nearly to the lake.

This is a thriving town, and the village connected with the Meredith side is one of the most flourishing and pleasant villages in New Hampshire. This town, which was incorporated June 16, 1812, was formerly a part of Gilmanton. It was settled in 1778 by James Ames and S. S. Gilman. The Freewill Baptist society, formed in 1798 under Elder Richard Martin, was the first religious society established in Gilford. Elder Uriah Morrison was ordained over a Baptist society in 1808. Elder William Blaisdell was ordained over the Christian Baptist society in 1809. There are at present one Calvinist Baptist and three Freewill Baptist societies in this town.

Population, 2425. Number of polls, 594. Inventory, \$604,333. Value of lands, \$357,148. Stock in trade, \$9460. Value of mills and machinery, \$7200. Money at interest, \$29,407. Number of sheep, 2209. Do. neat stock, 1716. Do. horses and mules, 257.

GILMANTON, Belknap county. Bounded north by Gil-

ford and Alton, east by Alton and Barnstead, south by Canterbury and Northfield, and west by Sanbornton and Great Bay. Area, 63,500 acres. 25 miles north-east from Concord, and 8 south-west from Gilford. This town is watered by the Winnipiseogee, Suncook, and Soucook Rivers. The source of the Suncook is a pond on the top of one of the Suncook Mountains, 900 feet above its base. The water of this pond falls into another at the foot of the mountain, about one mile in length and half a mile in width; flowing through this, it falls into another, covering about 500 acres, from which it winds through the town, receiving several streams in its course. Gilmanton is very hilly and rocky. The north part bounds upon Suncook Mountains, from which a chain of hills extends in a southerly direction. The soil is hard, but fruitful, and has been brought to a very high state of cultivation. No part of the state presents a more pleasing and picturesque appearance to the eye of the agriculturist. Quartz crystals of considerable size are found near Shell Camp Pond. Formerly bog iron ore of a good quality was taken in large quantities from the bottom of Lougee Pond by means of long tongs. Porcupine Hill is a remarkably abrupt precipice of granite, gneiss, and mica slate rock, which form, by their overhanging strata and deep ravines, a pleasant and favorite resort of the students of Gilmanton Academy — an old and highly respectable institution of learning. Below this steep precipice is a deep and shady dell, thickly clad with dark, evergreen foliage of forest trees; while the rocks are wreathed in rich profusion by curious and beautiful lichens, or mosses. Wild plants are abundant and various.

Gilmanton Academy was incorporated October 13, 1762. This town was granted, May 20, 1727, to 24 persons named Gilman, and 152 others. The settlement was delayed and

interrupted by the frequent depredations of the Indians. In December, 1761, Benjamin and John Mudgett, with their families, settled here. Dorothy Weed, the first child, was born here October 13, 1762. A Baptist church was organized here November 16, 1773. Elder Walter Powers was ordained June 14, 1786; dismissed in 1806. The Congregational church was formed November 30, 1774, and Rev. Isaac Smith ordained. There are also Methodist and Freewill Baptist societies in this town. Hon. William Badger, formerly governor of this state, was a native and citizen of Gilmanton.

Population, 3282. Number of polls, 704. Inventory, \$983,253. Stock in trade, \$13,256. Value of lands, \$556,600. Number of sheep, 3507. Do. neat stock, 3920. Do. horses and mules, 546.

GILSUM, Cheshire county. Bounded north by Alstead, east by Stoddard and Keene, south by Keene, and west by Surrey. Area, 9456 acres. 46 miles south-west from Concord, and 9 north from Keene. The surface is generally uneven and stony. The soil is fertile; and in many parts good arable land, free from stone, is to be found. Ashuelot River runs through this town, and affords several excellent water privileges. There is a small body of water in the north-east part of the town called Cranberry Pond. Near the house of Mr. Samuel Bingham there is a huge block of loose granite resting upon the crushed edges of a strata of mica slate. This immense boulder has received the name of Vessel Rock, and appears to have been stranded upon the mica slate ledge, whither it was driven and deposited by the powerful drift current which passed over the country in ancient times. A large piece of this rock was split off from the mass by some external force in the winter

of 1817. The principal block measures 26 feet long by 24 in width and 26 in height.

There are in this town two stores, one hotel, and two woollen factories. In one, owned and occupied by Ebenezer Jones, about 15,000 yards of choice broadcloth are manufactured annually. The number of hands employed is 20. Capital invested, \$15,000. Ebenezer Jones proprietor. In the other are manufactured about 40,000 yards of flannel per annum. Number of hands employed, 12. Capital invested, \$9000. There is also a factory for making bobbins, a chair factory, and a large tannery. Gilsum was first granted, December 8, 1752, to Joseph Osgood, Jacob Farmer, and others, and was called Boyle. It was regranted, July 13, 1763, to Messrs. Gilbert and Sumner, and others. From the union of the first syllables of these two names is derived the name Gilsum. First settlement in 1764, by Josiah Kilburn. The Congregational church was established in 1772; incorporated in 1816. There are now two meeting houses — one owned by the Congregational, the other by the Methodist, society.

Population, 666. Number of legal voters in 1854, 157. Inventory, \$187,030. Value of lands, \$76,531. Number of sheep, 1413. Do. neat stock, 531. Do. horses and mules, 94.

GOFFSTOWN, Hillsborough county. Bounded north by Dunbarton and Hooksett, east by Hooksett and Manchester, south by Bedford, and west by New Boston and Weare. Area, 29,170 acres. 16 miles south from Concord, 12 north from Amherst, and 6 north-west from Manchester. Merrimack River forms part of the eastern boundary. Piscataqua River runs through its centre. There are two considerable elevations in this town, which bear the

Indian name of Uncannunuc. Excepting these elevations, Goffstown is less broken and hilly than the adjoining towns. On the rivers are large tracts of valuable interval. Back from the rivers are extensive plains, not so rich in soil, but easily and carefully cultivated. From the plains the land rises in large, but gradual, swells, rocky in some parts, but excellent for grazing. A Congregational society was formed here in 1771; a Baptist church was organized in 1820. This town was in early times a favorite resort of the Indians, who found ample support in the abundance of fish in its limits. It was granted by the Masonian proprietors, in 1748, to Rev. Thomas Parker and others, of Dracut, Massachusetts. At present the Baptists are the only society who have a settled pastor. There are nine sawmills and four gristmills, two hotels and eight stores, one factory for the manufacture of batting, one shoe manufactory, in which are employed 100 hands, two sash and blind factories, two wheelwright shops, and six blacksmith shops.

Population, 2270. Number of houses, 416. Do. families, 441. Do. farms, 272. Inventory, \$658,509. Value of lands, \$457,175. Stock in trade, \$16,212. Number of sheep, 700. Do. neat stock, 1644. Do. horses and mules, 283. Do. polls, 424.

GORHAM, Coös county. Bounded north by Berlin, east by Shelburne, south by the northerly base of the White Mountains, and west by Randolph. Area, 18,140 acres. Distance from Concord, 96 miles, north; from Lancaster, 20, east. It was formerly called Shelburne Addition. It is a rough, cold, and unproductive township. Several streams, swarming with trout, descend from the mountains into the Androscoggin River in this town.

Population, 224. Number of polls, 51. Inventory,

\$65,230. Value of lands, \$40,744. Number of sheep, 115. Do. neat stock, 100. Do. horses, 48.

GOSHEN, Sullivan county. Bounded north by Sunapee, east by Newbury, south by Washington, and west by Unity and Newport. Area, 12,023 acres. Distance from Concord, 42 miles, north-west; from Newport, 10, south-east. From Sunapee Mountain, lying in the east part of this town, spring numerous small streams, which unite in forming Sugar River. Rand's Pond is in the north-east part of the town. The soil is particularly adapted to the growth of grass. Large quantities of maple sugar are manufactured here annually. A plumbago vein of considerable extent and richness is wrought here. The varieties of rock are mica, slate, gneiss, and granite. A Congregational church was formed here in 1802, and a Baptist society in 1803. There is also a society called Christians. There are two stores and five common schools in this town. Goshen was formed of territory taken from Newport, Sunapee, Newbury, Washington, Lempster, and Unity. It was incorporated December 27, 1791. The first settlement was made in that part then called Wendall, now Sunapee, by Captain Benjamin Rand, William Lang, and Daniel Grindle, whose sufferings and hardships were very great. Their crops were often greatly injured, and sometimes entirely cut off, by early frosts. In such cases they were obliged to go to Walpole or Charlestown for grain. During a winter of great scarcity Captain Rand went to Walpole after grain; and being detained by a violent snow storm, his family were obliged to live six days without provisions, during which time Mrs. Rand sustained one of her children, five years of age, by milk from her breast, her infant child having died a short time before.

Population, 659. Number of legal voters in 1854, 166. Inventory, \$181,372. Value of lands, \$92,476. Number of sheep, 2744. Do. neat stock, 824. Do. horses, 143.

GOSPORT, Rockingham county. One of the Isles of Shoals, formerly called Appleton, and afterwards Star Island. It contains about 150 acres. Gosport was early invested with town privileges. In 1728 the inhabitants paid £16 as their proportion of the province tax of £1000. Subsequently a meeting house and a fort were built on its west point. Since those times its business has been considerably diminished. Within a few years, however, it has revived somewhat. The inhabitants are principally engaged in fishing. In this pursuit 50 men are engaged. The amount of capital invested in the cod fishery is \$2000, mackerel fishery \$2500, herring fishery \$500.

There is a school, which is kept most of the time during the year. There is a religious society of the Christian sect. There is also a large and convenient hotel on this island, constructed for the accommodation and comfort of pleasure seekers, visitors, and travellers generally. The Isles of Shoals are places of fashionable resort in the warm seasons, and are very healthy summer residences.

Population, 103. Number of legal voters in 1854, 35.

GRAFTON, Grafton county. Bounded north by Orange, east by Alexandria and Danbury, south by Springfield, and west by Enfield and Canaan. Area, 21,993 acres. Distance from Concord, 36 miles, north-west; from Haverhill, 60 miles, south-east. Smith's River, a tributary of the Merrimack, runs through this town in a south-easterly direction. There are five ponds; the largest, covering from 200 to 300 acres, is called Grafton Pond. Isinglass Hill, in the north-west part of the town, contains a vein of

mica, which is wrought during the summer season, and yields nearly 50,000 pounds of mica suitable for commerce. The view from this hill is picturesque. An abrupt precipice, too steep for ascent, on its north-east side, descends into a dark copse of woods; while to the south is an extensive and variegated picture of mountains and undulating hills, covered with green forest, and interspersed with a few cleared and fertile valleys. Beryls of large size are obtained from John's Hill, an eminence about one mile south-west from Glass Hill. There are two meeting houses — one belonging to the Freewill Baptist society, and the other to the Union Religious Society.

Grafton was granted, August 14, 1761, to Ephraim Sherman and others. The first permanent settlement was made in 1772, by Captain Joseph Hoyt, from Poplin. A Baptist church was formed here in 1785. The Freewill Baptist church was formed in 1817.

Population, 1259. Number of legal voters in 1854, 300. Inventory, \$289,490. Value of lands, \$166,390. Number of sheep, 2955. Do. neat stock, 1361. Do. horses, 177.

GRANTHAM, Sullivan county. Bounded north by Enfield, east by Springfield and Croydon, south by Croydon, and west by Plainfield. Area, 24,900 acres. Distance from Concord, 40 miles, north-west; from Newport, 12, north. There are seven ponds, the largest of which is called Eastman's Pond, covering nearly 300 acres; another, near the centre of the town, covers about 200 acres. The surface is broken and hilly in some parts. The soil is productive, and some of the farms along its southern and western borders are highly cultivated. Croydon Mountain extends in a direction from south-west to north-east through this town. Upon the summit is a pond, covering about 80

acres. The more hilly parts are excellent for pasturage. It is well watered by numerous brooks, many of which abound with trout. In the north-west corner of the town is found in large quantities a substance which, being clarified, produces a paint similar to spruce yellow, or, being burned, to Spanish brown. Grantham was granted July 11, 1761; but the proprietors not fulfilling the conditions of the charter, it was forfeited. In 1767 it was regranted to Colonel William Symmes and 63 others under its present name. The name was afterwards changed by the prefix "New," which was in a few years after dropped. The inhabitants upon the west side of the mountain are closely connected with Meriden parish, in Plainfield, in matters of general intercourse and business. On the eastern side of the mountain is a Methodist meeting house.

Population, 784. Number of polls, 183. Inventory, \$261,739. Value of lands, \$150,053. Number of sheep, 5636. Do. neat stock, 1110. Do. horses, 186.

GREENFIELD, Hillsborough county. Bounded north by Bennington and Francestown, east by Francestown and Lyndeborough, south by Lyndeborough, and west by Peterborough and Hancock. Area, 16,904 acres. Distance from Concord, 38 miles, south-west; from Amherst, 14, north-west. The surface is rough; the soil is various; the hills are generally good for grazing, and the valleys for tillage. A part of Crotched Mountain rises from the north part, and part of Lyndeborough Mountain from the south and east sections of the town. There are a few valuable meadows. In one of them have been found many Indian relics, thus indicating that this must have been a favorite resort of the sons of the forest. There are five ponds;

one about a mile in length, and one third of a mile in width. There are no streams of importance. The industry of the people is almost entirely agricultural. The first settlement was made, in 1771, by Captain Alexander Parker, Major A. Whittemore, and others. It was incorporated June 15, 1791. Its present name was given by Major Whittemore. A Congregational church was formed in 1791.

Population, 716. Houses, 149. Families, 160. Farms, 80. Value of lands, \$180,691. Inventory, \$248,483. Number of sheep, 863. Do. neat stock, 910. Do. horses, 166. Do. polls, 171.

GREENLAND, Rockingham county. Bounded north by Green Bay and Newington, east by Portsmouth, south by North Hampton, and west by Stratham. Area, 6335 acres. Distance from Concord, 45 miles, south-cast; from Portsmouth, 5, west. The soil is remarkably good, and under high cultivation. The orchards and gardens are valuable, and yield large profits to the farmers. Greenland is celebrated for its excellent fruit. This was originally a part of Portsmouth, and was incorporated in 1703. Settlements commenced early, and in 1705 there were 320 inhabitants. Rev. William Allen, the first minister, was ordained July 15, 1707; died September 8, 1760, aged 84. Rev. Samuel McClintock, D. D., a learned divine, active in the cause of his country, and a chaplain in the revolutionary army, was a colleague of Mr. Allen, and his successor. The Methodist church was formed in 1809. There is a fund of \$5000, the income of which is applied to the support of a Congregational minister and for missionary enterprises. The Eastern Railroad passes through this town.

Population, 739. Number of polls, 175. Inventory,

\$344,379. Value of lands, \$225,830. Shares in corporations, \$20,602. Number of sheep, 469. Do. neat stock, 580. Do. horses, 121.

GROTON, Grafton county. Bounded north by Wentworth and Rumney, east by Hebron, south by Orange, and west by Dorchester. Area, 16,531 acres. Distance from Concord, 45 miles, north-west; from Plymouth, 10, west. The northerly part is watered by Baker's River; and the southerly has several small streams, which flow into New-found Lake. Spectacle Pond lies about a mile, north-east, from Groton meeting house. There are ten sawmills, two gristmills, besides shingle and clapboard machines; there is also one store, and one meeting house. The Universalist society is the largest of the religious societies. This is a somewhat cold, though healthy, township. The surface is uneven, but the soil is strong. Corn and potatoes are the principal crops. This town was granted, July 8, 1761, to George Abbott and others, under the name of Cocker-mouth; afterwards regranted to Colonel John Hale and others. The first settlement was commenced in 1770 by James Gould, Captain E. Melvin, Jonas Hobart, Phinehas Bennet, and Samuel Farley. In 1779 a Congregational society was formed, and Rev. Samuel Perley was ordained. He was succeeded, in 1790, by Rev. Thomas Page.

Population, 776. Number of legal voters in 1854, 180. Inventory, \$176,936. Value of lands, \$100,112. Number of sheep, 1979. Do. neat stock, 1008. Do. horses, 133.

HAMPSTEAD, Rockingham county. Bounded north by Sandown and Danville, east by Kingston and Plaistow, south by Plaistow and Atkinson, and west by Derry. Area,

8350 acres. Distance from Concord, 30 miles, south-east; from Exeter, 12, south-west. This town lies partly on the height of land between Merrimack and Piscataqua Rivers. Most of the waters descend through Spiggot River, which flows from Wash Pond, near the centre of the town. Angly Pond lies in the north-east part of the town, and is drained by the Powwow River. Island Pond contains a valuable farm of 300 acres. Hampstead is an irregular shaped town, its contour being varied by about 30 angles. The soil is hard and stony. The tract comprising this town was considered as a part of Haverhill and Amesbury, Massachusetts, until 1741. About 1728 Mr. Emerson made a settlement in the south part, near a brook; and at that time only a Mr. Ford and two Indians lived in the place. It was granted by Governor Benning Wentworth, January 19, 1749, and named by him after a pleasant village five miles north of London, in England. In the early settlement of the town a dispute arose between Kingston and Hampstead respecting certain grants made by Amesbury before the state line was established, which was settled by Hampstead paying £1000, old tenor.

About 1750 a meeting house was erected, and Rev. Henry True (Congregational) was ordained June 3, 1752; he was succeeded by the Rev. John Kelly in 1792. Hon. John Calfe, for twenty-five years a justice of the Court of Common Pleas, and for the same number of years clerk of the House of Representatives, was a native of this town. There are eight common schools, one hotel, three stores, two blacksmith shops, four wheelwright shops, and one establishment for the manufacture of tools of various kinds. About 120 persons are engaged in making shoes. A large gristmill is in process of construction.

Population, 789. Number of legal voters in 1854, 221

Inventory, \$302,974. Value of lands, \$207,819. Number of sheep, 89. Do. neat stock, 480. Do. horses, 107.

HAMPTON, Rockingham county. Bounded north by North Hampton, east by the Atlantic, south by Hampton Falls, and west by Exeter. Area, 8130 acres, 1800 of which are salt marsh, and 650 sand banks between the marsh and high-water mark of the ocean. Distance from Concord, 50 miles, south-east; from Exeter, 7, east. The surface is generally level, gradually descending towards the sea. The soil is excellent, well adapted to tillage and mowing, but there is not pasturage sufficient for grazing to any extent. It is pleasantly situated, its numerous eminences affording delightful views of the ocean, Isles of Shoals, and the sea coast from Portsmouth to Cape Ann. Hampton Beach has long been a celebrated resort for invalids and seekers of pleasure. There is an excellent hotel at this place for the accommodation of visitors. Boar's Head is an abrupt eminence, of singular shape, which extends into the sea, and divides the two beaches, which otherwise would be continuous. At this point, a little distance from the shore, fishing is excellent, and cod are frequently taken in great abundance. Ship building is carried on to a considerable extent here. The Indian name of this town was Winnicummet. It was first settled, in 1638, by emigrants from the county of Norfolk, England. The first house was erected in 1636. Hampstead was incorporated in 1638, and then included North Hampton, Hampton Falls, Kensington, and Seabrook. In the same year a Congregational church was established here, which was the second in New Hampshire. The first pastor, Rev. Stephen Bachelor, was ordained 1638. A Baptist society was incorporated in 1817. During the early period of its settlement, Hamp-

stead was the scene of Indian depredations. On the 11th of August, 1703, a party of Indians killed five persons, among whom was a widow Mussey, celebrated as a preacher among the Quakers. There is a fund here of \$12,000, the interest of which is devoted to the support of a Congregational minister.

Population, 1197. Number of polls, 287. Inventory, \$494,613. Value of lands, \$362,070. Stock in trade, \$6860. Number of sheep, 384. Do. neat stock, 842. Do. horses, 143.

HAMPTON FALLS, Rockingham county. Bounded north by Hampton, east by the Atlantic, south by Seabrook, and west by Kensington and Exeter. Area, 7400 acres. Distance from Concord, 45 miles, south-east; from Exeter, 7, east. The soil is similar to that of Hampton, of which it originally formed a part. It was incorporated in 1712, and the same year the Rev. Theophilus Cotton, the first minister, was ordained. There is also a Baptist and a Unitarian society here.

Population, 640. Number of polls, 131. Inventory, \$281,219. Value of lands, \$187,690. Number of sheep, 392. Do. neat stock, 854. Do. horses, 79.

HANCOCK, Hillsborough county. Bounded north by Antrim, east by Bennington and Greenfield, south by Peterborough, and west by Nelson. Area, 19,372 acres. Distance from Concord, 35 miles, south-west; from Amherst, 22, north-west. The soil is various; sandy, clayey, and rocky in the north and west, with fine meadows along the Contoocook River, which forms its eastern boundary. The west part of the town is mountainous, and affords excellent pasturing, besides some very good tillage.

There are two ponds of considerable size — one, near the centre of the town, is called Norway Pond ; and the other, from its shape, is called Half Moon Pond.

The meeting house is situated near the centre of the town, on a handsome plain, in a thriving and pleasant village. This meeting house was built in 1820, and the pews were sold in one day, at auction, for \$7000. The town bears little of the impress of change in opinions or customs. It is emphatically one of those good old farming towns where any one would be proud to point out the home of his ancestors. The postmaster here has not been removed since his appointment forty-two years ago. The Congregational society has had but three ministers since its formation. Rev. Reed Page settled September 21, 1791 ; Rev. Archibald Burgess in 1822 ; Rev. Asahel Bigelow in 1850. Hancock was incorporated November 5, 1779. It was named in honor of Governor Hancock, of Boston, who was one of the original proprietors. The first settlement was begun in May, 1764, by John Grimes.

Population, 1012. Number of polls, 199. Do. houses, 212. Do. families, 226. Do. farms, 35. Value of lands, \$241,660. Inventory, \$387,130. Stock in trade, \$5430. Number of sheep, 1112. Do. neat stock, 1390. Do. horses, 245.

HANOVER, Grafton county. Bounded north by Lyme, east by Canaan, south by Lebanon, and west by Norwich, Vermont. Area, 27,745 acres. Distance from Concord, 52 miles, north ; from Haverhill, 30, south. There is in this town no considerable stream or river excepting the Connecticut. Mink Brook, Slate Brook, and Goose Pond Brook are the principal streams. Neither of these is sufficient for mill privileges. There are several small islands

in Connecticut River within the limits of Hanover, the largest of which is Parker's Island, containing about 20 acres. The original growth of wood is maple, beech, birch, ash, bass, hemlock, spruce, and pine. When the town was first settled the largest proportion of forest trees was *hardwood*. The surface of Hanover is agreeably diversified with hills and valleys, and nearly all is very easily cultivated. The proportion of waste land is probably less than in any other town in Grafton county. Some of the farms are under a high state of cultivation. The soil is generally fertile. Moose Mountain is a considerable elevation, extending across the town from north to south, at a distance of about five miles from Connecticut River. The principal village is in the south-west corner of the town, on a beautiful and extensive plain, about half a mile from Connecticut River, and 180 feet above the level of its waters. Vegetable substances have been found, in different parts of this plain, 50 and 80 feet below the surface. The Common, or Park, is a square, level area of about six acres, shaded by rows of thrifty maples, and surrounded by streets of considerable width. On the north side is the residence of the president of the College, the residence of the late Hon. Mills Olcott, and the meeting house and chapel; on the west is a street containing many beautiful residences and gardens; on the south is Dartmouth Hotel, several stores, and the Tontine, a brick building 4 stories high and 150 feet in length, besides several dwelling houses; and on the east is the College Yard, a spacious ground, including the college buildings, which, with the Observatory, are five in number. On College Street, a few rods north from the Park, is the Medical Building, a brick structure some 60 or 70 feet in length and 3 stories in height. The College and Medical Build-

ings are spacious, convenient, and present a handsome and imposing appearance.

This is one of the most desirable locations for the prosecution of study in New England. The uniform temperature of the climate, the pleasantness of the village, the healthiness of the situation, the beautiful and romantic scenery, the quiet which generally prevails, the seclusion from the bustle and confusion of city life, the many pleasant resorts, — all contribute to render it, in every essential, a seat of literature and science. Pine Grove, and the charming view from it of the majestic Connecticut, gliding its waters in placid stillness by verdant meadows and well-cultivated fields, and the gradually rising Green Hills of Vermont seen in the distance, furnish a picture not soon forgotten by those who have frequented the spot. For a more particular description of the College, see another part of this volume.

Hanover was granted by charter, July 4, 1761, to 11 persons of the name of Freeman, and 52 others, principally from Connecticut. The first settlement was made in May, 1765, by Colonel Edmund Freeman, from Mansfield, Connecticut. In 1766 Benjamin Rice, Benjamin Davis, Gideon Smith, and Asa Parker settled here. In 1770 Dartmouth College was established by Dr. Wheelock. The Congregational church was organized in 1771. The first settled minister was Rev. Eden Boroughts, who was installed in 1772. There is a Baptist society and also an Episcopal church here.

Population, 2352. Number of polls, 451. Inventory, \$698,996. Value of lands, \$456,164. Stock in trade, \$15,015. Money on deposit, &c., \$33,125. Value of shares in corporations, \$10,150. Number of sheep, 12,168. Do. neat stock, 1526. Do. horses and mules, 360.

Haverhill, Grafton county. Bounded north by Bath, east by Benton, south by Piermont, and west by Newbury, Vermont. Area, 34,340 acres. Distance from Concord, 70 miles, north-west. This is one of the shire towns of Grafton county. It is watered by Oliverian Brook, running through its southern part and discharging into Connecticut River, and by Hazen Brook, running through the centre of the town and falling into the Connecticut near the "Great Ox Bow" in Newbury. This is a pleasant township. The soil is various, adapted to every species of cultivation common to the climate. There is considerable interval, covered with a deep, rich loam. The plain at Haverhill Corner, which is the principal village, is covered mostly with alluvial soil. There is a beautiful Common in this village, laid out in the form of an oblong square, ornamented with trees, and enclosed by a handsome fence. Around the Common stand the buildings, several of which, besides the meeting house, academy, and hotel, are large and well constructed. The location is a delightful elevation, overlooking the adjacent country for many miles in extent. From the street the ground slopes gracefully towards the river until it reaches the intervals. The county buildings are of brick, and, though not expensively constructed, are neat and commodious.

Haverhill is a thriving town. Its progress was considerably retarded by an extensive fire some years since, which consumed several buildings, besides other property of large amount.

Granite in tabular sheets, of excellent quality and easily wrought, is found in great abundance on Catamount Hill. Veins of copper and iron pyrites, sulphurets of lead and zinc, arsenic, large crystals of garnet, and talc, or soapstone, are found here in several localities. About six miles

north-easterly from the village, on the west side of Black Mountain, is a bed of limestone of great dimensions. It is of a pure white color, and highly crystallized. It is of inestimable value. Bog iron ore of a superior quality exists here. The Passumpsic Railroad passes along the western border of the town; and the Boston, Concord, and Montreal Railroad passes through in a direction nearly north-west and south-east. The Haverhill Academy was incorporated February 11, 1794. This town was granted, May 18, 1764, to John Hazen and 74 others. The first settlement was made in the same year by Mr. Hazen, who built his encampment on the "Little Ox Bow," near a spot where formerly there had been an Indian fort and burying ground, from whence numerous skulls and relics of the aborigines have been taken. Several of the early settlers were from Haverhill, Massachusetts, from which place this town derived its name. Its original name was Lower Cohos. The first court was held here in 1773. The first minister was Rev. Peter Powers, the first male child born in Hollis, who was settled over Haverhill and Newbury, Vermont, in 1765; dismissed in 1784. The First Congregational church was organized in 1790. Rev. Ethan Smith was ordained January 25, 1792; dismissed in 1799. Rev. John Smith was ordained December 23, 1802; dismissed in 1807. The first newspaper was printed here April 21, 1808, and was called the Coös Courier. It has been published under different names. At present its title is the Democratic Republican. Hon. John Page, former governor of New Hampshire, a worthy and useful man, is a citizen of this town. The late Hon. Joseph Bell, a distinguished lawyer, who by his industry and ability amassed a large property, was for many years a resident of Haverhill; and here was the scene of his poverty, his labors, and success.

Population, 2405. Number of polls, 569. Inventory, \$699,442. Value of lands, \$392,091. Stock in trade, \$14,600. Number of sheep, 5631. Do. neat stock, 2069. Do. horses, 603.

HEBRON, Grafton county. Bounded north by Plymouth and Rumney, east by Plymouth, south by Orange, and west by Groton. Area, 13,350 acres, 1670 of which are covered with water. Distance from Concord, 40 miles, north; from Plymouth, 9, west. Newfound Lake lies mostly in this town. There are no streams of importance. The people are generally engaged in agricultural pursuits; and although the surface is in some parts rough and the soil hard, yet, by skill and industry, excellent wheat and potatoes are raised in considerable quantities. A large portion of Hebron was included in the grant of Hebron under the name of Cockermouth. The remainder was taken from Plymouth. It was incorporated June 15, 1792. There is an academy, which is open during the spring and fall. There are two religious societies — one Congregational and one Methodist.

Population, 565. Number of polls, 107. Inventory, \$122,659. Value of lands, \$71,695. Stock in trade, \$2700. Number of sheep, 1697. Do. neat stock, 564. Do. horses, 61.

HENNIKER, Merrimack county. Bounded north by Bradford and Warner, east by Hopkinton, south by Weare and Deering, and west by Hillsborough. Area, 26,500 acres. Distance from Concord, 15 miles, west. Contoocook River passes easterly through the centre of the town. Its course is winding, and in many places presents scenes of beauty and interest. There are several ponds of con-

siderable size. Long Pond, nearly two miles in length and about sixty rods in width, is situated about one mile north of the centre village. Craney Hill is the principal elevation, and includes a large tract on the south side of the town. It is mostly under high cultivation. In its soil and productions, Henniker is inferior to no town in the county. The hills yield good wheat in large quantities, and the valleys are suitable for corn and grass; besides, its water privileges are numerous and excellent. The River Railroad connects this place with Manchester. A woollen factory, where cassimeres, doeskins, tweeds, and satinets are manufactured to the yearly amount of 120,000 yards, is in successful operation. Name of company, Imri Woods & Sons. Agent, Imri Woods. Cost of buildings and machinery, \$6000. Number of hands employed, 12. There are, besides, several other mills, doing business on a moderate scale. The inhabitants are chiefly devoted to agriculture. Henniker was granted, July 16, 1752, by the Masonian proprietors, under the name of Number Six, to James Wallace, Robert Wallace, and others. James Peters was the first settler, who erected a log hut here in 1761. It was incorporated November 10, 1768, and received its name in honor of John Henniker, Esq., a wealthy merchant of London, and a friend of Governor Wentworth, and who was also a member of the British Parliament at that time. The Congregational church was established here, June 7, 1769, under the charge of Rev. Jacob Rice. Hon. Robert Wallace, who filled the various offices of councillor, senator, representative, and associate justice of the Common Pleas, was one of the earliest settlers in this town.

Population, 1690. Number of polls, 373. Inventory,

\$601,434. Value of lands, \$409,000. Stock in trade, \$6580. Number of sheep, 1724. Do. neat stock, 2037. Do. horses, 327.

HILL, Grafton county. Bounded north by Danbury, Alexandria, and Bristol, east by New Hampton and Sanborn-ton, south by Franklin and Andover, and west by Wilmot and Danbury. Area, about 20,000 acres. Distance from Concord, 24 miles, north; from Haverhill, 44, south-east; from Plymouth, 16, south. It is watered by Pemigewasset and Blackwater Rivers, besides several small streams. Eagle Pond is the only body of water of note. Ragged Mountain is a *rugged* elevation, but little inferior to Kearsarge in height. Looking from the summit of the surrounding hills, the surface of this town appears to be much broken and uneven; still there are many highly-cultivated farms. The soil is generally good, in some parts very fertile. Farming is almost the only employment. Trade, manufacturing, and the mechanic arts are carried on to a very limited extent. Hill was granted, September 14, 1753, to 87 proprietors, who held their first meeting in Chester; and as the greater part were from that place, the new town was called New Chester until January, 1837, when it received its present name. The first settlement was made, in 1768, by Captain Cutting Favor and Carr Huse, Esq. It was incorporated November 20, 1778. The Congregational society was incorporated December 11, 1816. At present there is one Calvinist Baptist society, one Christian Baptist, and one Methodist.

Population, 951. Number of polls, 225. Inventory, \$262,305. Value of lands, \$151,065. Stock in trade, \$3300. Number of sheep, 1532. Do. neat stock, 945. Do. horses, 145.



Yr. friend & Servant
A. Rankin Pierce

HILLSBOROUGH, Hillsborough county. Bounded north by Bradford, east by Henniker, south by Deering and Antrim, and west by Windsor and Washington. Area, 27,320 acres. Distance from Concord, 30 miles, south-west; from Amherst, 23 miles, north-west. This town is well watered. Hillsborough and Contoocook Rivers are the principal streams. The largest body of water is Lyon's Pond — about one mile in length, and two thirds of a mile in width. The surface is very uneven and rocky; the soil is strong and productive. Plumbago is found here in a state of extraordinary purity. It occurs in narrow veins, which are wrought to a considerable extent. There are four meeting houses, five religious societies, sixteen stores, eight saw and gristmills, three hotels, seven blacksmith shops, one iron foundery, five tanneries, eight wheelwright and furniture shops, two sash and blind factories, one bobbin factory, two harness makers' shops, two clothing stores, and one cotton factory.

In the cotton factory about 20 hands are employed. The goods manufactured consist mostly of yarn and twine. The village, and in fact the whole town, presents a picture of thrift and industry seldom equalled. Idleness finds but few patrons, contentment many. The two extremes of society so often to be observed elsewhere are not to be met with here. An elevated spirit seems to pervade the whole community, which bespeaks not only intelligence, but also a high sense of honor and integrity. Hillsborough was formerly designated as Number Seven of the frontier towns. The first settlement was made in 1741, by James McCalley, Samuel Gibson, Robert McClure, James Lyon, and others. The wife of James McCalley was the only woman in town during the first year of the settlement. When the Cape

Breton war broke out, in 1744, the settlement was abandoned, and was not resumed until near 1757. In the mean time the town was granted, by the Masonian proprietors, to Colonel John Hill, of Boston, from whom it received its present name. It was incorporated November 14, 1772. The Congregational church was organized October 12, 1769. In November of the same year Rev. Jonathan Barns was ordained. There are now two religious societies of that denomination. A Baptist society was organized May 21, 1813. There is also a Methodist and a Universalist society, neither of which, however, has regular preaching. To the town of Hillsborough is conceded an additional importance from the fact that, at the present time, one of her sons occupies the high position of chief magistrate of the United States, while another holds the office of governor of New Hampshire. The old farm house where President Pierce was born is situated on the old turnpike leading from Francestown through Hillsborough Upper Village, near the terminus of the Contocook Valley Railroad. The old horse shed, in one end of which a room was finished for a law office, where the future president first "set up in business," is yet standing, and shows from what humble stations the path of honor often starts.

The birthplace of Governor Baker, like that of most of his predecessors, was a lowly farm house, where green fields and growing crops constituted the show of splendor, and honest toil was the passport to promotion.

Population, 1685. Ratable polls, 466. Legal voters, 423. Number of houses, 363. Families, 320. Farms, 200. Inventory, \$561,163. Value of lands, \$351,443. Stock in trade, \$9075. Factories, \$3200. Number of sheep, 1353. Do. neat stock, 2120. Do. horses and mules, 337.

HINSDALE, Cheshire county. Bounded north by Chesterfield, east by Winchester, south by Northfield, Massachusetts, and west by Vernon, Vermont. Area, 14,000 acres. Distance from Concord, 75 miles, south-west; from Keene, 15, south-west. It is well watered with numerous springs and streamlets. Connecticut River laves its western border for a distance of nine and a half miles. The Ashuelot River passes through the principal village, and discharges into the Connecticut a short distance below the great bend called Cooper's Point. There are numerous excellent water privileges on the Ashuelot. There are several islands in the Connecticut belonging to this town. On the north line of the town is West River Mountain, which extends from the bank of the Connecticut, in an easterly direction, across the entire width of the town. The highest peak is called Mine Mountain, and is about 900 feet above low-water mark. In several localities about this mountain are found iron ore, beds of silicate of manganese, and other minerals. Several years since there were signs of a volcanic eruption in this mountain, attended by a discharge of a molten substance resembling lava. The intervals here are extensive and fertile. Stebbin's Hill is a large swell of land, under high cultivation. Between the intervals and hills is a large tract of table land, well adapted to the growth of corn and rye. On the point of a hill not far from Connecticut River are still to be seen remains of an Indian fortification. Tradition, only, gives any account, and that uncertain, of this ancient structure. This region was evidently a favorite resort of the sons of the forest. In its early period this town was subjected to the dangers, privations, and depredations of Indian wars. The settlers were protected by Fort Dummer, Hinsdale's Fort, Shattuck's Fort, and Bridgman's

Fort; but, notwithstanding, they were ineffectually shielded from the hostile incursions of the savages. On the 24th of June, 1746, a party of twenty Indians suddenly appeared before the last-mentioned fort, and attacked with great fury a number of men who were at work in a meadow. Three persons were killed, two were wounded, and two were taken prisoners. One of the captives, Daniel How, in the struggle killed one of the Indians. In 1747 they destroyed Bridgman's Fort, killed several persons, and captured others. In October of the same year one Jonathan Sawtell was taken prisoner. On the 3d of July they made an attack upon a gristmill, whither Colonel Willard, with a guard of twenty men, had gone for the purpose of grinding corn. Soon after he had stationed his guards the enemy commenced firing. The colonel gave such loud and repeated orders to make preparations for an onset upon the Indians, besides placing several old hats upon sticks, and raising them, as if platforms being erected for firing within the yard, that they fled with great precipitation, leaving behind their packs and provisions. June 16, 1748, while crossing from Colonel Hinsdale's to Fort Dummer, three persons — Nathan French, Joseph Richardson, and John Frost — were killed, and seven others were captured, one of whom soon afterwards died of his wounds. In 1755 they attacked a party at work in the woods, killed two persons, and took Jonathan Colby prisoner. In July of the same year they killed in ambush Caleb Howe, Hilkiah Grout, and Benjamin Gaffield, as they were returning from labor in the field. The Congregational church was organized here in 1763. The Baptist church was formed in 1808. There are at this time two churches, in addition to those already mentioned — namely, one Methodist and one Universalist. There are also two hotels, four stores, with

an aggregate capital of \$12,200; two woollen factories, both of which manufacture cashmeretts, one employing 45 hands, with a capital of \$50,000, the other employing 17 hands, with a capital of \$20,000; two machine shops, with an aggregate capital of \$22,000; number of hands employed in both, 23; one paper mill, capital, \$20,000, number of hands employed, 12; one foundery, capital, \$4000, number of hands employed, 5; one tannery, capital, \$8000, number of hands, 5; one edge tool manufactory, capital, \$10,000, number of hands, 15; one bobbin and spool factory, capital, \$5000, number of hands, 9; one pail factory, capital, \$6000, number of hands, 10; one door, sash, and blind factory, capital, \$6000, number of hands, 10.

Population, 1903. Number of legal voters in 1854, 292. Inventory, \$432,202. Value of lands, \$263,587. Stock in trade, \$14,500. Number of sheep, 289. Do. neat stock, 671. Do. horses and mules, 155.

HOLDERNESS, Grafton county. Bounded north by Camp-ton, east by Sandwich, Moultonborough, and Centre Harbor, south by Centre Harbor and New Hampton, and west by Bridgewater and Plymouth. Area, 24,921 acres. Distance from Concord, 40 miles, north by Boston, Concord, and Montreal Railroad; from Plymouth, 6, east. The soil is hard, and not easily tilled, but, when carefully cultivated, produces tolerably well. The Pemigewasset and Squam Rivers run through this town, and afford several good water privileges. A portion of Squam Lake lies along its southeasterly borders. Squam Pond, lying wholly in Holderness, is two miles long and half a mile wide. There are several large paper and straw board manufactories in this town; also a woollen factory. The route from

Plymouth through this place to Centre Harbor is delightful, affording views wild, romantic, and beautiful.

Holderness was first granted, October 10, 1751, to John Shepard and others; but the conditions of the charter not being complied with by the grantees, it was forfeited. It was regranted, October 24, 1761, to John Wentworth and 67 others. The first settlement was made, in 1763, by William Piper. An Episcopal church was established here about 1770. There is also a Freewill Baptist and a Methodist society here. Hon. Samuel Livermore settled in this town in 1765. He was one of the grantees, and, by purchase, became proprietor of about one half of the township. He was a graduate of Princeton College; in 1769 was appointed the king's attorney general; was a delegate to the old Congress; in 1782 was appointed chief justice of the Superior Court of New Hampshire; and from 1792 to 1802 he was United States senator.

Population, 1744. Number of polls, 404. Inventory, \$444,258. Value of lands, \$257,866. Stock in trade, \$6860. Value of mills, &c., \$15,500. Number of sheep, 1321. Do. neat stock, 1530. Do. horses, 242.

HOLLIS, Hillsborough county. Bounded north by Milford, Amherst, and Merrimack, east by Merrimack and Nashua, south by Dunstable and Pepperell, Massachusetts, and west by Brookline. Area, 19,620 acres. Distance from Concord, 36 miles, south; from Amherst, 8, south. Nashua River waters the south-east part, and the Nisitissit crosses the south-western extremity. Here are four ponds and several small streams. The soil is various. On the Nashua are some excellent tracts of interval. The uplands are moderately fertile. Near the centre of the town, on a somewhat elevated site, is a pleasant and thriving village.

There are two meeting houses—one belonging to the Congregational society, and one to the Baptist. There are also two stores, four carpenters' shops, eleven saw and gristmills, five blacksmiths' shops, three wheelwrights, and sixteen coopers' shops. The original name of Hollis was Nisitissit; it was afterwards called the West Parish of Dunstable. The first settlement was made, in 1731, by Peter Powers. His son, Peter Powers, was the first child born in town. This town was incorporated April 3, 1746. It received its name from the Duke of Newcastle, whose name was Hollis. The Congregational church was organized in 1743.

Population, 1293. Number of polls, 330. Inventory, \$597,992. Value of lands, \$370,432. Stock in trade, \$7118. Number of sheep, 320. Do. neat stock, 1304. Do. horses, 219.

HOOKSETT, Merrimack county. Bounded north by Bow, Pembroke, and Allenstown, east by Candia and Auburn, south by Manchester and Goffstown, and west by Goffstown, Dunbarton, and Bow. Distance from Concord, 9 miles, south. It is situated on both sides of the Merrimack River. Near the centre of the town are the falls known by the name of Isle of Hooksett Falls. The descent of the water here is 16 feet in a distance of 30 rods. From Pinnacle Mountain, an eminence a short distance westerly, the view of the river above and below the falls, the cultivated fields, and far-off hills furnish a view truly picturesque. The surface is diversified with hill and valley. The soil is not generally of the most fertile character, though there are some excellent farms. Pinnacle Mountain consists of an immense mass of broken rocks, rising abruptly to the height of 200 feet from its base, covered with scattering

trees and bushes. At the foot of the mountain, and on its western side, is a beautiful pond of water, of a bright-greenish tinge, remarkably clear, and of great depth. It has no visible outlet, and is supposed to have been the bed of the mountain, from which the latter, by some violent convulsion of Nature, was upturned. Fine specimens of lead and silver ore have recently been discovered here. A company has recently been formed for the purpose of working the mines, with a fair prospect of success. Hooksett is noted for its numerous beds of valuable brick clay. There are seven brickmaking establishments here in vigorous operation; about 125 hands are employed, and several million of bricks are annually made. There are in this town two meeting houses, — one belonging to the Congregational, and the other to the Methodist society, — two hotels, four stores, and one large cotton factory, in which 170 hands are employed, which is the property of the Amoskeag Company at Manchester. It was taken from Chester, Goffstown, and Dunbarton, and incorporated July 3, 1822.

Population in 1854, about 1600. Legal voters, 300. Number of school houses, 9. Inventory, \$483,117. Value of lands, \$287,084. Do. mills, factories, &c., \$49,900. Stock in trade, \$36,780. Number of sheep, 342. Do. neat stock, 529. Do. horses, 151.

HOPKINTON, Merrimack county. Bounded north by Warner and Boscawen, east by Concord, south by Bow, Dunbarton, and Weare, and west by Henniker. Area, 26,967 acres. Distance from Concord, 7 miles, west. Contoocook River winds through this town in a north-easterly direction, and falls into the Merrimack in Concord. In its course it receives the waters of Blackwater and

Warner Rivers, besides several small streams. The interval and meadow lands along these streams are valuable on account of their fertility. The village is pleasantly situated on a gentle eminence, about seven miles from the State House in Concord. This is a good agricultural town, and is somewhat noted for its delicious fruit. Large quantities of lumber are manufactured here, and transported on the railroads to various markets. There are six religious societies — one Episcopal, one Congregational, one Baptist, one Freewill Baptist, one Universalist, and one New Jerusalem, or Swedenborgian; nine stores; one woollen factory, with a capital of \$7000, and employing twelve hands; one tannery and curriers' shop, with a capital of \$6000; and nine sawmills. Contoocookville, the junction of the Merrimack and Connecticut River Railroad and the Contoocook Valley Railroad, is an active and thriving village. Hopkinton was granted by Massachusetts, January 16, 1735, to John Jones and others, and was called Number Five, afterwards New Hopkinton. The first settlement was in 1740. When the French and Indian war broke out the inhabitants were compelled to leave, and did not return until the war had closed. The inhabitants suffered considerably from Indian depredations. On the 22d of April, 1746, six Indians broke into a garrison and took eight persons while in their beds, and hurried them away. On the 13th of April, 1753, while Abraham Kimball, the first male child born in town, was going from Kimball's Garrison to Putney's, he was seized by the Indians, who took at the same time Samuel Putney. On the third day after the capture, while the Indians were on the hills west of Boscawen plains, they were so unexpectedly attacked by some of the inhabitants of Boscawen that they fled, leaving Putney behind. Kimball escaped by the help of a

dog, which seized an Indian while in the act of drawing his tomahawk to kill him. In 1756 Henry Miller and others received a grant of Hopkinton, which was the occasion of long and bitter disputes. The difficulties were, however, settled by an act of incorporation granted January 11, 1765. The Congregational society was organized November 23, 1757. The Baptist society was formed May 8, 1771. The Episcopal society was established, under the name of Christ's Church, in 1803.

Population, 2169. Number of legal voters in 1854, 594. Inventory, \$532,505. Value of lands, \$402,211. Stock in trade, \$8205. Value of mills, &c., \$9070. Number of sheep, 2657. Do. neat stock, 2103. Do. horses, 332.

HUDSON, Hillsborough county. Bounded north by Litchfield and Londonderry, east by Windham and Pelham, south by Tyngsborough, Massachusetts, and west by Nashua. Area, 17,379 acres. Distance from Concord, 38 miles, south; from Amherst, 17, south-east. The land is of easy culture, consisting of a rich sandy loam. On the river are large intervals of a deep and fertile soil. Distant from the river the surface is hilly and uneven. There are two ponds, — the Little Massabesick and Otternick, — both covering about 300 acres. There are three religious societies — the Congregational, established November 30, 1737; the Baptist, formed in 1805; and a Methodist. There are two saw and two gristmills, one store, two blacksmiths' shops, and one plane manufactory. This town was included in the grant of Dunstable, now Nashua, and was settled in 1710. It was incorporated as a separate town, July 5, 1746, under the name of Nottingham West, which it retained until 1830. The first

settlements were made on the banks of the river, where the Indians had made clearings for the cultivation of corn. The first inhabitants lived in garrisons. A few Indians lingered in the vicinity for a short time after the settlements began, and, in times of peace, made frequent visits here, representing that it was once a favorite resort to them and their ancestors. Near the old Indian cornfields have been found cinders like those produced in blacksmiths' work.

Population, 1312. Number of polls, 269. Houses, 238. Families, 284. Farms, 153. Inventory, \$437,060. Value of lands, \$280,043. Stock in trade, \$6104. Number of sheep, 333. Do. neat stock, 973. Do. horses, 176.

JACKSON, Carroll county. Bounded north and west by Pinkham's Grant, east by Chatham, and south by Bartlett. Area, about 31,968 acres. Distance from Concord, 90 miles, north. The surface is uneven and rocky; the soil generally rich and productive. Ellis River is the most important stream. There are several brooks and rivulets in various parts of the town. The principal elevations are Double Head, Thorn, Bleak, and Baldface Mountains. The latter is situated on the line between this town and Bartlett. On this mountain iron ore, of a quality unequalled in this country, exists in inexhaustible quantities. Veins of tin ore, of rich quality, and apparently of considerable extent, were discovered by Dr. Jackson, state geologist, on the same mountain. This is considered as the first vein of this kind of metal that has been discovered in the United States. The ore yields from 30 to 50 per cent. of pure tin. Arsenical pyrites are found in several localities. Limestone is abundant. Agriculture is the chief employment. There is a small fund, the interest of which, amounting to \$400, is appropriated in equal por-

tions for the support of the gospel and common schools. There are two meeting houses, two stores, and one tavern. A Freewill Baptist society was formed here in 1803. This town was first settled, in 1779, by Benjamin Copp, who, with his family, endured the solitude of the wilderness 14 years before any other person settled here. It was incorporated, December 4, 1800, under the name of Adams. At the request of the inhabitants, its name was changed to Jackson in 1828.

Population in 1854, about 600. Inventory, \$112,888. Value of lands, \$40,778. Stock in trade, \$700. Number of sheep, 885. Do. neat stock, 771. Do. horses, 81. Number of polls, 119.

JAFFREY, Cheshire county. Bounded north by Dublin, east by Peterborough and Sharon, south by Rindge and Fitzwilliam, and west by Troy and Marlborough. Area, 25,600 acres. Distance from Concord, 46 miles, south-west; from Keene, 15, south-east. Monadnock Mountain lies mostly in this town. Near the summit, which is about 300 feet above its base, only a few dwarfish shrubs grow in the crevices of the rocks. Its sides are covered with blueberry, which afford an abundance of delicious fruit. There are several caves in various parts of this mountain, which seem to have been formed by large fissures made by extensive strata thrown from their primitive position. Several streams issue from its sides, the largest of which rises about 100 rods from its summit, and forms the principal source of the Contoocook River. About one and a half miles from the mountain, in a south-easterly direction, is Monadnock Mineral Spring; the waters are slightly impregnated with carbonate of iron and sulphuret of soda. Where it issues from the earth, yellow ochre collects in considerable quantities. So even

is the temperature of the water that it has never been seen frozen over. It is not affected by drought or heavy rains.

There are four meeting houses—two Congregational, one Baptist, and one Universalist; one academy, with a small fund, the interest of which is applied to the purchase of apparatus; four stores; one hotel; five saw and three gristmills; two cotton factories, capital \$20,000, number of hands employed 80; A. Bascom & Co. proprietors; one carding machine; two wooden ware shops, employing 10 hands; and two tanneries. The Monadnock Bank has a capital of \$50,000. The proprietors of the Mason title granted this town, in 1749, to 40 persons. The first settlement was made, in 1758, by one Grout and John Davison. It was incorporated in 1773, and received its name from George Jaffrey, Esq., of Portsmouth. Its former name was Middle Monadnock, or Number Two. The Congregational church was formed in 1780.

Population, 1497. Number of legal voters in 1854, 330. Do. common schools, 13. Inventory, \$574,542. Value of lands, \$325,304. Stock in trade, \$8094. Value of mills, factories, &c., \$22,738. Number of sheep, 1349. Do. neat stock, 1514. Do. horses, 254.

JEFFERSON, Coös county. Bounded north by Lancaster, east by Kilkenny, south by White Mountain region and Carroll, and west by Whitefield. Area, 26,076 acres. Distance from Concord, 98 miles, north; from Lancaster, 10, south-east. The surface is rough and uneven. On the south-west side of Pliny Mountain are several excellent farms of a rich and productive soil, which command an extensive and beautiful view of the White Mountains. At its base is fine grazing and tillage land. The western portion of the town is low, wet, and cold. Cherry and Safety

Ponds are the largest bodies of water. Israel's River is the only stream of note. There are two stores, two meeting houses, — one Baptist and one Methodist, — two starch mills, and eight common schools. It was granted, under the name of Dartmouth, October 3, 1765, to Colonel John Goffe, and regranted, June 26, 1772, to March H. Wentworth and others. It was first settled by Colonel Joseph Whipple, Samuel Hart, and others, about 1773. It was incorporated December 8, 1796. During the war of the revolution Colonel Whipple was captured here in his house by a party of Indians, headed by a white man. By stratagem he succeeded in making his escape. The party plundered the house and retired.

Population, 629. Number of legal voters in 1854, 170. Inventory, \$131,672. Value of lands, \$54,410. Number of sheep, 662. Do. neat stock, 680. Do. horses, 128.

KEENE, shire town of Cheshire county. Bounded north by Westmoreland, Surrey, and Gilsum, east by Sullivan and Roxbury, south by Swanzey, and west by Chesterfield and Westmoreland. Area, about 22,040 acres. Distance from Concord, 55 miles, south-west. The surface is generally level or moderately swelling. The soil consists of three varieties — viz., interval, light, sandy plain, and upland. The latter includes the outskirts of the town, bounding on the east, west, and north; the flat, or valley, consisting of the first and second varieties. The valley is separated into two nearly equal portions by the Ashuelot River, and from the unusual extent of level surface which it presents, variegated by cultivation, affords a pleasing prospect to the traveller. The Ashuelot River has its source in a pond in Washington.

Keene is pronounced by Dr. Dwight, in his travels, one of the pleasantest inland towns he had ever visited. The principal village is situated on an extensive plain, about midway from the Ashuelot on the west, and the uplands on the east. The width and uniform level of its streets, the beautiful shade trees, behind which many splendid residences and beautiful gardens are seen, its large and well-constructed hotels, its handsome stores, and general thrifty appearance render it both pleasant and attractive. The main street extends one mile in length in a straight line, and is of uniform width, and almost a perfect level. Keene is a place of large business. Its facilities for trade, owing, in a great measure, to its location in relation to the adjacent towns, are numerous, and secure to its mercantile interests valuable advantages. What can be said of but few country villages may with truth be said of this — viz., that its business has been directly benefited and permanently increased by the railroad enterprise.

There are three large and commodious hotels. The Cheshire House is a noble structure, its rooms airy and convenient, and the internal arrangements are in full keeping with the inviting appearance of its external form. The Emerald House and the Eagle are pleasant hotels, and each affords a comfortable home for the traveller. The Town Hall is a large and handsome edifice of imposing structure. The office of the Ashuelot Mutual Fire Insurance Company is in this village.

Manufactories. — A. Davis & Co., iron foundery. Capital, \$6000. Business per annum, \$10,000. Employ 12 hands.

J. M. Reed, manufacturer of patent jack screws and boot forms. The screw is used for raising buildings and other heavy burdens. One turn of this screw performs

the same amount of labor that two will in others. Capital, \$2000. Hands employed, 10.

Falkner & Colony, manufacturers of flannels. Capital invested, \$50,000. Employ 40 hands. \$100,000 worth are manufactured per annum; also \$6000 worth of lumber.

William S. Briggs (successor to Eliphalet Briggs, who carried on the business of cabinet making for 40 years) manufactures all kinds of cabinet work.

S. D. Osburn also manufactures cabinet work.

The Cheshire Railroad Company have a large repair shop here, where about 25 hands are employed.

There is in operation a large sash and blind manufactory, driven by a 25 horse power engine.

Foster & Felt, manufacturers of organs, Æolian seraphines, Woodward & Brown's piano fortes, &c., employ from 8 to 12 hands.

H. Pond & Co., hat and cap manufacturers, employ 12 hands, have several branch stores in this and adjoining states, and are doing an extensive business.

There are two large establishments for the manufacture of clothing.

South Keene. — J. A. Fay & Co., manufacturers of planing, mortising, tenanting, sash, sticking, moulding, and various other machines; also an iron foundery connected. Amount of capital, \$40,000. Amount of business, \$50,000. Number of hands employed, 50. Building, 160 by 40 feet, wood, two stories high, with an ell, 55 by 30 feet, two stories high, separate from the same, and a forge shop and iron foundery building.

There are two banks — the Ashuelot, with a capital of \$100,000; and the Cheshire Bank, with a capital of \$100,000. Also one Savings Bank.

There are four meeting houses — one Congregational, one Unitarian, one Baptist, and one Methodist. The Congregational church was organized October 18, 1738. Since that time it has had only six different ministers. The present pastor, Rev. Zedekiah S. Barstow, D. D., was ordained July 1, 1818. The Baptist church was formed in 1816, with Rev. Ferris Moore as pastor. The Unitarian church was organized on the 18th of March, 1824. This town is divided into 14 school districts. Numbers 1, 2, 10, and the centre districts have united under the Somersworth Act, which provides for a graduated system, by which the pupil ascends from the simplest rudiments to those higher branches usually taught in academies. For an historical account of the newspapers published in this town the reader is referred to another part of this volume, under the appropriate head. Keene was originally granted by Massachusetts. Its first settlement began about the year 1734, by Jeremiah Hall, Elisha Root, Nathaniel Rockwood, Seth Heaton, Josiah Fisher, Nathan Blake, and others. Its original name was Upper Ashuelot. It was incorporated under its present name April 11, 1753. The name was given in honor of an English nobleman, Sir Benjamin Keene. In 1736 a meeting house was erected, and two years later a minister was settled.

Like all other frontier settlements, it received its full share of Indian depredations and cruelty. In 1745 the Indians killed Josiah Fisher, a deacon of the church; and in the year following they attacked the fort, the only safe retreat of the inhabitants. They were discovered by Captain Ephraim Dorman just in time to prevent their taking it. He was attacked by two Indians, but boldly defended himself against them, and reached the fort in safety. A furious assault followed, in which John Bullard was killed. A

woman named McKenny, being out of the fort, was brutally stabbed, from the effects of which she soon died. Nathan Blake was captured and taken to Canada. He remained in confinement two years. The Indians burned all the buildings in the settlement, including the meeting house. The inhabitants continued in the fort until April, 1747, when they abandoned the place. In 1753 they returned and recommenced their settlements. In June, 1755, the Indians again attacked the fort in great numbers. The onset was furious, accompanied by screams and terrific yells. By the vigilance and bravery of Captain Syms, they were repulsed. After burning several buildings, killing a large number of cattle, and committing other depredations, they departed. In July they returned and made another violent attack upon the fort, but with as little success as before.

Colonel Isaac Wyman, an influential man and a brave soldier, led the first detachment of men from this town in the war of the revolution, and was present at the battle of Bunker (Breed's) Hill. This company consisted of 30 men. The list of the foot company in Keene at this time numbered 126 men, the alarm list 45.

This town is the residence of the Hon. Samuel Dinsmoor, who was governor of New Hampshire during a term of three years ending June, 1852, and was deservedly one of the most popular men among all parties who have ever filled that high office.

Keene is connected by the Cheshire Railroad with Groton Junction and Boston, and by the Ashuelot Railroad with Springfield, Massachusetts.

Population, 3392. Number of legal voters in 1854, 767. Inventory, \$1,562,228. Value of lands, \$809,598. Stock in trade, \$77,400. Value of mills and factories,

\$26,400. Money on deposit or at interest, \$186,697. Value of shares in banks and other corporations, \$224,100. Number of sheep, 1520. Do. neat stock, 1512. Do. horses, 370.

KENSINGTON, Rockingham county. Bounded north by Exeter, east by Hampton Falls and Seabrook, south by South Hampton, and west by East Kingston. Area, 7045 acres. Distance from Concord, 40 miles, south-east; from Exeter, 6, south. The surface is generally even. There is no stream worthy of note, and but one small pond, called Muddy Pond, from the turbid appearance of its waters. The soil is moderately good. There are two stores, one small tannery, and one boot and shoe establishment, where 25 hands are employed. There are two meeting houses — one belonging to the Universalist society and one to the Christian Baptist. A Congregational church was established here in 1737. This town was settled at a very early period, and was originally a part of Hampton, from which it was detached and incorporated April 1, 1737. It contained more inhabitants at the commencement of the revolution than at present.

Population, 700. Number of legal voters in 1854, 166. Inventory, \$255,027. Value of lands, \$134,200. Stock in trade, \$2000. Number of sheep, 385. Do. neat stock, 800. Do. horses, 106.

KILKENNY, Coös county. Bounded north by Stark, east by Milan, Berlin, and Randolph, south by ungranted lands and White Mountain territory, and west by Jefferson and Lancaster. Area, 15,906 acres. Distance from Concord, 120 miles, north; from Lancaster, 15, north-east. This is a poor township — rough, rocky, cold, and sterile.

Along the southern border of the town is a narrow strip of land which is productive and easily cultivated. Pilot and Willard's Mountains include a large portion of the territory of this town. These eminences are so called from the fact that a man named Willard was lost while hunting, and his dog Pilot, which he observed left each day, and, as he supposed, in pursuit of game; but, being nearly exhausted with hunger and fatigue, he determined to follow his dog at his next departure, and was conducted by his faithful companion in safety to his camp. This town was granted, June 4, 1774, to Jonathan Warner and others.

Population, 19.

KINGSTON, Rockingham county. Bounded north by Brentwood, east by East Kingston, south by Newton and Plaistow, and west by Hampstead and Danville. Area, 12,188 acres, 800 of which are covered with water. There are several ponds in this town, the largest of which is Great Pond, which covers about 300 acres. Near the centre of the town is a large plain, on which is situated the principal village. The soil is generally a loam, resting on a bed of sand, or coarse gravel. In some parts the soil is clayey. The plain land is rich and very fertile. The rocks are mostly gneiss and mica slate, intersected by trap dikes, containing carbonate of lime. Moulding sand of a very fine quality is found here.

There are three meeting houses,—one Congregational, one Methodist, and one Baptist,—two hotels, four stores, four carriage factories, and one large tannery. The inhabitants are mostly engaged in agriculture.

The charter of Kingston was granted, August 6, 1694, by Lieutenant Governor Usher, to James Prescott, Ebenezer Webster, and others, from Hampton. It included East

Kingston, Danville, and Sandown. Soon as the grant was obtained the proprietors erected garrisons and began to cultivate the lands. They were, however, discouraged by the dangers and difficulties of Indian hostilities. In 1707 Stephen and Joel Gilman were ambushed between Exeter and Kingston, but fortunately escaped. In 1712 Stephen Gilman and Ebenezer Stevens were wounded, and the former taken and put to death. In September, 1724, Jabez Colman and son were killed while at work in the field. Four children were taken at the same time; one escaped, the others were afterwards redeemed. Ancient French coins, Indian implements, such as jasper and quartz arrow heads, axes, gouges, and hammers of various kinds have been ploughed up in the vicinity of the ponds.

The Congregational society was organized about 1725.

Distance from Concord, 38 miles, south-east; and 6, south, from the Railroad Depot in Exeter.

Population, 1192. Number of legal voters in 1854, 300. Inventory, \$401,208. Value of lands, \$252,622. Stock in trade, \$7350. Number of sheep, 346. Do. neat stock, 682. Do. horses, 135.

LANCASTER, shire town of Coös county. Bounded north by Northumberland, east by Kilkenny, south by Jefferson, Whitefield, and Dalton, and west by Guildhall, Vermont. Area, about 23,480 acres. Distance from Concord, 116 miles, north. The Connecticut River, which is very deep and about 22 rods in width at this place, washes its north-eastern border for a distance of 10 miles. Israel's River flows through the centre in a north-westerly direction. There are also several small streams, which abound with trout. There are several ponds, the largest of which is Martin Meadow Pond, named from one Martin, a hunter.

There are numerous mountains in the neighborhood of Lancaster ; but it is not itself mountainous excepting in the south-east part, where the surface is hilly and unfit for cultivation. The soil along the Connecticut is alluvial ; the meadows extend back nearly three quarters of a mile, and at the mouth of Israel's River much farther. The meadows are bordered by pine lands, varying in width, which are easily cultivated, and are highly productive when properly tilled. Limestone is found here. The soil is peculiarly adapted to the growth of wheat and the other small cereal grains, which are produced in great abundance.

The village contains three meeting houses ; the Court House, Jail, and other county buildings ; one academy ; seven stores ; two hotels ; and two carriage manufactories, with a capital of \$15,000 each. The amount of school fund is \$600. This is a remarkably healthy as well as pleasant location. Lancaster, with several other towns in this state and Vermont, were formerly designated by the name of Coös—an Indian name, signifying crooked. It was granted, July 15, 1763, to Captain David Page and others. He, with his family, Edward Buckman, and Emmons Stockwell, made the first settlement in the autumn of the same year. The war of the revolution impeded the progress of the settlement. Every person but Stockwell left the new town and fled for safety to the older settlements ; he resolutely determined to stay and abide the consequences, and by his example induced others to return. The Congregational church was organized in July, 1794. There is also a Methodist and a Unitarian society here. The Lancaster Bank has a capital of \$50,000. The Coös County Democrat, a weekly newspaper, is published here. From its first settlement to the present time,

Lancaster has been advancing with healthy progress in wealth and population.

Population, 1559. Number of legal voters in 1854, 320. Inventory, \$408,521. Value of lands, \$242,053. Stock in trade, \$14,438. Money at interest or on deposit, \$17,800. Number of sheep, 2843. Do. neat stock, 1543. Do. horses, 328.

LANDAFF, Grafton county. Bounded north by Lisbon and Franconia, east by Lincoln, south by Benton, and west by Bath. Area, 29,200 acres. Distance from Concord, 90 miles, north-west. Wild Ammonoosuc runs through the south part of the town, and the Great Ammonoosuc through the north-easterly extremity. Landaff Mountain in the east part, Cobble Hill in the centre, and Bald Hill in the west are the principal elevations. The soil in some portions of the town is very fertile. In Cobble Hill veins of magnetic iron ore have been discovered. The inhabitants are chiefly engaged in farming. Large quantities of maple sugar are made annually. Landaff was granted, January 3, 1764, to James Avery and others; but the grantees neglecting to fulfil the conditions of the charter, it was declared to be forfeited. It was then granted to Dartmouth College. After the revolution the original grantees set up their claim, on the ground that the adjudication of the forfeiture was irregular. Several cases were tried by the court, and the claims of the grantees were sustained.

A Baptist church was formed here in 1788. There is also a Methodist and a Freewill Baptist society.

Population, 948. Number of polls, 207. Inventory, \$247,096. Value of lands, \$138,454. Stock in trade, \$1600. Money on deposit, &c., \$21,750. Number of sheep, 1900. Do. neat stock, 1086. Do. horses, 220.

LANGDON, Sullivan county. Bounded north by Charlestown, east by Acworth, south by Alstead and Walpole, and west by Walpole and Charlestown. Area, 9891 acres. Distance from Concord, 50 miles, west; from Newport, 18, south-west. The soil is generally productive, and is usually under excellent cultivation. The inhabitants are chiefly engaged in farming. There is considerable fruit of a delicious quality raised here. Langdon has for several years been famous for its large, handsome cattle. Indeed, nearly every thing from the agricultural department of this town bears strong marks of the patient labor and the rich rewards of the farmer. A large branch of Cold River passes in a southerly direction through the entire extent of the town. This town was incorporated January 11, 1787, and named in honor of Governor Langdon. The first settlers were Seth Walker, Nathaniel Rice, and Jonathan Willard, in 1773.

A Congregational church was formed in 1792. There is also a Universalist society, consisting of but few persons.

Population, 575. Number of polls, 131. Inventory, \$327,665. Value of lands, \$188,529. Stock in trade, \$5519. Money on deposit, \$51,321. Number of sheep, 2001. Do. neat stock, 697. Do. horses, 149.

LEBANON, Grafton county. Bounded north by Hanover, east by Enfield, south by Plainfield, and west by Hartford, Vermont. Area, 23,000 acres. Distance from Concord, 65 miles, north-west, by the Northern Railroad; from Dartmouth College, 4, south; from Haverhill, 28, by the Passumpsic Railroad. Besides the Connecticut, which laves its western border, it is watered by the Mascomy River, which runs in a westerly direction through its centre, and affords several valuable mill seats and water

privileges. Its source is Mascomy, or Enfield, Pond, by which a constant supply of water is secured. Its tributaries are Stony and Great Brooks. Over this river, from East Lebanon to White River Junction, a distance of nine miles, the Northern Railroad Company have erected fourteen bridges. The soil is generally alluvial. The intervals on the Connecticut are about half a mile in width. There is also considerable good interval along the Mascomy. On the uplands the soil is strong, deep, and fertile, and, with proper care, produces abundantly. Excellent fruit, in considerable quantities, is raised here. In the east part of the town is a small village, called East Lebanon, containing a depot, a hotel, a store, and a large sawmill, besides dwelling houses, shops, &c. The village at West Lebanon, near White River Junction, is indebted largely for its present flourishing condition from the fact that it is situated at the terminus of the Northern Railroad. Since that road was opened, its progress in wealth and population has been rapid. There are several large and handsome dwelling houses, several large buildings owned by the Northern Railroad Company, several stores, a new and elegant meeting house, a public house, a sawmill, gristmill, &c. On an elevated and beautiful location, a few rods from the main street, a large brick building is in process of erection, and is designed for a female academy. It is named after a Mr. Tilden, a wealthy citizen of New York city, formerly of this town, who contributed \$5000 towards its erection. Its entire cost is estimated at \$12,000.

The principal village is situated on a plain near the centre, at the head of the falls of Mascomy River. The depot is conveniently located a few rods westerly from the Common. The Common is a square, level area, containing 10

or 12 acres. Several of the houses surrounding it are elegant and costly structures. All are handsome, and mostly two stories in height. The streets are spacious, and shaded with maple and elm. The whole presents a picture of neatness, beauty, and thrift seldom surpassed. There are three houses of religious worship, — one Congregational, one Methodist, and one Universalist, — one academy, two hotels, and about twenty stores; also tailors', tin ware, and blacksmiths' shops.

The manufacturing interest is quite extensive. Some of the principal establishments are worthy of particular notice.

Iron Foundry — Simons, Durant, & Co. Capital stock, about \$20,000. Manufacture stoves, ploughs, mill and machinery castings, trimming machines, &c. Number of hands employed, 20.

Phillips, Messer, & Colby — Scythe Factory; A. S. Messer agent. Capital stock, \$5000. Amount manufactured per annum, 1600 dozen. Number of men employed, 12.

M. & J. H. Buck & Co., manufacturers of wood-working machinery, mill irons, portable and stationary steam engines, and planing and mortising machines. Capital stock, about \$40,000. Amount manufactured per annum, \$50,000. Number of hands employed, 50. The members of this firm are active, enterprising, and intelligent. Their work is widely celebrated. They have received orders from the British government for some kinds of machinery manufactured by them.

Sturtevant & Cole, manufacturers of doors, sashes, and blinds. Capital stock, about \$15,000. Number of hands employed, 18.

The manufacture of chairs and cabinet work is carried on to a considerable extent.

There is also a large gristmill, constructed on the principles of modern improvement.

The people are enterprising and industrious. Society is refined and agreeable.

The capital of the Bank of Lebanon is \$100,000.

The Granite State Whig, a weekly newspaper, is published here.

The farmers are generally independent, owing much of their prosperity to the early introduction of sheep on quite an extensive scale, and to careful selections of the best grades. This is a remarkably healthy township. Galena bog iron ore, arsenical pyrites, brown epidote, and hæmatite iron are found in various localities.

The facilities for trade and mercantile enterprise are surpassed by but few country towns. Notwithstanding its extent and variety of business, Lebanon has long been noted for its very slight encouragement to gentlemen of the legal profession. It was granted, July 4, 1761, to 62 proprietors. The first settlers were William Downer, William Dana, Levi Hyde, Charles Hill, Silas Waterman, and Nathaniel Porter. It was the first town settled on Connecticut River north of Charlestown. The first settlers were a brave, hardy people, tenacious of their rights, many of them possessed of strong minds, and well educated. The Congregational society was established in 1771, the Universalist society in 1813, and the Methodist society about 1836. The second Congregational society was organized in 1850. Thomas Waterman was the first male child born in Lebanon.

Population in 1854, 2336. Number of legal voters, 500. Do. school districts, 15. Inventory, \$846,608. Value of mills and factories, \$23,000. Stock in trade, \$25,350. Money on deposit, at interest, &c., in 1852,

\$42,300. Value of lands, \$470,788. Number of sheep, 13,115. Do. neat stock, 1223. Do. horses and mules, 304.

LEE, Strafford county. Bounded north by Barrington and Madbury, east by Durham, south by Newmarket and Epping, and west by Nottingham and Barrington. Area, 11,625 acres, 300 of which are covered with water. Distance from Concord, 31 miles, south-east; from Dover, 12, south-west. In the north part is Wheelwright's Pond, covering 165 acres, and forming the source of Oyster River. This pond is memorable on account of a battle fought on its shores, in 1690, between a party of Indians and two companies of rangers under Captains Floyd and Wiswall. Lamprey, Little, North, and Oyster Rivers, are the principal streams. The soil is generally hard, and requires considerable cultivation to render it productive. In some parts, however, it is very fertile. Agriculture is almost the only employment. This town was originally a part of Durham, and was incorporated January 16, 1766.

Population, 863. Number of polls, 216. Inventory, \$309,928. Value of lands, \$199,660. Stock in trade, \$1506. Value of mills, &c., \$4242. Number of sheep, 1130. Do. neat stock, 959. Do. horses, 174.

LEMPSTER, Sullivan county. Bounded north by Unity, east by Goshen and Washington, south by Marlow, and west by Acworth. Area, 21,410 acres. Distance from Concord, 40 miles, west; from Newport, 12, south. The surface is mostly uneven, and in the eastern part mountainous. The soil is moist and cold, and better adapted to grass than grain. It is well watered, but by small streams. Near the western boundary is a pond, 320 rods long and 80 in width. Sand Pond, lying in this town and Marlow,

is 420 rods long and 70 wide. Dodge's Pond, near the centre, covers about 50 acres. The surface is hilly, and in some parts rocky. It is an excellent growing town. There are two meeting houses, one hotel, three stores, and a large shoe manufactory, in connection with which is an extensive tannery, where common hair-tanned leather and patent hair-tanned leather are made. The amount of capital invested is \$25,000. Number of hands employed, 70. Alvah Smith & Sons, proprietors.

Lempster was granted by charter, October 5, 1761, to Richard Sparrow and 61 others. In November of the same year a Congregational church was organized. There is also a Methodist society here.

Population, 906. Number of polls, 200. Inventory, \$292,376. Number of sheep, 2446. Do. neat stock, 1029. Do. horses, 198.

LINCOLN, Grafton county. Bounded north by Franconia, east by Thornton and ungranted lands, south by Woodstock, and west by Landaff. Area, 32,456 acres. Distance from Concord, 70 miles, north; from Haverhill, 20, east. The middle tract of the Pemigewasset passes nearly through the centre of the town. There are several ponds, the most important of which are Bog, Fish, and Loon Ponds. There are many elevations; Kinsman's Mountain is the highest. This is a rough township, and the soil is poor. The crops are often injured by early frosts. Wild animals are abundant. There are numerous instances of land slips in this vicinity. They commence near the top of the mountain, and consist of vast avalanches of earth and massive rocks, which slide downwards to its base, forcing their way against every impediment. This town was granted, January 31, 1764, to James Avery and others, but was not

settled until the close of the revolution. Its population has increased but slowly. Many portions of the town seem to have been designed by Nature as a residence for creatures of habits different from those of man.

Population, 57. Number of polls, 19. Inventory, \$21,158. Value of lands, \$14,016.

LISBON, Grafton county. Bounded north by Littleton, east by Franconia, south by Landaff, and west by Lyman. Area, 29,130 acres. Distance from Concord, 89 miles, north; from Haverhill, 20, north-east. It is watered through its whole extent by the Lower Ammonoosuc River, which runs in a south-west direction, and by several other small streams. Mink Pond, in the southern part, affords a few good mill seats at its outlet. The interval along the Ammonoosuc is very productive. The plain land has a light, thin soil, unproductive unless enriched with frequent dressing with manure. The upland is a strong, deep soil, affording many valuable farms for tillage and grazing. Blueberry Mountain is the principal elevation. Most of the iron ore which supplies the Franconia furnace is taken from veins in the south-eastern part of this town. Limestone exists in numerous localities, and in great abundance. Large quantities of maple sugar are made here annually. Lisbon was first granted, August 6, 1763, to Joseph Burt and others, under the name of Concord. It was afterwards granted to Leonard Whiting and others, November 20, 1768, under the name of Gunthwaite. Its former name was again resumed, and retained until 1817, when it received its present name.

Population, 1882. Number of polls, 372. Inventory, \$436,285. Value of lands, \$243,425. Stock in trade, \$11,400. Number of sheep, 2818. Do. neat stock, 1839. Do. horses, 358.

LITCHFIELD, Hillsborough county. Bounded north and east by Londonderry, south by Hudson, and west by Merrimack Area, 8426 acres. Distance from Concord, 30 miles, south; from Amherst, 8, east. This is a small but remarkably fertile township. There is yet remaining considerable timber land of great value. Farming is almost the sole employment. The Merrimack washes its entire western border. This town was taken from Nashua, (then called Dunstable,) and incorporated by Massachusetts, in 1734. It was chartered by New Hampshire in 1749. It was formerly known by the name of Naticott. The settlement commenced in 1720. A Congregational church was formed in 1741. A Presbyterian church was organized in 1809, which is, at the present time, the only religious society having a settled pastor.

Population, 447. Houses, 81. Families, 89. Farms, 55. Stores, 1. Mills, 3. Inventory, \$229,363. Value of lands, \$116,516. Stock in trade, \$7290. Number of sheep, 249. Do. neat stock, 422. Do. horses, 56. Do. polls, 96.

LITTLETON, Grafton county. Bounded north by Dalton and Waterford, Vermont, east by Dalton and Bethlehem, south by Lisbon and Lyman, and west by Concord, Vermont. Area, 26,000 acres. Distance from Concord, 100 miles, north-west; from Haverhill, 30, north. Connecticut River extends along the western border for 15 miles; and so rapid is its course that it is impossible to ascend or descend in boats with safety. For several miles the water rushes almost like a cataract, foaming and dashing with fury over its rocky bed. Ammonoosuc River waters its southern part; and along its banks are small patches of excellent interval. This river affords many very fine mill seats, several of which are occupied. The surface is in many parts

uneven and rocky, but a large portion of the town is well adapted to tillage or grazing. Black, Iron, Palmer's, and Raspberry Mountains are the most considerable elevations. Large quantities of limestone are found in various localities. Novaculite, or oilstone, is found in abundance. The oilstones are wrought and ground into proper shape, and sold for 25 cents per pound. It is a greenish and blue compact slate, with a fine siliceous grit. The quarry furnishes several kinds suitable for sharpening fine instruments and carpenters' tools of all kinds. It is very extensive, and of great value. The inhabitants are generally devoted to agriculture; and many fine farms furnish unmistakable proof that this pursuit is attended with skill and perseverance.

Considerable attention is paid to manufactures. There is a large woollen factory, in which about 75 operatives are employed; an iron foundry and two machine shops, where 22 men are employed; two sawmills, in which 10 men are employed; one chair factory, cabinet, and carriage shop, in which 16 men are employed; one sash and blind factory, furnishing employment for 10 men; and one bedstead factory, where 7 men are employed. There are also thirteen stores, ten blacksmith shops, one extensive tannery, two meeting houses, and three hotels. The White Mountain House, recently erected, is a spacious, well-arranged, and handsomely finished building. The traveller may rest assured that here he will find a comfortable home. It is commodiously located on the route usually taken by visitors to the White Mountains and Franconia. H. S. Thayer proprietor.

The territory, including Littleton, was first granted, November 17, 1764, under the name of Chiswick. It was regranted, January 18, 1770, by the name of Apthorp,

and included Dalton. In November, 1784, it was divided, and the towns of Littleton and Dalton incorporated. A Congregational church was organized in 1803. There is also a Methodist society, numbering about 125 members. The White Mountain Railroad terminates here, and adds greatly to the mercantile facilities of this town, as well as to its general thrift and prosperity.

Population in 1854, 2148. Number of legal voters, 501. Valuation, \$472,144. Value of lands, \$267,296. Stock in trade, \$14,450. Do. mills, factories, and machinery, \$16,500. Number of sheep, 2081. Do. neat stock, 1757. Do. horses, 353.

LONDONDERRY, Rockingham county. Bounded north by Manchester and Auburn, east by Derry and Windham, south by Hudson, and west by Litchfield. It originally included 64,000 acres; but several towns have since been taken from it. The largest stream is Beavers' River, issuing from Beavers' Pond—a beautiful sheet of water, nearly circular in form, and about 300 rods in diameter. This town contains but very little waste land. The soil is unusually fertile and easy of cultivation. There are no high hills, extensive plains, swamps, or stagnant waters of any considerable extent. Its surface is varied by gentle swells and intervening vales. The healthfulness of its location is indicated by the longevity of the inhabitants. The village is very pleasantly located on a slight elevation. There are three meeting houses,—belonging respectively to the Presbyterian, Baptist, and Methodist societies,—six stores, and two shoe manufactories.

This town was settled, in 1719, by a colony of Presbyterians from Londonderry, in the north of Ireland, whither their ancestors had emigrated from Scotland about the year

1616. On the 11th of April, 1719, sixteen families, with the Rev. James McGregore, their pastor, took possession of this township, which was then called Nutfield. In 1720 they purchased a tract of land from Colonel John Wheelwright, whose ancestor had purchased the same, together with other lands, from the Indians. Although this was long a frontier town, the inhabitants were never molested by the Indians. The proprietors of Londonderry received a grant of the tract on which they had located, and a charter of incorporation, June 1, 1722. The early settlers were generally farmers—intelligent, prudent, and of sound judgment. None were rich, but most were possessed of sufficient property to enable them to make an easy start and rapid progress in the improvement of their lands. They introduced the culture of the potato, a vegetable hitherto unknown in New England; and it was not until many years after this that, if a farmer laid by three bushels of potatoes for his winter stock, he regarded this meagre quantity, as we should now term it, as more than sufficient for his wants. They also introduced the manufacture of linen cloth, which was for many years a source of no small profit.

A company of 70 men from this town, under the command of Captain George Reid, were in the battle at Bunker's Hill; and about the same number were in that at Bennington, where Captain David McClary, one of their leaders, a brave and noble-hearted officer, was killed. The celebrated Major General John Stark and Colonel George Reid, officers of the revolutionary army, were natives of this town.

Joseph M. Keen, D. D., the first president of Bowdoin College, Arthur Livermore, Jonathan Steele, and Samuel Bell, judges of the Superior Court, the latter of whom

was governor of New Hampshire from 1819 to 1823, were also natives of Londonderry. Among the descendants of the early settlers are Hon. Jeremiah Smith, chief justice of the Superior Court; Generals Miller and McNeil, distinguished officers in the war of 1812; Matthew Thornton, one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence; and John Prentice, for several years attorney general of the state.

Population, 1731. Number of legal voters in 1854, 453. Do. common schools, 11. Inventory, \$557,150. Value of lands, \$275,055. Stock in trade, \$3400. Money on deposit, &c., \$29,701. Number of sheep, 328. Do. neat stock, 1200. Do. horses, 220.

LOUDON, Merrimack county. Bounded north-west by Canterbury, north-east by Gilmanston, south-east by Chichester, and south-west by Concord. Area, 28,257 acres. Distance from Concord, about 10 miles, north-east. Soucook River, running in a southerly direction through this town, affords several valuable mill privileges. There is considerable good interval along its banks. The soil is various. The natural growth of timber is maple, beech, pine, oak, and chestnut. Soucook village is the seat of the principal business. Loudon was formerly a part of Canterbury, from which it was taken and incorporated January 23, 1773. Settlements had been made, in 1760, by Moses Ordway and Abraham and Jethro Bachelder. A Congregational society was established here in 1784. There is also a Methodist and a Freewill Baptist society.

Population, 1553. Number of polls, 411. Inventory, \$590,890. Value of lands, \$276,741. Stock in trade, \$4500. Money on deposit, &c., \$34,551. Number of sheep, 1830. Do. neat stock, 2074. Do. horses, 302.

LYMAN, Grafton county. Bounded north by Littleton, east by Lisbon, south by Bath, and west by Monroe. Distance from Concord, 90 miles, north; from Haverhill, 13, north. There are several ponds in this town, through the largest of which Burnham's River flows. The lower portion of the Fifteen Mile Falls is in Lyman. The soil is generally good for the grains and grass. The inhabitants are a sober, industrious, and enterprising people. This town was granted, November 10, 1761, to several individuals, among whom Daniel Lyman was conspicuous. From him the township received its name. From the first three families that settled here were 20 sons, 19 of whom lived to a great age.

Population, 1442. Inventory, \$357,229. Number of polls, 305.

LYME, Grafton county. Bounded north by Orford, east by Dorchester, south by Hanover, and west by Thetford, Vermont. Area, 28,500 acres. Distance from Concord, 54 miles, north-west; from Haverhill, 20, south. There are three small streams passing through Lyme, and discharging into the Connecticut River, upon one of which has been erected within a few years a large and valuable gristmill. Scarcity of water is provided against by several large reservoirs, built at great expense, by means of which abundance of water is obtained in the driest seasons. The soil is different from that of other towns on Connecticut River in the proportion of interval, which is far less, the lands adjacent to the river being similar to those of other parts of the town. The most considerable elevation is Smart's Mountain, in the north-east part. Beds of limestone, of the granular, crystalline variety, are found in several locations, associated with which are large quantities of

massive garnet, with crystals of hornblende. Some of these beds are six feet in thickness. A very curious mixture of granular quartz with carbonate of lime has been discovered. It exists in exhaustless quantities, and is highly valuable for the manufacture of plate or window glass. Very handsome specimens of black tourmaline, or crystallized sulphuret of antimony, have been found in different parts of the town. Between the east and west villages is an extensive deposit of clay marl, of inestimable value for agricultural purposes. Lyme is a very fine farming town. It has been celebrated for many years for its large wheat crops and its numerous and superior flocks of sheep. The people are industrious, and generally independent. The principal village, which is pleasantly situated, is remarkable for the neatness and order which generally prevail.

Lyme was incorporated, July 8, 1761, and granted to Theodore Atkinson and others. It was settled, May 20, 1764, by Walter Fairfield, John and William Sloan, and others. The Congregational church was organized in 1772.

Population, 1618. Number of polls, 362. Inventory, \$591,615. Value of lands, \$352,210. Stock in trade, \$12,650. Value of mills, \$7125. Money on deposit, \$51,615. Number of sheep, 13,176. Do. neat stock, 1414. Do. horses, 317.

LYNDEBOROUGH, Hillsborough county. Bounded north by Greenfield, Francestown, and New Boston, east by Mount Vernon and Milford, south by Milford, Wilton, and Temple, and west by Temple and Greenfield. Area, 20,767 acres. Distance from Concord, 35 miles, south; from Amherst, 10, west. This is an elevated township. A mountain range of considerable height divides it from east to west. The soil is stony, but deep and strong. For

grazing, it is doubtless unequalled by any town in the county. The streams are small, originating mostly from springs within the town. The village, though small, is pleasantly situated on the banks of Piscataquog River.

Lyndeborough was originally granted, by Massachusetts, to Captain Samuel King and 59 others, who were engaged in the Canada expedition in 1690. It was then called Salem Canada, from the circumstance that many of those belonging to the expedition were from Salem. In 1753 Benjamin Lynde, Esq., purchased a considerable portion of the township and adjoining lands. It was incorporated April 23, 1764, and received its name from him. It was settled in 1750. A Congregational church was formed here in 1757. There is also a Baptist society, which has occasional preaching.

Population, 968. Houses, 199. Families, 203. Farms, 123. Inventory, \$385,083. Value of lands, \$204,946. Stock in trade, \$5755. Number of sheep, 483. Do. neat stock, 1065. Do. horses, 171. Do. polls, 227.

MADBURY, Strafford county. Bounded north-east by Dover, south-west by Durham and Lee, and north-west by Barrington. This is a small, triangular-shaped town, containing about 12 square miles. Distance from Concord, 36 miles, south-east; from Dover, 3, south. Its extreme easterly point extends to the tidewater of a branch of the Piscataqua. The soil is generally productive. In the valleys it consists of a proportion of clay, on the uplands of a mixture of sand and loam. Bog iron ore and red and yellow ochre exist in several localities and in considerable quantities. Bellamy Bank River is the only stream of importance, and Barbadoes Pond the only considerable body of water. This town originally constituted a part of Dover,

but was set off from it and incorporated May 31, 1755. Agriculture is almost the only industrial pursuit.

Population, 484. Number of polls, 117. Inventory, \$180,978. Value of lands, \$120,150. Do. mills, \$300. Money on deposit, &c., \$11,499. Number of sheep, 338. Do. neat stock, 537. Do. horses, 88.

MADISON, Carroll county. Bounded north by Albany, east by Conway and Eaton, south by Freedom, and west by Tamworth. Distance from Concord, 64 miles, north-east; from Ossipee, about 20, north. The surface is uneven, and in some parts rocky; the soil is generally good. Six Mile Pond is the largest body of water. There is one meeting house, which belongs to the Freewill Baptist society. There are four stores and one hotel. This town was formerly a part of Eaton, and was set off from it and incorporated December 17, 1852. It is divided into nine school districts.

Population, about 840. Number of legal voters, 200.

MANCHESTER, Hillsborough county, lies on the east side of Merrimack River, which forms its western boundary for a distance of nine miles; Hooksett touches it upon the north, Auburn upon the east, and Londonderry upon the south. Massabesick Lake lies partly in this town and partly in Auburn. This is a beautiful sheet of water, studded with islands, and affording some of the finest prospects in this part of the state. It is divided into two nearly equal parts by a narrow strait, which is crossed by a bridge; each of these parts is about three miles long by one wide. It is a favorite resort as well with strangers as with those living in its vicinity. The soil is generally light, sandy, and unproductive. Had Manchester depended

for its prosperity upon its agricultural resources, instead of enjoying the honor of having the largest and most flourishing city in the state within its limits, its rank would have been with the lowest class of towns. But while such astonishing progress has been made within a few years through the impulse given to almost every department of business, that attention which agriculture justly merits, as the foundation of every other enterprise, has by no means been forgotten.

The Amoskeag Falls, between Manchester and Goffstown, are the largest on the Merrimack. In the ordinary stage of the water, the fall to the foot of the locks is 47 feet, and the whole fall in the space of a mile is 54 feet, furnishing power sufficient to run several hundred thousand spindles. This almost incalculable force is the nurse of the vigorous city which, though still in its youth, is the first in the Granite State; the largest in population; the most varied, extensive, and prolific in productive industry; and among the cotton manufacturing districts in New England, it stands second only to Lowell. At the head of the Amoskeag Falls a stone dam has been constructed, on the east side of which guard gates of the most substantial masonry are built, through which the water passes into a spacious reservoir, or basin, connected with the upper canal, for the use of the mills, and with the Amoskeag Canal, which was built in 1816 for the purposes of navigation. The upper canal is 4950 feet long, 75 wide at the reservoir, from which it is gradually diminished to 45 feet, is 10 feet deep, and is walled throughout with stone. The lower canal, which is the old Amoskeag Canal, is 7500 feet in length, corresponding in its other dimensions and construction with the upper canal. The fall from the upper canal into the lower is 20 feet; from the lower to

the river, from 20 to 30 feet. The water power thus secured is estimated to be sufficient to drive 216,000 spindles, together with all other machinery necessary to complete the manufacture of cloth. The rapid fall of the river below prevents all obstructions from backwater. The falls are truly a curiosity of Nature. The width of the river is greatly increased, and is divided into several streams by numerous small islands. The water rushes through the various channels over a rugged bottom with great velocity, and the sound it produces is heard at a great distance. At the upper part, near the greatest fall, circular holes of various sizes have been worn perpendicularly into the solid rock several feet, some of which are nearly 10 feet in diameter. It is said that the Indians, in time of war, concealed their provisions in these holes. Various kinds of tools used by the aborigines, such as axes, chisels, arrowheads, gouges, &c., have been discovered in the vicinity; also skeletons and parts of the human frame have been dug up here, rendering it probable that the spot was a frequent resort of the Indians.

Manchester was incorporated, September 3, 1751, under the name of Derryfield. It was taken from Londonderry, Chester, and a portion of a tract called Harrytown. It received its present name in 1810. In 1822 its population amounted to 761; in 1830, it was 887; in 1840, 3325; in 1850, 13,933; in 1854, 19,897.

The city of Manchester was incorporated in June, 1846. Its present mayor is Frederic Smyth; city clerk, George A. French. The city proper is divided into six wards. Its council and officers generally are the same as those in similar corporations. It is laid out in nearly square form, being the longest from north to south. The streets are

regular and broad. The western portion is built almost exclusively of brick ; while the eastern abounds in wooden structures, many of which are elegant and tasteful residences. It is situated on a plain, about 90 feet above the river, the boarding houses of the corporations occupying the slope towards the canals. The principal street, (Elm,) which may be termed the Broadway of Manchester, is 100 feet in width, extends more than a mile north and south, and presents an attractive and lively aspect. Four large squares have been laid out in different parts of the city, handsomely enclosed, and decorated with trees. In two of them are ponds of considerable size, which serve the double purpose of ornament and as reservoirs in case of fires. More particular notice will be given of the squares under the appropriate head.

The public cemetery, called the *Valley*, including an area of 25 acres, and situated a short distance from the city, is truly a beautiful spot. Notwithstanding its vicinity to the city, yet such is the natural formation of the adjacent grounds that a solitude both agreeable and appropriate, and which tends rather to impress the mind of the visitor with a sense of the intimate relations of the departed with the living, pervades its charming though sacred walks, and, for the time, shuts out from the not unwilling heart all consciousness of the bustle and activity of the gay and crowded streets. The surface is somewhat broken, affording a pleasing variety of plain, woodland, lawn, and sloping declivity. A deep valley divides the enclosure, at the bottom of which a running stream winds its way, with gentle lullaby, to the busy waters of the noble Merrimack. It is laid out with winding paths and broad avenues, richly adorned with shade trees and shrubbery. It is always a

place of resort, and is justly a source of pride to those who have so admirably succeeded in clothing with beauty and attraction the last home of mortals.

Religious Societies. — First Methodist Episcopal society — organized in 1829; house in Manchester Centre; Rev. Elijah P. Wilkins pastor. Elm Street Methodist society — chapel on Elm Street; cost \$16,000; Elisha Adams pastor. Universalist society — organized in 1839; house on Lowell Street; cost \$11,000; B. M. Tillotson pastor. First Congregational society — incorporated in 1839; house on Hanover Street; cost \$6500; C. W. Wallace pastor. First Baptist society — organized in 1839; house on Manchester Street; cost \$7000; Isaac Sawyer pastor. Free-will Baptist society — organized in 1839; house on Merrimack Street; cost \$5000. Unitarian society — organized in 1840; house on Merrimack Street, corner of Union; Francis Le Barron pastor. Saint Michael's Church, Episcopal — organized in 1841; church on Lowell Street, corner of Pine; I. G. Hubbard rector. Franklin Street Church, Second Congregational society — organized in 1844; house on Franklin Street; cost \$11,000; Samuel C. Bartlett pastor. Second Baptist society — house on Elm Street; cost \$8000; J. M. Coburn pastor. Catholic church — erected in 1850; house on Union, corner of Merrimack Street; cost \$16,000. Wesleyan Methodist society — organized in 1849; meetings in Patten's Hall; Thomas Latham pastor. Free Church — house erected by City Missionary Society in 1851; cost \$2000; T. P. Sawin pastor.

Schools. — There are nine school districts in the city, in each of which is only one house, except in number two, which includes the most thickly-settled portion. In this district are four spacious brick edifices, containing fourteen

schools, and six smaller buildings, containing ten schools. The board of instruction is divided into four departments — the High School, in which are a principal whose salary is \$1000 per annum, and two assistants ; the South Grammar School, having a principal whose salary is \$600 per annum, and two assistants ; the North Grammar School, with teachers, a principal whose salary is \$600 per annum, and two assistants ; and the Intermediate School, having teachers, a principal whose salary is \$500 per annum, and two assistants. There are, besides, two unclassified schools, seven middle, and twelve primary. A free school is open four evenings in the week, and is attended by about 200 members. Instruction is given in reading, spelling, writing, geography, grammar, and arithmetic.

Although, in glancing at the educational resources of the city of Manchester, we find no richly-endowed academies or time-honored seats of literature, yet we discover a system which, for vigor and efficiency in reaching the masses and scattering the light and treasures of knowledge in those dark and obscure places, — scores of which may be found in any city, which a more general, and perhaps, at first, more attractive, plan of instruction would entirely overlook, — is not only deserving of universal approval, but also reflects great credit upon those who were able to conceive and carry it to practical results.

Manchester Athenæum. — Incorporated in 1844. The library contains 3100 volumes. An extensive reading room is connected with it. Rooms in Patten's Building.

The Fire Department consists of a chief, nine assistant engineers, six engine companies, two hose do., and one hook and ladder do.

Newspapers. — Manchester American and Messenger ;

J. Abbott editor. Manchester Democrat ; John H. Goodale editor. Granite Farmer and Visitor. Manchester Daily Mirror ; John B. Clarke editor. Dollar Weekly Mirror ; by the same. Union Democrat ; Campbell & Gilman editors.

Railroads. — Nine railroads centre in Manchester — the Concord, Northern, Montreal, Vermont Central, (including Vermont, Canada, and Ogdensburg,) Passumpsic, Merrimack and Connecticut River, Manchester and Lawrence, Contoocook Valley, and New Hampshire Central. The New Hampshire Central and Concord and Claremont are merged into one, under the name of the Merrimack and Connecticut River Railroad.

Banks. — Amoskeag Bank ; capital, \$150,000 ; incorporated in 1848. City Bank, incorporated in 1853 ; capital, \$100,000. Manchester Bank, incorporated in 1845 ; capital, \$145,000. Amoskeag Savings Bank ; amount of deposits January 1, 1854, \$153,626. Manchester Savings Bank, incorporated in 1846 ; amount of deposits, \$100,000.

Public Houses. — Manchester House, Elm Street, corner of Merrimack, by William Shepherd. Franklin Hotel, by J. Goodrich, Manchester Street. City Hotel, by Franklin Tenney, Elm, corner of Lowell Street. Elm Street House, by D. T. Norris, Elm, corner of Concord Street. Piscataquog Hotel, Piscataquog, by J. B. Leavitt, south end of Main Street. Quimby's Hotel, by Benjamin B. Quimby, head of Granite Street. Amoskeag Hotel, by N. & J. B. Quimby, in the village of Amoskeag.

By a recent act of the legislature, the villages of Amoskeag and Piscataquog have been annexed to Manchester.

Squares. — Concord, between Amherst and Concord Streets, is laid out with gravelled walks, ornamented with trees, and contains a circular reservoir, walled in with stone.

Area, $4\frac{5}{8}$ acres. Hanover contains 4 acres of land, and has a large open reservoir. Merrimack, between Merrimack and Central Streets, contains a large open reservoir, and includes an area of $5\frac{7}{8}$ acres. Tremont, between Bridge and High Streets, is laid out with gravelled walks, and has a covered reservoir. Area, $2\frac{1}{4}$ acres. The Park is a very pleasant plot of ground, situated between Park and Cedar Streets, and contains $3\frac{1}{2}$ acres.

The Company's Reservoir is situated about one mile, in a north-easterly direction, from the City Hall. It is a rectangular cistern, 484 by 234 feet at the top; depth of water, 18 feet; capacity, 11,000,000 gallons. The height above the river is 150 feet. The object is to supply the mills and boarding houses with water.

In addition to the ponds and reservoirs mentioned above, there are, besides, fourteen other cisterns and reservoirs located in various parts of the city.

Manufacturing Companies. — Amoskeag Manufacturing Company; capital, \$3,000,000; incorporated in July, 1831; commenced operations in 1837. The business of this company is divided into three departments — viz., 1st, land and water power; 2d, manufacturing cotton goods; 3d, machine shop — each department having a separate agency. Land and water power — E. A. Straw agent; J. Knowlton clerk. Manufacturing department, Amoskeag New Mills — David Gillis agent; Charles Richardson clerk. Four mills are in operation. Mill number 1 contains 8960 spindles and 234 looms; number 2, 8832 spindles and 250 looms; number 3, 20,478 spindles and 545 looms; number 4, 24,576 spindles and 636 looms; total, 62,846 spindles and 1665 looms. A fifth mill is in process of erection, and will be completed, with its machinery, the coming winter. This mill will contain 20,000 spindles and 480

looms for the manufacture of fine goods. This company has a mill for the manufacture of batting. They have also a mill in Hooksett, containing 8000 spindles. The goods manufactured consist of seven descriptions of tickings, a great variety of striped denims, drillings, sheetings, and cotton flannels. Number of yards produced annually, 19,000,000. Do. pounds of cotton consumed annually, 8,000,000 ; do. indigo, 35,000 ; do. potash, 80,000 ; do. copperas, 44,000 ; do. madder, 65,000 ; do. tons potato starch, 150 ; do. cords wood, 9000 ; do. gallons sperm oil, 10,000. Amount annually paid out at the mills, \$600,000. Number of hands employed — males, 600 ; females, 1900 ; total, 2500. To this company was awarded the prize medal at the World's Fair, in London, for the best sheetings, drillings, tickings, and cotton flannels there exhibited.

There is connected with this department a savings institution, where those employed by the company may deposit their surplus earnings, and receive five per cent. interest per annum. The amount thus deposited January 1, 1854, was \$153,626.86, payable at seven days' notice.

Amoskeag Machine Shop — Oliver W. Bailey agent ; Edward Kendall clerk. Machinery for cotton and woollen mills, locomotives, &c., are manufactured here. There are three shops, and one foundery. 500 men are constantly employed. There are consumed annually 2000 tons pig iron, 800 tons bar iron and steel, 100 tons copper, 40 tons brass castings, 250 tons boiler iron, 600 tons Lehigh coal, 600 tons Cumberland coal, 4000 bushels charcoal, 4000 gallons oil, and 700 cords wood. They manufacture from three to four locomotives per month, and pay annually \$200,000. The average sum paid as wages, per month, is

\$12,000, which is distributed among the workmen at the rate of from \$40 to \$75 per month.

Manchester Print Works — incorporated in 1839 ; capital, \$1,800,000. There are two departments. The manufacturing department consists of two mills. Waterman Smith agent ; J. S. Shannon clerk. In both mills are 56,000 spindles and 1450 looms. Number of hands employed — males, 400 ; females, 1200 ; total, 1600. Number of yards produced per annum, 14,000,000. The goods manufactured consist of mousseline de laines, cashmeres, Persian cloths, barege de laines, and cotton printing cloths. Number of pounds of wool consumed annually, 1,300,000 ; do. cotton, 1,800,000 ; do. cords wood, 2000 ; do. tons coal, 1000 ; do. gallons sperm oil, 5000 ; do. gallons olive oil, 2000 ; do. pounds oil soap, 80,000 ; do. tons starch, 60. Amount annually paid out, \$450,000. Printing department — Charles H. Dalton superintendent ; A. N. Baker clerk. These works were destroyed by fire September 22, 1853. Loss, \$250,000. Rebuilding was commenced immediately. Printing started in the new works June 12, 1854, being 8 months and 21 days from the date of the fire. Number of printing machines, 12. Do. hands employed — males, 350 ; females, 30 ; total, 380. Do. yards printed per day, 45,000, consisting of mousseline de laines, cashmeres, Persian cloths, barege de laines, and madder cotton prints. Value of drugs consumed annually, \$400,000. Number of tons of coal consumed annually, 3000. Pay roll and incidental expenses per annum, \$180,000.

Stark Mills — Phineas Adams agent ; William B. Webster clerk. Incorporated in 1838 ; commenced operations in 1839. Capital, \$1,250,000. There are two mills. Num-

ber 1 mill contains 21,400 spindles, and 460 looms for sheetings, and 126 for seamless bags. Number 2 mill contains 19,564 spindles, and 550 looms for sheetings and drillings. The goods manufactured consist of sheetings, drillings, and seamless bags. Number of males employed, 200; do. females, 950. Amount of money paid at mills per month, \$30,000. Consume annually 1,000,000 cubic feet of gas, 5880 gallons oil, 75 tons starch, 1000 tons coal, and 6,000,000 pounds cotton. Manufacture annually 1,320,000 bags, 8,000,000 yards sheetings, and 500,000 yards drillings.

Blodgett Edge Tool Company — incorporated in 1853; capital stock, \$100,000; J. G. Cilley agent. Manufacture all kinds of edge tools. Employ 125 hands. Dimensions of building, 160 feet long, 50 wide, and three stories high.

Manchester Iron Company. Capital stock, \$20,000; president, J. N. B. Fish; treasurer, J. T. P. Hunt; clerk, David Hill. Commenced operations in October, 1853. The main building is 75 feet long by 50 wide, with an engine house, pattern shop, &c., adjoining, 40 feet long by 60 broad. The engine is of 40 horse power. Located near the gas works and the Manchester and Lawrence Railroad. Manufacture all sorts of castings for mills and other purposes.

Blodgett Paper Company. Capital, \$300,000; manufacture 15,000 rolls paper hangings per day, 16 tons paper per week; employ 175 hands. Dimensions of building — 200 feet long by 50 wide, five stories high, with an ell 65 by 55: second building — 200 feet long by 30 wide; all brick. An additional building, 100 feet long by 30 wide, and three stories high, is in process of erection.

B. F. Martin's Paper Mill. Dimensions of building,

50 feet long by 90 in height ; 3 stories high ; built of brick. Manufacture 300 tons paper annually. Value, \$82,500. Number of hands employed, 20.

Manchester Gas Light Company. Capital, \$90,000. President, Robert Read ; superintendent, J. T. P. Hunt ; clerk, H. Foster. Incorporated in 1851 ; commenced operations in September, 1852. These works are situated in the southerly part of the city, near the Manchester and Lawrence Railroad. The main buildings are of brick, with slated roofs. The retort house is 105 feet in length, 30 feet in width, and 18 feet in height. It contains 12 benches, each having 3 retorts, with a corresponding number of coolers and washers. The purifying house is 65 feet in length by 25 feet in width ; it contains purifiers, meters, offices, &c. The gasometer is $87\frac{1}{2}$ feet in diameter, 25 feet in height, and is of sufficient capacity for the storage of 150,000 cubic feet of gas. The tank is 90 feet in diameter, 25 feet deep, and is substantially built of brick and cement, with counter forts. Over the gasometer has been erected a building 97 feet square and 27 feet in height. The coal shed is so located that the coal is dumped from the cars directly through the roof. Ten miles of pipe, varying from 14 to 2 inches in diameter, have been laid, extending to different parts of the city. By means of the works now in operation, the company are able to furnish 150,000 cubic feet of gas in every 24 hours, though the pipes are of sufficient capacity and strength to distribute double that quantity. 1100 tons of Pictou, Cannel, and Hillsborough coal have been consumed during the past year, producing in that time 8,837,000 cubic feet of gas, about one half of which is consumed by the various manufacturing establishments and mills. These use 4705 burners, besides 40 street lamps ; different indi-



MANCHESTER GAS WORKS.

viduals, 2717 burners; and the city authorities furnish 25 street lamps. Coke — which is coal deprived of its volatile principle — is sold at about five dollars per chaldron. About 1500 bushels of the hydrate of lime are sold from these works per annum, at eight cents per bushel, which is made from oyster shells, and, by its connection with ammonia in the process of purification, becomes far superior to common lime for land dressing, and is eagerly sought after by agriculturists. The gas is sold at the rate of \$3.50 per 1000 cubic feet.

The gasworks were constructed under the direction of Mr. J. T. P. Hunt, then and now superintendent; and, in beauty of architecture, substantial finish, and skilful arrangement of machinery for the ends proposed, are considered as superior to any similar works in New England.

There are also about 350 stores, groceries, and shops of various kinds within the limits of the city.

The rapidity of the growth of the city of Manchester — which is as healthy as it is rapid — is unparalleled, at least in New England. Figures and statistics which to-day are a true representation of its condition, are not so to-morrow; and it is, indeed, of but little consequence to record them, excepting that they may serve as milestones, to guide the stranger from the obscure hamlet and the times of small things to the flourishing city and the period of magnificent prosperity.

MARLBOROUGH, Cheshire county. Bounded north by Roxbury, east by Dublin and Jaffrey, south by Troy, and west by Swanzey and Keene. Area, about 13,000 acres. Distance from Concord, 55 miles, south-west; from Keene, 6, south. There are several ponds, which are the sources of some of the branches of the Ashuelot. The surface is

broken ; the soil rocky, but excellent for grazing. Various branches of manufacturing are carried on to some extent here. There are four pail factories, in which 35 hands are employed ; one box and measure factory, eight hands ; one machine shop, 16 hands ; one box and tray factory, five hands ; one chair factory, four hands ; one earthen ware shop, four hands ; one faucet manufactory, four hands ; and one yarn factory, five hands. There are also two stores, three meeting houses, and one hotel.

Marlborough was granted, April 29, 1751, to Timothy Dwight and 61 others. By reason of the breaking out of the French and Indian war the conditions of the charter were not seasonably fulfilled ; the first charter was forfeited, and a second granted September 21, 1754. First settlers, William Barker, Abel Woodward, Benjamin Tucker, Daniel Goodenough, and one McAlister.

A Congregational church was formed in 1778. At present there is also a Baptist and a Universalist society.

Population, 887. Number of legal voters in 1854, 225. Inventory, \$321,156. Value of lands, \$179,374. Stock in trade, \$4441. Value of mills, factories, &c., \$12,225. Money on hand, &c., \$40,830. Number of sheep, 608. Do. neat stock, 804. Do. horses, 152.

MARLOW, Cheshire county. Bounded north by Acworth and Lempster, east by Washington and Stoddard, south by Gilsum, and west by Alstead. Area, 15,937 acres. Distance from Concord, 45 miles, south-west ; from Keene, 15, north. Ashuelot River passes through nearly the whole length of the town, in a south-westerly direction. The soil is moist, but productive. On the Ashuelot and other streams are large tracts of valuable interval. The surface is generally uneven. This town was granted, October 7, 1761, to

William Noyes and 69 others. First settlers, Joseph Tubbs, N. Royce, N. Miller, Nathan Huntley, Solomon Mack, Solomon Gee, Eben Lewis, Samuel and John Gustin, and others. The first town meeting was held in March, 1776. The first inhabitants were Baptists; they formed a church, and settled Rev. Caleb Blood, in January, 1778. There is at present only a Methodist society.

Population, 708. Number of polls, 196. Inventory, \$290,308. Value of lands, \$151,497. Do. mills, factories, &c., \$4675. Stock in trade, \$9423. Money on hand, at interest, &c., \$45,466. Number of sheep, 1839. Do. neat stock, 847. Do. horses, 179.

MASON, Hillsborough county. Bounded north by Temple and Wilton, east by Milford and Brookline, south by Ashby, Massachusetts, and west by New Ipswich. Area, 18,860 acres. Distance from Concord, 43 miles, south; from Amherst, 15, south-west. This is a hilly and healthy township. There are no swamps or stagnant pools, and only one small pond. The soil is good. In the south and east parts of the town chestnut and pine abound. Souhegan River is the principal stream, and affords many fine mill sites. It is divided into nine school districts, and supports ten schools. Education receives considerable attention. There are four religious societies—viz., two Congregational, one Christian, and one Baptist. The principal village is situated in the north-west part of the town, on the Souhegan. Here are some of the best water privileges in this section of the state. The water at this place falls 80 feet in a distance of 80 rods, and is easily made available for manufacturing purposes. There is already a large cotton factory in operation, and another is to be erected within a few months. A large portion of the water

power is yet unappropriated. Natural facilities, together with the disposition now evinced to develop them, render it highly probable that this will soon be a place of considerable business. The village is the present terminus of the Peterborough and Shirley Railroad. The railroad bridge just below the village is one of the most splendid and substantial structures of the kind in New England. The scenery about the village is beautifully picturesque.

The Columbian Manufacturing Company, Mason Village — Robert B. Williams president ; Stephen Smith agent. Capital stock, \$200,000. Number of shares, 200 ; par value, \$1000. Do. spindles, 6200. Do. looms, 175. Do. hands employed — males, 106 ; females, 130 ; total, 236. Amount of stock consumed annually, 750,000 pounds. Number of yards produced per annum, 1,950,000. Kind of goods, colored cottons. Number yarn, 14.

Asher Peabody, manufacturer of shoes, employs 25 hands.

Amos Scripture, agent, manufacturer of japanned tin-ware. First established in 1833. Number of hands employed, 12.

There are two gristmills, five sawmills, two hotels, five stores, two blacksmiths, and two cabinet shops.

This town was granted August 26, 1768. It was formerly known by the name of Number One. The first effort to settle here was made in 1751 ; and in the following year Enoch Lawrence made a permanent settlement. The Congregational church was formed in 1772 ; the Baptist society was organized in 1786.

Population, 1626. Number of legal voters in 1854, 335. Do. houses, 313. Do. families, 346. Do. farms, 168. Inventory, \$483,256. Value of lands, \$262,606. Stock in trade, \$17,700. Number of sheep, 254. Do. neat stock, 1069. Do. horses, 173.

MEREDITH, Belknap county. Bounded north by Centre Harbor, east by Winnipiseogee Lake, south by a river of the same name and Sanbornton, and west by Sanbornton Bay and New Hampton. Distance from Concord, 29 miles, north, by the Boston, Concord, and Montreal Railroad. It was incorporated December 30, 1768, and was first called New Salem.

This is a very large township, covering an area of nearly 13 square miles. Several pleasant and thriving villages are scattered over its limits. At Meredith Village there are four meeting houses, five stores, one hotel, and several shoe shops. On a small stream which flows through this place from Measley Pond into Winnipiseogee Lake are a large tannery, a gristmill, sawmill, and a manufactory where the woodwork of pianos is prepared, in which about 50 hands are employed. At Meredith Centre are a meeting house belonging to a Freewill Baptist society, one saw and gristmill, and three stores; and about a mile distant is a Baptist meeting house. Lake Village, pleasantly situated at the foot of Long Bay, which at the Wiers forms the outlet of Winnipiseogee Lake, is a thriving manufacturing district, containing about 1500 inhabitants. Here is a large cotton warp manufactory; Robert Thompson agent. Number of spindles, 2200. Do. pounds manufactured per annum, 78,000. Do. pounds consumed annually, 100,000. Do. hands employed, 30.

Knitting and Hosiery Manufactory — Lyman B. Pulcefer president. Number of spindles, 500. Do. pounds of goods manufactured annually, 25,000. Do. pounds of raw material consumed per annum, 40,000. Do. hands employed, 12.

Iron Foundry and Machine Shop — Cale, Davis, & Co. Capital stock, \$40,000. Manufacture ploughs, stoves,

machinery, and castings. Number of men employed, 60.

Levi Stevens, coppersmith and brass founder.

There are also three meeting houses, eight stores, one hotel, four shoe factories, two carriage shops, and one bedstead manufactory.

Yarn Manufactory — Moses Sargent president; J. M. Sargent clerk. Capital stock, \$7000. Goods manufactured, knitting and hosiery yarn. Has 1000 spindles. Number of pounds of goods manufactured annually, 50,000. Value of stock consumed annually, \$80,000. Hands employed, 25. There are also connected with this establishment three sets of woollen cards.

Meredith Bridge is the principal village. It is connected by a bridge over the Winnipiscogee River with Gilford Village, and both are called Meredith Bridge. This is a flourishing manufacturing village, and the seat of much business. On the Meredith side are a large, well-constructed, and handsome hotel; a meeting house, belonging to the Congregational society; a large car factory, in which are employed about 75 men; a pail and bedstead factory; a cotton mill, in which 70 operatives are employed, the property of which is estimated at \$30,000; a woollen factory, in which 30 hands are employed; capital, \$10,000. There are also ten stores, two jewellers' shops, and two furniture warehouses. The county of Belknap has recently purchased a large farm on the Meredith side, and has erected upon it spacious and convenient buildings, at a cost of about \$5000, for the support and employment of county paupers. A county jail, to be built of granite throughout, is also in process of erection on the same grounds.

The Belknap Gazette and the New Hampshire Democrat, weekly newspapers, are published here.

On the Guilford side are a large cotton mill, where tickings are manufactured; capital, \$40,000; number of hands employed, 60; a peg factory, in which 30 hands are employed; a sculptor's shop, a court house, two meeting houses, two stores, two hotels, one saw, and one gristmill. As a farming town, Meredith is surpassed by but few towns in the state. The soil is generally deep, fertile, and easily cultivated. Within a few years past, considerable attention has been paid to agriculture. In many places the scenery is beautiful and romantic. As the traveller passes along the road leading through the north-westerly part of the town, he beholds spread out before him a lovely picture of Nature. On the east and south-east, the placid waters of the largest lake in New Hampshire, with its countless islands, arrest the eye, stretching in a south-easterly direction beyond the reach of vision. On the north-east, Ossipee rises majestically from its rugged base; while towards the north is seen Red Hill—an eminence well known to travellers. In the vicinity of the lake Indian relics are often found. Meredith Bridge is one of the pleasantest villages in the state. Many of the houses are large, and handsome in structure. The cemetery is one of those charming spots that always attract the eye and elicit the admiration of the stranger. It is beautifully located beside the Winnipiseogee River, and is laid out with taste and care.

The population of Meredith, at present, is about 3800. Number of legal voters, 929. Inventory in 1852, \$899,851. Value of lands, \$532,972. Do. factories, mills, &c., \$21,600. Money on hand, at interest, &c., \$32,972. Value of shares in banks and other corporations, \$29,600. Number of sheep, 2100. Do. neat stock, 2133. Do. horses, 376.

MERRIMACK, Hillsborough county. Bounded north by Bedford, east by Litchfield, south by Nashua, and west by Amherst. Area, 19,361 acres. Distance from Concord, 27 miles, south; from Amherst, 6, east. Merrimack River laves its entire eastern border, and affords communication by water with Boston; which, however, is of but little importance, since the Nashua and Lowell Railroad passes through the town, parallel with the river. The Souhegan, after winding through this town in an easterly direction, discharges its waters into the Merrimack, affording in its course many valuable mill privileges, some of the best of which are unoccupied.

The surface is generally level, broken by a few moderate swells. The soil in many parts is very fertile, especially the intervals along the river. Merrimack claims the honor of having first discovered the art of making Leghorn bonnets. Some of the first manufacture were sold at the price of \$50 apiece. The manufacturing interest is here exhibited on a moderate scale, it being almost wholly confined to two carpet factories, which in themselves are truly deserving of great credit. The energetic spirit which has recently manifested itself in efforts for improvement and progress in education is highly praiseworthy. There are four stores, four sawmills, two gristmills, three wheelwrights' shops, four blacksmiths' shops, and two meeting houses. This town was first called Souhegan East. It was incorporated April 2, 1746, though it had already been settled 13 years.

The first house in town was erected several years before any permanent settlement was made, and was occupied as a place of traffic with the Indians. It was called Cromwell's House, being owned by John Cromwell, from England. For a long time he carried on a profitable trade

with the Indians in the purchase of their furs, weighing them with his foot in the opposite scale, until the latter, having discovered his trick, and chagrined at the deception practised upon them, formed the determination to kill him. This design was made known to Cromwell, who buried his ill-gotten wealth and made his escape. Within a short time after his flight a party of the Pennacook tribe made their appearance, and, not finding him, burned his house.

The name of the town is derived from the river on which it is situated. It was originally written Monnomoke, and Merramake, which latter is the term used by the Pennacook tribe, and in the Indian language signifies *sturgeon*. Fish of this kind were formerly abundant in this stream.

A Congregational church was organized here September 5, 1772.

Population, 1250. Number of polls, 313. Inventory, \$501,840. Value of lands, \$298,190. Do. stock in trade, \$34,138. Do. mills, factories, &c., \$9150. Money on hand, at interest, &c., \$22,800. Number of sheep, 368. Do. neat stock, 802. Do. horses, 141.

MIDDLETON, Strafford county. Bounded north by Brookfield and Wakefield, east by Milton, south by Milton and New Durham, and west by New Durham. Area, 9840 acres. Distance from Concord, 40 miles, north-east; from Dover, 25, north-west. This is a very level township. There are no elevations excepting a part of Moose, or Bald, Mountain, which separates it from Brookfield. There are no ponds or rivers of note. The soil is rocky and sterile. There are one meeting house, owned by the Freewill Baptist society, two stores, and one hotel. It was incorporated March 4, 1778.

Population, 476. Number of legal voters in 1854, 130.

Inventory, \$128,512. Value of lands, \$78,305. Number of sheep, 273. Do. neat stock, 524. Do. horses, 83.

MILAN, Coös county. Bounded north by Dummer, east by Success, south by Berlin, and west by Kilkenny and Stark. Area, 31,154 acres. Distance from Concord, 150 miles, north-east; from Lancaster, 22, north-east. The Androscoggin River passes through the eastern part. Its tributaries here are the Chickwalneppee, Leavett, and Stearns Rivers. There is but one pond of any considerable size, which is called Cedar Pond. The surface is uneven, and in some parts rocky, though there are no mountains. The soil is various. There are seven sawmills in this town, in four of which 40 hands are employed; aggregate capital, \$51,000. There are three stores, one hotel, and one meeting house, which is owned by the Methodist society. It was granted, December 31, 1771, to Sir William Mayne and others, under the name of Paulsburg, which name was retained until 1824.

Population, 493. Number of legal voters in 1854, 153. Inventory, \$106,346. Value of lands, \$54,416. Do. mills, &c., \$2400. Stock in trade, \$1600. Number of sheep, 707. Do. neat stock, 617. Do. horses, 80.

MILFORD, Hillsborough county. Bounded north by Lyndeborough, Mont Vernon, and Amherst, east by Amherst and Hollis, south by Hollis and Brookline, and west by Mason and Wilton. Area, 15,402 acres. Distance from Concord, 31 miles, south; from Amherst, 5, southwest. Milford lies on both sides of the Souhegan River, which runs in an easterly direction, affording many fine water privileges. The intervals along its course are about half a mile in width, and are very fertile. Large quan-

tities of excellent fruit are produced here annually. The surface is moderately uneven ; the soil is productive. On account of improvements made in its water power, it has recently grown into considerable importance. The inhabitants are noted for sobriety, thrift, and industry.

The Souhegan Manufacturing Company were incorporated in June, 1846. Capital stock, \$150,000. Number of spindles, 5000. Do. looms, 128. The kind of goods manufactured is ticking. Number of yards manufactured per annum, 1,100,000. Raw material consumed per annum, 480,000 pounds cotton. Number of hands employed, 160. The machinery is driven by steam and water power. Moses French agent ; D. S. Burnham clerk.

The Milford Manufacturing Company were incorporated in 1810. Capital, \$30,000. Number of spindles, 900. Do. looms, 30. The kind of goods manufactured is ticking. Number of yards produced per annum, 250,000. Do. pounds cotton consumed, 100,000. Do. hands employed, 40. There is also a sawmill connected with this establishment, in which 400,000 feet of lumber are manufactured per annum. Hiram A. Daniels agent and clerk.

The Milford Plane Company employ 50 hands. Yearly business amounts to \$50,000. The celebrated eagle plane is manufactured here.

There are also two tinware manufactories, one employing 15 hands, and the other 2 ; three boot and shoe manufactories, where about 75 hands are employed ; two carriage shops, one employing 20 hands, and the other 8 ; one iron foundery, in which are engaged 35 hands ; two tanneries, employing 12 hands ; one manufactory of agricultural implements, in which 35 hands are employed ; one furniture shop, employing 6 hands ; two tailors' shops, employing 14 hands ; and one printing and bookbinding

establishment. There are also seven stores, one hotel, and two meeting houses — one Congregational, organized in 1788 ; and one Baptist, organized September 5, 1809.

Milford was incorporated January 11, 1794. The first settlers were John Burns, William Peabody, Benjamin Hopkins, Caleb Jones, Nathan Hutchinson, Andrew Bradford, Captain Josiah Crosby, and William Wallace. Captain Crosby was a revolutionary officer.

Population, 2159. Number of legal voters in 1854, 529. Inventory, \$884,960. Value of lands, \$493,365. Do. mills, factories, &c., \$75,000. Do. stock in trade, \$46,750. Money on hand, at interest, &c., \$55,493. Number of sheep, 139. Do. neat stock, 989. Do. horses, 277.

MILLSFIELD, Coös county. Bounded north by Dixville, east by Errol, south by Dummer, and west by ungranted lands and Dixville. Area, 23,200 acres. Distance from Concord, 150 miles, north ; from Lancaster, 35, north-east. Clear Stream waters its northern extremity, and Phillips River and other small streams its other parts. There are several ponds, the largest of which is 300 rods long and 140 wide. Its northern portion is mountainous. The surface is generally uneven, and the soil strong, but somewhat cold. This town was granted, March 1, 1774, to Sir Thomas Mills, George Boyd, and others.

Population, 2.

MILTON, Strafford county. Bounded north-west by Middleton and Wakefield, east by Salmon Falls River, which separates it from Lebanon, Maine, and south-west by Farmington and New Durham. Area, 25,000 acres. Distance from Concord, 40 miles, north-east ; from Dover,

20, north-west. Salmon Falls River washes its whole eastern border for a distance of 13 miles. A branch of this river passes through its northern extremity. Milton Pond lies at the foot of Teneriffe Mountain — a bold and rocky elevation, which extends along its eastern section. The soil is generally good, the surface somewhat broken, and affords excellent pasturage. The inhabitants are mostly engaged in farming.

Milton Mills — John Townsend proprietor; capital, \$50,000; manufacture flannels; have 18 looms and 1200 spindles. Amount manufactured per annum, \$90,000. Do. stock used per annum, 120,000 pounds wool. Number of operatives, 35.

This town was formerly a part of Rochester, from which it was taken and incorporated June 11, 1802. There are two meeting houses — one Congregational, and one Christian.

Population, 1629. Number of polls, 406. Inventory, \$414,982. Value of lands, \$236,265. Do. mills and factories, \$8500. Do. stock in trade, \$10,730. Money at interest, &c., \$12,939. Number of sheep, 708. Do. neat stock, 1264. Do. horses, 189.

MONROE, Grafton county. Bounded north by Littleton, east by Lyman, south by Bath, and west by Barnet, Vermont. This town formerly constituted the western portion of Lyman, from which it was separated and incorporated July 13, 1854. The surface is broken, and in some parts hilly, and affords excellent grazing. The soil is generally good, and produces, with proper cultivation, the grasses and grains in abundance. The western slope of Gardner's Mountain produces excellent grass and wheat. There is considerable interval. Within the limits of this town are

the Narrows, at which place the river is only five rods in width, being confined by walls of slate. The scenery is grand and picturesque. Near the north-western extremity of the town, at the confluence of the Connecticut and Passumpsic Rivers, the former assumes the shape of a diamond, its greatest width being about one mile, encircling 20 islands, and affording a delightful landscape.

There are several sawmills here, at some of which an extensive business is carried on. In one of these, during the month of June, 1854, were manufactured 724,141 feet of lumber, &c. Number of hands employed, 35. There are also a carriage factory and machine shop, where a large business is carried on. Bog iron ore and zinc and copper ore are found here in various localities.

There are two stores, one hotel, and one meeting house.

Population in 1854, about 750. Number of legal voters, 156.

MONT VERNON, Hillsborough county. Bounded north by New Boston, east by Amherst, south by Amherst and Milford, and west by Lyndeborough. Area, 7975 acres. Distance from Concord, 28 miles, south; from Amherst, 3, north-west. There is but one stream of any note. It rises in the northern part of the town, and passes into Amherst, near the eastern extremity of the plain. That part of the stream near its mouth was called by the Indians Quohquinapassakessanannagnog. The soil is strong and productive — well adapted to the growth of the various grasses and grains. The situation is elevated, and the surface uneven. The village is located upon the highest elevation, and is healthy and pleasant. It was originally a part of Amherst, from which it was separated and incorporated December 15, 1803.

The Congregational church was organized here in 1780. There are four stores, two hotels, and twelve shops and mills of various kinds. There is a writing desk and fancy box manufactory, owned by Messrs. Bragg & Conant, in which 30 hands are employed.

Population, 722. Number of polls, 176. Inventory, \$252,256. Value of lands, \$167,026. Stock in trade, \$7200. Money at interest, &c., \$11,764. Number of sheep, 86. Do. neat stock, 624. Do. horses, 89.

MOULTONBOROUGH, Carroll county. Bounded north by Sandwich and Ossipee, east by Ossipee, south by Tuftonborough and Lake Winnipiseogee, and west by Centre Harbor and Squam Lake. Distance from Concord, 50 miles, north; from Ossipee, 12, east. The surface is much broken by mountains, lakes, and ponds. Great Squam Pond lies in the western part, and Squam and Long Ponds in the south, the latter of which is terminated by a neck of valuable land, extending for some distance into Connecticut River. Red Hill, which rises about 2000 feet above the level of the sea, is composed of a beautiful sienite, in which the feldspar is of a gray ash color. Near the summit, where the ledges of rock are exposed to the action of the air, the rock is of a reddish hue. It is covered with *uvæ ursi*, the leaves of which are turned into a brilliant red by the early frosts. Great numbers of visitors, attracted by the unrivalled grandeur and beauty of the scenery of the surrounding country, ascend this mountain in the summer months. On a clear day, the view from its summit is extensive. Mountains, lakes, islands, forests, and cultivated fields are here presented in a single view. On the south side of the mountain is a spring of pure cold water, about sixteen feet in diameter, from the centre of which

the water, impregnated with small particles of a fine white sand, is constantly thrown up to the height of two feet above the surface of the spring. It affords water sufficient to drive saw or gristmills. On the stream, about a mile below, is a beautiful cascade and waterfall of 70 feet perpendicular. Descending the mountain on the left of the fall, you soon come to a cove, in which charcoal and other substances are found, giving rise to the belief that this was once a place of concealment for the Indians. Many Indian implements and relics have been found in this town. In 1820, on a small island in the Winnipiseogee, was found a curiously wrought gun barrel, much decayed by rust and age, enclosed in the trunk of a pine tree sixteen inches in diameter. About the year 1817, on the north line of the town, near the mouth of Melvin River, a gigantic skeleton, apparently that of a man seven feet in height, was found buried in the sand. The Ossipee tribe once lived in this region; and several years ago a tree was standing, on which was carved in hieroglyphics a history of their deeds and expeditions.

There are three stores, seventeen common schools, one hotel, and three meeting houses, two of which belong to the Congregational society, and one to the Methodist and Universalist societies, who occupy it alternately.

This town was granted, November 17, 1763, by the Masonian proprietors, to Colonel Jonathan Moulton and 61 others. The first house of public worship was erected in 1773, and was blown down by a violent east wind in 1819. The Congregational church was formed March 12, 1777.

Population, 1748. Number of legal voters in 1854, 420. Amount of local funds for schools, \$1910. Inventory, \$337,764. Value of lands, \$200,078. Do. mills,

\$2115. Stock in trade, \$2225. Money at interest, &c., \$5576. Number of sheep, 1426. Do. neat stock, 1595. Do. horses, 208.

NASHUA, Hillsborough county. Bounded north by Merrimack, east by Litchfield and Hudson, south by Tyngsborough and Dunstable, Massachusetts, and west by Hollis. Area, 18,878 acres. Distance from Concord, 35 miles, south by the Concord Railroad, which terminates here. The soil has considerable variety. It is easy of cultivation, and generally productive. The eastern portion of the town (now city) of Nashua, lying upon the river, presents a very even surface; the western part is more broken and hilly, though by no means mountainous. It is watered by Salmon Brook; also by the Nashua River—a fertilizing stream, which rises in Massachusetts.

The valley of the Nashaway, or, in modern phrase, Nashua, sheltered one of the earliest settlements in New Hampshire. The tribe of Indians bearing the name identical with that of this river had its head quarters in the present town of Lancaster, Massachusetts, through which the Nashua flows. The settlement, though commenced some years previously, received its charter in 1673. Its name was Dunstable, and its territory was much greater than the present city of Nashua, embracing in addition Dunstable, Tyngsborough, and parts of Groton, Townsend, and other towns in Massachusetts, and Hollis, Brookline, Milford, Hudson, parts of Amherst, Merrimack, Litchfield, and sections of other towns in New Hampshire. More romance of history clusters around this locality than attaches to most others in the state, filling with poetry the memory of those days of “war’s alarms,”—

“ What time the noble Lovewell came,
 With fifty men from Dunstable,
 The cruel Pequ'at tribe to tame,
 With arms and bloodshed terrible.”

The names of Lovewell, Weld, Blanchard, Waldo, Cummings, French, Farrell, Lund, and Coburn are cherished as belonging to some of the first inhabitants. For a long time it was a frontier town, exposed to Indian depredations, and annoyed by wars and sudden onsets of the relentless foe. In the spring of 1702 a party of Indians made an assault upon the settlement and killed several persons, among whom was the Rev. Thomas Weld, the first minister. In Lovewell's war, the company from this town, under the noble captain whose invaluable services give name to the campaign, acquired imperishable fame.

The Congregational church was organized in 1685.

The village (now city) of Nashua may properly date back to 1803, when a post office was established, houses built, a canal boat launched, and, with much parade, christened “The Nashua,” and “Nashua Village” substituted for “Indian Head.” A tavern, a store, and two or three dwelling houses were at that time the principal buildings. The following table exhibits the movement of population in Nashua : —

In 1800,	-	-	-	862
“ 1810,	-	-	-	1049
“ 1820,	-	-	-	1142
“ 1830,	-	-	-	2417
“ 1840,	-	-	-	5960
“ 1850, (and Nashville,)				8942

The present population is probably something more than

10,000. It will be noticed that its growth was quite gradual until subsequent to 1820, when manufacturing enterprises were undertaken upon an extensive scale. In 1822-1823 the land now owned by the Nashua Manufacturing Company was secured for manufacturing purposes, in 1824 a charter was obtained, and in 1825-1826 the mills went into full operation. The works of the Jackson Company went into operation in 1826.

In 1837 the thriving village so far eclipsed the ancient town as to give its name, Nashua, to the old township of Dunstable. In 1842, in consequence of the hasty action of the legislature, instigated by some of the participants in a foolish quarrel about the location of the new Town House, (which the majority had located near the bridge, on the south side of the river,) that portion of the town north of the river, with a small section south of it, near its mouth, and north of the Nashua and Lowell Railroad, (it including a portion of the property of the Jackson Company,) was incorporated with the name of Nashville. In 1853 a charter was granted and accepted, by which the original town became a unit under a city government.

Nashua, in 1854, presents an aspect gratifying to the pride of her sons, and indicative of that indomitable spirit of intelligent enterprise for which the descendants of the Pilgrims are so distinguished. For variety and perfection of mechanical skill she yields the palm to none of her sisterhood of the Granite State cities ; and in point of population she claims the second rank. Cotton manufacture, though important, does less for her than the combined benefits of other manufactures. Artificers in wood and iron, in cards, paper, and leather ; builders of ponderous or curious machines ; makers of edge tools, locks, and shuttles ; forgers, foundrymen, and artisans of every degree and multi-

furious callings, — together swell the sum of her benefits, until the cup of her prosperity runs over.

Few places of similar growth and pursuits wear so attractive an appearance. The placid Nashua flows through the midst of the city; grateful shade of grand old forest trees is each year thickening in the principal streets; and the hand of taste is yearly becoming more apparent in architecture and gardening.

In morals, like all other portions of "Paradise Lost," the trail of the serpent is visible upon a landscape where virtue and charity are ever-blooming flowers, though frail, and far too few. In morals, Nashua will compare favorably with the great multitude of New England cities of 10,000 inhabitants.

There are eight religious societies with houses for worship. The First Congregational church, Rev. Daniel March; Olive Street Congregational, Rev. Austin Richards; Pearl Street Congregational, Rev. E. E. Adams; Baptist, Rev. D. D. Pratt; Unitarian, Rev. M. W. Willis; Universalist, Rev. C. H. Fay; Lowell Street Methodist Episcopal, Rev. Elihu Scott; Chestnut Street Methodist Episcopal, Rev. Jared Perkins. Prosperous Sabbath schools, with ample libraries, exist in each, and the amount paid in furtherance of various objects of Christian benevolence and philanthropy is quite respectable. In one of them, during the past year, between \$2000 and \$3000, in contributions and legacies, have been contributed.

Few towns in the state have made more substantial progress, during ten years past, in the cause of popular education. The schools are now more systematically and judiciously graded, furnished with better houses and educational helps, and supplied with teachers of more experience and success than the great majority of public schools

throughout the state. The *people* have been educated, by lectures, and discussions, and by the local press, till a more just and discriminating idea of the wants and value of right education now prevails. A great revolution in the popular mind by such means secured the High School House and apparatus, in district number 4, at a cost of \$15,000. The state may be challenged to produce a better house or better school. The whole number of districts is 11, occupying 23 school rooms, and employing between 30 and 40 teachers even in winter, most of whom are females.

The nucleus of a public library was created by the institution of the Union Athenæum July 23, 1851. It is yet in its infancy, numbering but 795 volumes. An annual course of winter lectures is given under the auspices of the Athenæum.

The Pennichuck Waterworks have been constructed during the present year, (1854.) The Pennichuck has its rise in a pond near the north-western boundary of the city, is fed by many never-failing springs of soft, pure water, and falls into the Merrimack. The water is taken, at a point just above the Concord road, from an artificial pond of 26 acres, and forced by a *jonval* turbine wheel of eighty-horse power into a reservoir half a mile north of the City Hall, 110 feet above the street level at that point, and of a capacity of 1,250,000 gallons. The number of hydrants is 32; the pipe to the receiving reservoir is eight inches in diameter; from the reservoir the pipe is fourteen inches. E. P. Emerson is superintendent of the works, and Russell E. Dewey clerk.

Few places have better railroad facilities. The Nashua and Lowell leads to Boston and the east; the Concord to Canada and the western lakes; the Nashua and Worcester to Albany and New York; and the Wilton road pierces

Hillsborough county north-westwardly. The Nashua and Epping, a projected air line to Portland, much needed to straighten the route from the British provinces, via Portland, to New York, has already been surveyed.

Manufacturing Establishments. — Nashua Manufacturing Company. The following statistics of the Nashua Manufacturing Company are taken from the County Record, published, in the fall of 1853, by Dodge & Noyes: Daniel Hussey agent; John A. Baldwin clerk. Incorporated in June, 1823. Capital, \$1,000,000. Number 1 mill is 155 feet long, 45 feet wide, and 5 stories high. In December, 1824, the machine shop was completed, and in December, 1825, number 1 mill went into partial operation. It contains 6784 spindles and 220 looms, and manufactures 30 inch drills and number 14 yarn. Number 2^d mill was built in 1827; is 155 feet long, 45 feet wide, and 6 stories high; runs 12,170 spindles and 315 looms; and makes 28 inch printing cloth, 30 inch jeans, and numbers 20 and 24 yarn. Number 3 mill was erected in 1836; is 220 feet long, 50 feet wide, and 5 stories high; operates 9088 spindles and 276 looms; and produces 37 inch sheetings and number 14 yarn. Number 4 mill was built in 1844; is 198 feet long, 50 feet wide, and 5 stories high; runs 9408 spindles and 278 looms; and produces 37 inch sheetings and number 13 yarn. Besides these mills, there are a machine shop, 308 feet long, and 1 and 2 stories high, rented for various purposes; forty tenements for overseers and boarding-house keepers; and two brick houses for agent and clerk. The company employ 1000 hands — 850 females and 150 males. The female operatives average from \$2 to \$2.25 per week, besides board. An addition to number 1 mill is now in progress — 108 feet long, 48 wide, and three stories high. It will accommo-

date about 3000 spindles. The company will then have in operation more than 40,000 spindles.

An operatives' library and savings institution are connected with this company.

The Jackson Company employ about 450 hands, use 4000 bales of cotton, and make about 5,000,000 yards of cloth yearly. The present agent is Pliny Lawton; R. W. Lane clerk. Incorporated in 1830. Mill number 1 has 6656 spindles and 206 looms, and manufactures number 14 sheeting, 37 and 46 inches wide. Mill number 2 is also employed in the manufacture of sheetings and 30 inch shirtings, and runs 5888 spindles and 188 looms. There are thirty-seven tenements for boarding purposes and for the agent and clerk. The company have an ample saw and gristmill connected with their dam, rented by Roby, McQuesten, & Co. An extensive improvement is now being made by this company. A new mill, 3 stories high, and 284 by 48 feet, is in progress of erection. It is to be used for weaving and dressing. Another building, now nearly completed, will be divided into a counting room, repair shop, and cloth room. It will be 200 by 40 feet, and 2 stories high.

The Nashua Iron Company commenced operations in 1848. Daniel H. Dearborn superintendent; Franklin Munroe clerk. Capital, \$100,000. This company carry on the forging business, and manufacture car axles, shafting, bowling locomotive tires, and all kinds of wrought-iron shapes. Employ 75 hands.

Edge Tool Company — G. W. Underhill superintendent of works; T. G. Banks, Jr., clerk. Manufacture all kinds of edge tools. The works are operated by a new wheel of 100 horse power, called the jonval turbine. Employ 70

hands. Located on Salmon Brook, one mile and a half from the City Hall.

Nashua Gaslight Company. In the autumn of 1853 the gasworks went into operation. The buildings are situated near the Concord Railroad, south of the river. The entire works are built in a thorough and substantial style. Capital, \$75,000. W. D. Clerk agent; Henry O. Winch clerk.

Bobbin and Shuttle Manufactory — Josephus Baldwin proprietor. Manufacture all kinds of bobbins and shuttles. Number of hands employed, 200.

Universal Screw Chuck — newly invented, and manufactured by E. B. White. This is so constructed as to be applicable in *centric* or *eccentric* work, and is pronounced a valuable improvement.

Machinists' Tools — J. H. Gage, D. A. G. Warner, and G. W. Whitney proprietors; J. P. S. Otterson clerk. Manufacture tools, steam engines, &c. Employ 60 hands.

Nashua Iron Company — Williams, Bird, & Co. proprietors. Commenced operations in 1845. Capital, \$40,000. Furnish castings of every description. Employ 60 hands. Consume 1500 tons of iron and 500 tons of coal per annum.

Sewing Machine Manufactory — T. W. Gillis and A. Taylor proprietors. Employ 100 hands.

Stove Foundry and Tinware Manufactory — Hartshorn, Ames, & Co. proprietors. Employ 50 hands.

Bedstead Manufactory — E. G. Sears & Co. Employ 25 hands.

Plain, Enamelled, Colored, Card, and Fancy Paper Manufactory — Gage, Murray, & Co. proprietors. Employ 25 hands.

Door, Sash, and Blind Manufactory — S. N. Wilson & Co. proprietors. Employ 35 hands.

Nashua Lock Company — Manufacture mortise locks, rim locks, door knobs, bell pulls, &c. Employ 110 hands.

Platform, Scales, and Wrench Manufactory. Employ six hands. — Alexander proprietor.

Melodeon Factory — B. F. Tobin & Co. Employ 12 hands.

Machine Shop — Kelsey, Mack, & Co. Employ 12 hands.

Brush Factory — Joseph Goodwin.

Paper Staining — Thomas G. Banks.

Ticking Factory — T. W. Gillis.

Note Paper Embossing — W. F. Blanc.

Bed and Mattress Manufactory — Thomas Tolman. The largest bedding manufactory in New England. Employ 40 hands. Capital, \$150,000. The spring mattresses manufactured here are unequalled.

Stove and Tinware Manufactory — Reuben Goodrich. Employ 16 hands.

Tin and Sheet Iron Working — Dodge, Boynton, & Co.

Iron Working — Jonathan Dustin; Strong & Crafts; E. B. White.

Steam Sawmill. John D. Kimball — Run saws, planing, and shingle machines. Employ 25 hands.

Doors, Sashes, and Blinds — J. & S. C. Crombie. Manufacture 1,000,000 feet of lumber per annum. Employ 40 hands.

Palmleaf Hat Manufactory — F. S. Rogers, H. C. Rogers, and E. A. Haskins. Manufacture 30,000 dozen yearly. Employ 12 hands in shop, and 3000 in various parts of the state.

Lumbering and Sawing — Luther A. Roby, Cyrus T. Roby, and Samuel McQuesten. Employ 30 men.

Gristmills — Roby, McQuesten, & Co. ; J. D. Kimball.

Sawmill — John and James Eayrs.

Jib Hanks — J. H. Everett.

Spring Bedstead Factory — Wesley E. Merrill and Freeman Tupper. This is a recent invention of the proprietors, and seems destined, and deservedly, to supersede all others. It can be taken apart and put together in a few seconds, admits of no retreat for vermin, requires no cords, screws, or mortises to hold it together, and stands firmly, and is not likely to become loose or rickety. A slight examination is sufficient to discover its merits and superiority.

The mechanical department of Nashua is varied and extensive, reaching into almost every branch of industry, and furnishing unquestionable vouchers for its future and permanent prosperity. There are besides 202 stores and shops of various descriptions.

Fire Department. — There are five engines, one hook and ladder, and one hose company. The reservoirs are capacious, substantially built, and conveniently located.

Hotels. — Pearl Street House, O. Bristol, Main Street ; Nashua House, A. Longley, Chestnut Street ; Little's Tavern, J. Little, South Nashua.

Newspapers. — Three newspapers are published in this city — viz., the Nashua Gazette and Hillsborough County Advertiser, the New Hampshire Telegraph, and the Oasis.

The Cemetery is beautifully located and enclosed. It is situated in a quiet and pleasant grove in the rear of the Unitarian church, including about two acres. About \$5000 have been expended in the purchase of the grounds, construction of fences, walks, &c.

The City Hall is a spacious and splendid edifice, erected at considerable expense.

Many of the residences in this city are fine specimens of architectural skill.*

NELSON, Cheshire county. Bounded north by Stoddard, east by Antrim and Hancock, south by Dublin and Roxbury, and west by Roxbury and Sullivan. Area, 22,875 acres. Distance from Concord, 40 miles, south-west; from Keene, 8, north-east. Situated on the height of land between Merrimack and Connecticut Rivers. The surface is hilly, but good for grazing. The soil is generally hard, but productive. There are seven ponds, covering a surface of 1800 acres. Long Pond, the largest body of water, is four miles in length; from this issues a branch of the Contoocook River. Several excellent mill privileges are furnished by streams flowing from these ponds. Plumbago is found in large quantities here. The mines yield on an average 220 tons annually. The inhabitants are principally farmers, of industrious habits. Within a few years considerable attention has been paid to manufactures, which have added much to the growth and prosperity of the town. The cotton factory owned by Alvan Munson has 640 spindles and 12 looms. The capital stock is valued at \$12,000. Manufacture $\frac{19}{4}$ cotton sheetings; number of yarn, 20; number of operatives, 20.

Harrisville, a pleasant and thriving village, is situated partly in Nelson, and partly in Dublin. It is named from Bethuel Harris, an active and enterprising man, who, in 1820, commenced business here without funds save his energy and perseverance. The village now contains a meeting house, school house, a store, public house, and a large wooden ware shop. It has a population of 350

* The valuation, &c., of the several cities in New Hampshire will be given in a separate table in a subsequent part of the Gazetteer.

inhabitants. The woollen factory of Messrs. Harris & Hutchinson, also that of Milan Harris, Colony, & Sons, are widely known for the fine doeskins, of a truly superior quality, manufactured here. The capital stock of Messrs. Harris & Hutchinson is valued at \$20,000; number of spindles, 300; do. looms, 7; do. operatives, 18. 30,000 pounds of fine wool are consumed annually. Agent, Charles C. P. Harris. There is also a chair factory, in which 10 hands are employed. Besides these already named, there are in Nelson two meeting houses, one store, three shoe manufactories, one tannery, and one blacksmith's shop.

This town was formerly called Monadnock, Number Six. It was granted by the Masonian proprietors February 22, 1774. The first settlers were Breed Batchelder and Dr. Nathaniel Breed, who came here in 1767. The Congregational church was organized January 31, 1781.

Population, 751. Number of legal voters in 1854, 180. Common schools, 8. Inventory, \$252,100. Value of lands, \$142,296. Do. mills and factories, \$6550. Stock in trade, \$2730. Money at interest, &c., \$23,595. Number of sheep, 3832. Do. neat stock, 740. Do. horses, 117.

NEW BOSTON, Hillsborough county. Bounded north by Weare, east by Goffstown and Bedford, south by Mount Vernon and Lyndeborough, and west by Lyndeborough and Francestown. Area, 26,536 acres. Distance from Concord, 22 miles, south; from Amherst, 9, north. This town is watered by several streams, the largest of which is the south branch of Piscataquog River. The soil is strong and fertile. The surface is uneven, affording excellent tillage and grazing. The scenery is varied and picturesque, partaking largely of the alpine character, with rocks piled

on rocks, and hills on hills. There are two villages, the lower and principal of which lies in a deep and narrow valley, through which the noisy Piscataquog winds its way. Overlooking it, on a level and grassy niche in the steep hillside, stands the other village, from which a tall church spire points skyward.

There are in this town 18 sawmills, four gristmills, three stores, one seraphine factory, one door, sash, and blind factory, one edge tool factory, one tannery, two coopers' shops, two blacksmiths' shops, three cabinet shops, one hotel, and two meeting houses. New Boston was granted, January 14, 1736, by Massachusetts, to inhabitants of Boston. It was incorporated by New Hampshire February 18, 1763. It was first settled, in 1733, by persons named Cochran, Wilson, Caldwell, McNeil, Ferson, and Smith. The Presbyterian church was formed about 1768. There is also a Baptist society here.

Population, 1476. Number of polls, 298. Inventory, \$561,656. Value of lands, \$379,975. Stock in trade, \$18,387. Value of mills, \$8326. Number of sheep, 982. Do. neat stock, 1682. Do. horses, 277.

NEWBURY, Merrimack county. Bounded north by New London and Sunapee Lake, east by Sutton, south by Bradford, and west by Goshen and Sunapee Lake. Area, 19,332 acres. Distance from Concord, 35 miles, west by north. A considerable part of Sunapee Lake lies within the limits of this town. Although it is well watered, yet there is no stream of noticeable size. Todd Pond, lying in the south-east part, is 500 rods in length and 60 in width. In the western portion the surface is hilly, and well adapted to grazing. The land is generally mountainous, and the soil hard and rocky. It was originally called Dantzie. In

1778 it received the name of Fishersfield, from John Fisher, one of the first proprietors. In 1837 its name was changed to Newbury. Zephaniah Clark was the first settler, in 1762. There are three Freewill Baptist societies here.

Population, 738. Number of polls, 168. Inventory, \$236,630. Value of lands, \$154,668. Stock in trade, \$500. Number of sheep, 2541. Do. neat stock, 1152. Do. horses, 161.

NEW CASTLE, Rockingham county. A rough and rocky island, situated in Portsmouth Harbor, and formerly called Great Island. A handsome bridge connects it with Portsmouth. It is a frequent resort for fishing, which is pursued with great success. The soil among the rocks, being of good quality, is made to produce abundantly. On this island is Fort Constitution and a lighthouse. It was incorporated in 1693, and contains 458 acres. Hon. Theodore Atkinson, for many years chief justice of the Province of New Hampshire, and secretary and president of the Council, was born at New Castle, December 20, 1697.

Population, 891. Number of polls, 167. Inventory, \$144,919. Value of lands, \$12,194. Do. vessels, \$21,399. Stock in trade, \$2150. Money at interest, &c., \$20,589.

NEW DURHAM, Strafford county. Bounded north-west by Wolfborough and Alton, east by Brookfield and Middleton, south-east by Farmington, and south-west and west by Alton. Area, 23,625 acres. Distance from Concord, 35 miles, north-east; from Dover, 32, north-west.

The surface of this town is very uneven, and a portion of it is so rocky as to be unfit for cultivation. The soil is generally moist and well adapted for grazing. There are

five ponds, the largest of which — Merry Meeting Pond — is about 10 miles in circumference. A copious and perpetual stream issues from it, and discharges into Merry Meeting Bay, in Alton. Ela's River flows from Coldrain Pond, affording several fine water privileges. Mount Betty, Cropple Crown, and Straw's Mountain are the principal eminences. On the north-easterly side of the latter is a remarkable cave, the entrance of which is three feet wide and ten feet high. The first, or outer, apartment is 20 feet square. Those adjacent grow smaller, until at the distance of 50 feet from the first they are too small to admit of examination. The sides of the galleries and the rooms are solid granite. There is a fountain, over which a part of Ela's River passes, which is regarded as a curiosity. By sinking a small vessel into it, water may be obtained extremely pure and cold. Near the centre of the town is Rattlesnake Hill, the south side of which is perpendicular and 100 feet in height. Agriculture is the chief employment. Excellent fruit is raised here.

This town was granted, in 1749, to Ebenezer Smith and others. It was incorporated, December 7, 1762, under its present name. A Congregational church was established here in 1773. Elder Benjamin Randall, the founder of the sect of Freewill Baptists, commenced his labors here in 1780 and organized a church.

Population, 1048. Number of polls, 269. Inventory, \$299,284. Value of lands, \$176,306. Stock in trade, \$7263. Value of mills, \$7725. Money at interest, &c., \$7250. Number of sheep, 402. Do. neat stock, 990. Do. horses, 160.

NEW HAMPTON, Belknap county. Bounded north by Holderness, east by Centre Harbor and Meredith, south by

Sanbornton and Hill, and west by Bridgewater and Bristol. Area, 19,422 acres. Distance from Concord, 30 miles, north-west; from Guilford, 15, north-west. Pemigewasset River is the only stream of magnitude in this town. Over it is the bridge which connects with Bristol. There is a remarkable spring on the west side of Kelley's Mountain, from which issues a stream of sufficient power to carry several mills. It is never affected by rains or droughts. The surface is broken and uneven. The soil is generally remarkably fertile, though in some parts it is dry and sandy. In the south part of the town is a high hill of conical shape, which may be seen, in any direction, a distance of 10, and even 50, miles.

The Academical and Theological Institution in this town was established, about the year 1820, under the patronage of the Baptist denomination.

The Female Seminary was widely known and celebrated as one of the best institutions in the county, as well on account of its retired and healthy location as for the thorough and extended course of study pursued, including nearly all the various branches taught in our colleges.

The Theological Institution was finely located on a pleasant eminence about half a mile from the principal village. Within a short time past, both departments have been located in Vermont; but, through the enterprise of the inhabitants, a flourishing and permanent academy has already been established.

The village of New Hampton is pleasantly situated on a large plain, surrounded by hills and mountains. The scenery, especially in the warm season, is picturesque.

New Hampton was incorporated November 27, 1777. The first settler was Samuel Kelley, who moved here in 1775. The first religious society was the Baptist church,

formed in 1782. A Congregational church was organized in 1800, but was dissolved in 1816. There are three meeting houses, four stores, and one hotel.

Population, 1612. Number of polls, 307. Inventory, \$382,344. Value of lands, \$244,042. Stock in trade, \$2350. Money at interest, \$11,230. Number of sheep, 1444. Do. neat stock, 1430. Do. horses, 220.

NEWINGTON, Rockingham county. Bounded north-east by the Piscataqua River, east by Portsmouth, south by Greenland, and west by Great and Little Bays. Area, 5273 acres. The soil is generally sandy and unproductive, excepting near the shores, where it yields heavy crops of grain and grass. At Fox Point, in the north-westerly part of the town, Piscataqua Bridge extends over the river to Goat Island. This bridge was erected in 1793, is 2600 feet long, and 40 wide. Its original cost was \$65,401.

Newington was formerly a part of Portsmouth and Dover, and was early settled. The surface is underlaid with clay slate, which rests upon sienitic granite. Large blocks of this rock are often found; and being a handsome and durable building material, it is quarried for underpinning and other purposes. The centre of the town is about 150 feet above the sea. This town was incorporated in July, 1764. Rev. Joseph Adams, the first minister of Newington, was ordained here in 1715. Since 1810, with the exception of occasional preaching, the Congregational society have been destitute of a minister. There is a large and flourishing society of Methodists here.

This town, like most of the new settlements, was exposed to the ravages of the Indians. In May, 1690, a party of Indians, under a chief called Hoophood, attacked Fox Point, destroyed several houses, killed fourteen per-

sons, and captured six others. They were immediately pursued by the inhabitants, who recovered some of the captives and a portion of the plunder after a severe conflict, in which Hoophood was wounded.

Population, 472. Number of polls, 129. Inventory, \$182,533. Value of lands, \$122,532. Money at interest, \$11,251. Number of sheep, 272. Do. neat stock, 493. Do. horses, 76.

NEW IPSWICH, Hillsborough county. Bounded north by Sharon and Temple, east by Mason, south by Ashburnham, Massachusetts, and west by Rindge. Area, 20,860 acres. Distance from Concord, 50 miles, south-west; from Amherst, 18, south-west. Souhegan River is the principal stream, though it is well watered by numerous small rivulets. The soil is a clayey loam, very productive compared with that of most of the towns in the county. The water is good, and the water privileges abundant and valuable, supplied chiefly by the Souhegan. A cotton factory was put in operation here in 1803, either the first or second in the state.

The New Ipswich Academy, a respectable and flourishing institution, was incorporated June 18, 1789.

The principal village is in the centre of the town, in a pleasant and fertile valley, containing four meeting houses, the Town House, and Academy. The public houses are finished in a handsome style. Many of the dwelling houses are of brick, and present an elegant and substantial appearance. There are forty stores and shops of various kinds, two hotels, five sawmills, and one gristmill.

Brown's Ticking Mills have 1952 spindles, 54 looms, and furnish employment for 50 operatives. Manufacture 270,000 yards per annum, and consume 140,000 pounds raw cotton. E. Brown proprietor and agent.

Mountain Mills — Hiram Smith agent. Number of spindles, 2232. Do. looms, 54. Do. hands employed, 66. Manufacture drillings. Number of yards manufactured, 44,000 per month. Do. pounds cotton consumed per month, 12,000. Pay roll per month, for labor, \$980.

Columbian Manufacturing Company — Stephen Smith agent.

Match Factory — Stephen Thayer proprietor. This establishment splits a cord of second growth pine into matches daily.

New Ipswich was first granted by Massachusetts. It was settled, before 1749, by Reuben Kidder, Archibald White, Joseph and Ebenezer Bullard, Joseph Stephens, and eight others. It was regranted in April, 1750, by the Masonian proprietors, and was incorporated September 9, 1762. This town sent 65 men to Bunker Hill. A Congregational church was gathered here in 1750.

Population, 1877. Number of legal voters in 1854, 408. Inventory, \$736,429. Value of lands, \$437,546. Do. mills and factories, \$75,720. Stock in trade, \$25,124. Money at interest, &c., \$24,620. Number of sheep, 208. Do. neat stock, 1089. Do. horses, 226.

NEW LONDON, Merrimack county. Bounded north by Springfield and Wilmot, east by Wilmot, south by Sutton and Newbury, and west by Sunapee Lake and Sunapee. Little Sunapee Pond, in the west part, and Harvey's and Messer's Ponds, near the centre of the town, are the only considerable bodies of water. The two latter are the principal sources of Warner River, and are separated only by a bog, which in many places rises and falls with the water. The population of New London is principally concentrated on three large swells of land extending through the town in

a north-westerly direction. On these swells the soil is deep and fertile. In the north part the surface grows more uneven and hilly. In some localities it is rocky, though there is but very little land unfit for cultivation. Its location is healthy, and its scenery delightful. The inhabitants are chiefly devoted to agriculture, and there are some very productive farms. There is a large establishment where scythes are extensively manufactured by Messrs. Phillips, Messer, & Colby, whose reputation as manufacturers of these implements of husbandry is world wide. A literary institution has recently been established here under the patronage of the Baptists. New London was incorporated June 25, 1779, under the name of Heidleburg. A Baptist church was formed October 23, 1788. A violent whirlwind passed through this region September 9, 1821. The damage sustained by the inhabitants was estimated at \$9000. An immense block of granite, 100 feet long, 50 wide, and 20 high, was rent asunder, the two pieces being thrown a distance of 20 feet from each other.

Population, 945. Number of polls, 236. Inventory, \$327,957. Value of lands, \$194,491. Stock in trade, \$6350. Money at interest, \$30,600. Number of sheep, 2732. Do. neat stock, 1003. Do. horses, 170.

NEW MARKET, Rockingham county. Bounded north by Lee and Durham, east by Great Bay, south by South New Market, and west by Epping. Area, 4882 acres. Piscasick River flows through this town in a northerly direction. Lamprey River washes its north-eastern, and the Swamscot its south-eastern boundaries. These streams afford numerous fine water privileges. The surface is generally even, and the soil excellent. The pursuits of agriculture are crowned with abundant success. The south-western portion

is somewhat hilly. The villages are pleasant and thriving. The houses are neat — many of them are of handsome structure.

The New Market Manufacturing Company — John Webster agent — were incorporated in 1823. Cotton sheetings and shirtings are manufactured here. Number of spindles, 18,000. Do. looms, 525. Do. yards of cloth manufactured per annum, 4,500,000. Do. bales of cotton consumed per annum, 4000. Do. operatives, 450.

The manufacture of machinery of various kinds is extensively carried on here. New Market is a very busy town. Mechanical labor, in its various departments, is quite extensively pursued.

Mrs. Fanny Shute, who died here in 1819, will be remembered, not only for her excellent qualities, but for her youthful adventures. When 13 months old, she was taken by a party of Indians, carried to Canada, and sold to the French. She was educated in a nunnery, and, after remaining 13 years in captivity, was redeemed and restored to her friends.

The Boston and Maine Railroad passes through the eastern portion of this town, and connects with the Portsmouth and Concord Railroad at the junction in South New Market.

New Market was originally a part of Exeter, and was separated and incorporated December 15, 1727. In 1849 a large portion of its territory was detached and erected into the township of South New Market.

The Congregational church was established here in 1730. There is also a Methodist and Freewill Baptist society, each containing respectable numbers.

Population, 1937. Number of polls, 409. Inventory, \$784,112. Value of lands, \$345,806. Do. mills and

factories, \$221,000. Stock in trade, \$52,950. Money at interest, \$45,330. Number of sheep, 344. Do. neat stock, 599. Do. horses, 121.

NEWPORT, shire town of Sullivan county. Bounded north by Croyden, east by Sunapee and Goshen, south by Unity, and west by Claremont. Area, 25,267 acres. Distance from Concord, 39 miles, by the Merrimack and Connecticut River Railroad. The central position of this town, and its valuable water privileges, together with the fact that it is the county seat, render it a place of considerable business and importance. Its surface is diversified with hills and valleys. The soil may be classified by three divisions — viz., the alluvial, or the borders of the different branches of Sugar River, forming rich and fertile meadows, from one fourth to half a mile in width, on either side of the streams ; the dry and gravelly, or the low lands in other parts of the town ; and the moist and cold in the more elevated parts. In general the soil is productive. Many farms in this town are under high cultivation. Sugar River flows through the town, its three branches uniting near the village, whence it passes through Claremont to the Connecticut. The village is one of the pleasiest in the state. Its principal street is broad, and somewhat more than a mile in length. It is nearly surrounded by hills, which are themselves overtopped by lofty elevations and mountains in the distance, rendering the scenery in winter wild and sublime, in summer romantic and charming.

The houses are well built — some are elegant residences, adorned with beautiful yards and gardens. The Court House is a large brick edifice, standing on a gentle rise a few rods from the principal street. The county build-

ings are conveniently located, and are substantially built. There are four meeting houses, all of which are situated on the principal street — the Baptist at the northern extremity, and the Congregational, a massive brick structure, at the southern extremity. The Methodist chapel, a new and handsome edifice, and the Universalist meeting house are situated in the more central part. There are two public houses, large and convenient, where the best accommodations are always provided. These houses are a frequent resort of travellers in the summer season, attracted hither by the healthiness of the place and the opportunities for hunting and fishing afforded by the surrounding country. There are also eight stores, some twenty shops of various descriptions, three woollen factories, where quite an extensive business is done, two very extensive tanneries, and one machine shop, where various articles of merchandise are manufactured. At Northville, a busy place a few miles from the principal village, are a scythe factory and numerous other departments of mechanical labor. The inhabitants are industrious and persevering; and as idleness is a stranger among them, so is poverty.

Newport was incorporated October 6, 1761. The first effort towards a settlement was made, in the fall of 1763, by Jesse Wilcox, Ebenezer Merrit, Jesse Kelsey, and Samuel Hurd.

The Congregational church was formed in 1779. The Baptist church was organized the same year.

The Argus and Spectator is published here; for history of which, see another part of this volume.

The Sugar River Bank was incorporated January 7, 1853. Capital stock, \$50,000.

Population, 2020. Number of polls, 479. Inventory, \$682,156. Value of lands, \$383,904. Do. mills

and factories, \$13,700. Stock in trade, \$21,950. Money at interest, \$33,050. Number of sheep, 2753. Do. neat stock, 2180. Do. horses, 399.

NEWTON, Rockingham county. Bounded north by Kingston, east by South Hampton, south by Amesbury, Massachusetts, and west by Plaistow. Area, 5250 acres. Nearly one third of Country Pond lies in this town. The soil is fertile — suitable for the growth of grain and grass. Joseph Bartlett first settled in this town in 1720, and was followed in a few months by several others. Twelve years previous to his settlement here he had been taken by the Indians in Haverhill and conveyed to Canada, where he remained four years. A Baptist church was formed here in 1755, which is the oldest religious society of that denomination in the state. A Congregational church was organized about 1759. There are four stores, several shoe shops, employing nearly one third of its inhabitants, and one hotel. The Boston and Maine Railroad passes through the town in a north-easterly direction, adding much to the prosperity of the town.

Population, 685. Number of legal voters in 1854, 210. Common schools, 6. Inventory, \$231,743. Value of lands, \$115,230. Stock in trade, \$1600. Money at interest, \$11,850. Number of sheep, 119. Do. neat stock, 387. Do. horses, 58. Value of shares in banks, \$1250.

NORTHFIELD, Merrimack county. Bounded north by Sanbornton and Gilmanton, east by Gilmanton, south by Canterbury, and west by Franklin. Area, about 19,000 acres. Distance from Concord, 17 miles, north, by the Boston, Concord, and Montreal Railroad. The surface is uneven, and in some parts hilly. The soil is generally

good; that of the richest quality lies in the two ridges extending through the town, on which are several excellent farms. Chestnut and Sondogardy Ponds are the largest collections of water. It is watered by the Winnipiseogee River and several small streams. The New Hampshire Conference Seminary, a large and flourishing literary institution under the patronage of the Methodist denomination, is pleasantly located on a gentle eminence some 20 or 30 rods from Winnipiseogee River, and about 50 rods from the depot at Sanbornton Bridge. It has a valuable philosophical and chemical apparatus, and its collection of minerals is quite extensive. The first settlement in this town was made, in 1760, by Benjamin Blanchard and others. A Methodist church was formed here in 1806. It now numbers about 500 communicants. There are two factories here — one woollen and one cotton. Northfield was incorporated June 19, 1780.

Population, 1332. Number of polls, 285. Inventory, \$428,096. Value of lands, \$293,067. Stock in trade, \$1250. Do. mills and factories, \$8000. Money at interest, &c., \$15,114. Number of sheep, 1750. Do. neat stock, 1168. Do. horses, 197.

NORTH HAMPTON, Rockingham county. Bounded north by Greenland, east by Rye and the ocean, south by Hampton, and west by Stratham. Area, 8465 acres. Distance from Concord, 47 miles, south-east; from Portsmouth, 9, south by the Eastern Railroad. Little River rises in the low grounds in the north part of the town, and, by a winding course, reaches the sea between Great and Little Boar's Head. This township formerly constituted the parish known as North Hill, in Hampton. On Little River are three sawmills and one gristmill. There are two meeting

houses, two stores, and one hotel in the principal village. The settlements here date back to a very early period in the history of this state. The first Congregational meeting house was erected in 1738. The early settlers were much exposed to the ravages of Indians. Garrisons were erected, to which they resorted in times of danger. In the year 1677 several persons were killed within the limits of this town. North Hampton was incorporated November 26, 1742.

Population, 822. Number of legal voters in 1854, 210. Inventory, \$315,438. Value of lands, \$242,320. Do. mills, \$1160. Stock in trade, \$1050. Money at interest, \$4751. Number of sheep, 341. Do. neat stock, 723. Do. horses, 126.

NORTHUMBERLAND, Coös county. Bounded north by Stratford, east by Stark, south by Lancaster, and west by Maidstone, Vermont. Distance from Concord, 130 miles, north; from Lancaster, 7, north-east. The soil along the Connecticut is very productive, free from sand and gravel, and easily tilled. The original growth of wood was butternut. A considerable portion of the upland is excellent for tillage. Cape Horn, a rugged eminence, which rises abruptly from its base, is situated near the centre of the town. Its northern base is separated from the Connecticut by a narrow plain, and the Upper Ammonoosuc washes its eastern side. Here the meadows are extensive, and are annually flowed by the spring freshets, presenting the appearance of a large lake. The scenery is wild and beautiful. The inhabitants are chiefly devoted to agriculture, and are somewhat noted for raising excellent stock, although they do not excel in the extent of their herds. The first settlers were Thomas Burnside and Daniel

Spaulding, who, with their families, moved here in June, 1767. Near the river, on the plain situated north of Cape Horn Mountain, are the remains of a fort, erected during the revolutionary war, and placed under the command of Captain Jeremiah Eames, a man well known for his usefulness and social disposition. This town was incorporated November 16, 1779.

Population, 429. Number of polls, 128. Inventory, \$146,369. Value of lands, \$59,434. Stock in trade, \$10,325. Value of mills and factories, \$3500. Number of sheep, 698. Do. neat stock, 628. Do. horses, 142.

NORTHWOOD, Rockingham county. Bounded north by Strafford, east by Nottingham, south by Nottingham and Deerfield, and west by Epsom and Pittsfield. Area, 17,075 acres. There are six ponds in this town—Suncook Pond, 750 rods long, and 100 wide; Jenners' Pond, 300 rods long, and 150 wide; Long Pond, 300 rods long, and 50 wide; Harvey's Pond, 200 rods long, and from 40 to 80 wide; and Pleasant and Little Bow Ponds. A part of Great Bow Pond also lies in this town. The north branch of Lamprey River has its source near Saddleback Mountain, a high ridge between this town and Deerfield. On the east side of this ridge crystals and crystalline spar of various colors and sizes are found. Plumbago occurs in small quantities, but of superior quality. The position of Northwood is elevated,^v commanding an extensive and delightful view of the ocean and the intervening country. The soil is generally moist, and suitable for grazing; in mild seasons excellent crops of corn and wheat are raised. A large number of the inhabitants are engaged in the manufacture of shoes. There are three meeting houses, seven stores, and one hotel. The Baptist church was organized

in 1779, the Congregational church in 1781. The Free-will Baptist society was incorporated in 1832. Northwood originally constituted a part of Nottingham. It was settled, March 25, 1763, by Moses Godfrey, John and Increase Bachelder, and Solomon Bickford. It was incorporated February 6, 1773.

Population, 1308. Number of legal voters in 1854, 320. Inventory, \$392,063. Value of lands, \$250,765. Stock in trade, \$8300. Money at interest, &c., \$27,050. Number of sheep, 634. Do. neat stock, 1079. Do. horses, 212.

NOTTINGHAM, Rockingham county. Bounded north by Northwood and Barrington, east by Lee, south by Epping and Raymond, and west by Deerfield and Northwood. Area, 25,800 acres. Distance from Concord, 25 miles, east; from Portsmouth, 20, west. There are several ponds, most of which are small. Little River and several small streams have their sources in this town, and North River passes through it. The centre of the town (Nottingham Square) is pleasantly situated on an eminence, about 450 feet above the sea level. The northern and north-western parts are quite rocky and uneven, but in general the soil is well adapted to pasturage, and is in a good state of cultivation. The Patuccoway Mountains, lying on the line between Nottingham and Deerfield, consist of three distinct elevations, rising abruptly from the vicinity of Round Pond, and are designated as the Upper, Middle, and Lower Mountains. On the latter is a dike of greenstone trap, which crosses its summit, and divides it into two nearly equal parts. This dike is columnar, and on the face of a bare ledge, inclined about forty-five degrees; it assumes the form of steps, fifteen or sixteen in number, and about

nine inches in height, and are familiarly called the "Stairs." Near the centre of the town is a large ledge of white granular quartz, which affords an inexhaustible supply of this valuable material. The mountainous parts of the town were formerly the haunts of beasts of prey. Nottingham was incorporated May 10, 1722, and settled, in 1727, by Captain Joseph Cilley and others. A Congregational church was formed in 1742. During the last Indian war, in 1752, a Mr. Beard, Mrs. Folsom, and Mrs. Simpson were killed by the Indians. General Joseph Cilley and Hon. Thomas Bartlett were distinguished for their services in the revolutionary war. General Henry Butler was also an officer in the continental army.

Population, 1268. Number of polls, 254. Inventory, \$368,548. Value of lands, \$248,310. Stock in trade, \$2505. Value of mills, \$10,151. Money at interest, \$19,105. Number of sheep, 897. Do. neat stock, 1153. Do. horses, 168.

ORANGE, Grafton county. Bounded north by Dorchester, Groton, and Hebron, east by Hebron and Alexandria, south by Grafton, and west by Canaan. Area, about 16,000 acres. Distance from Concord, 40 miles, north-west, by the Northern Railroad, which passes through its south-western corner; from Haverhill, 50, south-east. This is a cold, rugged township, affording some excellent pasturage and good lumber. Many mineral substances are found here, such as lead and iron ore. In the south-east part of the town is a small pond, from which is taken a species of paint resembling spruce yellow. Chalk, intermixed with magnesia, has been found in the vicinity of this pond. Yellow ochre, of a quality superior to that imported, is found in great abundance in various localities.

Clay, of an excellent quality, exists in different parts of the town. On the summit of the elevated land which divides the waters flowing into the Connecticut from those which flow into the Merrimack, a series of deep pit holes occur in the solid rock, one of which, from its great depth and perfect regularity, is called the "Well." It is near the track of the Northern Railroad. One side has been broken away, so that a concave section of a semi-cylinder is seen. Measuring from the top on this side to the bottom, the perpendicular depth is eleven feet. The stones found in it were rounded and polished, indicating a violent action of water here at some period in the existence of this planet. This summit is about 1000 feet above the waters of the Connecticut and Merrimack. The rock is hard, and on its surface occur the scratches usually referred to the ancient drift epoch.

Orange was granted, under the name of Cardigan, February 6, 1769, to Isaac Fellows and others. It was first settled, in 1773, by Silas Harris, Benjamin Shaw, David Eames, Colonel Elisha Bayne, and Captain Joseph Kenney. Cardigan Mountain lies in the east part of the town.

Population, 451. Number of polls, 102. Inventory, \$98,285. Value of lands, \$53,354. Do. mills, \$3150. Stock in trade, \$2550. Number of sheep, 1049. Do. neat stock, 364. Do. horses, 56.

ORFORD, Grafton county. Bounded north by Piermont, east by Wentworth, south by Lyme, and west by Fairlee, Vermont. Area, 27,000 acres. Distance from Concord, 62 miles; from Haverhill, 12. This is a valuable farming town. The soil is generally fertile. The large interval farms on the Connecticut are well tilled, and, with the beautiful village, afford a charming and delightful prospect.

On the west side of Cuba Mountain there are several beds of valuable limestone, some of which have been wrought for 25 years. The limestone is granular, but does not crumble in burning. Specimens of quartz, containing acicular crystals of oxide of titanium, exist in the region of this mountain. Near Sunday Mountain is a bed of talcose slate, which answers well for soapstone, and is wrought to a considerable extent. Copper pyrites, black sulphuret of copper, green carbonate of copper, magnetic iron ore, sulphuret of molybdena, and galena are found in various localities. Kyanite, in large bladed crystals of a pale-blue color, is also abundant.

The situation of the village is both pleasant and remarkable. It stands on a beautiful plain, bordered by intervals on the west. Here the river seems to recede towards the Vermont shore, leaving a rich expansion of fertile meadow on the New Hampshire side. On both sides of the river the hills approach each other near the centre of the expansion, so as to leave only a narrow strip of land between them; and such is the similarity in form of the lands at either end of the narrow strip, or neck, that the whole together has very much the appearance of the figure 8. The greatest width of each division is one and a half miles, and the length of each about two and a half miles. On the west side of the river there is barely space for the railroad between the waters and the terminus of the bluff, which rises almost perpendicularly to a considerable height.

The village contains three meeting houses, — of which the Congregational is a new, costly, and splendid edifice, — one academy, — which is a large and handsome building of brick, — six stores, and one hotel, which is in every sense a home for the traveller. The dwelling houses, sur-

rounded by spacious yards and charming gardens, present the appearance of elegance, comfort, and wealth. The pursuits of agriculture are crowned with abundant success.

Orfordville, a pleasant and flourishing village, is situated about two miles above the principal village. It contains, besides several dwelling houses, an extensive tannery, a chair factory, sash, blind, and door factory, starch factory, planing shop, clapboard, shingle, lath, and carding mills, and one valuable gristmill. There are also ten saw-mills in various parts of the town. Orford Mill River passing nearly through the centre of the town, furnishes most of the water power.

The religious societies are two Congregational and one Universalist.

Orford was granted, September 25, 1761, to Jonathan Moulton and others. It was settled, in June, 1765, by General Israel Morey, John Mann, Esq., a Mr. Caswell, and one Cross. The Congregational church was formed August 27, 1770.

Population, 1406. Number of legal voters in 1854, 347. Do. common schools, 16. Inventory, \$631,574. Value of lands, \$389,088. Do. mills and factories, \$13,600. Stock in trade, \$18,190. Money at interest, \$77,296. Number of sheep, 6094. Do. neat stock, 1591. Do. horses, 289.

OSSEPEE, shire town of Carroll county. Bounded north by Tamworth, north-east by Freedom and Effingham, south-east by Wakefield, and west by Wolfborough, Tuf-tonborough, Moultonborough, and Sandwich. Distance from Concord, 60 miles, north-east. This is an uneven, and, in some parts, rocky and mountainous township, affording excellent pasturage. The soil is strong and deep.

Wheat and potatoes of excellent quality are raised here. Ossipee Lake, a beautiful sheet of water, lies mostly in this town. Its form is elliptical, and covers about 7000 acres. Ossipee River is its outlet. Pine and Bear Camp Rivers flow through the western and north-western parts. There are also several ponds, of which Bear Pond, in the south-east part, has no visible outlet. Ossipee Mountain, situated about four miles north-easterly from Winnipiscogee Lake, is composed of several distinct peaks, the most lofty of which is 2361 feet above the sea level, and is well wooded to its summit. The rock is gneiss, covered with numerous fragments of trap, of a dull bluish color. Near the foot of the mountain is a beautiful little cascade, which attracts numerous visitors. Near the western shore of Ossipee Lake is a circular mound, about 50 feet in diameter and 10 feet in height, from which have been taken several entire skeletons, hatchets, tomahawks, &c.

Ossipee was incorporated February 22, 1785.

Population, 2122. Number of polls, 420. Inventory, \$390,938. Value of lands, \$211,389. Stock in trade, \$7570. Value of mills, \$4955. Money at interest, \$9800. Number of sheep, 969. Do. neat stock, 1872. Do. horses, 285.

PELHAM, Hillsborough county. Bounded north by Windham, east by Salem, and by Lawrence, Massachusetts, south by Dracut, Massachusetts, and west by Hudson. Distance from Concord, 37 miles south. Beaver River is the principal stream, on which, and its tributaries, is much valuable interval. The uplands are good for grazing and the cultivation of fruit. The proximity of this town to Lowell, Lawrence, and Haverhill, particularly to Lowell, which is only six miles distant, affords a ready and conven-

ient market for produce of all kinds. All the varieties of fruit common to this latitude are raised here in great abundance. Granite of a superior quality is found in inexhaustible quantities here. It is taken to Nashua, Lowell, Lawrence, and Haverhill, for building purposes.

There are two meeting houses, one academy, two woolen factories, where 30 hands are employed, two stores, one hotel, one wheelwright and carriage shop, three blacksmith shops, and one manufactory of pruning shears.

The first settlements in this town were made in 1722, by John Butler, William Richardson, and others. It was formerly included in Wheelwright's purchase and Mason's patent. The town was incorporated July 5, 1746. At the time of the revolutionary war, Pelham contained 700 inhabitants, and 87 of the citizens were enrolled on the lists of the army. A Congregational church was formed November 13, 1751.

Population, 1071. Number of legal voters in 1854, 244. Inventory, \$501,279. Value of lands, \$331,950. Do. mills and factories, \$10,700. Stock in trade, \$4792. Money at interest, \$39,475. Number of sheep, 218. Do. neat stock, 1008. Do. horses, 152.

PEMBROKE, Merrimack county. Bounded north-east and east by Chichester and Epsom, south-east and south by Allenstown and Hooksett, south-west by Bow, and north-west by Concord. Area, 10,240 acres. Distance from Concord, six miles. This town is well watered. The Suncook, on the south-eastern boundary, affords several valuable water privileges. The main street extends in a straight course, nearly parallel with the Merrimack, about three miles, and, with its fertile fields and neat residences, presents a very handsome appearance. On this street are

situated two academies, two meeting houses, one hotel, and two stores.

The soil is various, and generally productive. On the rivers are small but valuable tracts of interval; and from these the land rises in extensive and beautiful swells, which yield abundantly when properly cultivated. It is connected with Portsmouth and Concord by the railroad named after these towns.

The Chelmsford Glass Company manufacture glass here.

Suncook Village, an active and thriving place, is the seat of considerable business. Quite recently its growth has been much retarded by a destructive fire.

The Pembroke Mills, situated on the Suncook River, contain 10,985 spindles and 300 looms. 240,000 yards of sheetings and printing goods are manufactured annually, and 552,000 pounds of cotton consumed in the same time. Number of hands employed, 250.

The Indian name for this territory was Suncook. It was granted under this name in May, 1727, by Massachusetts, to the brave Captain John Lovewell and his faithful comrades, in consideration of their services against the Indians. The whole number was 60, 46 of whom accompanied Lovewell in his last march to Pequawkett.

The settlements increased slowly in consequence of the frequent alarms from the Indians, who committed many depredations upon the property of the inhabitants. James Carr, killed May 1, 1748, was the only person in this town who lost his life by the Indians. It was incorporated by its present name November 1, 1759. This town was deeply concerned in the tedious dispute maintained by the proprietors of Bow against the grantees of lands in this vicinity. A Congregational church was organized here March 1, 1737.

Population, 1732. Number of polls, 335. Inventory, \$583,470. Value of lands, \$317,946. Do. mills and factories, \$62,750. Stock in trade, \$13,250. Money at interest, \$71,240. Number of sheep, 506. Do. neat stock, 977. Do. horses, 184.

PETERBOROUGH, Hillsborough county. Bounded north by Hancock and Greenfield, east by Greenfield and Temple, south by Sharon, and west by Jaffrey and Dublin. Area, 23,780 acres. Distance from Concord, 40 miles, south-west; from Amherst, 20, west. This town lies in a north-east direction from the Grand Monadnock, and is bounded on the east by a chain of hills called Pack's Monadnock. Contoocook River runs in a northerly direction through the centre of the town, affording several valuable water privileges. The North Branch River, originating from several ponds, affords a constant supply of water. On this stream are some of the best waterfalls in the state. Above these falls are extensive and valuable meadows; the soil throughout the town is highly productive. The surface is beautifully diversified with hills, vales, meadows, broad swells, brooks, rivulets, and rapidly-flowing rivers. The air and waters are pure, and the inhabitants are remarkably healthy. Notwithstanding the high rank of Peterborough as a farming town, it owes its importance and prosperity chiefly to its manufacturing facilities. It has long been a manufacturing town, a cotton mill having been put in operation as early as 1808.

The Phœnix Factory was incorporated in 1820, although it had already been in operation several years. Capital, \$100,000. Goods manufactured, drillings and sheetings. Number of spindles, 4224. Do. looms, 100. Number of yarn, 28 in sheetings, 18 in drillings. Width of sheetings,

48 to 100 inches. Number of pounds of cotton consumed annually, 200,000. Do. operatives, 100. Frederic Livingston agent.

Peterborough Manufacturing Company — incorporated in 1823. This is the old Peterborough Cotton Manufacturing Company, which was incorporated in 1808. Capital, \$50,000. Number of spindles, 1604. Do. looms, 41. Goods manufactured, sheetings; width, 84 inches. Number of yarn, 18. Do. pounds cotton consumed per annum, 115,000. Do. hands, 50. This company also have a separate mill for making batting. Frederic Livingston agent.

Union Manufacturing Company — J. W. Little superintendent. Capital, \$100,000. Number of spindles, 2792. Do. looms, 75. Kind of goods, sheetings and shirtings. Number of yarn, 40. Do. pounds cotton consumed per annum, 100,000. Do. hands employed, 75.

North Factory Company. Capital, \$10,000. Number of spindles, 984. Do. looms, 20. Kind of goods, drillings. Number of yards manufactured per annum, 256,000. Do. hands, 25. Eli S. Hunt agent.

Woollen Factory, South Village — Noone & Cochran proprietors. Manufacture flannels. Number of yards manufactured per annum, 147,256, principally twilled flannels. Capital, \$24,000. Number of hands, 24. James Gallop superintendent.

David Clark, manufacturer of mahogany tables. Number of hands employed, 8. Yearly amount of business, \$5000.

J. F. Johnson, sash, door, and blind maker.

Iron Foundry — John Smith, 2d.

Paper Mill — A. P. Morrison.

There are also thirty-one stores and shops of various

descriptions, five meeting houses, one academy, and two hotels.

The Peterborough Bank was incorporated July 15, 1854. Capital, \$50,000.

The Peterborough Transcript, a weekly journal, is published in this town.

This town was granted in 1738, by the government of Massachusetts, to Samuel Heywood and others. The first settlers were much exposed to the ravages of the Indians, as will appear from the following petition, the original of which was found among the Massachusetts state papers:—

“To His Honour, Spencer Phips Esqu Lieutenant Governor, and Commander in Chief in and over his Majesty’s Province of the Massachusetts Bay in New England. The Hon^{ble} the Council and Hon^{ble} House of Representatives of said Province in General Court assembled at Boston September 26 1750. The Petition of the Subscribers, Proprietors and Inhabitants of a Township called Petterboro’ for themselves, and the other Proprietors and Inhabitants of said Township. MOST HUMBLY SHOW, That the said Township lyes Exposed to the Indians it being a Frontier Town and but about Six Miles North from the line parting this Government and that of New Hampshire And Several Indians have appeared in said Township and last Sabbath day some of them broke open a House there and none of the family being at home Riffled the same and Carried away many things And the Inhabitants are put in Great Fear and Terror of their lives by the Indians. so that they must be Obliged to leave the Town, which is now very Considerably Settled Unless they can have some Relief from the Great Goodness of Your Honours. And for as much as the said Township is so Situated That if the In-

habitants should leave it, Townsend, Hollis Lunenburg Leominster and Lancaster would be Exposed to the Cruelty of the Indians and would become an easy prey to them But if your pet^{nrs} can be protected by Your Honours, and have a Number of Men sent to their Assistance and a few Block houses or a Fort built for them, they make no doubt, with the Blessing of God, they shall be able to Defend the said Township and to keep the Indians from making any Attempts on the Towns aforementioned which are all Surrounded by said Peterborough Your pet^{nrs} therefore Most humbly pray Your Honours would be pleased to take their Distressed Circumstances into Consideration and Allow them Liberty at the Charge of the Government to Build Block houses or a Fort and supply them with fifteen or Twenty men for such men for such a length of time as your Honours shall think proper that so they may defend the said Township against the Indians and by that means Serve the Province by Securing the other Towns aforesaid from falling into the Indians hands Or that Your Honours would Grant them such other Relief as in your Great Wisdom shall seem meet. And as in duty Bound they will ever pray, &c. Boston Oct. 4th 1750.

thomas Morrison	John white	John Hill
Alexe Babbe	James Gordon	William Scott
James michel	John Smith	thomas Vender
william Robb.		

In council, Oct. 6, 1750. Read and Sent down."

The first settlers were Scotch Presbyterians from Ireland. Being wholly unaccustomed to clearing and cultivating wild lands, they suffered great privations. Their nearest gristmill was in Townsend, a distance of 25 miles; their only road a line of marked trees. Peterborough has fur-

nished a large number of worthy and distinguished men, who have adorned the bench, the pulpit, the bar, the halls of Legislature and of Congress, and the chair of state. This town was incorporated January 17, 1760. The Congregational church was organized October 23, 1799.

Population, 2222. Number of legal voters in 1854, 494. Inventory, \$900,950. Value of lands, \$467,651. Do. mills and factories, \$108,900. Stock in trade, \$37,030. Money at interest, \$107,232. Number of sheep, 789. Do. neat stock, 1694. Do. horses, 337.

PIERMONT, Grafton county. Bounded north by Haverhill, east by Warren, south by Orford, and west by Bradford, Vermont. Area, 23,000 acres. Distance from Concord, 75 miles, by the Passumpsic and Northern Railroads; from Haverhill, 8, south. The surface is somewhat hilly, though the soil is strong, affording excellent pasturage. The interval on the Connecticut is extensive, and under high cultivation. Excellent wheat is raised in this town. The plains adjoining the interval are composed of a sandy loam, in which, in some places, marl predominates. Iron Ore Hill contains inexhaustible quantities of specular and magnetic iron ore, of a very superior quality. The veins are from 10 to 15 feet in width. This is now extensively wrought. From the summit of this hill a picturesque view of the surrounding country is obtained. A layer of rocks extending through the town in a direction north and south is extensively quarried, and manufactured into scythe stones. Peaked and Black Mountains are the principal elevations. Eastman's Brook, flowing from a pond of the same name, is a large mill stream, on which are three saw-mills, one gristmill, two shingle mills, and other works. In the principal village are two meeting houses, two stores,

one hotel, and one tinware manufactory. The inhabitants are chiefly engaged in agriculture. Piermont was granted, November 6, 1764, to John Temple and 59 others. The first settlement was in 1770. A Congregational church was formed in 1771. There is also a society of Methodists and Christians.

Population, 948. Number of legal voters in 1854, 200. Common schools, 13. Inventory, \$334,147. Value of lands, \$231,350. Stock in trade, \$1300. Money at interest, \$12,218. Number of sheep, 4082. Do. neat stock, 1137. Do. horses, 199.

PITTSBURGH, Coös county. Bounded north by the highlands that divide the waters of the St. Lawrence from those that fall into the Connecticut, east by the State of Maine, south by Connecticut River, and west by Hall's Stream. The area is over 200,000 acres. This is the northernmost, as well as by far the largest, town in the state. The soil is well adapted to grazing. Indian corn, buckwheat, and the English grains are extensively and successfully cultivated. The forests are finely timbered with spruce, birch, beech, sugar and rock maple, and a small growth of white pine. The face of the country is broken and uneven, excepting along the banks of the streams, which in many places are spread out into large tracts of interval. Indian Stream, Hall's Stream, and Perry's Stream are within the limits of this town, and in the early part of the warm season, as well as in the fall, timber may be floated upon them for several miles. Connecticut Lake lies in the north-east part of the town, is nearly four miles long and three wide, and is the source of Connecticut River. Second Lake lies about four miles above Connecticut Lake, and is connected with it by a considerable stream. It is about two miles

and a half in length and one and three fourths in width. Third Lake lies about two miles above Second Lake, and covers about 200 acres. It is situated near the highlands, separating New Hampshire from Canada. Moose, deer, and sable, &c., are found here in great abundance. The lakes and streams swarm with pickerel, trout, eels, suckers, &c, while the otter, mink, and muskrat are found along the banks. Pittsburg includes that formerly known as the Indian Stream Territory, and was the seat of the celebrated Indian Stream war. The jurisdiction of the county was in dispute between the British and American governments, which was settled by the Webster and Ashburton treaty of 1842. It also embraces Carlisle grant, Colebrook Academy grant, and about 60,000 acres of the public lands belonging to the state. Among the first settlers were General Moody Bedel, who rendered his country faithful service in the war of 1812, John Haines, Esq., Rev. Nathaniel Perkins, Jeremiah Tabor, Ebenezer Fletcher, and about 50 others, who claimed to hold their lands — 200 acres each — by proprietary grants, which, however, were repudiated by the state; but considering the hardships and privations endured by these settlers, the state reinvested them in their possessions. Pittsburg was first settled about 1810. There are two religious societies, — Methodists and Christians, — seven common schools, one store, one potato starch factory, four sawmills, two flouring mills, and one rake manufactory.

Its present population is about 500. Number of legal voters, 100. Inventory, \$76,663. Value of lands, \$40,530. Do. mills, \$1550. Money at interest, \$1700. Number of sheep, 662. Do. neat stock, 497. Do. horses, 69. It was incorporated December 10, 1840.

PITTSFIELD, Merrimack county. Bounded north-east by Barnstead, south-east by Strafford and Northwood, south-west by Chichester and Epsom, and north-west by Loudon. Area, 14,921 acres. Distance from Concord, 15 miles, north-east. The surface is uneven and rocky, but the soil is fertile. Suncook River passes through this town in a southerly direction, affording several excellent water privileges. Catamount Mountain extends across the south-east part of the town. It is 1415 feet above the level of the sea, which may be seen from its summit. Monadnock, Kearsarge, Moosehillock, and the White Mountains, also, are visible from its top; thus rendering the prospect varied, extensive, and grand. Berry's Pond, about half a mile in length and fifty rods in width, is on this mountain. In Wild Goose Pond large masses of bog iron ore have been found. A short distance north-east from the village is a chalybeate spring, impregnated with sulphur. Black tourmaline and magnetic iron ore are found in a few localities. Peat bogs are numerous, several of which have been reclaimed, and yield three and a half tons of hay to the acre. The village is pleasantly situated, and contains three meeting houses, one academy, nine stores, one hotel, and one cotton manufactory, with a capital of \$160,000, where 150 hands are employed. There is a society of Friends here, who have also a house of worship. Pittsfield was incorporated March 27, 1782. The Congregational church was organized in 1789; the Baptist church in 1801. There is also a large society of Freewill Baptists.

Population, 1828. Number of legal voters in 1854, 460. Common schools, 10. Inventory, \$566,592. Value of lands, \$359,206. Do. mills, \$4675. Stock in trade, \$13,725. Money at interest, \$26,189. Number of sheep, 700. Do. neat stock, 1163. Do. horses, 239.

PLAINFIELD, Sullivan county. Bounded north by Lebanon, east by Grantham, south by Cornish, and west by Hartland, Vermont. Area, 23,221 acres. Distance from Concord, 60 miles, north-west; from Newport, 17, north-west; from Dartmouth College, 12, south. Connecticut River touches its western border, along which are extensive tracts of valuable interval. In other parts there are many fertile meadows. A small stream, which has its source in Croydon Mountains, waters the town. There is no water power of any considerable importance. The surface is varied. The soil is generally strong and fertile; in a few localities it is hard and stony. This is an excellent town for grazing and the raising of stock. Limestone of good quality is found in the western portion, in several places.

Plainfield Plain is a small but pleasant village, situated on the banks of the Connecticut, and contains two meeting houses, a post office, two stores, and several shops.

East Plainfield contains a few houses, and a meeting house, erected several years since by the Baptist society, but which has been unoccupied for some time. The soil in this vicinity is somewhat cold and rugged.

Meriden is a pleasant and healthy village, situated on a gentle eminence, upon the top of which is a handsome school house, a meeting house, two stores, a large hotel, several dwelling houses, and Kimball Union Academy, a widely-known and distinguished literary institution. It was endowed with a permanent fund of \$40,000, a liberal bequest of the late Hon. Daniel Kimball. Of the income of this fund, \$150 is annually applied towards the support of a preacher; the remainder in aid of young men who contemplate entering upon the duties of the ministry. A few years since an appropriation of \$12,000 was made by the widow of Mr. Kimball towards the establishment of a

female department, and the erection of suitable buildings for that purpose. A large, beautiful, and substantial edifice was built, upon the lower floor of which are the chapel, a spacious and well-finished room, and a reading room. On the second floor are recitation rooms, the room containing the library and mineral cabinet, and a few rooms for the use of students. The upper or third story is divided into apartments for students. This new structure is joined at right angles with the old building, which is used for lecture rooms, laboratory, apparatus room, &c. The board of instructors is large, and made up of permanent and experienced teachers. The modes of instruction, and the success which has hitherto attended the efforts of the trustees and teachers of this institution, are too generally known to admit of description. Suffice it to say that no efforts are spared to promote the health and advancement, both moral and intellectual, of the student. It was incorporated June 16, 1813.

On the "Flat," about half a mile east of the Academy, is the Baptist meeting house, a handsome edifice, containing a bell, which for sweetness and sonorousness is seldom equalled. The village contains many pleasant residences.

Plainfield was granted August 14, 1761, and was settled in 1764, by L. Nash and J. Russell. A Congregational church was organized in 1765. The Baptist church was formed in 1792.

Population, 1392. Number of polls, 300. Inventory, \$521,759. Value of lands, \$330,710. Do. mills, \$1700. Stock in trade, \$2900. Money at interest, \$39,901. Number of sheep, 9860. Do. neat stock, 1256. Do. horses, 283.

PLAISTOW, Rockingham county. Bounded north and

north-east by Kingston, east by Newton, south by Haverhill, Massachusetts, and west by Atkinson. Area, 6839 acres. Distance from Concord, 36 miles, south-east; from Portsmouth, 30, south-west. The soil is good, being a mixture of black loam, clay, and gravel. In the north-west part the surface is rocky and uneven. Various mineral substances have been discovered in this section. Clay of a very good quality is found in great abundance near the centre.

The village is pleasantly located, and contains two meeting houses, two stores, and one hotel. The inhabitants are chiefly engaged in farming, and the many thrifty farms attest their industry and skill.

Plaistow was formerly a part of Haverhill, and included in the Indian purchase of 1642. Its settlement commenced early, but the precise date is not known. Among the first settlers were Captain Charles Bartlett, Nicholas White, Esq., Deacon Benjamin Kimball, and J. Harriman. The Congregational church was organized December 2, 1730. Deacon J. Harriman is said to have been the first man in New Hampshire who embraced the Baptist persuasion. After this town was annexed to New Hampshire, it was incorporated, February 28, 1749.

Population, 748. Number of legal voters in 1854, 202. Do. common schools, 4. Inventory, \$236,878. Value of lands, \$167,862. Stock in trade, \$3250. Value of mills, \$1200. Money at interest, \$3552.

PLYMOUTH, one of the shire towns of Grafton county. Bounded north by Rumney and Campton, east by Holderness, south by Bridgewater, and west by Hebron and Rumney. Area, 16,256 acres. Distance from Concord, 51 miles, north, by the Boston, Concord, and Montreal Rail-

road. This town is well watered by numerous small streams in various parts, as well as by Pemigewasset and Baker's Rivers, both of which are of considerable importance. Baker's River is about 30 miles in length. The surface is beautifully diversified with hill and valley, meadow and plain. The soil is good. Several farms in this town are under a high state of cultivation. The village is one of the pleasantest in New Hampshire. It is well ornamented with trees, and the roads leading towards it from various directions are shaded by graceful and venerable elms. The dwelling houses are large, and many of them elegant in structure. Its facilities for trade, owing to its convenient location with respect to the surrounding towns, are great and valuable. Especially is this true since the construction of the Boston, Concord, and Montreal Railroad. The public house is large and well constructed. The grounds around it are beautifully arranged, and the whole presents an inviting appearance to the traveller. The Court House is a handsome building, of brick. There are two meeting houses here, besides several stores and shops.

Plymouth was granted, July 15, 1763, to Joseph Blanchard and others. The first settlement was made in August, 1764, by Zachariah Parker and James Hobart. In the following autumn they were joined by Jotham Cumings, Josiah Brown, Stephen Webster, Ephraim Weston, David Webster, and James Blodgett. The Congregational church was organized in 1765. A Methodist church was formed in 1803. The intervals in this town were doubtless favorite resorts of the Indians for hunting. At the mouth of Baker's River, according to tradition, they had a settlement. Indian graves, bones, gun barrels, stone mortars, pestles, and other utensils have been found here. At this place the Indians, it is said, were attacked by Captain

Baker, with a party of men from Haverhill, Massachusetts, who routed them, killed a large number, and seized a great quantity of furs which they had collected.

Deacon Noah Johnson, one of Lovewell's men, died here in the 100th year of his age.

Population, 1290. Number of polls, 297. Inventory, \$311,658. Value of lands, \$172,902. Stock in trade, \$14,788. Money at interest, \$19,448. Number of sheep, 1106. Do. neat stock, 1047. Do. horses, 182.

POPLIN, — name changed to FREEMONT in 1854, — Rockingham county. Bounded north by Epping, east by Brentwood, south by Danville and Sandown, and west by Chester and Raymond. Area, 10,320 acres. This town is watered by Exeter River and several small streams. The surface is mostly even, and is either plain or rises in moderate swells. The soil is of a good quality, and in general is well cultivated. The chief pursuit of the inhabitants is farming, which abundantly repays the efforts of honest toil. The superfluities of wealth are not coveted, neither are the miseries of poverty endured; but competency, the happiest condition of man, is a blessing widely enjoyed.

This town was incorporated June 22, 1764. The date of its first settlement is not known. A Methodist church was organized at an early period.

Population, 509. Number of polls, 127. Inventory, \$189,554. Value of lands, \$123,652. Stock in trade, \$2750. Value of mills, \$2816. Money at interest, \$3700. Number of sheep, 419. Do. neat stock, 437. Do. horses, 73.

PORTSMOUTH, seaport, and half shire town of Rockingham county. In connection with its wealth and other ad-

vantages, the fact that Portsmouth is the only seaport in the state, and its harbor one of the safest and most commodious in the country, renders it, perhaps, the most important town in New Hampshire. It is situated on a peninsula on the south side of Piscataqua River, three miles from the ocean. Its location is pleasant and healthy—the land sloping by a gentle declivity towards the harbor. In the central or business part of the city the streets are mostly paved. The buildings are of brick, and of a style somewhat antiquated; but there are many well-constructed and elegant mansions. “As for antiquity, the city of Portsmouth is one of the earliest discovered and first settled places in New England. In the beginning of the seventeenth century, some merchants of Bristol, England, having formed a private company for the investigation of this country, employed for that service Captain Martin Pring, of Bristol, a skilful navigator, and much praised by Gorges. They placed under his command two vessels, auspiciously named the *Speedwell* and the *Discoverer*. In the year 1603 he set sail for America, and was enabled to *speed so well* as to be the first *discoverer* of New Hampshire. Just 250 years ago (i. e., from 1853) he entered the channel of our river, and explored it for three or four leagues. He landed on this shore, and doubtless, with his companions, trod upon the soil of this city; for he came in search of sassafras, then esteemed in pharmacy a sovereign panacea. The city of Portsmouth, therefore, justly boasts of her antiquity of 250 years, and of being the first soil in New Hampshire that was touched by the feet of Englishmen. In 1614 the celebrated John Smith, saved from death by the Indian girl Pocahontas, examined and extolled the deep waters of the Piscataqua. In 1623 the Company of Laconia, in England, consisting

of Gorges and Mason, and many eminent, noble, and enterprising merchants of London and other cities, selected some choice persons, and sent them to establish a plantation on this river. They came here for trade and commerce, were high-minded men, and had enlarged views of government, religion, and religious toleration. They were not of the Puritan party, for Gorges and Mason had not the same religious views with the Massachusetts planters. John Mason, the London merchant, member of the Plymouth Company for the planting, ruling, and governing of New England, and first governor of this province, advanced a large sum of money for the welfare of this place, and may be said to have laid the foundation of its commercial prosperity. David Tomson, a Scotchman, who seems to have been prominent among the planters, who first settled in this town, built a house at Odiorne's Point, a few rods north of the evident remains of an ancient fort. It was built the very year of his arrival here, was the first house erected on this plantation, and was afterwards called Mason Hall. It was not until almost eight years afterwards that Humphrey Chadbourne built the Great House, which was situated on the bank of the river at the corner of Court and Water Streets. It was afterwards occupied by Warnerton and Richard Cutts. The review of their ancestry, the contemplation of their enlightened character, noble enterprise, and liberal views cannot fail to awaken in the sons of Portsmouth a laudable and elevating pride."

On the 28th of May, 1653, this plantation, "which was accidentally called Strawberry Bank, by reason of a bank where strawberries were found," was allowed by the General Court at Boston, on the petition of Brian Pendleton and others, to be called Portsmouth, "as being a name most suitable for this place, it being the river's mouth, and as

good as any in the land." It was also the name of the English city in which John Mason was born. The number of families was then between 50 and 60. "The line of the township was ordered to reach from the sea by Hampton line to Wynnacot River." Our planters were so industrious and successful as to be able to send corn to the early sufferers at Plymouth.

The first edifice erected here for public worship was an Episcopal church. It was built, at least as early as 1639, on what is now called Church Street, and formerly Church Lane, northerly of the Court House. A parsonage house, erected at the same time, was situated in Pleasant Street, a few rods north of the Universalist meeting house. The parishioners made choice of Richard Gibson, an Episcopalian clergyman, as their pastor, being the first minister that was settled in this town, and the worship was according to the ritual of the English church. In the year 1634, Francis Williams was appointed governor of the plantation. He was a discreet and sensible man, accomplished in his manners, and acceptable to the people. He collected about him many valuable men, whose example and influence were of the best order. These circumstances gave a high character to the town. Its reputation was so great that it was always selected, in the days of the colonial government, as a most desirable place of residence, and for many years it was the home of the royal governors and the king's council. "It has been distinguished for men of patriotism. Here lived William Vaughn, who claimed to be the projector of the siege of Louisburg, under Pepperell; Dr. Cutter, who was a surgeon in that expedition; Colonel Meserve, who was one of its mightiest spirits; Major Hale, who was an officer in one of the regiments; and the Rev. Samuel Langdon, who was the chaplain of the New Hamp-

shire forces. General Whipple, who resided here for the largest portion of his life, was one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence. Governor Langdon was always a devoted friend to his country; went to Bennington as a volunteer in the army after the capture of Cornwallis, and was at Rhode Island with a detachment while the British troops were there stationed. He, with General Sullivan, seized, at the fort in the mouth of the harbor, 100 barrels of gunpowder, and so promptly conveyed them to Bunker Hill that they were of valuable service on the memorable 17th of June. He had the honor of presiding in the Senate when General Washington was elected president of the United States. He and John Pickering and Pierce Long were delegates to the convention for the adoption of the Federal Constitution, and most thoroughly supported it, long commanded a regiment in the revolutionary war, and was a member of the old Congress."

Portsmouth has enjoyed largely the citizenship of literary men, statesmen, scholars, and jurists. She points to a Buckminster, a Haven, a Sewall, a Penhallow, a Langdon, a Cutts, a Mason, a Bartlett, a Webster, — who here developed and published his colossal powers to the world, — a Brown, Alden, Pickering, Sherburne, Woodbury, and Wentworths, and a host of others, who live in history, and whose memories are cherished by the gratitude and admiration of their posterity. Among the living she points with pride to the once penniless orphan, but now eminent scholar and sweetest of poets, James T. Fields. Its schools have always been of a high order, and at present *are not surpassed by those of any other city.*

The Athenæum, instituted about 37 years ago, contains 8000 volumes of choice, valuable, and expensive books.

Portsmouth has long been celebrated for the skill of its

naval architects, as well as for its abundance of fine white oak timber and other materials for ship building. The merchant service, as well as the United States navy, is supplied from the ship yards here with many of the finest first-class vessels. It has always been noted for its enterprise and commercial spirit, and is the immediate centre of an extensive trade, which, by reason of its increased facilities by railroad communication, is rapidly enlarging. Market Square is situated in the central part of the city, and is the principal seat of the country trade.

Portsmouth is remarkable for its noble, safe, and capacious harbor. It contains forty feet of water, at low tide, in the channel, and is protected by islands and headlands from storms. The river opposite the city is three fourths of a mile wide; its current is more than five miles per hour; its depth, at low water, seventy feet. The tide rises here ten feet, and is so rapid as to keep the harbor free from ice, as well as the river for several miles above the town. Its great breadth and its delightful banks, in connection with all its other advantages, render it one of the most important and interesting naval stations in the country. The city is remarkable for the beautiful scenery with which it is surrounded. On every elevation is presented a magnificent landscape. The rides are charming, always presenting objects of interest and delight. The climate is salubrious. Great crimes are rarely committed, and no execution has taken place since the year 1768. Intelligence, sound morality, and excellent manners pervade the community. There is also an agreeable harmony among the various religious denominations. The fields are generally well cultivated, and much attention is paid to the study of agriculture. Portsmouth has suffered much from fires. In December, 1802, 102 buildings were burned; in December, 1806, 14, including St. John's

Church ; and in December, 1813, 15 acres of the town were burned over, destroying 397 buildings. Among the public buildings in Portsmouth are seven handsome churches, two market houses, an Academy, the Athenæum, an Almshouse, and the State Lunatic Hospital. The Custom House is situated at the corner of Penhallow and Daniel Streets. There are four lighthouses attached to this district — viz., New Castle, White's Back, White Island, and Boon Island. Fort Constitution is situated on the north-west point of Great Island, and nearly opposite is Fort McClay, in Kittery, Maine. It is connected with this latter place by a bridge, and also with the Island of New Castle.

The Navy Yard is situated on Navy Island, on the east side of the river, within the limits of Maine, and has every convenience and facility for the construction of vessels of the largest class. It is about three fourths of a mile south-easterly from the city. The territory embraced within its limits is about 65 acres, a large portion of which is enclosed with permanent quay walls of dimension-split granite. At the wharves abundant depth of water is afforded for government ships of the largest class. The great rapidity of the tides has worn the channel very deep, so that the formation of bars is improbable, if not impossible. On the yard are three ship houses, one of which is 300 feet long, 131 wide, and 72 high from floor to ridge ; six timber sheds, 200 by 60 feet each, built of stone ; mast house and rigging loft, also of stone, 250 feet long by 70 wide ; a machine shop smithery, in which is a steam engine ; an engine house for woodwork, in which are a saw-mill, planing machines, circular saws, &c., of the most approved descriptions. In this building is a double steam engine of 50 horse power, of excellent workmanship and the best material, finished, fitted, and set up by workmen

in the government shop. Convenient and desirable quarters are provided for the commander, lieutenant, purser, surveyor, and sailing master, and also quarters for boatswain, gunner, sailmaker, carpenter, and ordinary seamen. A corps of marines, with their officers, is stationed here, for whom barracks are provided. The magazine is a fine stone structure, well adapted to the purpose for which it was erected. The floating balance dry dock is an ingenious and costly piece of work. A basin for moving the dock is constructed of stone with hammered face, of rectangular form, 360 feet in length, 125 in width, the walls six feet thick at the base, abating to three feet, and 14 in height. The floor, as well as the walls, rests on 3000 piles, driven with a ram weighing 3500 pounds, 25 feet run. These piles are three feet from centre to centre, capped with timber, and covered with six-inch plank. Five courses of stone are laid lengthwise of the basin, and the spaces between them concreted six inches in depth. The dock is 350 feet long, 115 in width, and the side walls 38 feet in height. These walls are seven feet in thickness, in which are partitions forming chambers on both sides the entire length of the dock. On these walls and amidships of the dock on each side are steam engines of ten horse power for operating twelve pumps each. When a ship is to be received, the dock is floated from the basin into deep water, one of the end gates removed, the sinking gates opened, and the dock allowed to sink, if necessary, 32 feet, by adding to the specific gravity of the dock by filling the chambers with water, for which purpose the pumps are put in operation. The ship is then taken into the dock, received on the cradle, centred, and shored. The process of raising is now commenced. The end gate is replaced, the discharging gates opened, and the pumps

again put in operation, and as the water is discharged the dock rises. When the water is removed from the chambers, the end gate opposite the one before spoken of is removed, and the dock returned to the basin and moored. During this operation some fifty gates are used in sinking, raising, and balancing the dock. The pumps by which the water is raised are 24 in number, three feet stroke, and the boxes 20 inches square. These pumps are capable of discharging 1,200,000 gallons of water per hour. At the head of the dock basin is a railway, on an inclination of one inch in ten feet, on which the ships may be drawn by an hydraulic machine, operated by steam. The ship, after being drawn upon this railway, is securely shored on a stone foundation laid for the purpose. After the ship has been duly repaired, she may be put afloat; and the same means are used as in raising, the order of operation being simply reversed. The cost of the dock and appendages has been about \$800,000.

The facilities for ship building in this yard are not excelled by any other. The buildings, (some of the most important having been above mentioned,) together with the location, depth of water, and accessibility at all times of the year, — the terms on which competent mechanics can be obtained, (whose skill is proverbial in naval architecture,) — render this station entitled to more consideration than it has heretofore received. The sloop of war Portsmouth, the steamer Saranac, and the frigate Congress, built here, do credit to the station, to the builders, and to the government. At the present time, however, more than 400 mechanics are employed in preparing the frigate Santee for launching, and reconstructing the ship of the line Franklin, which will be a screw propeller, and when completed will be the largest war steamer in the world.

Table of Vessels built in the District of Portsmouth since 1800.

Year.	Vessels.	Ships.	Barks.	Brigs.	Schrs.	Sloops.	Tons.
1800	18	5	1	12			3473
1801	14	9	1	4			2925
1802	11	5		3	2	1	2045
1803	14	9		3	2		2796
1804	18	10		1	7		3288
1805	16	11			5		3258
1806	13	8		3	2		2702
1807	10	4		2	4		1618
1808	11	5			6		1666
1809	9	3		2	2	2	1514
1810	10	8		1	1		2810
1811	15	10		5			4375
1812	4	1		1	2		626
1813	1				1		21
1814	11	1		3	7		1315
1815	13	2		3	8		2057
1816	14	2		2	9	1	1612
1817	7			2	5		594
1818	20	3		6	10	1	2733
1819	13	3		1	9		1626
1820	9	3		2	3	1	1459
1821	7	3		2	2		1379
1822	9	4		1	4		1656
1823	10	4		4	2		2429
1824	12	5		3	4		2650
1825	15	5		3	7		2874
1826	6	4	1	1			1977
1827	11	4	2	1	4		2402
1828	10	5		1	4		2113
1829	10	1			9		916
1830	7	2			5		1308
1831	3	2		1			993
1832	7	3		2	2		1798
1833	8	5		1	2		2630
1834	8	4		1	3		2348
1835	9	4	2	1	2		2813
1836	8	6		1	1		3853
1837	5	5					2982
1838	9	5			3	1	2959
1839	5	4			1		2603
1840	8	4	1		3		3243
1841	5	4		1			2667
1842	1	1					526
1843	3	1			2		841
1844	5	3		1	1		2280
1845	7	3	1	2	1		2720
1846	9	4	1	1	3		4113
1847	12	7	3		2		6822
1848	9	4	2		3		4277
1849	10	5	2		3		6910
1850	7	5	2				5857
1851	13	8	1		4		9977
1852	12	11			1		10271
1853	11	9			2		10798
1854	12	10		2			12797
	534	256	20	86	165	7	170,297

Number of vessels belonging to the district of Portsmouth on the 1st day of October, 1850, 92 — ships, 17; bark, 1; brigs, 3; schooners, 70; sloop, 1. Tonnage, 16,448. In addition to this list, there are several small vessels, from 5 to 20 tons, used for fishing, &c., and a number of packets which ply between Portsmouth and places at the head of the river — such as Dover, Berwick, Exeter, &c.

Banks. — Rockingham Bank — incorporated in November, 1813; rechartered December 17, 1852. Capital, \$160,000.

Mechanics and Traders' Bank — incorporated in December, 1844. Capital, \$120,000.

Piscataqua Exchange Bank — incorporated in 1844. Capital, \$200,000.

Portsmouth Savings Bank — incorporated in 1823. Amount of deposits, \$422,676.55. This institution is established for the benefit of all classes of individuals. Deposits are received in sums from \$3 upwards, \$300 being the largest sum that can draw interest.

Insurance Companies. — Portsmouth Mutual Fire Insurance Company — incorporated June 20, 1839. Ichabod Rollins president; John Salter secretary and treasurer.

Railroads. — Eastern Railroad in New Hampshire — incorporated in June, 1836. Capital, \$500,000.

Eastern Railroad — incorporated in Massachusetts. Capital, \$3,850,000.

Portland, Saco, and Portsmouth Railroad — incorporated in Maine, 1841. Capital, \$1,500,000.

Portsmouth and Concord Railroad — incorporated in July, 1845. Capital, \$800,000.

Factories. — Portsmouth Steam Factory — William

Stearns agent. Capital, \$530,000. Erected in 1846. The present building is 204 feet long by 70 in width, and 6 stories high, with two L's, each 100 feet by 30, and 2 stories high. It runs 27,000 spindles, 450 looms, and manufactures lawns from yarns number 70 and 90. The machinery is driven by a high pressure steam engine of 200 horse power. 2,900,000 yards of lawn are manufactured annually. 1500 tons of anthracite coal and 395,000 pounds of cotton are consumed annually. Number of hands employed — males, 150; females, 230; total, 380.

Bridges. — Portsmouth Bridge — incorporated in June, 1819. Capital, \$64,000.

Piscataqua Bridge — built in 1794; original cost, \$65,000.

New Castle Bridge — incorporated in 1821.

Maine Railway — incorporated in July, 1833. Capital, \$100,000.

Portsmouth Pier Company — incorporated in 1795.

Hotels. — Rockingham House, 97 State Street, by S. A. Coburn. Franklin House, 43 Congress Street, Willis Barnabec. Piscataqua House, 9 Pleasant Street, Josiah G. Hadley. Market Street House, 114 Market Street, Charles W. Walker.

Fire Department. — The Fire Department of Portsmouth have under their charge six engines, five of them suction, with apparatus complete, and about 2000 feet of hose.

Portsmouth Aqueduct Company — incorporated in 1798. By means of this aqueduct the town is supplied with water from a spring about two and a half miles from Market Square, which is conducted through wooden logs into most of the streets, and into dwelling houses.

Newspapers. — New Hampshire Gazette, Daily and

Weekly Chronicle, Portsmouth Journal of Literature and Politics, the Rockingham Messenger, and the American Ballot.

Religious Societies. — St. John's Church, Episcopal ; organized about 1638 ; rector, Rev. Charles Borroughs, D. D.

The North Church — Congregational ; organized in 1671 ; pastor, Rev. Rufus W. Clark.

The South Congregational Church and Parish — organized in 1713 ; pastor, Rev. Andrew B. Peabody.

Universalist Society — founded, in 1774, by Rev. John Murray ; pastor, Rev. S. S. Fletcher.

Methodist Episcopal Society — incorporated in 1808 ; pastor, S. Kelley.

Pleasant Street Christian Society — organized October 12, 1802, under the name of "The First Baptist Society in Portsmouth." In 1840 the corporate name was changed to "The Pleasant Street Christian Society."

Middle Street Baptist Church — incorporated July 3, 1827 ; pastor, William Lamson.

Hanover Street Chapel — Elder D. I. Robinson, a Second Advent preacher. No regular society has yet been formed.

Cemeteries. — The Auburn Street Cemetery, or "Proprietors' Burying Ground," is situated on two gentle swells of land at the foot of Auburn Street. It covers about 13 acres. In the centre is a beautiful artificial pond, surrounded by an extensive lawn, ornamented with trees and shrubbery. The remainder of the ground is laid out in lots of various dimensions, divided by gravel walks, and the whole surrounded by a substantial stone fence, along which are rows of elm and maple trees. A large portion of the lots which have been taken up is enclosed by handsome and durable iron fences, and contains tasteful and elegant monuments.

Harmony Grove Cemetery is in the rear of, and an addition to, Auburn Street Cemetery.

The city of Portsmouth was incorporated July 6, 1849. It is 54 miles north-east from Boston, the same distance south-west from Portland, 45 miles east-south-east from Concord, and 489 miles from the city of Washington. It is situated in latitude $43^{\circ} 5'$ north, and longitude $70^{\circ} 41'$ west from Greenwich, or $6^{\circ} 23'$ east from Washington. The population in 1790 was 4720; in 1800, 5339; in 1810, 6934; in 1820, 7327; in 1830, 8032; in 1840, 7887; in 1850, 9700. The wealth of the city is very considerable, and its present condition decidedly prosperous. The cleanliness of the streets, the neatness of the houses, the number of trees which ornament the streets, and the many fine gardens scattered throughout the town, give the place a pleasant and inviting appearance, while its quietness and proximity to the sea and neighboring beaches render it a delightful summer resort. From 1623 until 1641, Portsmouth, including Kittery, Dover, and Exeter, was an independent republic. It then, with Exeter, placed itself under the jurisdiction of Massachusetts. This connection continued until 1679, when New Hampshire was formed into a separate province. It was incorporated, with its present limits, May 28, 1643. Area, 9702 acres.

RANDOLPH, Coös county. Bounded north by Berlin, east by Gorham, south by White Mountains, and west by Kilkenny. This is a cold and rugged township, situated at the northern base of the White Mountains. Area, about 26,680 acres. In some parts the soil is good; but its population has increased very gradually. Branches of Moose and Israel's Rivers are the only streams of importance, though there are numerous brooks well stored with trout.

The sources of these two rivers are so near that a person of ordinary size may lie with his feet on the brink of one and drink out of the other. Moose River runs in an easterly direction, and Israel's in a westerly.

This town was granted, August 20, 1772, to John Durand, and others from London, under the name of Durand. It received its present name in 1824. Distance from Concord, 120 miles, north; from Lancaster, 20, south-east.

Population, 113. Number of legal voters in 1854, 26. Do. common schools, 3. Hotel, 1. Inventory, \$31,670. Value of lands, \$23,224. Number of sheep, 114. Do. neat stock, 95. Do. horses, 17.

RAYMOND, Rockingham county. Bounded north by Deerfield and Nottingham, east by Epping and Freemont, south by Sandown and Chester, and west by Chester and Candia. Area, 16,317 acres. Distance from Concord, 28 miles, south-east; from Portsmouth 25, south-west, by the Portsmouth and Concord Railroad. The principal streams are two branches of Lamprey River, and the Patuckaway. The surface is generally even; the soil is various. The meadows are productive, and under high cultivation. In the north part of the town, near the summit of a hill about 100 feet in height, is a cave, or fissure, in a ledge, which, from the appearance of its mouth, is called the *Oven*. It is a regular arch, about five feet in height and the same in width, and extends into the hill about fifteen feet.

Raymond was originally that part of Chester called Charming Fare. In 1762 it was made a distinct parish; it was incorporated May 9, 1765, by its present name.

The names of 24 of the inhabitants of Raymond are found enrolled among the soldiers of the revolution; besides,

numbers of the militia were engaged for short periods. Four were killed or died in the service.

The Congregational church was organized about 1800. There is also a Methodist and a Freewill Baptist society. There are ten common schools, three stores, one hotel, and one shoe manufactory.

Population, 1256. Number of legal voters in 1854, 300. Inventory, \$269,958. Value of lands, \$178,928. Stock in trade, \$1350. Number of sheep, 670. Do. neat stock, 931. Do. horses, 139.

RICHMOND, Cheshire county. Bounded north by Swanzy, east by Troy and Fitzwilliam, south by Warwick and Royalston, Massachusetts, and west by Winchester. Area, 23,725 acres. Distance from Concord, 70 miles, south-west; from Keene, 12, south. It is watered by branches of Ashuelot and Miller's Rivers, which fall into the Connecticut. The surface is generally level; the soil is favorable for the grains and grasses. Soapstone of a good quality is found here in considerable quantities. In the quarry from which the soapstone is taken are found quartz, felspar, phosphate of lime, pinite, rutile, iron pyrites, garnets, calcareous spar, and hornblende crystals. In the hornblende rock occur very perfect crystals of black tourmaline. Iolite of great beauty is found in the quartz. This is a rare mineral, and is highly valued.

Richmond contains three meeting houses, three stores, one hotel, twelve sawmills, two gristmills, four pail manufactories, one wooden ware manufactory, and in the village at the "Four Corners" is a large steam mill, or shop, which is used for various purposes.

This town was granted, February 28, 1752, to Joseph Blanchard and others. The first Baptist church was formed

in 1768 ; the second in 1776. There are also societies of Quakers, Universalists, and Unitarians.

Population, 1128. Number of legal voters in 1854, 300. Inventory, \$308,662. Value of lands, \$185,376. Do. mills, \$7750. Stock in trade, \$5716. Money at interest, \$13,589. Number of sheep, 403. Do. neat stock, 1048. Do. horses, 190.

RINDGE, Cheshire county. Bounded north by Jaffrey and Sharon, east by New Ipswich, south by Winchendon, Massachusetts, and west by Fitzwilliam. Area, 23,838 acres. Distance from Concord, 50 miles, south-west ; from Keene, 20, south-east. The surface is very rocky, but the soil is in most parts deep and rich. There are 13 ponds, the largest of which are called Manomonack, Emerson, Perley, Long, Grassy, and Bullet. The three first discharge their waters by Miller's River ; the three last are drained into the Contoocook River. These ponds abound with fish, and are a favorite resort of anglers. There is a small ridge of land here, from which the waters issuing from one side flow into the Merrimack, and those on the other side into the Connecticut. Rindge was originally granted by Massachusetts, and was called *Rowley, Canada, or Monadnock Number One*. It received its present name from one of its proprietors at the time of its incorporation, August 11, 1768. It was settled, in 1752, by Jonathan Stanley, George Hewitt, and Abel Platts. Rev. Seth Dean was ordained over the Congregational church in 1765.

Population, 1274. Number of polls, 300. Inventory, \$515,413. Value of lands, \$322,542. Stock in trade, \$15,124. Money at interest, \$49,650. Number of sheep, 415. Do. neat stock, 1164. Do. horses, 194.

ROCHESTER, Strafford county. Bounded north-east by Berwick, Maine, south-east by Somersworth and Dover, south-west by Barrington, and north-west by Farmington. Area, 22,000 acres. Distance from Concord, 40 miles, east; from Dover, 10, north, by the Cocheco Railroad, which connects it with the Portsmouth and Concord and the Great Falls Railroads. Besides Salmon Fall River, which separates this town from Berwick and Lebanon, in Maine, the Cocheco River runs nearly the whole length of the town in a south-easterly direction, while the Isinglass River crosses its southerly corner just before its confluence with the Cocheco. Both Salmon Fall and Cocheco Rivers afford several valuable water privileges; on the latter is situated the principal village. The soil is generally excellent. There are many fine and well-cultivated farms. The surface is uneven, rising in numerous swells, the principal of which is Squamanagonnick Hill. Upon it are several valuable farms.

Considerable attention is paid to manufactures and the mechanic arts. In the village called *Gonic* is a large woollen factory, owned by N. V. Whitehouse & Co. The capital stock is \$75,000. Kind of goods manufactured, flannels, printers' blankets, and printers' lapping. Number of spindles, 1760. Do. looms, 25. Do. yards manufactured per annum, 264,400 yards flannels, and 7884 yards printers' blankets. Do. pounds wool consumed per annum, 110,000. Do. operatives, 50.

The capital of the Rochester Bank, in this town, is \$120,000.

James Bean, manufacturer of woollen yarn — consumes about 1200 pounds wool per month. Number of hands, 6.

This place makes healthy progress in wealth and population, which is owing, in a great measure, to its valuable

water power. Rochester was granted by Massachusetts to several proprietors, in 127 shares. Its area then consisted of 60,000 acres. Since that time 38,000 acres have been taken to form other towns. It was incorporated May 10, 1722. Captain Timothy Roberts moved into this town with his family December 28, 1728, and was the first permanent settler. He was soon followed by Eleazar Ham, Benjamin Frost, Joseph Richards, Benjamin Tibbets, and others. Until Canada was taken, in 1760, by the British and American forces, it remained a frontier town; the people were poor, and often distressed, but not discouraged. When war broke out with the Indians they were obliged to move their families into garrisons, and to watch night and day; nor could they cultivate their little patches of cleared land but at the hazard of their lives, protecting themselves with such numbers as they could muster from their feeble settlement. The men were bold, hardy, and industrious, and their sons were early trained to the use of arms. They soon became a terror to the Indians, and did not suffer so much from depredations as many other towns whose situations were far less exposed. In June, 1746, Joseph Heard, Joseph Richards, John Wentworth, and Gershom Downs were killed, and John Richards wounded, captured, and carried to Canada, whence he soon returned. Jonathan Door, a boy, was also carried captive to Canada. In May, 1748, the wife of Jonathan Hodgdon was killed on a Sunday morning by the Indians, because she refused to accompany them to Canada. A few years after the settlement of the town a Congregational church was gathered. There are also societies of Methodists and Freewill Baptists. Many of the inhabitants took an active part in the revolutionary war. The names of Captains John Brewster and David Place, Colonel John McDuffee, Hon. John

Plummer, James Knowles, Dr. James How, and John P. Hale, Esq., will not soon be forgotten by the people of Rochester.

Population, 3006. Number of polls, 664. Inventory, \$934,860. Value of lands, \$502,902. Stock in trade, \$39,860. Value of mills and factories, \$26,550. Money at interest, \$56,002. Shares in banks, \$93,700. Number of sheep, 1264. Do. neat stock, 1810. Do. horses, 305.

ROLLINSFORD, Strafford county. Bounded north by Somersworth, east by South Berwick, Maine, and south and west by Dover. Distance from Concord, 45 miles, south-east; from Dover, one mile, by Great Falls Railroad, which connects it with the Portsmouth and Concord and the Cocheco Railroads. This is a very small township, taken from Somersworth, and incorporated July 3, 1849. Salmon Fall River washes its western boundary, and affords many valuable water privileges. The soil is excellent, and well adapted to the various kinds of grain and grass. The Great Falls Bank, in this town, has a capital of \$150,000. Manufacturing is carried on quite extensively.

Population, 1862. Number of polls, 345. Inventory, \$792,459. Value of lands, \$291,956. Stock in trade, \$51,400. Value of factories, \$260,577. Money at interest, \$30,138. Number of sheep, 113. Do. neat stock, 430. Do. horses, 96.

ROXBURY, Cheshire county. Bounded north by Sullivan and Nelson, east by Nelson and Dublin, south by Marlborough, and west by Keene. Area, about 6000 acres. Distance from Concord, 50 miles, south-west; from Keene, 5, east. This is a small but fertile township, the

surface of which is rough and uneven, rising into considerable swells, and affording excellent pasturage, besides the various productions common to the climate. The north branch of the Ashuelot, which forms the boundary between this town and Keene, is the principal stream. Roaring Brook, on which are several valuable meadows, waters the south part, and affords a few moderate water privileges. The inhabitants are chiefly devoted to agriculture, although the mechanic arts, in the several branches, are pursued to some extent. It formerly constituted a part of Keene, Marlborough, and Nelson; from which towns it was disannexed, and incorporated December 9, 1812. A Congregational church was formed August 15, 1816.

Population, 260. Number of polls, 58. Inventory, \$95,873. Value of lands, \$61,599. Do. mills, \$600. Money at interest, \$8565. Number of sheep, 1311. Do. neat stock, 334. Do. horses, 58.

RUMNEY, Grafton county. Bounded north by Ellsworth, east by Campton, south by Plymouth, Hebron, and Groton, and west by Wentworth. Area, 22,475 acres. Distance from Concord, 51 miles, north-west; from Plymouth, 8, north-west. It is connected with both these towns by the Boston, Concord, and Montreal Railroad. It is watered by Baker's River and its tributaries. Stinson's Brook is the outlet of a pond of the same name. The pond is in the north part of the town, and is 400 rods long and 200 wide. The surface is uneven; the soil is generally fertile. There is much excellent farming and timber land here, the value of which has been greatly increased since the construction of the Boston, Concord, and Montreal Railroad, which passes through the southerly part of the town. The principal elevations are Rattlesnake,

Webber's, and Stinson's Mountains. The latter received its name from the fact that, on the 28th of April, 1752, Daniel Stinson, while on a hunting excursion with General Stark and others, was killed here by the Indians. From this lamentable occurrence, the brook, pond, and mountain will long perpetuate the name of Stinson. Rumney was granted first to Samuel Olmstead; afterwards, on the 18th of March, 1767, to Daniel Brainard and others. It was first settled in October, 1765, by Captain Jotham Cummings, Moses Smart, Daniel Brainard, James Heath, and others. A Congregational church was organized here October 21, 1767. A Baptist church was formed in 1780. At present the Congregational church is destitute of a pastor.

Population, 1109. Number of polls, 234. Inventory, \$303,562. Value of lands, \$158,292. Do. mills, \$3485. Stock in trade, \$6200. Money at interest, \$44,933. Number of sheep, 1200. Do. neat stock, 1060. Do. horses, 174.

RYE, Rockingham county. Bounded north and west by Portsmouth, and south by North Hampton. Its eastern border for a distance of six miles is sea coast. Area, 7780 acres. Distance from Concord, 50 miles, south-east; from Portsmouth, 6, south. The soil is naturally hard and stubborn; but, by considerable pains in enriching and tilling, it has been made quite productive. There is a small harbor near Goss's Mill, into which vessels of 70 or 80 tons burden may enter at high water. Fishing is carried on to a considerable extent, and with fair profit. On the shore are three large and pleasant beaches, — Wallis's, Sandy, and Jenness's, — which have become widely celebrated as places of summer resort. About a quarter of a

mile from the meeting house, in the midst of a white pine grove, is an extensive granite quarry, from which abundant supplies are taken for building and other purposes.

Breakfast Hill, in the western part of the town, was so named from an incident which occurred on its summit at the time of the Indian invasion of 1696. The savages had been down to the sea shore for the purpose of fishing; and returning to the top of this hill, they sat down and prepared their morning meal. While thus engaged they were surprised by a party of rangers, and captured. The inhabitants suffered much in early times from the Indians. In 1694 John Locke was killed while reaping grain in his field. In 1696, at Sandy Beach, 21 persons at one time were killed or captured by them.

In the French or Canada war 14 persons belonging to this town were killed or died in service; and in the revolutionary war 38 of its inhabitants lost their lives in service at sea or on the land.

Rye was taken from Portsmouth, Greenland, Hampton, and New Castle. It was settled as early as 1635, but was not incorporated until 1719.

A Congregational church was organized July 20, 1726. There is at present a Methodist and a Freewill Baptist society.

There are also four stores and five hotels, viz., the Ocean House, the Atlantic, the Washington House, the Union House, and the Sagamore House; all of which are opened for the accommodation of visitors in the warm season.

Population, 1296. Number of legal voters in 1854, 300. Inventory, \$388,736. Value of lands, \$257,364. Stock in trade, \$450. Value of mills, \$795. Money at interest, \$13,698. Number of sheep, 234. Do. neat stock, 900. Do. horses, 149.

SALEM, Rockingham county. Bounded north by Derry, north-east by Atkinson, east and south by Lawrence, Massachusetts, south-west by Pelham, and west by Windham. Area, 15,600 acres. Distance from Concord, 40 miles, south; from Exeter, 20, south-east. Spiggot River, passing through this town in a southerly direction, receives in its course numerous branches, and affords several excellent mill privileges. The surface is uneven, affording a fair proportion of interval and upland. The soil is fertile. There are several factories, mills, mechanics', and machine shops. The inhabitants are intelligent, industrious, and enterprising. Salem was incorporated May 11, 1750. The Congregational church was formed about 1740. There are also societies of Methodists and Freewill Baptists.

Population, 1555. Number of polls, 341. Inventory, \$523,335. Value of lands, \$366,204. Stock in trade, \$9170. Value of mills and factories, \$25,125. Money at interest, \$17,300. Number of sheep, 107. Do. neat stock, 956. Do. horses, 186.

SALISBURY, Merrimack county. Bounded north by Andover and Franklin, east by Franklin, south by Boscawen and Warner, and west by Warner. Area, about 26,000 acres. Distance from Concord, 16 miles, north-west. Blackwater River waters this town, flowing nearly through the centre. The surface is uneven; the soil of the upland is strong, deep, and loamy. The more hilly portion affords some fine tracts for tillage, but is mostly excellent pasturage. On Blackwater River is considerable very fertile interval. The prevailing rock is granite. A considerable portion of Kearsarge is within the limits of Salisbury. The prospect from the summit of this mountain is magnificent and beautiful. Salisbury will always be celebrated

as the native town of the late Hon. Daniel Webster. On a pleasant eminence, near the centre village, stands the house in which he was born — a humble edifice, and somewhat dilapidated. The late Hon. Ichabod Bartlett, Hon. Thomas H. Pettingill, and Hon. Charles B. Haddock, for many years professor in Dartmouth College, and present *chargé d'affaires* to Portugal, were natives of this town. It was originally granted by Massachusetts, and was known as Bakerstown. It was afterwards granted, October 25, 1749, by the Masonian proprietors, and called Stevenstown. It was incorporated by New Hampshire under its present name March 1, 1768. It was settled, in 1750, by Philip Call, Nathaniel Meloon, Benjamin Pettingill, John and Ebenezer Webster, Andrew Bohannon, Edward Eastman, and others, mostly from Kingston.

The early settlers suffered much from the inroads of the Indians. On the 16th of May, 1753, Nathaniel Meloon was captured, with his wife and three children. They were taken to Canada, where himself and wife were sold to the French in Montreal. The children were kept by the Indians, one of whom returned after an absence of nine years. In August, 1753, the wife of Philip Call was killed, and on the same day Samuel Scribner and Robert Barber were captured and taken to Canada.

The Congregational church was organized November 17, 1773. The Baptist society was formed May 25, 1789.

Hon. Ebenezer Webster, the father of the "illustrious Daniel," was one of the first settlers, a patriot of the revolution, an officer of the militia, for several years senator in the legislature, and a judge of the Court of Common Pleas.

Population, 1228. Number of polls, 254. Inventory, \$433,101. Value of lands, \$270,793. Do. mills, \$2100.

Stock in trade, \$10,400. Money at interest, \$35,841. Number of sheep, 6337. Do. neat stock, 1321. Do. horses, 191.

SANBORNTON, Belknap county. Bounded north by Meredith, east by Gilford, south by Gilmanton, Northfield, Franklin, and Hill, and west by New Hampton. Distance from Concord, 17 miles, by the Boston, Concord, and Montreal Railroad, which also connects it with Meredith Bridge. The bays and rivers encircling this town measure 30 miles in extent; the bay between Sanbornton and Meredith is three miles in width. The Winnipiseogee runs along its eastern and southern limits, affording many excellent mill seats. It is the only stream of note. Salmon Brook, passing through the north-west part, affords sufficient water power to drive one or two sawmills and a gristmill during a portion of the year. The surface is generally uneven, but not mountainous, the highest hills, with one or two exceptions, being suitable for cultivation. The soil is almost universally good, and well rewards industrious toil. Two or three miles from Sanbornton Bridge, on the "Gulf Road," is a gulf extending nearly a mile through very hard, rocky ground, 38 feet in depth and from 80 to 100 feet in width. Such is the correspondence of the sides, that the beholder is strongly impressed with the belief that they were sundered by some natural convulsion. In the declivity of a neighboring hill is a cavern, which may be entered in a horizontal direction some 25 or 30 feet.

This town was once the residence of a powerful tribe of Indians, or, at least, a place of common resort. At the head of Little Bay are still to be seen the remains of an ancient fortification. It consisted of six walls — one extend-

ing along the river and across a point of land into the bay, and the others in right angles, connected by a circular wall in the rear. Within the fort have been found numerous Indian relics, such as implements of war, husbandry, cooking utensils, &c. When the first settlers of Sanbornton arrived, these walls were breast high, and within the enclosure large oaks were growing.

Sanbornton Square was the first settled part of the town. It contains two meeting houses and several dwelling houses. For several years, however, the business of the town has been confined to Sanbornton Bridge, a pleasant and thriving village, situated on the northerly side of the Winnipisseege River, and about three and a half miles south-west-erly from Little Bay. This village is partly in Northfield and partly in Sanbornton. It contains two meeting houses, four common schools, the New Hampshire Conference Seminary and Female Collegiate Institute, five stores, one satinet factory, employing 32 hands, one tweed do., employing 30 hands, one cotton do., employing about 50 hands, one box manufactory, in which 10 hands are employed, and one piano-forte do., employing 15 hands. There is also one hotel, situated but a few rods from the depot. It is large, commodious, and well managed.

The Citizens Bank was incorporated in 1853. Capital, \$50,000.

There are in the town of Sanbornton eight meeting houses, two of which belong to Congregational, three to Baptist, two to Freewill Baptist, and one to Methodist, societies. There are also twenty-eight common schools, eight stores, and two hotels.

This town was granted by the Masonian proprietors, in 1748, to several persons by the name of Sanborn, and was settled in 1765, by John Sanborn, David Duston, Andrew

Rowen, and others. It was incorporated March 1, 1770. About this time the Congregational church was organized. The first Baptist church was formed in 1793.

Population, 2695. Number of legal voters in 1854, 712. Inventory, \$823,423. Value of lands, \$513,403. Stock in trade, \$10,215. Value of mills and factories, \$17,600. Money at interest, \$45,005. Number of sheep, 3326. Do. neat stock, 2636. Do. horses, 373.

SANDOWN, Rockingham county. Bounded north by Chester and Freemont, east by Danville, south by Hampstead, and west by Derry and Chester. Area, 8532 acres, 200 of which are covered with water. Distance from Concord, 31 miles, south-east; from Portsmouth, 26, south-west. The surface is uneven, but the soil is productive. Phillips's Pond, lying in the south part, is 340 rods long and 200 wide. It is the largest body of water in the town. Swamscot River flows from this pond, and pursues a level course for nearly two miles, when another stream unites with it. From this point, whenever the waters are raised by sudden freshets, the current runs back towards the pond with great force.

The settlement of this town was commenced in 1736, by Moses Tucker, Israel and James Huse, and others. A Congregational church was organized in 1759. A Methodist church was formed in 1807.

Sandown was originally a part of Kingston, and was incorporated April 6, 1756.

Population, 566. Number of polls, 125. Inventory, \$236,629. Value of lands, \$123,760. Stock in trade, \$1650. Value of mills, \$4150. Money at interest, \$20,310. Number of sheep, 257. Do. neat stock, 461. Do. horses, 81.

SANDWICH, Carroll county. Bounded north by Waterville, east by Tamworth, south by Moultonborough, and west by Holderness, Campton, and Thornton. Distance from Concord, 52 miles, north ; from Ossipee, 22, north-west. Area, 64,000 acres. It was originally granted by Governor Benning Wentworth, October 25, 1763, and contained an area of six miles square. In September of the following year, an additional grant was made called *Sandwich Addition*. The Sandwich Mountains are a lofty range, extending in a north-easterly course, and terminating Chocorua Peak in Albany. Squam Mountain extends from Holderness, though a corner of Campton, into Sandwich. Bear Camp and Red Hill Rivers are the largest streams. About one fourth of Squam Lake lies in the southwest corner of this town, and in connection with the surrounding and distant mountains affords a beautiful prospect.

Sandwich is a fine farming town ; its mountain pastures are excellent, and are seldom affected by drought. It is celebrated for its fine horses and cattle. Great efforts are constantly made to improve the stock.

There are two hotels, eight stores, and quite a number of shoe manufactories, two Congregational, one Methodist, and two Freewill Baptist meeting houses, and a large society of Quakers or Friends. It has one academy and twenty-one common schools. \$1658 have been expended the present year for schools.

Population, 2577. Number of legal voters in 1854, 710. Inventory, \$503,425. Value of lands, \$262,824. Stock in trade, \$6770. Value of mills, \$3610. Money at interest, \$16,803. Number of sheep, 1975. Do. neat stock, 2772. Do. horses, 384.

SEABROOK, Rockingham county. Bounded north by

Hampton Falls, east by the Atlantic, south by Salisbury, Massachusetts, and west by South Hampton and Kensington. It is located in the south-east corner of the state, 15 miles south from Portsmouth, 8 south-east from Exeter, and about 45 south-east from Concord. It lies on the great eastern route from Boston to Portland. The Eastern Railroad passes nearly through the centre of the town. The southerly part was formerly included within the limits of Massachusetts. The old line from the "Bound Rock," at the mouth of the river, on which is yet observable the inscription, "A. D. 1657, H. B.," can still be traced to a rock near the "Brick School House," marked "B. T.," thence inland. The remainder of the territory was a part of "Old Hampton."

The west part of the town is undulating. The middle and eastern portions are comparatively level. The soil is light, but productive. Extensive tracts are covered with a heavy and valuable growth of wood and timber. There are also large plains of salt marsh. Carn's Brook, rising in Salisbury, Massachusetts, passes through the south-east part of the town, and affords a few water privileges of moderate power, which are occupied by saw and gristmills. Near its mouth is a valuable tide mill, formerly known as Walton's — now Robbins's — mill. Several small streams rising in this and adjacent towns, and uniting in the broad marsh along the eastern border forms Seabrook River, which, in its course towards the ocean, unites with Hampton River. The beach is a favorite resort in the warm season. Titcomb's Hill, partly in this town and partly in South Hampton, and Grape Hill, in the south-west part of the town, lying partly in Massachusetts, are fine elevations, which afford extensive and beautiful prospects of the surrounding country. A portion of the inhabitants are engaged in agricultural pursuits,

whose highly cultivated farms yield abundant crops. Boat building is carried on more extensively here than in any other town in the state. Several of the inhabitants are engaged in seafaring pursuits. The fishing business is very lucrative, though laborious. The manufacture of shoes is by no means a small item in the industrial account of this town.

Dearborn Academy, founded in 1851, is located in Seabrook. A substantial brick edifice, 54 feet by 40, was erected in 1853. An endowment of \$15,000 was made by the late Dr. Edward Dearborn, an eminent physician and a distinguished citizen. It has a pleasant and salubrious situation in Seabrook Village, commanding extensive views of neighboring villages, distant mountains, and the broad Atlantic.

There are four meeting houses in this town. The Old South meeting house, near the centre of the town, was erected in the year 1763, and was occupied by Presbyterian and Congregational societies. The Friends' meeting house was built about 1765, and is situated in the north part of the town. The Methodist chapel was built in 1835. The Evangelical Congregational meeting house was dedicated July 6, 1836. A fund of \$4000 was left by the late Dr. Dearborn, the income of which is to be used for the support of the gospel forever in this place.

The early settlers of this town were mostly from Massachusetts. They suffered considerably from the depredations of the Indians. On one occasion a man by the name of Dow, living near a swamp thickly covered with trees and shrubs, observed to his brother that he was fearful that the Indians were lurking near by, being satisfied that they had been prowling about his house the night previous. He was advised to go into the bushes and watch. He did so, and soon perceived them making their way from the

swamp. He then ran through the street, crying, "Indians!" A Mr. Gove, who lived in the house now owned by David Gove, hearing the cry, jumped upon a stump, and counted thirty-two, as they issued from their place of concealment, crawling upon their hands and knees. They first killed a widow named Hussey, who was passing by the swamp; they led her into the bushes, and beat out her brains with a tomahawk. She was greatly lamented by the society of Friends, among whom she had been very prominent as a speaker. An earthen vessel which she was then carrying is now in the possession of Jonathan Gove. They next killed Thomas Lancaster, who was on his way to mill. His cries were heard by some men who were building a garrison near by; they ran to his assistance, but finding the Indians superior in numbers they fled. A friend who was with Lancaster stopped, on his way, at the house of the late Edward Gove, to "drink a *syllabub*," and thus escaped. They next slew Jonathan Green, beating his head with the butts of their guns, and mangling him in a horrible manner. A widow, living where the house of Benjamin Brown now stands, left her child with two young women while she went into a field to pull flax. When the Indians came the girls fled, leaving the child behind, which followed after; but, while endeavoring to climb over a fence, an Indian seized it, and dashed its head against a plough standing near. They killed and scalped Nicholas Bond in his own house.

Among the early settlers were Christopher Hussey, Joseph Dow, and Thomas Philbrick. Meshech Weare, the first chief magistrate of New Hampshire after the revolution, settled, it is believed, within the limits of this town. His grandfather, Nathaniel Weare, was an agent for the colony, and spent considerable time in England to prose-

cute the complaints of the colonists against the royal governor, Edward Cranfield. His son, Nathaniel Weare, father of Meshech Weare, was much engaged in public business. Both lived within the present limits of Seabrook.

Edward Gove distinguished himself by his opposition to the British government. He was at length arrested, convicted of high treason, and confined in the Tower of London. After three years of imprisonment he was released, and returned to his home in New England. The order for his pardon is still preserved, of which the following is a copy : —

“ James R.

“ Where as Edward Gove was neare three years since apprehended, tryed & condemned for High Treason in our Colony of New-England, in America, and in June 1683 was committed prisoner to the Tower of London, we have thought fit hereby to signify our Will and Pleasure to you, that you cause him, the said Edward Gove, to be inserted in the next general Pardon that shall come out for the poor Convicts of Newgate, without any condition of transportation, he giving such security for his good behavior as you will think requisite. And for so doing, this shall be your Warrant. Given at our Court at Windsor the 14 day of September 1685, in the first year of our Reign.

“ By his Maj. his command.

“ SUNDERLAND.

“ To our Trusty and Welbeloved the Recorder of our City of London, and all others whom it may concerne.

“ Edward Gove to be inserted in ye General Pardon.”

The following letter, directed to him during his confinement, is interesting on account of its antiquity at least : —

Superscription: "for my honoured father Edward Gove. In the tower or elsewhere. I pray deliver with Care."

"From hampton The 31 of ye first month 1686.

"deare and kind father, through gods good mercy having this oppertunity to send unto ye hoping in ye Lord yt ye art in good health — deare father my desire is yt God in his good mercy would bee pleased to keep ye both in body and soul. Loving father it is our duty To pray unto god That hee would by his grace give us good hearts to pray unto him for grace and strength to support us so yt ye Love of our hearts and souls should bee always fixed on him, whereby we should Live A heavenly Life while wee are upon ye earth so yt gods blessing may be with us always. as our Savior Christ says in ye world ye shall have Troubles but in mee ye shall have peace so in ye Lord Jesus Christ ye true light of yee world There is peace & joy & love and strength and power & truth to keep all those yt trust in him. so deare father I hope god in his good mercy will bee pleased to Bring us together Againe to his glory and our good. — intreet ye Let us heare from ye all oppertunities as may bee — for it is great joy to us to heare from ye father. I have one Little daughter — my husband is troubled with a could — hee Remembers his duty to ye — So no more at present. I Rest thy dutiful son and daughter

" ABRAHAM CLEMENTS &

" HANNAH CLEMENTS."

Scabrook was granted, June 3, 1768, to Jonathan Weare and others. Settlement commenced here in 1638.

The society of the Friends was formed in 1701. A Presbyterian church was organized in 1764.

Population, 1393. Legal voters in 1854, 325. Inven-

tory, \$312,168. Value of lands, \$136,520. Money at interest, \$18,050. Number of sheep, 65. Do. neat stock, 474. Do. horses, 70.

SHARON, Hillsborough county. Bounded north by Peterborough, east by Temple, south by New Ipswich and Rindge, and west by Jaffrey. Area, 10,000 acres. Distance from Concord, 48 miles, south-west; from Amherst, 18, west. The surface is uneven, and in some parts mountainous. It has no village, no tavern, and no store. There is in the south-easterly part of the town a spring strongly impregnated with iron and sulphur, and is in high repute for its medicinal virtues. Sharon was incorporated June 24, 1791.

Population, 226. Inventory, \$124,885. Value of lands, \$73,114. Stock in trade, \$1300. Number of sheep, 87. Do. neat stock, 401. Do. horses, 46. Do. polls, 45.

SHELBURNE, Coös county. Bounded north by Success, east by Riley and Gilead, Maine, south by White Mountain region, and west by Gorham. Area, 18,140 acres. Ameriscoggin River passes through the centre of this town, into which fall the waters of Rattle River and several small streams. The soil on both sides of the river is excellent, producing grain, grass, and potatoes in abundance. A short distance from the river the land becomes broken by mountains, and is unfit for cultivation. Mount Moriah, an elevated peak of the White Mountains, lies in the south part of the town. Moses' Rock is a huge mass of granite, 60 feet high, 90 long, very smooth, and rising at an angle of 50°. In 1775 David and Benjamin Ingalls commenced a settlement here. In August, 1781, a party of Indians visited this town, killed one man, captured another,

plundered the houses, and returned to Canada in triumph. The Atlantic and St. Lawrence Railroad passes through the southern part of the town.

Shelburne was incorporated December 13, 1820.

Population, 480. Number of polls, 70. Inventory, \$101,832. Value of lands, \$65,130. Stock in trade, \$980. Value of mills, \$200. Money at interest, \$4400. Number of sheep, 541. Do. neat stock, 415. Do. horses, 70.

SOMERSWORTH, Strafford county. Bounded north-east by South Berwick, Maine, south by Rollinsford, south-west by Dover, and north-west by Rochester. Distance from Concord, 45 miles, east; from Portsmouth, 12, north-west. Since the separation of Rollinsford, this town is very small in area, including only about 5760 acres. It is situated on the Salmon Fall River, and is one of the most important towns in the county of Strafford. Here centre the Great Falls and Conway Railroad, a branch of the Boston and Maine Railroad, the Great Falls and South Berwick Branch Railroad, which connects with the Eastern Railroad. Here also is the terminus of the York and Cumberland Railroad. Most of the inhabitants of this town reside in the village of Great Falls, which has grown up since 1823. Prior to that time the only buildings in the vicinity were a saw and gristmill, and two dwelling houses. In 1823 the Great Falls Manufacturing Company was chartered, and commenced operations, with a capital of \$500,000. This company have now upwards of 75,000 spindles, and are now erecting another mill, which will increase the number of spindles to 83,000, being a larger number than are in operation by any other corporation in the United States. The goods manufactured are cotton, consisting of sheetings,

shirtings, and drillings, the number of yards manufactured annually amounting to 17,000,000, valued at \$1,300,000. About 5,000,000 pounds of cotton are consumed in the same time. Number of operatives, 2000. Amount paid monthly for labor, \$33,000. There are also consumed per annum 100 tons of starch, valued at \$9000; 3500 cords of wood, \$14,000; 300 tons of coal, \$3000; 300,000 feet of lumber, \$4000; 6000 gallons of sperm oil, \$9000; 200 tons of iron, \$1750; leather for belting and other purposes, \$3000. This company also have a bleachery, where 8,000,000 yards of cotton cloth are bleached annually.

The Great Falls Machine Company employ 80 men; consume 4,500,000 pounds of iron per annum, and 600 tons of coal; manufacture machinery, gas pipe, stove and all other kinds of castings. Value of products per annum, about \$150,000.

There is also a machine shop owned by several individuals, whose annual business is \$50,000.

The Great Falls Bank has a capital of \$150,000.

Somersworth Savings Bank — deposits \$175,000.

The Great Falls Gaslight Company — capital, \$60,000. The streets and principal buildings are lighted with gas.

The town of Somersworth has recently purchased a tract of 40 acres, about a mile from the village, for a cemetery. The sum of \$3000 has already been expended in enclosing, laying out, and ornamenting the grounds. The location is retired, but inviting and beautiful.

Great efforts have been made in this town for the advancement of common schools. The *Somersworth Act*, so called, which provides for the union of several school districts for the purpose of establishing high schools, on a graduated system, had its origin here. The excellence of this system has been most satisfactorily proved in this and

other towns. The school house in this village is in all respects one of the best constructed in the state. Here the scholar may obtain as complete an education as is generally acquired in the academies of New England. Number of scholars in the high school, 80. Do. in all the departments, 800.

The Manufacturers and Village Library Association has 3500 well-selected books. There are five meeting houses — one Congregational, one Baptist, one Freewill Baptist, and two Methodist. The village is named from the immense waterfall in Salmon Fall River at this place. Its descent within a very short distance is 100 feet, furnishing some of the most valuable mill privileges in the country.

The various departments of industry, especially the mechanical and mercantile, are actively pursued, and impart a healthy vigor to the whole community.

Somersworth was settled between 1650 and 1700, by William Wentworth, John Hall, William Stiles, and others.

On the 7th of October, 1675, George and Maturin Ricker were surprised and killed by a party of Indians lying in ambush about half a mile north-east from Varney's Hill. They were then stripped of their arms and garments. In 1724, Ebenezer Downs, a Quaker, was taken by the Indians, and carried to Canada. He was grossly insulted and abused because he refused to dance with the other captives for the amusement of the savages. He was redeemed in the following year. Jabez Garland was killed in the summer of 1710, on his return from public worship. Gershom Downs was killed by the Indians in 1711, in the marsh between Varney's and Otis's Hills. The first meeting house was erected in 1729.

The present population of Somersworth is about 6000. Number of legal voters, about 1200. Inventory,

\$1,726,253. Value of lands, \$212,579. Stock in trade, \$101,390. Value of mills and factories, \$591,000. Money at interest, \$43,592. Money in banks, &c., \$112,200. Number of sheep, 96. Do. neat stock, 404. Do. horses, 172.

SOUTH HAMPTON, Rockingham county. Bounded north by East Kingston and Kensington, east by Seabrook, south by Amesbury, Massachusetts, and west by Newton. Distance from Concord, 50 miles, south-east; from Portsmouth, 18, south-west. The surface is uneven, but not rough. The land rises in moderate swells, and affords excellent pasturing and tillage. The inhabitants make but little pretensions, excepting in their skill in agriculture; and their enterprise, industry, and success justly entitle them to greater credit than they claim.

Powow River passes through the western portion of the town, affording a few mill seats. The most valuable privileges on this stream are in Amesbury, Massachusetts. There are, one meeting house belonging to the Baptist society, one hotel, two stores, and an academy, with a fund of \$4200, a bequest of the late Hon. Benjamin Barnard, for the establishment of an English High School, free to all the children in the town over seven years of age.

This town was incorporated May 25, 1742. A Congregational church was organized in 1743.

Population, 472. Number of legal voters in 1854, 115. Inventory, \$268,496. Value of lands, \$201,018. Stock in trade, \$3445. Money at interest, \$7150. Shares in banks, &c., \$13,500. Number of sheep, 223. Do. neat stock, 422. Do. horses, 69.

SOUTH NEWMARKET, Rockingham county. Bounded north by Newmarket, east by Stratham, south by Exeter,

and west by Epping. Distance from Concord, 36 miles, south-east; from Portsmouth, 12, south-west. This was originally a part of Newmarket, from which it was severed, and incorporated June 27, 1849. Its territory is small, comprising not more than 6000 acres. It contains two meeting houses, — one Methodist and one Congregational, — four stores, and one hotel.

The Swamscot Machine Company employ 90 men; manufacture gas pipe, steam boilers, steam engines, and machinists' tools of all descriptions. Capital \$52,000.

There is also an iron foundery, in which 30 men are employed.

The junction of the Portsmouth and Concord and the Great Falls Branch Railroads is in this town.

The principal streams are the Swamscot and the Piscassic Rivers, which afford several valuable mill privileges. The soil of this township is good and well cultivated.

Population, 516. Number of legal voters in 1854, 166. Inventory, \$104,556. Value of lands, \$120,244. Stock in trade, \$13,460. Value of mills and factories, \$3516. Money at interest, \$16,172. Number of sheep, 200. Do. neat stock, 309. Do. horses, 66.

SPRINGFIELD, Sullivan county. Bounded north by Grafton, east by Wilmot and New London, south by New London and Sunapee, and west by Croyden and Grantham. Area, 28,330 acres, 2300 of which are covered with water. Distance from Concord, 38 miles, north-west; from Newport, 13, north-east. A branch of the Sugar River has its source in this town, also a branch of the Blackwater River, the former discharging into the Connecticut, and the latter into the Merrimack. There are several ponds scattered through the town. The land is rough and stony, but

not mountainous. The soil is strong, and produces well. There are two meeting houses belonging to societies of the Christian order, thirteen common schools, three stores, one planing mill, and several factories. There are still large tracts of excellent wood and timber land here. In the east part of the town is an excellent quarry of granite.

Population, 1270. Number of legal voters in 1854, 300. Inventory, \$269,591. Value of lands, \$146,714. Stock in trade, \$1500. Value of mills, \$3325. Money at interest, \$12,857. Number of sheep, 4637. Do. neat stock, 1326. Do horses, 166.

STARK, Coös county. Bounded north by Stratford and ungranted lands called "Odell," east by Dummer and Milan, south by Kilkenny, and west by Northumberland. Area, 20,000 acres. Distance from Concord, 135 miles, north; from Lancaster, 10, north-east. In the north-east part of the town, the north and south branches of the Ammonoosuc form a junction. Nash's Stream falls into this river, in the north part of the town. The surface is much broken and hilly. In the valleys are some valuable farms. Near Mill Mountain is a ledge, which on its southern part breaks abruptly into a precipice of nearly 300 feet, while on the north cattle may be driven to its top.

This town was settled in 1788, by Caleb and Benjamin Smith. It was incorporated December 28, 1832. Previous to this time it was called Piercy.

Population, 418. Number of polls, 93. Inventory, 96,213. Value of lands, \$50,935. Do. mills, \$3075. Stock in trade, \$220. Money at interest, \$5615. Number of sheep, 648. Do. neat stock, 579. Do horses, 62.

STEWARTSTOWN, Coös county. Bounded north by

Clarksville, east by Dixville, south by Colebrook, and west by Canaan, Vermont. Area, about 23,040 acres. Distance from Concord, 150 miles, north; from Lancaster, 40, north-east. Connecticut River passes along the western border. It is also watered by Bishop's Brook, Dead-water, and Mohawk Rivers. Little and Great Diamond Ponds are the principal ponds; both of these are well stored with salmon trout. In the north-east part of the town is an extensive tract of land, unsettled, which furnishes great quantities of excellent timber. There are five sawmills in operation here.

There are in this town two meeting houses, — one Congregational and one Christian, — one hotel, three stores, one woollen factory, one gristmill, one iron foundery, and one starch factory, at which a very large quantity of starch is annually manufactured.

Stewartstown was incorporated in December, 1799. It was settled prior to the revolution, but after the war broke out it was abandoned. The original grantors were Sir George Cockburn, Sir George Coleman, John Stewart, and John Nelson. During the war of 1812, a blockhouse or fort was erected here, and occupied until 1814. On the site of this fort the American and British surveyors and astronomers met to ascertain the 45th degree of north latitude, between the two nations, according to the terms of the treaty of Ghent.

Population, 747. Number of legal voters in 1854, 180. Inventory, \$153,598. Value of lands, \$74,940. Do. mills and factories, \$3775. Stock in trade, \$2200. Money at interest, \$8235. Number of sheep, 1385. Do. neat stock, 1148. Do. horses, 167.

STODDARD, Cheshire county. Bounded north by Wash-

ington, east by Windsor and Antrim, south by Nelson and Sullivan, and west by Gilsum and Marlow. Area, 35,925 acres, 1100 of which are covered with water. Distance from Concord, 42 miles, south-west; from Keene, 14, north-east. It is situated on the height of land between the Connecticut and Merrimack Rivers. Such is the location of some of the houses, that the rain falling upon one side of the roof runs into the former river, while that falling upon the other side runs into the latter. The soil is deep, underlaid with clay. It is well adapted to grazing. The south branch of Ashuelot River has its source near the centre of the town. Long Pond, lying partly in this town and partly in Washington, is a pleasant sheet of water, abounding with various kinds of fish. Island Pond includes about 300 acres, and is studded with small islands. Branch River affords many valuable mill privileges.

There are in this town two hotels, three stores, five saw-mills, one gristmill, five shingle and clapboard mills, and one pail factory, furnishing employment for 20 men. There are two glass factories, each of which contains eight pot furnaces, which are kept constantly heated during six months in the year. The value of products amounts annually to about \$10,000, and consists of window glass and glass ware of various kinds. The whole number of hands employed in the glass works, including both sexes, is 200. There are also three rake manufactories, two extensive tanneries, and three blacksmiths' shops. Granite of a very fine grain is abundant, and is used largely for building and other purposes.

There are two religious societies — one Congregational and one Universalist — about equal in numbers and wealth. The former was organized September 4, 1787. The late Isaac Robinson, D. D., was ordained January 5, 1803, and

continued his labors here until July 9, 1854, the time of his death. He was a man of remarkable mental powers, of untiring energy and perseverance. Although he enjoyed but very slight advantages for education, yet by close and unremitting application he became a sound and learned divine, as well as a scholar of unusual attainments in the various departments of science and literature. He was universally beloved, and his death was deeply regretted.

This town was formerly called Limerick. It was incorporated November 4, 1774, when it received the name of Stoddard from Colonel Samson Stoddard, to whom, with others, it was granted. It was settled in June, 1769, by John Taggard and others. The hardships of the first settlers were very great.

Population, 1105. Number of legal voters in 1854, 250. Inventory, \$399,408. Value of lands, \$242,936. Stock in trade, \$13,006. Value of mills, \$3200. Money at interest, \$36,348. Number of sheep, 4107. Do. neat stock, 1056. Do. horses, 200.

STRAFFORD, Strafford county. Bounded north-east by Farmington, south-east by Barrington, south-west by Northwood and Pittsfield, and north-west by Barnstead. Area, about 29,000 acres. Distance from Concord, 30 miles, north-east; from Dover, 15, north-west. The surface is uneven, and in the north-west part mountainous. The soil is generally good. Bow Pond lies in the south-west part of the town, is 650 rods long and 400 wide, and is the source of one of the principal branches of Isinglass River. Wild Goose Pond lies between this town and Pittsfield, and Trout Pond is west of the Blue Hills, which cross the north-west part of the town. The inhabitants are chiefly engaged in agriculture. Great attention

is paid to the raising of stock. Strafford furnishes some very fine horses and cattle. There are two Freewill Baptist societies here, one Christian and one Methodist. Strafford was originally a part of Barrington, and was severed from it and incorporated June 17, 1820.

Population, 1920. Number of polls, 470. Inventory, \$491,505. Value of lands, \$302,661. Stock in trade, \$3400. Value of mills, \$3608. Money at interest, \$12,510. Number of sheep, 1460. Do. neat stock, 2092. Do. horses, 333.

STRATFORD, Coös county. Bounded north by Columbia, east by ungranted lands, called "Odell," south by Stark and Northumberland, and west by Brunswick, Vermont. This is a large township, extending along the Connecticut River a distance of ten miles. The interval is very fertile, and varies from one fourth to one mile in width. The soil, except along the river, is rocky, gravelly, and cold. The "Peaks," two mountains of a conical form, situated in the south-east part of the town, are seen at a great distance. There are several streams, the largest of which are Bog Brook and Nash's River. Stratford was incorporated November 16, 1779. First settlers, Isaac Johnston, James Curtis, James Brown, Josiah Lampkins, and Archippus Blodgett.

Population, 552. Number of polls, 183. Inventory, \$146,233. Value of lands, \$71,603. Stock in trade, \$3788. Value of mills, \$2770. Number of sheep, 517. Do. neat stock, 678. Do. horses, 204.

STRATHAM, Rockingham county. Bounded north and east by Greenland and North Hampton, south by Exeter, and west by Exeter and Great Bay. Area, 10,120 acres.

Distance from Concord, 43 miles, south-east ; from Exeter, 3, north-east. The land is even, and well calculated for agricultural purposes. Fruits of all kinds are raised in greater abundance here than in any other town in the state. Stratham is celebrated for its extensive nurseries of fruit trees. From the summit of Stratham Hill, in this town, a beautiful and extensive prospect is afforded of the surrounding country, including the White Mountains, Great Bay, and the ocean. This town was a part of the Swamscot Patent, or Hilton's Purchase. In 1697 there were 35 families in the place. It was incorporated March 20, 1716.

A Congregational church was organized at a very early date. First settled preacher, Rev. Henry Rust, ordained in 1718. There are at present two Baptist societies, and one Congregational.

Population, 843. Number of legal voters in 1854, 200. Inventory, \$378,629. Value of lands, \$185,137. Stock in trade, \$150. Value of mills, \$2330. Money at interest, \$26,257. Number of sheep, 659. Do. neat stock, 735. Do. horses, 134.

SUCCESS, Coös county. Bounded north by Cambridge, east by Grafton and Riley, Maine, south by Shelburne, and west by Berlin and Milan. Area, about 30,000 acres. This is a rough and rugged township. In the south part it is mountainous. The soil is hard and difficult of cultivation. It was granted, February 12, 1773, to Benjamin Mackay and others. Distance from Concord, 143 miles, north-east ; from Lancaster, 30, east.

SULLIVAN, Cheshire county. Bounded north by Gilsum and Stoddard, east by Stoddard and Nelson, south by Rox-

bury and Keene, and west by Keene and Gilsum. Area, 12,212 acres. Distance from Concord, 42 miles, south-west; from Keene, 6, east. The south-east part of the town is watered by Ashuelot River. There are two small ponds, the one called Bolster, the other Chapman's Pond. The surface is generally even. The soil is very productive, and well cultivated. The inhabitants are chiefly farmers, and are intelligent, industrious, and, for the most part, independent. In 1854 there was not a person assessed for his poll who was not taxed, besides, for property of more or less value — a circumstance, at least, of rare occurrence. There is one religious society — the Congregational. Sullivan was incorporated September 27, 1787, and received its name from President Sullivan, the chief magistrate of New Hampshire at that time.

Population, 468. Number of legal voters in 1854, 107. Inventory, \$213,718. Value of lands, \$135,776. Stock in trade, \$1605. Value of mills, \$2500. Money at interest, \$23,704. Number of sheep, 2784. Do. neat stock, 714. Do. horses, 101.

SUNAPEE, Sullivan county. Bounded north by Springfield, east by New London and Newbury, south by Goshen, and west by Newport and Croyden. Area, 15,666 acres, 3000 of which are covered with water. Distance from Concord, 35 miles, north-west; from Newport, 7, east. By far the larger portion of Sunapee Lake lies within the limits of this town. It is a beautiful sheet of water — abounding with fish — which, with the surrounding country, affords a charming prospect. This is the principal source of Sugar River, which flows through the centre of the town, through Newport and Claremont into the Connecticut, affording in its course numerous excellent water privi-

leges. The surface of the town is uneven, and in some parts rocky and mountainous. The soil is strong and productive, if carefully cultivated. It was granted, November 7, 1768, to John Sprague and others, under the name of Saville. It was settled, in 1772, by emigrants from Rhode Island, and was incorporated April 4, 1781, when it received the name of Wendell from one of the principal proprietors, John Wendell. It received its present name in 1850. A Congregational society was incorporated June 24, 1819. There are at present two religious societies — one Christian and one Methodist.

Population, 787. Number of polls, 191. Inventory, \$203,533. Value of lands, \$125,451. Stock in trade, \$1550. Money at interest, \$4770. Number of sheep, 1402. Do. neat stock, 1061. Do. horses, 135.

SURREY, Cheshire county. Bounded north by Walpole and Alstead, east by Gilsum, south by Keene, and west by Westmoreland and Walpole. Area, 12,212 acres. Distance from Concord, 52 miles, south-west; from Keene, 6, north-west. This town is watered by Ashuelot River, along which there is a valuable tract of interval extending nearly the whole length of the town from north to south. On the east side of the river is a steep mountain of considerable height, upon the top of which is a pond of water, three acres in extent and about 25 feet deep. Surrey was originally a part of Gilsum and Westmoreland. It was incorporated March 9, 1769. The first settlement was made in 1764, by Peter Heyward. He began clearing land and cultivating it in the summer preceding, making his home at the fort in Keene. He was accustomed to go to his farm in the morning, and return to the fort at night, guarded only by his dog and gun, though the savages were at

that time lurking in the woods. A Congregational church was organized June 12, 1769. There are two meeting houses in this town, but there is no regular preaching in either. There are four common schools, two sawmills, one gristmill, two hotels, and one store.

Population, 556. Number of legal voters in 1854, 117. Inventory, \$179,201. Value of lands, \$93,633. Do. mills, \$900. Stock in trade, \$950. Money at interest, \$15,200. Number of sheep, 2130. Do. neat stock, 493. Do. horses, 95.

SUTTON, Merrimack county. Bounded north by New London and Wilmot, east by Wilmot and Warner, south by Warner and Bradford, and west by Newbury. Area, 24,300 acres. Distance from Concord, 25 miles, north-west. The southerly branch of Warner River enters this town on the south, and the northerly branch passes nearly through the centre from north to south, and affords many valuable mill privileges. It is skirted by large and fertile meadows, which produce grass and grain abundantly. A large branch of Blackwater River has its source in this town, near the western base of Kearsarge Mountain, a large portion of which is in this town. It is visited by hundreds, who climb to its summit, attracted by the rich and charming prospect it presents. There are several ponds; the largest is Kezar's Pond, which is about 190 rods square, and Long Pond, which is 350 rods in length and 70 in width. At the foot of King's Hill clay of a superior quality exists in great abundance. Granite of a fine quality, and of great value on account of the large blocks, free from seams, which can be obtained, is found here. Plumbago is obtained in considerable quantities. The surface is diversified with hills and valleys, and is in some parts rough and

mountainous. The soil presents all the varieties of fertility and barrenness.

This town was granted by the Masonian proprietors in 1749. It was called Perrystown, from Obadiah Perry, one of the principal proprietors. It was first settled in 1767, by Daniel Peaslee, who was soon followed by several others. The first settlers found many traces of the Indians, such as hearths skilfully laid with stone, gun barrels, ovens, stone pestles, mortars, and tomahawks. An Indian burial-place was also discovered near the west bank of Kezar's Pond.

A Baptist church was organized here in April, 1782, and a Freewill Baptist about 1818. There are at present three meeting houses, none of which is owned or occupied by any particular religious denomination, but all are occupied promiscuously by Baptists, Freewill Baptists, Methodists, Universalists, and Second Adventists. There are four stores, and several sawmills, where quite an extensive business is carried on in the manufacture of boards, shingles, laths, timber, &c. There are three considerable villages in this town, in one of which is a very large tannery.

Population, 1387. Number of legal voters in 1854, 360. Do. common schools, 14. Amount of school fund, \$1800. Inventory, \$407,438. Value of lands, \$232,901. Stock in trade, \$5175. Value of mills, \$5059. Money at interest, \$23,935. Number of sheep, 4047. Do. neat stock, 1800. Do. horses, 258.

SWANZEY, Cheshire county. Bounded north by Keene, east by Marlborough and Troy, south by Richmond and Winchester, and west by Winchester and Chesterfield. Area, 28,057 acres. Distance from Concord, 60 miles,

south-west ; from Keene, 6, south. The principal streams are the Ashuelot and the South Branch Rivers, on both of which are valuable water privileges. The surface of the town is diversified with hills, valleys, and swells of upland. Nearly one third part is level, and consists of nearly equal proportions of plain and interval. The soil consists of the interval, plain, and upland. The first yields grass abundantly. The plains produce excellent crops of corn, rye, &c. The soil of the upland is strong and deep, and affords good pasturing, orcharding, and woodland. Great Pond and Lock's Pond, lying in West Swanzey, are each about a mile long, and 270 rods in width. Hyponeco Brook abounds with trout. There are three meeting houses, — a Baptist and a Universalist in West Swanzey, and a Congregational in Swanzey Centre, — three hotels, five stores, and four sash, door, and blind manufactories, with an aggregate capital of \$10,000, where 25 hands are employed ; four bucket and pail manufactories, employing 80 hands, with a capital of \$40,000 ; one box manufactory, employing 7 men ; one steam mill, employing 6 men ; six blacksmith shops, besides several other shops, for the manufacture of various articles of merchandise. There are four villages, — one called Factory Village, another Swanzey Centre, another West Swanzey, and another West Port, — all of which are thriving and prosperous. The Ashuelot Railroad passes through the two latter villages. The inhabitants are industrious and enterprising.

Swanzey was first granted by Massachusetts, in 1733, to 64 persons. After the settlement of the divisional line, it was granted by New Hampshire, July 2, 1753. Until the latter date it had been called Lower Ashuelot, from the Indian name, Ashaelock. From 1741 to 1747, the inhabitants suffered greatly from Indian depredations. Several

were killed, and many were taken prisoners. Massachusetts, under whose jurisdiction the town of Swanzey remained for 13 years, at this trying period withdrew her protection, and left the settlers defenceless and exposed to the fury of the savages. They abandoned the settlement, and having collected together their furniture and household goods, concealed them in the ground, covering them with leaves, bushes, trees, &c. Scarcely had they turned their backs upon the desolate dwellings before the Indians set fire to them. Every house except one was consumed. About three years afterwards the former settlers returned. The first Congregational church was organized in 1741.

Population, 2106. Number of legal voters in 1854, 477. Inventory, \$579,921. Value of lands, \$354,840. Stock in trade, \$16,175. Value of mills, \$22,341. Money at interest, \$30,197. Number of sheep, 1065. Do. neat stock, 1416. Do. horses, 311.

TAMWORTH, Carroll county. Bounded north by Albany, east by Madison, south by Ossipee, and west by Sandwich. Area, 28,917 acres. Distance from Concord, 60 miles, north. The surface of this town consists of ridges and valleys, generally very rocky and fertile, thus rendering it one of the best grazing towns in the state. There are no mountains lying wholly within the limits of this town, though on the north are the mountains of Albany, and a portion of Ossipee Mountain is included within its southern border. The principal streams are Bear Camp, Swift, and Corway Rivers, on which are many valuable water privileges. Lead ore and argentiferous galena are found in several localities.

Tamworth was granted, October 14, 1766, to John Webster, Jonathan Moulton, and others. It was settled in

1771, by Richard Jackman, Jonathan Choate, David Philbrick, and William Eastman. The early settlers endured great hardships and privations in consequence of an early frost, which cut off nearly all their crops, and reduced them almost to utter starvation. They were a brave, hardy, and enterprising company, and amidst all their discouragements firmly resolved not to abandon the settlement. Fortunately they killed now and then a deer, or bear, or some other wild animal whose flesh was palatable, and thus sustained themselves until they were able to secure permanent relief.

The Congregational church was organized about 1792. There is also a flourishing society of Methodists.

Population, 1766. Number of polls, 354. Inventory, \$287,875. Value of lands, \$142,405. Stock in trade, \$3000. Value of mills and factories, \$3350. Money at interest, \$11,950. Number of sheep, 1341. Do. neat stock, 1881. Do. horses, 279.

TEMPLE, Hillsborough county. Bounded north by Greenfield and Lyndeborough, east by Lyndeborough and Wilton, south by Mason and New Ipswich, and west by Sharon and Peterborough. Distance from Concord, 40 miles, south-west; from Amherst, 12, west. Area, 13,400 acres. Temple Mountains extend along its western and north-western border, among which are the sources of numerous small streams. From the summits of these mountains the prospect towards the east and south is extensive and beautiful. The surface is generally rocky and uneven. The soil is of ordinary strength and fertility, and may be profitably improved either for tillage, grazing, or woodland. This town is the easterly portion of what was formerly called Peterborough Slip. It was incorporated

August 26, 1768. A Congregational church was organized October 2, 1771. There is also a society of Universalists. There are two stores, two sawmills, one gristmill, one tannery, and one hotel.

Population, 579. Number of polls, 119. Inventory, \$244,614. Value of lands, \$165,630. Stock in trade, \$1900. Value of mills, \$850. Money at interest, \$17,500. Number of sheep, 203. Do. neat stock, 906. Do. horses, 95.

THORNTON, Grafton county. Bounded north-east by ungranted lands, east by Waterville, south by Campton, west by Ellsworth, and north-west by Woodstock and Lincoln. Area, 28,490 acres. Distance from Plymouth, 12 miles, north; from Concord, 58, north. It is watered by Pemigewasset River, which passes through the town in a southerly direction, by Mad River, and several smaller streams. On Mill Brook is a beautiful cascade, where the water falls seven feet in a distance of two rods, and then tumbles over a rock 42 feet perpendicular. The brooks are filled with trout, and afford ample amusement for the angler and pleasure seeker. The soil is generally fertile. The interval on the Pemigewasset is very productive. There are several elevations, but no mountains. Large tracts of land are covered with a heavy growth of maple, from which great quantities of maple sugar are made annually. The public house on the road from Plymouth to Franconia is a handsome and commodious building, and is, in all respects, well arranged for the comfort and enjoyment of the traveller. This town was granted, July 6, 1763, to Matthew, James, and Andrew Thornton, and others. It was incorporated November 8, 1781. It was first settled, in 1770, by Benjamin Hoit. A Congrega-

tional church was organized August 10, 1780. At present the only religious society is the Freewill Baptist, which is large and flourishing.

Population, 1012. Number of polls, 236. Inventory, \$230,306. Value of lands, \$126,249. Stock in trade, \$5200. Value of mills, \$2000. Money at interest, \$5800. Number of sheep, 1403. Do. neat stock, 1310. Do. horses, 187.

TROY, Cheshire county. Bounded north by Marlborough, east by Jaffrey, south by Fitzwilliam, and west by Richmond and Swanzey. Distance from Concord, 54 miles, south-west; from Keene, 12, south-east. This is a small township, possessing a variety of surface and soil. The inhabitants are industrious, and chiefly engaged in agricultural pursuits. There is a small woollen factory, four pail manufactories, five clothes pins do., and one rake do. The aggregate number of hands employed in these various enterprises is 42. There are six common schools, one academy, one hotel, and three meeting houses, belonging respectively to Congregational, Baptist, and Unitarian societies. This town was severed from Marlborough and Fitzwilliam, and incorporated January 23, 1815.

Population, 759. Number of legal voters in 1854, 190. Inventory, \$236,910. Value of lands, \$126,452. Stock in trade, \$7580. Value of mills, \$15,200. Money at interest, \$14,258. Number of sheep, 163. Do. neat stock, 642. Do. horses, 95.

TUFTONBOROUGH, Carroll county. Bounded north-east by Ossipee, south-east by Wolfborough, south-west by Lake Winnipiseogee, and north-west by Moultonborough. There are several ponds in this town, whose waters are

discharged into the lake. The soil is various ; the surface in some parts even, in others exceedingly rough. There are several arms of the lake stretching far inland, and presenting to the spectator, from the summits of the hills, a succession of beautiful and lively views, some of which are unsurpassed by those from any other position in this region. The inhabitants are industrious and frugal, directing their attention chiefly to the care of their flocks and herds. This town was originally granted to J. Tufton Mason, was settled about 1780, and incorporated December 17, 1795. Among the early settlers were Benjamin Bean, Phinehas Graves, and Joseph Peavey. A Congregational church was organized about 1800. There are Free-will Baptist, Christian, and Methodist societies, all of which have regular preaching.

Population, 1305. Number of polls, 277. Inventory, \$353,405. Value of lands, \$222,766. Stock in trade, \$3884. Value of mills, \$6800. Money at interest, \$15,990. Number of sheep, 1137. Do. neat stock, 1703. Do. horses, 325.

UNITY, Sullivan county. Bounded north by Claremont and Newport, east by Goshen, south by Lempster and Acworth, and west by Charlestown. Area, 24,447 acres. Distance from Concord, 50 miles, north-west ; from Newport, 9, south. Gilman's, Cold, and Marshall's Ponds are the largest collections of water. The latter is the source of Little Sugar River. Cold Pond is the head of Cold River. From Gilman's Pond flows a branch of Sugar River. Perry's Mountain is in the south-west part of the town, lying partly in Charlestown. This is an uneven and rocky township, and, with its strong, fertile soil, is well adapted to grazing and the raising of stock. Unity is cele-

brated for its excellent cattle. There are numerous localities in this town of a character highly interesting to the geologist and mineralogist. The rock formation consists of gneiss and granite, overlaid by strata of micaceous, hornblende, and chlorite slate. The direction of the strata is north by east — dip, south, 80° . Near the north-western corner of the town the argillaceous slate rocks occur, overlapping the older primary strata. Granular quartz, in great abundance, of an excellent quality, and easily triturated, is found here. There is a strong chalybeate spring in the eastern part of the town, which is quite celebrated; it is highly charged with salts of iron, and possesses tonic properties. From the soil around this spring copperas has been manufactured by leaching and evaporation. Bog iron ore, in small quantities, is found in various localities. Near Little Sugar River is a large and valuable mine of copper and iron pyrites. Its location is favorable for working, and, from the fact that the vein is one foot nine inches in width three feet from the surface, and constantly widens as it descends, it is believed to contain almost an inexhaustible supply. Near this mine a new mineral was discovered by Dr. Jackson, and named by him chlorophyllite. It occurs in the sienite rocks, which are found embedded in gneiss. Crystals of magnetic iron ore, in octahedral forms, are found disseminated in green mica; also garnets and radiated actinolite. Iolite, a fine, delicate, blue-colored stone, which is valued highly by jewelers, and titanium, valued in the arts of porcelain painting and in the manufacture of mineral teeth, are found here in considerable quantities.

Unity was granted, July 13, 1764, to Theodore Atkinson, Meshech Weare, and 45 others. The first settlers were John Ladd, Moses Thurston, Charles Huntoon, Esq.,

and Joseph Perkins. It was called Unity on account of a friendly adjustment of a dispute, which had existed for a long time, between certain inhabitants of Hampstead and Kingston; each party claiming the same territory under different grants. It contains two meeting houses, one academy, and one store. The religious societies are Methodists and Baptists.

Population, 961. Number of legal voters in 1854, 200. Common schools, 15. Inventory, \$358,993. Value of lands, \$197,355. Stock in trade, \$450. Value of mills, \$850. Money at interest, \$23,860. Number of sheep, 5994. Do. neat stock, 1225. Do. horses, 218.

WAKEFIELD, Carroll county. Bounded north-west by Ossipee and Effingham, east by Newfield, Maine, south-east by Milton, and south-west by Middleton and Brookfield. Distance from Concord, 50 miles, north-east; from Ossipee, 10, south-east. Province Pond, between this town and Effingham, is 450 rods long and 400 wide. Pine River Pond is the source of a river of the same name. The principal branch of the Piscataqua River takes its rise from East Pond, in the south-eastern part of the state. Lovewell's Pond, 700 rods long and 275 wide, and lying in the south part of the town, received its name from Captain John Lovewell, who surprised and destroyed a party of Indians near its eastern shore. The soil is generally good, and is well adapted to grazing. The surface is broken and hilly. It was formerly called East Town, and was incorporated August 30, 1774. There are several very valuable water privileges here; and along the streams there is considerable interval, which is very productive, and well cultivated.

The Congregational church was organized in 1785.

There is also a Freewill Baptist society, which is large and flourishing.

Population, 1405. Number of polls, 299. Inventory, \$309,165. Value of lands, \$177,278. Stock in trade, \$2900. Value of mills and factories, \$3550. Money at interest, \$9837. Number of sheep, 699. Do. neat stock, 1473. Do. horses, 240.

WALPOLE, Cheshire county. Bounded north by Charlestown and Langdon, east by Alstead and Surrey, south by Surrey and Westmoreland, and west by Westminster and Rockingham, Vermont. Area, 24,301 acres. Distance from Concord, 60 miles, south-west; from Keene, 22, north-west, with which it is connected by the Cheshire Railroad. This town is beautifully diversified with hills and vales. The intervals, especially those on Connecticut River, are extensive, and afford excellent tillage. The uplands are inferior to none in the state. Walpole stands among the highest in New Hampshire as an agricultural town. Cold River passes through the north part of the town, and unites with the Connecticut about one mile south of Bellows Falls. Near these falls is a lofty hill, 800 feet above the surface of the river. The rock composing this mountain is plumbaginous mica slate passing into argillaceous slate on one side, and hard mica slate containing fibriolite on the other. The principal village is situated on a large plain, about four miles south from Bellows Falls. The main street runs north and south, and is bordered on either side with houses, stores, and shops. Its common, handsomely laid out and ornamented with trees; its broad streets, adorned with majestic elms and maples; its many elegant and costly residences, with their spacious and beautiful yards and gardens, and the neatness and

order which generally prevail, together with the picturesque beauty of the surrounding country, render it one of the most delightful villages in New Hampshire. This town is distinguished for its excellent schools, and its valuable efforts to promote the interests of education. It has within a few years adopted the Somersworth Act, and has erected a large, convenient, and handsome building for a high school. The school fund is \$1577 50. In the village are seven stores, one hotel, three meeting houses, — one Unitarian, one Congregational, and one Methodist — and about a mile south-east from the village is a meeting house owned by the Universalist society. There are two shoe manufactories, with a capital of \$1700, furnishing employment for 15 hands; one shirt manufactory, where about 250 hands are engaged; one carriage factory, employing 12 hands, besides some 12 or 15 other shops for various purposes. At the bridge which crosses the river near this place, first erected in 1785, is a most sublime and interesting view. The river is confined in a narrow channel between steep rocks, and for nearly a quarter of a mile is forced onward with great impetuosity, and loud, deep roaring. The fall is in no place perpendicular, the waters falling 42 feet in the distance of 160 rods. On the west side of the falls is a canal, with nine locks. Around the falls is an interesting locality of minerals. The almost incredible effects of the current of the river at this place afford striking and beautiful illustrations of the science of geology. A channel has been worn into a solid rock, or bed of granite, to a depth of 10 or 15 feet; and this was in all probability effected while the water was pouring over the precipitous hillsides south of the present bed, and before the rocks which form the present cataract had ever been sprinkled by the foam of the dashing waves.

Here the effects of the current upon the rocks are still more wonderful. Numerous holes are bored perpendicularly into them with all the symmetry and smoothness of the inner surface of a porcelain jar, some of which are capable of holding several barrels of water; and one is 18 feet deep. All these pot holes lie high and dry above the ordinary height of water, and are only reached by high floods or freshets. Indian relics of various kinds are found in the vicinity of the falls, and upon the rocks are chiselled portraits of savages, variously ornamented. Near this place are the Abenâqui Springs, whose waters possess remarkable medicinal properties. They are highly tonic, and efficacious in scrofulous and nearly all cutaneous affections. These springs were formerly visited by the various tribes of Indians who dwelt in this region, and are named after the Abenâqui, or St. Francis Indians. From a chemical analysis, one gallon of this water was found to contain 13.34 grains of salts, which were decomposed into crenate of iron 7.10, crenate of lime 4.11, chloride of sodium, sulphates of soda, and lime, and silica 2.13.

At the base of Fall Mountain, and near the springs, is the Fall Mountain Hotel, located in a beautifully romantic and retired spot, for the accommodation of travellers, invalids, and persons of leisure. From the hotel a path leads directly to Table Rock, on the summit of the mountain, which commands an extensive and delightful view of the valley of the Connecticut. About two miles south of Bellows Falls is a cemetery, beautifully situated in a rural and quiet spot. Within these grounds a large marble monument has been erected to the memory of Colonel Benjamin Bellows — who was one of the first settlers of Walpole — by his numerous descendants.

Drewsville, a very pleasant village, is situated on Cold

River, and contains an Episcopal church, several handsome residences, two stores, and several manufacturing establishments.

During the first years of its settlement, Walpole was the scene of many skirmishes with the Canadians and Indians. In the spring of 1755, an Indian, named Philip by the whites, who had acquired the English language sufficiently for conversation, came into the town of Walpole, and visited the house of one Mr. Kilburn, pretending that he was on a hunting excursion, and in want of provisions. He was kindly received, and furnished with every necessary, such as flints, flour, &c. Soon after he left, however, it was ascertained that he had visited nearly all the settlements on Connecticut River about the same time, and with the same plausible errand. Kilburn had already learned something of Indian finesse and strategy, and at once suspected, as it afterwards proved, that Philip was a wolf in sheep's clothing. Not long after this intelligence was sent by General Shirley, through a friendly Indian, to all the forts, that four or five hundred Indians were collected in Canada, whose designs were to destroy all the white population on Connecticut River. The reception of such news threw a gloom over the weak and defenceless settlements. What could they do? To desert their homes, their cattle, and crops would be to give up all to the destruction of the Canadian savages. Accustomed to all the hardships and dangers of the frontier life, they boldly resolved to defend themselves and their property, or die on their own thresholds. Kilburn and his men now strengthened their position with such fortifications as their rude implements and pressing circumstances would allow, hastily surrounding their dwellings with a palisade of stakes driven into the ground. Colonel Benjamin Bellows had

at this time about 30 men under his command at the fort, which was about half a mile south from Kilburn's house ; but this could be no protection to him while attending to his cattle, crops, &c. The enemy were now daily expected, and the little band awaited their appearance with fearful anxiety.

On the 17th of August, 1755, as Kilburn and his son John, a youth 18 years of age, were returning home from work, in company with a man named Peak and his son, they discovered the "red legs of the Indians among the alders as thick as grasshoppers." They instantly hastened home, fastened the door, and made preparations for a desperate resistance. Besides the four men, there were in the house Kilburn's wife and daughter Hitty, who greatly assisted and encouraged the men in their efforts to watch the movements of the enemy, and to provide means of defence. In a few minutes the Indians were seen crawling up the bank east of the house, and as they crossed a footpath one by one, 197 were counted. About the same number remained in ambush near the mouth of Cold River. The Indians, learning that Colonel Bellows, with his men, was at work at his mill about a mile distant, decided that it would be best to waylay and destroy them before attacking Kilburn. Colonel Bellows and his party, about 30 in number, were returning homewards, each with a bag of meal on his back, when, on a sudden, their dogs began to growl and show signs of uneasiness. Bellows well understood the language of the dogs, and immediately took measures to thwart the plans of the Indians. He ordered his men to lay aside the meal, advance to the brow of the hill, crawl carefully up the bank, spring upon their feet, give a single whoop, and then instantly drop into the fern. This manœuvre had the desired effect ; for, as soon as the

whoop was given, the savages arose from their ambush in a semicircle around the path Bellows was pursuing. This gave his men "a fine chance for a shot," which they at once improved. The first fire was so well directed that the Indians, panic-struck, darted into the bushes without discharging a gun. Bellows, seeing that their numbers were too great to risk an engagement, ordered his men to file off to the south, and make for the fort. The Indians now returned to Kilburn's house, where the same Philip, to whom we have before alluded, came forward, and sheltering himself behind a tree, called out to the inmates to surrender. "*Old John, young John,*" said he, "come out here, *we give you good quarter.*" "*Quarter!*" vociferated Kilburn, in a voice of thunder, which sent a chill of terror through every Indian's breast, and reverberated among the hills and valleys; "you black rascals, begone, or we'll quarter *you!*" Philip returned to his companions; and, after a short consultation, the war whoop commenced. Kilburn got the first fire before the smoke of the Indian's guns obstructed his aim, and was confident he saw an Indian fall, who, from his extraordinary size and other appearances, must have been Philip. The Indians then rushed forward, bent on the utter destruction of the house and its inmates; and probably not less than 400 bullets were lodged in its roof and sides at the first fire. "The roof was a perfect riddle sieve." Some of them fell to butchering the cattle, others were busily employed in destroying the hay, grain, &c., while a shower of bullets was incessantly falling upon the house. Meanwhile Kilburn and his men were by no means idle. They had poured their powder into hats for convenience in loading their guns quickly, and every thing was in readiness for active defence. There were several guns in the house, and

these were kept hot by incessant firing ; and as they had no ammunition to spare, each one took special care that every bullet should tell with fatal effect upon the foe. The women assisted in loading the guns ; and when their stock of lead was exhausted, they had the forethought to suspend blankets in the roof of the house to catch the bullets of the enemy ; and these were immediately run into new bullets, and sent back to the original owners. Several attempts were made to burst open the doors, but the deadly fire from within compelled the savages to desist from this undertaking. The Indians, notwithstanding their numbers, sheltered themselves most of the time behind trees and stumps, thus showing their dread of Kilburn's musketry. During the whole afternoon a continual firing was kept up. About sunset the Indians began to disappear, and as the sun sank behind the western hills, the sound of the guns and the cry of the war whoop died away in the distance.

The result of this conflict proved an effectual check to the expedition of the Indians. They immediately returned to Canada ; and it is within the bounds of reason to conclude that the heroic defence of Kilburn was the means of saving the other settlements from the horrors of an Indian devastation.

Walpole was granted by the government of New Hampshire, February 16, 1752, to Colonel Benjamin Bellows and 61 others. It was first settled in 1749 by John Kilburn and his family. Colonel Bellows settled here in 1751. The Congregational church was organized in 1761.

Population, 2034. Number of legal voters in 1854, 435. Inventory, \$986,836. Value of lands, \$609,278. Stock in trade, \$17,430. Value of mills and factories, \$16,500. Money at interest, \$129,347. Shares in corporations, \$28,900. Number of sheep, 12,771. Do. neat stock, 1538. Do. horses, 370.

WARNER, Merrimack county. Bounded north by Sutton, Wilnot, and Salisbury, east by Boscawen, south by Hopkinton and Henniker, and west by Bradford and Sutton. Area, 31,851 acres. Distance from Concord, 17 miles, by a branch of the Merrimack and Connecticut River Railroad. It is watered by Warner River, a pleasant stream, which takes its rise among the mountains in Sunapee, affording many valuable mill privileges. There are four ponds — Tom, Bear, Bagley, and Pleasant. The latter, whose waters are deep, clear, and cold, has no visible outlet or inlet, though its banks are overflowed in the driest season. The surface is broken ; the soil is excellent. The rocks in this town are gneiss and mica slate, the latter containing beds of talcose rock and limestone. The gneiss contains very finely colored pyrope garnets. The quarry of talcose rock, or soapstone, is large and valuable. There are several peat bogs here, one of which contains 22 acres, and is 25 feet deep. Sticks marked with beavers' teeth have been dug out of this bog from various depths, showing that this spot must have been an immense beaver dam.

Kearsarge Mountain, a lofty elevation, is mostly situated within the limits of the gore now forming a part of Warner. It is composed of mica slate rocks, much corroded and deeply furrowed by drift striæ. Its sides are covered with deep forests. Its summit is naked rock.

This town was granted, in 1735, by the government of Massachusetts, to Deacon Thomas Stevens and 62 others, under the name of Number One. It was next called New Amesbury. It was afterwards regranted to 62 persons, by the Masonian proprietors, between whom and the former grantees controversies arose which were not settled until 1773. It was incorporated September 3, 1774, under its present name. It was first settled in 1762, by

David Annis and his son-in-law, Reuben Kimball. The Congregational church was organized February 6, 1772. There has also been a Freewill Baptist society here for several years. The village of Warner is pleasantly located on a plain, surrounded by hills, and is a flourishing place. The railroad passes a few rods in the rear of the principal street.

The Warner Bank has a capital of \$50,000.

Population, 2038. Number of polls, 465. Inventory, \$604,010. Value of lands, \$334,803. Stock in trade, \$14,780. Value of mills, \$5500. Money at interest, \$47,360. Shares in corporations, \$28,638. Number of sheep, 4048. Do. neat stock, 2000. Do. horses, 256.

WARREN, Grafton county. Bounded north by Benton and Woodstock, east by Woodstock and Ellsworth, south by Wentworth, and west by Piermont. Area, 27,720 acres. Distance from Concord, 65 miles, north-west; from Haverhill, 14, south-east. This town is watered by Baker's River, which runs in a southerly direction nearly through its centre. In the south-east part the surface is mountainous. The other portions, though uneven, are generally easily cultivated. The soil is strong and deep, and well suited to mowing and pasturage. There are several valuable beds of copper and tin ore, besides galena and iron in considerable quantities. Tremolite, black blende, and crystallized epidote are found in various localities. A large portion of the town is woodland. Maple sugar in considerable quantities is made here. Warren was incorporated July 14, 1763. The only religious society is the Methodist.

Population, 872. Number of polls, 243. Inventory, \$204,866. Value of lands, \$96,928. Stock in trade, \$3700. Value of mills, \$2220. Money at interest,

\$10,675. Number of sheep, 1437. Do. neat stock, 985. Do. horses, 248.

WASHINGTON, Sullivan county. Bounded north by Goshen, east by Bradford and Windsor, south by Stoddard, and west by Marlow and Lempster. Area, 30,765 acres. Distance from Concord, 35 miles, west; from Newport, 16, south-east. This is a hilly, but not mountainous town. The soil is deep and moist, affording excellent mowing and pasturage. Clay is abundant, and peat is plenty in the swamps and low grounds. This town is remarkable for its numerous ponds, of which there are 21; most of them are well supplied with fish. It also abounds with springs and rivulets, upon some of which are valuable mill privileges. The village is pleasantly situated. Tubbs's Union Academy is a flourishing institution, and has a fund of \$1500. There are in this town four meeting houses — one Baptist, one Congregational, one Universalist, and one Christian. There are also four stores, one hotel, one cardboard manufactory, two washboard factories, two bobbin do., and one woollen do.

Lovewell's Mountain, lying in the southerly part of the town, received its name from Captain Lovewell, who was accustomed to ascend it for the purpose of discovering the wigwams of the Indians, and who, on one occasion, killed seven Indians near its summit.

Washington was granted by the Masonian proprietors to Reuben Kidder, Esq., under whom it was settled in 1768. From its settlement it was called Camden until December 13, 1776, when it was incorporated under its present name. The Congregational church was organized May 18, 1780.

Population, 1054. Legal voters in 1854, 280. Com-

mon schools, 11. Inventory, \$356,746. Value of lands, \$209,768. Stock in trade, \$8152. Value of mills and factories, \$7030. Money at interest, \$31,776. Number of sheep, 1973. Do. neat stock, 1177. Do. horses, 185.

WATERVILLE, Grafton county. Bounded north by ungranted lands, east by Albany, south by Sandwich, and west by Thornton. Distance from Concord, 60 miles, north. This is a wild, rocky, and mountainous township, formerly known as Gillis and Foss Grant. The principal streams are Mad and Swift Rivers, which swarm with trout. The scenery here in many parts is grand and sublime. It is mostly a dense forest of pine hemlock and gigantic maple. It was incorporated June 29, 1819.

Population, 40. Number of legal voters in 1854, 12. Inventory, \$22,926. Value of lands, \$18,930. Number of sheep, 50. Do. neat stock, 47. Do. horses, 10.

WEARE, Hillsborough county. Bounded north by Heniker and Hopkinton, east by Dunbarton and Goffstown, south by New Boston, and west by Francestown and Deering. Area, 33,648 acres. Distance from Concord, 14 miles, south-west; from Amherst, 17, north. This is a large, populous, and thriving town, with abundance of water power well occupied. The stream is the north-west branch of the Piscataquog. There are three ponds of considerable size. The surface is broken, but not mountainous. The soil of the uplands is strong and deep. The land is generally cultivated with care; and the spirit of enterprise, which imparts energy to the numerous departments of business followed here, manifests itself in no slight degree among the farmers.

There are in this town seven religious societies, viz.,

two Freewill Baptist, two Baptist, two Quakers, and one Universalist.

There are also two hotels, six stores, two tanneries, five sawmills, one gristmill, one woollen factory, where 30 hands are employed; one cotton do., employing 30 hands; one iron foundery; six blacksmiths' shops; one hay cutter manufactory, yearly business \$10,000; one hollow augers and screw plates do.; one bobbin factory; and one sash, door, and blind do., besides several other small factories and shops. The whole town presents a picture of activity and industry which betokens wealth and prosperity.

Weare was granted by the Masonian proprietors to Ichabod Robie and others September 20, 1749. It was incorporated September 21, 1764, and received its name in honor of Hon. Meshech Weare.

Population, 2436. Number of legal voters in 1854, 660. Common schools, 24. Academy, 1. Inventory, \$718,218. Value of lands, \$421,231. Stock in trade, \$28,084. Value of mills and factories, \$14,654. Money at interest, \$39,846. Number of sheep, 3680. Do. neat stock, 2225. Do. horses, 332.

WENTWORTH, Grafton county. Bounded north by Warren, east by Rumney, south by Dorchester, and west by Orford. Area, 23,040 acres. Distance from Concord, 67 miles, north-west, by the Boston, Concord, and Montreal Railroad, which passes through the town in direction north-west and south-east. It is connected with Haverhill and Plymouth by the same road. It is situated on Baker's River, on which is a fall of twenty feet, affording excellent water privileges. The village is pleasantly situated near the falls, and is a thriving and prosperous place. The surface is moderately uneven, in some parts quite elevated,

which, with its strong and fertile soil, renders it an excellent grazing town. A portion of Carr's Mountain lies in the east part of the town, from which a fine species of granite is quarried in great abundance. In the western part of the town is a part of Mount Cuba, which contains inexhaustible quantities of the best limestone. Iron ore is found in various localities. Wentworth was granted November 1, 1766, to John Page, Esq., and others. It received its name from Governor Benning Wentworth. The first settlement commenced a few years prior to the revolutionary war. The religious societies are the Congregational, Freewill Baptist, and Methodist.

Population, 1197. Number of polls, 262. Inventory, \$280,589. Value of lands, \$152,830. Stock in trade, \$6740. Value of mills, \$4510. Money at interest, \$19,400. Number of sheep, 1434. Do. neat stock, 1236. Do. horses, 139.

WESTMORELAND, Cheshire county. Bounded north by Walpole, east by Surrey and Keene, south by Chesterfield, and west by Putney, Vermont. Area, 22,426 acres. Distance from Concord, 65 miles, south-west; from Keene, 10, west, with which it is connected by the Cheshire Railroad. This is a very excellent farming town. It is watered by numerous small streams, which are discharged into the Connecticut. That flowing from Spafford's Lake, in Chesterfield, is the largest, and affords the principal water power. The surface is less varied by hills, valleys, and mountains than the neighboring towns. There is considerable fine interval, and the uplands are generally fertile and easily cultivated. Fluor spar, crystals of quartz, sulphuret of molybdena, deposits of nodular bog manganese, felspar, and milk quartz are found in various localities. The rock is gneiss, granite, and mica slate.

There are in this town three stores, one hotel, one large carriage factory, where an extensive business is carried on, thirteen common schools, and four meeting houses, viz., two Congregational, one Methodist, and one Christian.

Westmoreland was first granted by Massachusetts under the name of Number Two. It was afterwards called Great Meadow. It was incorporated by the government of New Hampshire, February 11, 1752, under its present name. The first settlement was made in 1741. The early settlers were frequently annoyed by incursions of the Indians, but no great injury, save in one or two instances, was committed. In one of their plundering expeditions they killed William Phips, and in another carried Nehemiah How captive to Canada, where he died.

Population, 1677. Number of legal voters in 1854, 300. Inventory, \$570,458. Value of lands, \$329,806. Stock in trade, \$7954. Value of mills, \$1850. Money at interest, \$86,154. Number of sheep, 1940. Do. neat stock, 1788. Do. horses, 301.

WHITEFIELD, Coös county. Bounded north by Lancaster, east by Jefferson, south by Carroll and Bethlehem, and west by Dalton. Area, 20,800 acres. Distance from Concord, 120 miles, north; from Lancaster, 12, south-east. The soil is naturally good, like all the upland in the vicinity of Lancaster. Several farms in this town are highly cultivated, and are very productive. In the north part of the town low spruce swamps abound. There is a large quantity of excellent pine timber land here, besides extensive tracts of maple and beech. John's River is the principal stream. Blake's, Long, Round, and Little River Ponds are the chief collections of water. Whitefield was

incorporated July 4, 1774. It was first settled by Major Burns.

Population, 857. Number of polls, 233. Inventory, \$223,091. Value of lands, \$109,966. Stock in trade, \$11,075. Value of mills, \$6825. Money at interest, \$14,950. Number of sheep, 1264. Do. neat stock, 909. Do. horses, 176.

WILMOT, Merrimack county. Bounded north-east by Danbury and Hill, east by Andover, south by Warner and Sutton, south-west by New London, and north-west by Springfield. Area, 15,000 acres. Distance from Concord, 30 miles, north-west. The streams which form the Blackwater River take their rise within the limits of this town, some of which afford good water privileges. The surface is rough and uneven. Some parts of the town are cold and rocky, while others afford some good farms. The summit of Kearsarge Mountain forms its southern boundary. Beryls of a large size, felspar of an excellent quality, and crystals of mica are found here. The felspar found in this place has been successfully used in the manufacture of mineral teeth, which are said to be of the finest and most durable quality.

There are in this town a small woollen factory, in which eight hands are employed, and a large tannery, in which ten hands are employed. There are also three stores, thirteen common schools, and three meeting houses, which are occupied by Congregational, Baptist, Freewill Baptist, Methodist, and Universalist societies.

Wilmot was incorporated June 18, 1807. It received its name in honor of Dr. Wilmot, who, for a time, enjoyed great celebrity as the supposed author of the famous Junius letters.

Population, 1272. Number of legal voters in 1854, 326. Inventory, \$264,191. Value of lands, \$131,049. Stock in trade, \$6490. Value of mills and factories, \$3050. Number of sheep, 4156. Do. neat stock, 1311. Do. horses, 192.

WILTON, Hillsborough county. Bounded north by Lyndeborough, east by Lyndeborough and Milford, south by Mason, and west by Temple. Area, 15,280 acres. Distance from Concord, 40 miles, south-west; from Amherst, 9, south-west. The principal stream is the Souhegan River. The surface is generally uneven and rocky, but not mountainous. The soil is strong and productive, containing a large proportion of agricultural substance. Good brick clay is abundant. There are several valuable quarries of granite, which are extensively wrought. The facilities of this town for manufacturing are good, and are rapidly being occupied. There are a sash and blind factory, in which 15 hands are employed, and two furniture manufactories, one employing seven, the other three hands. The Wilton Manufacturing Company make woollen yarn for carpets — E. G. Woodman superintendent. Machine Shop — E. Putnam & Co. — employ 22 hands. There are also one shoe manufactory, employing 12 hands, one tannery, one knob manufactory, four sawmills, four saw and grist mills, five stores, and two hotels, besides 14 other shops where various kinds of mechanical labor are carried on. The terminus of the Nashua and Wilton Railroad is in this town.

There are three religious societies — one Congregational, one Unitarian, and one Baptist. The first settlement was made, in 1738, by three families from Danvers, Massachusetts. Wilton was incorporated June 25, 1762, and

derived its name from Wilton, a manufacturing district in England. The Congregational church was organized December 14, 1763 ; the Baptist, April 7, 1817.

Population, 1161. Number of polls, 325. Inventory, \$511,048. Value of lands, \$321,136. Stock in trade, \$15,580. Value of mills and factories, \$27,900. Money at interest, \$28,950. Number of sheep, 500. Do. neat stock, 1146. Do. horses, 193.

WINCHESTER, Cheshire county. Bounded north by Chesterfield and Swanzey, east by Swanzey and Richmond, south by Warwick, Massachusetts, and west by Hinsdale. Area, 33,534 acres. Distance from Concord, 65 miles, south-west ; from Keene, 13, south-west. Ashuelot River is the principal stream, and affords extensive water power. It receives the waters of Muddy and Broad Brooks, besides those of smaller streams. Humphrey's Pond, in the north-east part, is 300 rods long and 80 wide ; it is the largest collection of water in the town. The surface is various. In the southerly part of the town it is level ; the other portions are more or less uneven. The soil is generally good. On either side of the Ashuelot are broad tracts of interval of rare fertility. There are two pleasant and thriving villages in this town, both of which are situated on the Ashuelot River, and are connected with Keene and the Connecticut River by the Ashuelot Railroad. There are extensive tracts of wood and timber land in this and adjacent towns, which have been rendered easy of access since the opening of the Ashuelot Railroad.

There are in this town two woollen factories, in one of which are employed 40 hands, in the other 15, two pail manufactories, employing 10 hands each, a friction match factory, eight stores, two druggists' shops, two hotels, two sawmills, and one linseed oil manufactory.

Considerable expense has recently been made in constructing a canal from Ashuelot River, to be applied to manufacturing purposes on a large scale.

The capital of the Winchester Bank is \$100,000.

Within the last few years the village in the centre of the town, as well as that in the western part, called Ashuelot, has grown rapidly. The vast amount of water power in both villages, and the readiness and comparatively slight expense with which it may be applied to practical purposes, render it highly probable that at no distant period they will be manufacturing places of considerable importance.

Winchester was first granted by Massachusetts, and was named Arlington. It was granted by New Hampshire, July 2, 1753, to Josiah Willard and others, who settled here in 1732. During the wars with the Indians which followed, the meeting house and all the private buildings of the settlement were burned by the enemy. In the summer of 1756 Josiah Foster and his family were taken captives by the Indians. Some efforts were made to locate Dartmouth College in this town, but, owing to the opposition of Josiah Willard, the principal landholder, they proved unavailing.

The Congregational church was organized November 12, 1736. There are also Methodist and Universalist societies.

Population, 3296. Number of legal voters in 1854, 600. Common schools, 21. Inventory, \$716,536. Value of lands, \$411,362. Stock in trade, \$20,125. Value of mills and factories, \$25,950. Money at interest, \$13,423. Shares in banks, &c., \$70,500. Number of sheep, 1037. Do. neat stock, 1583. Do. horses, 305.

WINDHAM, Rockingham county. Bounded north by

Londonderry and Derry, east by Salem, south by Pelham, and west by Hudson and Londonderry. Area, 15,744 acres. Distance from Concord, 34 miles, south; from Exeter, 30, south-west. Policy, Cabot's, Golden, and Mitchell's Ponds are the principal collections of water. Beaver River is the principal stream, upon which is considerable meadow land. The soil is generally good.

There are two stores; one woollen factory, where frocking is made — capital, \$5000 — number of hands, 8; one mattress manufactory — capital, \$4500 — number of hands, 4; one hotel; and seven common schools. School district number two has a fund of \$1000. There is one religious society, — the Presbyterian, — which is the only church ever organized in the town. It was formed in 1747.

On one of the most lofty eminences in town, seated upon the out-cropping surface of a ledge of mica slate, is an immense granite boulder, 20 feet in height, its sides measuring 16 or 18 feet. In appearance it is erratic, there being no rocks of a similar kind in the neighborhood. The rock upon which it rests seems to have been fractured or crushed by the contact or pressure of the incumbent mass. In its under side is a cavity, or basin, the sides of which are perfectly smooth, showing that it must have been worn by the grinding action of pebbles and rapidly flowing water, and also that the present position of the boulder is exactly the reverse of what it once was. Windham was formerly a part of Londonderry, from which it was severed, and incorporated February 25, 1739.

Population, 818. Number of legal voters in 1854, 203. Inventory, \$274,058. Value of lands, \$199,828. Stock in trade, \$2525. Value of mills, \$3300. Money at interest, \$3775. Number of sheep, 355. Do. neat stock, 711. Do. horses, 142.

WINDSOR, Hillsborough county. Bounded north-east and east by Hillsborough, south by Antrim, west by Stoddard, and north-west by Washington. Area, 5335 acres. Distance from Concord, 30 miles, south-west; from Amherst, 27, north-west. Its surface is varied with hills and vales. The soil is strong, and well adapted to grazing. Black Pond is the principal collection of water. It was formerly called Campbell's Gore, and was incorporated under its present name in November, 1798.

Population, 172. Number of polls, 34. Inventory, \$68,329. Value of lands, \$45,293. Money at interest, \$6480. Number of sheep, 283. Do. neat stock, 224. Do. horses, 46.

WOLFBOROUGH, Carroll county. Bounded north-east by Ossipee, south-east by Brookfield and New Durham, south-west by Alton and Lake Winnipiseogee, and north-west by Tuftonborough. Area, 28,600 acres. Distance from Concord, 45 miles, north-east; from Ossipee, 8, south-west. The face of the country is generally level; the soil is somewhat rocky, but strong and productive. Smith's Pond, six miles in length, is situated in the east part of the town, and is the source of a river of the same name. There are also four other ponds of considerable size—Crooked, Rust's, Barton's, and Sargent's. At the foot of a hill near one of these ponds is a mineral spring, which is a place of considerable resort. Wolfborough is a good farming town. Its mechanical and manufacturing business is also considerable. The Lake Bank was incorporated July 15, 1854; capital, \$50,000. Within a few years this town has become celebrated as a healthy and delightful summer residence. Situated on Lake Winnipiseogee, which touches its south-western border, while the lofty

mountains of Ossipee and the rugged hills of Tuftonborough rise up in the rear like impregnable walls of a gigantic fortress, its whole scenery presents a view at once picturesque and sublime. The trip across the lake from Centre Harbor to Wolfborough Bridge, especially in a pleasant summer evening, is truly delightful. At sunset, when the evening shadows begin to fall upon the distant mountain tops, presenting their rugged outlines in bold relief, and the stars, gliding into the firmament, kindle up their brilliant fires in the depths of the clear blue waters, the excursion seems like a journey to the Elysian Fields. At this hour of the day the breezes on the lake are highly invigorating.

Wolfborough Bridge is a pleasant village, situated on two beautiful slopes of land rising from a bay in the lake. Since steamboats have plied these waters it has grown quite rapidly. Visitors to the White Mountains and Franconia now consider their tour incomplete unless they spend at least one night here. Accommodations of the best kind are provided for visitors. The *Pavilion*, a spacious, elegantly furnished, and well-conducted hotel, is fully entitled to the rank of a first class house. From its cupola and piazzas charming views of the lake and surrounding country are obtained. The situation of the *Lake House* commands extensive and delightful views of this romantic region. This house also furnishes excellent accommodations. Horses, carriages, boats, and attendants are always at command at either hotel. *Copple Crown Mountain*, five miles from the village, is easily ascended, and commands a varied, extensive prospect. The view from its summit is thought by many to be fully equal to that from Red Hill. The mountain scenery is more distant, but not less distinct. The prospect embraces an excellent view of the lake, and

some thirty different sheets of water in New Hampshire and Maine can be counted. Mount Washington, the Isles of Shoals, and vessels on the ocean may also be discerned.

It was in this town that General John Wentworth erected a splendid mansion, about five miles east of the bridge, for a summer residence. Wolfborough Academy has a fund of \$5000, and is a respectable institution. Great attention is paid here to improvement in common school training and instruction. This town was granted, in 1770, to General John Wentworth, Mark H. Wentworth, and others. Among the first settlers were Benjamin Blake, James Lucas, Joseph Lary, and Ithamar Fullerton. A Congregational church was organized October 25, 1792; at the same time a Freewill Baptist society was formed. There are at present two Congregational, three Freewill Baptist, and one Methodist societies.

Population, 2038. Number of polls, 472. Inventory, \$553,199. Value of lands, \$319,566. Stock in trade, \$12,800. Value of mills and factories, \$14,813. Money at interest, \$28,662. Number of sheep, 1247. Do. neat stock, 2287. Do. horses, 376.

WOODSTOCK, Grafton county. Bounded north by Lincoln, east by Thornton, south by Thornton, Ellsworth, and Warren, and west by Warren, Benton, and Landaff. Distance from Concord, 62 miles, north; from Plymouth, 20, north. Area, 33,359 acres. Pemigewasset River passes through its eastern section. It is well watered by brooks and rivulets, which supply the town with numerous mill privileges. The principal ponds are Hubbard's, Elbow, Russell's, and Bog. The surface is uneven, diversified by hills, valleys, and mountains. In many parts the scenery is picturesque and sublime. The brooks swarm with trout,

and afford rich amusement to the angler and tourist. On Moosehillock Brook is a beautiful cascade, where the water glides smoothly on a glassy surface of rocks, or tumbles in foaming cataract, a distance of 200 feet. Grafton Mineral Spring is situated in this town, near the road leading to Franconia. Its waters are strongly impregnated with sulphur and other mineral substances, and are in great repute, on account of their medicinal qualities. Near the base of Summit Mountain is a cave, extending under ground several feet, and spacious enough to hold many hundred people. It communicates with various apartments. Its sides and the partition walls are of solid granite; and from the fact that ice, of the greatest purity, may be obtained here through the entire warm season, it is called the *Ice House*. A large portion of this town consists of extensive tracts of wood and timber, including pine, spruce, and ash. During the winter season 150 men are employed by the Merrimack River Lumbering Company in cutting and hauling timber to the Pemigewasset, whence it is transported during the spring freshets to Lowell.

There are in this town nine saw, shingle, and clapboard mills, with an aggregate capital of about \$15,000. There is also an extensive tannery here, where 20 hands are employed; capital, \$15,000. There are two meeting houses, — one Baptist and one Freewill Baptist, — six common schools, and one store.

Woodstock was granted, September 23, 1763, to Eli Demeritt, under the name of Peeling. It was settled, in 1773, by John Riant and others. It received its present name in 1840.

Population, 418. Number of legal voters in 1854, 120. Inventory, \$113,950. Value of lands, \$54,006. Do. mills, \$14,304. Stock in trade, \$1150. Number of sheep, 271. Do. neat stock, 398. Do. horses, 84.

COUNTIES OF NEW HAMPSHIRE.

ROCKINGHAM COUNTY. Incorporated in March, 1791. Bounded north by Strafford county, east by the Atlantic from the mouth of the Piscataqua to the line of Massachusetts, south by Massachusetts, and west by Hillsborough and Merrimack counties. Its greatest length is 34 miles; greatest breadth, 30 miles. There are 38 towns in this county, which were incorporated—two in the reign of Charles I., one in the reign of Charles II., two in the reign of William and Mary, two in the reign of Queen Anne, seven in the reign of George I., thirteen in the reign of George II., eight in the reign of George III., and three by the government of New Hampshire. Shire towns, Portsmouth and Exeter. Valuation, \$19,685,157. Population, 49,204. Number of farms, 3811. Do. manufactories, 984. This county was named by Governor Benning Wentworth, in honor of Charles Watson Wentworth, Marquis of Rockingham.

STRAFFORD COUNTY. Incorporated March 16, 1791. Bounded north by Carroll county, east by the State of Maine, south by Rockingham county, and west by Belknap county. Shire town, Dover. It contains 13 towns, one of which was incorporated in the reign of Charles I., two in the reign of George I., three in the reign of George II., and five under the state government. Although a large portion of the territory of this county was taken to form the counties of Belknap and Carroll, yet by its immense hydraulic power, it makes rapid progress in population and wealth, and loses none of its former importance or influence. It was named in honor of William Wentworth,

Earl of Strafford. Valuation, \$10,237,058. Population, 29,364. Farms, 1844. Manufactories, 394.

BELKNAP COUNTY. Incorporated December 22, 1840. Bounded north by Carroll county and Lake Winnipiseogee, east by Strafford county, south-west by Merrimack county, and west by Grafton county. Shire town, Gilford. It contains eight towns, two of which were incorporated in the reign of George I., two in the reign of George III., and four under the state government. There are many beautiful lakes and ponds within its limits. Its surface is uneven, and in some parts mountainous. The soil is generally productive. Its water power is considerable. The lakes, mountains, and valleys in this county present a great variety of sublime and picturesque scenery. It was named in honor of Dr. Belknap, the historian of New Hampshire. Valuation, \$5,372,199. Population, 17,709. Farms, 2438. Manufactories, 163.

CARROLL COUNTY. Incorporated December 22, 1840. Bounded north by Grafton and Coös counties, east by the State of Maine, south by Strafford county, and south-west by Lake Winnipiseogee. Shire town, Ossipee. It contains 17 towns, eight of which were incorporated during the reign of George III., and nine under the state government. The scenery afforded by the variety of lofty mountains, deep vales, lakes, and rapid streams, is beautiful. Much of the land is rocky and mountainous, and although somewhat cold, is yet excellent for grazing. Valuation, \$4,344,743. Population, 21,565. Farms, 2805. Manufactories, 135.

MERRIMACK COUNTY. Incorporated July 3, 1823. Bounded north by Grafton and Belknap counties, east by

Rockingham county, south by Hillsborough county, and west by Sullivan county. Shire town, Concord, the capital of New Hampshire. It contains 24 towns, four of which were incorporated in the reign of George I., two in the reign of George II., seven in the reign of George III., and eleven under the state government. Greatest length, 36 miles ; greatest breadth, 26. Surface uneven ; soil generally very fertile. Kearsarge is the highest elevation, being 2400 feet above the sea level. Merrimack River, the principal stream, winds through nearly the middle of the county, and affords a large amount of water power. It was taken from Hillsborough and Rockingham counties. Valuation, \$14,780,293. Population, 40,339. Farms, 3220. Manufactories, 215.

HILLSBOROUGH COUNTY. Incorporated March 19, 1771. Bounded north by Merrimack county, east by Rockingham county, south by Massachusetts, and west by Cheshire county. Shire towns, Amherst and Manchester. It contains 31 towns, ten of which were incorporated in the reign of George II., twelve in the reign of George III., and nine by the government of New Hampshire. This is not a mountainous region. It is well watered, and possesses an immense water power. Its facilities for manufacturing are excellent, and are largely improved. It received its name from the Earl of Hillsborough, one of the privy council of George III. Valuation, \$25,406,014. Population, 57,477. Farms, 3675. Manufactories, 399.

CHESHIRE COUNTY. Incorporated March 19, 1771. Bounded north by Sullivan county, east by Hillsborough county, south by Massachusetts, and west by Vermont. Shire town, Keene. Greatest length, 31 miles ; greatest

breadth, 26 miles. It contains 22 towns, eight of which were incorporated in the reign of George II., ten in the reign of George III., and four under the government of New Hampshire. The surface is diversified with mountains and plains. Connecticut River waters its western border, and the Ashuelot passes through it in a south-westerly direction. Along the latter river are extensive plains, possessing various degrees of fertility. The Grand Monadnock is the highest elevation, being 3450 feet above the sea level. It received its name from one of the counties in England. Valuation, \$11,245,179. Population, 30,143. Farms, 2805. Manufactories, 377.

SULLIVAN COUNTY. Incorporated July 5, 1827. Bounded north by Grafton county, east by Merrimack county, south by Cheshire county, and west by Vermont. Shire town, Newport. It contains 15 towns, one of which was incorporated in the reign of George II., nine in the reign of George III., and five under the state government. Croydon Mountain is the highest elevation. Along the streams, particularly the Connecticut, the soil is very fertile, and the uplands are generally productive. Sugar River affords abundant water power. It is well watered by numerous small streams, many of which afford good mill privileges. Sunapee Lake, a beautiful sheet of water, is the source of Sugar River, and is the largest collection of water in the county. It was named in honor of Hon. John Sullivan, one of the presidents under the new constitution. Valuation, \$7,492,942. Population, 19,375. Farms, 2129. Manufactories, 141.

GRAFTON COUNTY. Incorporated March 19, 1771. Bounded north by Coös county, east by Coös, Carroll, and

Belknap counties, south by Merrimack and Sullivan counties, and west by Vermont. Shire towns, Haverhill and Plymouth. It contains 38 towns, 23 of which were incorporated under the reign of George III., and 15 under the state government. Its greatest length is 58 miles; greatest breadth, 30. It is watered on its west and north-western borders by Connecticut River. Lower Ammonoosuc, Pemigewasset, and Mascomy Rivers are considerable streams, and afford good water power. Squam, Newfound, and Mascomy Lakes are the principal collections of water. The surface of this county, as well as the soil, is greatly diversified. A large portion is hilly and mountainous, though comparatively but little is unfit for cultivation. In the north-eastern part is a large tract of ungranted lands, which probably will never be thickly inhabited. It is mostly a sterile, rocky, and mountainous region. The hilly portions afford excellent pasturage, while its extensive and fertile meadows and intervals produce abundant crops of grass, grain, and all the fruits common to this climate. The first settlement was made in Lebanon. Grafton county received its name in honor of Augustus Henry Fitzroy, Duke of Grafton. Valuation, \$12,318,351. Population, 42,343. Farms, 5063. Manufactories, 424.

Coös COUNTY. Incorporated December 24, 1803. Bounded north by the highlands which separate the waters which flow into the St. Lawrence from those flowing into the Connecticut, east by Maine, south by Carroll and Grafton counties, and west by Vermont. Shire town, Lancaster. It contains 26 towns, five of which were incorporated in the reign of George III., and 21 by the state government. This is the largest county in the state, being 76 miles in length, and on an average 20 miles in width.

Its area is estimated at 1,000,000 acres. A great portion is mountainous, and unfit for cultivation. The White Mountain region occupies the southern portion, and includes little else than "rocky vales and lofty piles." The mountains extend about 20 miles from south-west to north-east, being the more elevated parts of a range reaching many miles in that direction. Their base is about 10 miles in extent, covering an area of about 200 square miles, or 128,000 acres. Mount Washington, the highest peak, is 6226 feet above high water mark in Portsmouth. Besides these gigantic piles, there are other considerable elevations in different parts of the county. Most of the ungranted lands, the grants to Dartmouth College, and Gilmanton and Atkinson Academies, Wentworth's Location, Crawford's Grant, and the tract called Odell, are within its limits. Three of the principal rivers of New England — the Connecticut, Androscoggin, and the Saco — take their rise here. There are extensive tracts of fine interval and upland in various parts of this county; and, although the husbandman may not, in every location, feast his eyes on fertile plains and cultivated hills, yet the lover of Nature may admire the majestic splendor and the impregnable foundations of her strongholds. Coös is the Indian name of the Connecticut, and signifies *crooked*. The first settlement was made at Lancaster in 1763. Valuation, \$2,782,946. Population, 10,445. Farms, 1439. Manufactories, 69.

CITIES IN NEW HAMPSHIRE.

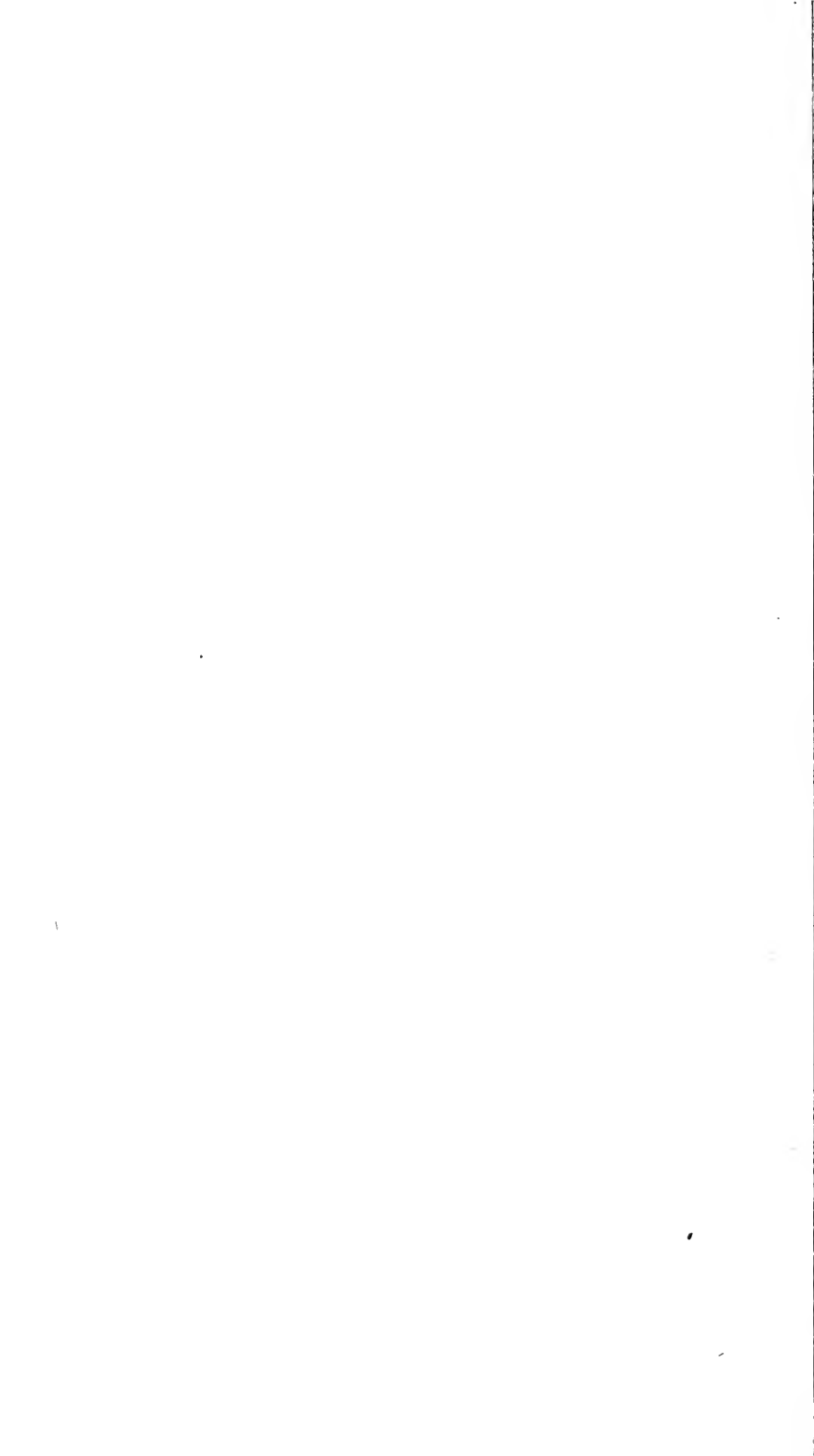
THE CITY OF MANCHESTER. Incorporated in June, 1846. Mayor, Frederic Smyth. Valuation, \$6,795,682. Value of factories, \$2,544,100. Stock in trade, \$510,990.

Population in 1820, 761; 1840, 3235; 1850, 13,933; 1854, 19,877.

THE CITY OF PORTSMOUTH. Incorporated July 6, 1849. Horton D. Walker mayor. Valuation, \$5,206,972. Value of factories, \$244,100. Stock in trade, \$941,510. Population in 1820, 7327; 1840, 7887; 1850, 9739; 1854, 9942.

THE CITY OF CONCORD. Incorporated July 6, 1849. City charter adopted in 1853. Mayor, Joseph Low. Valuation, \$3,168,065. Value of factories and mills, \$74,100. Stock in trade, \$182,150. Population in 1820, 2838; 1840, 4903; 1850, 8584; 1854, 10,000.

THE CITY OF NASHUA. Incorporated June 27, 1853. Mayor, Josephus Baldwin. Valuation, \$3,809,416. Value of factories, \$834,000. Stock in trade, \$546,634. Population in 1820, 1142; 1840, 3600; 1850, 8972; 1854, 10,462.



NEW HAMPSHIRE AS IT IS.

PART III.

A GENERAL VIEW

OF THE

STATE OF NEW HAMPSHIRE ;

COMPRISING

NATURAL FEATURES,

EDUCATION AND RELIGION,

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES,

ACCOUNT OF VARIOUS SOCIETIES AND ASSOCIATIONS ;

LIST OF BANKS, RAILROADS, AND NEWSPAPERS ;

TOGETHER WITH

THE CONSTITUTION OF NEW HAMPSHIRE.



A

GENERAL VIEW OF NEW HAMPSHIRE,

INCLUDING

SURFACE, CLIMATE, GEOLOGY AND MINERALOGY, SOIL AND PRODUCTIONS,
WITH A DESCRIPTION OF ALL THE PRINCIPAL LAKES,
RIVERS, AND MOUNTAINS.

SURFACE.

THE situation, boundaries, and area of New Hampshire have already been given.* The surface of the state is greatly diversified, having every degree of elevation, from the gently undulating plain to the lofty cloud-capped mountain. Its extent of sea coast is about eighteen miles. For twenty or thirty miles back from the sea the country is tolerably level. The first mountain range is called the Blue Hills. Beyond this are numerous elevations, some of which are of considerable height. Still farther to the west is a lofty ridge, which separates the waters of the Connecticut from those of the Merrimack, commonly called the Height of Land. The highest elevation in this part of the state is the Monadnock Mountain. The same ridge extends north, separating the tributaries of the Connecticut from those that flow eastwardly, until it terminates in the lofty summits of the White Mountains. The country north

* See page 85.

of these mountains is generally hilly and mountainous, and for the most part but thinly inhabited.

CLIMATE.

The climate of New Hampshire is very various and fickle. Although one of the coldest states in the Union — its mean yearly temperature being not far from 44° — there are yet few in which the thermometer ever rises higher than here during some of our hot summer days, and very few in which the mercury ever falls so low. The whole range of the temperature of the state, from the extreme heat, when the thermometer stands at near 100° , to the extreme cold, when the mercury is frozen at a temperature of more than 40 degrees below zero, is something over 140 degrees, a yearly range almost unparalleled in any district of similar dimensions. And the daily variations are hardly less remarkable, sometimes amounting to 40 degrees, or even more, within twenty-four hours; the mean daily range, however, is about 17 degrees.

The range of the barometer also, though not quite so excessive, still deserves notice. It amounts in all, at any one place, to about 2.5 inches; and more than one inch of this variation sometimes occurs in twenty-four hours, during the progress of one of the great storms. It should be observed that this range is greater near the level of the sea.

The amount of precipitation (that is of rain, and snow,*)

* The tables published by the Smithsonian Institution reckon the snow as one tenth water, so that ten inches of snow are reckoned equal to one inch of rain. Of course, ten inches of very heavy snow are more than equal to one inch of rain, and ten of very light snow are less; but the ratio given is a fair average.

reduced to water, added together) for the whole year is from 35 to 55 inches, varying, of course, in different years, and different places. The amount of snow is much less constant, varying from less than a foot during the whole winter, as sometimes happens near the sea, to 10 or 12 feet, as sometimes among the mountains. Usually there is more, both of rain and snow, inland than on the coast, although the number of cloudy and unpleasant days is less. The proportion of pleasant days to the whole number of days in the year is about one third, and there are not quite as many in which some snow or rain falls; the rest are variable days, not actually stormy, but only more or less dark and cloudy. New Hampshire storms are not generally of great violence, or long duration, unless near the sea, but, as every one knows, differ much in these respects. The larger storms almost invariably move from the southwest to the north-east. They are usually preceded by a calm atmosphere, and a high elevation of the barometer. They commence with easterly winds, and a depression of the mercurial column, often very rapid, which reaches its limit at the crisis of the storm. Sometimes, especially in exposed situations, they are followed by strong westerly gales; but these are seldom violent enough to do any damage. These storms, especially in the winter, not unfrequently recur at periods of a week or eight days, whence the old saying, 'that if the first Sunday of a month be stormy the rest will be like it.'

Thunder storms are quite common in the summer months; sometimes very violent. In their number different years differ greatly, as may be seen by referring to the table at the end of this article. They seem to be more frequent away from the ocean. There are a few, but very

few, instances recorded of lightning seen in the winter, and in only one or two of these accompanied by thunder.

Whirlwinds and tornadoes are very rare, yet not unknown. The aurora borealis has been seen lately, about a dozen times in the course of the year on an average; and when we consider how many nights are moonlight, and how many cloudy, we may look upon it as quite a common phenomenon. The frequency of it is exceedingly variable in different years, and, indeed, it is considered by some in a measure periodic. It is pretty certain that for some ninety years after 1625, there were very few seen in England, for there are but two on record, while in the twenty years that followed they were remarkably frequent and brilliant. So also at Dartmouth College, in the six years 1835 to '41 inclusive, there were observed 134, of which 30 are marked "very brilliant," thus giving an average of 22 per annum for those years. Of late years, as mentioned above, this phenomenon has been by no means so common. Occasionally, but of course rarely, we have very beautiful, and even magnificent, exhibitions of this splendid meteor.

These general remarks, of course, need some modifications and additions to make them strictly applicable to all parts of a state which differs so much in its different districts. For instance, the White Mountain country is much colder than either the Connecticut valley or that of the Merrimack, and still more than the seaboard. It is at Franconia that the maximum of cold has been observed. In this region also falls the greatest quantity of snow and rain. Here the spring is later, and the fall earlier, by full three weeks, than in the southern part of the state. The summer is short and the winter very long, so that it

is not uncommon to have more than twenty weeks of sleighing.

In the Connecticut valley, extending as it does north and south for so great a distance, there is more variety. While in the north the climate is not far different from that of the White Mountains, in the southern extremity of the state it is much warmer, and more like that of Massachusetts, so that peaches, chestnuts, &c., are found, although not so abundant as in the corresponding part of the Merrimack valley. Along the bank of the river morning fogs are very common in the months of August and September; but they seem to have little of the chilling and depressing effect of the ocean fogs, that sometimes occur on the coast, especially, perhaps, because the river fogs generally precede fair days, and are dispersed by nine or ten o'clock in the morning, while the latter last whole days, and are often accompanied by raw east winds and drizzling rains. These east winds are very rare in the Connecticut valley, where 75 per cent. of the winds observed are westerly, and only 25 per cent. easterly; and of this 25 per cent. full 17 are from the south-east, not an uncomfortable quarter, leaving only about 8 per cent. from the east and north-east. And, if we except an occasional day or two in March, those damp, murky days, when the air is filled with a rain so fine that it resembles mist,—such days as are not unfrequent near the salt water,—are wholly unknown in the western part of the state. Among the White Mountains and in the Merrimack valley there are more east winds, and yet not a large proportion, while they are as common as any on the coast. The valley of the Merrimack is not very different from that of the Connecticut, but yet is somewhat warmer, forming a kind of mean between it and the seaboard, where the temperature, though not on the

average a great deal higher, is much more uniform, the very cold and the very hot days fewer, the cloudy and stormy ones more numerous, the snow not so deep, and the winter not so long; so that the fifteen weeks' sleighing of the interior is reduced to six or seven here. It is also more windy, because of the more level and exposed character of the country. As compared with other states, New Hampshire is one of the coldest, though part of Maine and Vermont, with Northern New York and Iowa, and other more westerly regions of the same latitude this side of the Rocky Mountains, are not very different. Its mountainous and diversified surface causes the great variety of temperature which has been noticed. The quiet, deep-lying valleys become in winter basins of stinging cold, while in summer they are sometimes heated like ovens; but the more level portions nearer the ocean, although they enjoy a more equable temperature, have far less of that clear blue sky and bracing air so peculiar to New Hampshire hills. And who can doubt that this extreme and ever-changing climate has had its due effect in moulding the energetic, self-possessed, and versatile character of our New Hampshire men? It certainly is ill adapted for the nurture of idleness or effeminacy, since the short summer requires a correspondingly vigorous exertion to secure the timely fruits of the earth, and the long, cold winter necessarily bestows on all who come under its influence a great power of sturdy endurance.

Subjoined is a table giving some of the principal results of the meteorological observations, from the year 1844 to 1853 inclusive, taken at Dartmouth College, which place may be considered a pretty fair type of the Connecticut valley. Its latitude is approximately $43^{\circ} 42' 28''$; its longitude about $72^{\circ} 17'$, west of Greenwich, and its eleva-

tion 530 feet above the sea level. The mean temperature of Dover and Concord is a little warmer than that of Hanover, yet not more than one or two degrees. Their mean yearly range is from 10 to 15 degrees less. The mean temperature of Franconia, on the other hand, is lower by a somewhat greater difference, and its range also less.

The greatest amount of rain which has fallen in any single month is 9.46 inches, in August, 1849. The mean yearly range of temperature is 118.4° ; the extrémé yearly range is 125° ; and the range for the whole ten years 129° . The mean daily range is 16.3° . The extreme range of the barometer is from 28.250 inches to 30.500 inches, or 2.25 inches. The change in the relative number of the winds for the last three years, as given in the table, results from a change of observers, and the method of observation.

Years.	Maximum Temperature.	Minimum Temperature.	Mean.	Amount of Rain.	Amount of Snow.	Whole Precipitation.	Thunder Storms.	Days when Rain or Snow fell.	WINDS.								Weeks of Sleighing.
									N.	N. E.	E.	S. E.	S.	S. W.	W.	N. W.	
1844	June 19, 93	Dec. Jan. 28, 30	Dec. 44.1	In. 36.53	In. 86.50	In. 45.48	18	123	78	50	10	164	73	248	59	417	17
1845	July 21, 94	Dec. 12, 29	45.0	26.09	115.50	37.64	13	114	51	64	15	125	50	260	69	442	12
1846	July 11, 95	Feb. 19, 20	44.9	29.06	79.00	36.96	19	112	66	45	10	167	46	205	67	389	16
1847	July 19, 94	Feb. 1, 22	44.1	36.70	83.00	45.00	8	123	74	74	32	178	43	256	65	358	20
1848	July 17, 91	Jan. 11, 34	44.3	39.71	96.50	49.36	18	121	76	58	6	125	42	259	34	475	11½
1849	July 13, 95	Feb. 19, 21	42.9	33.09	48.00	37.89	9	103	70	61	16	184	41	252	30	421	14
1850	July 29, 92	Feb. 6, 33	43.4	31.48	92.00	40.68	17	93	67	61	16	156	44	262	53	417	15
1851	June 30, 92	Jan. 29, 29	43.3	31.14	59.45	37.08	12	95	205	40	30	119	112	129	114	318	14
1852	July 9, 92	Jan. 16, 23	44.9	24.39	111.75	36.56	9	91	148	45	11	126	132	160	98	372	21
1853	Aug. 12, 93	Jan. 27, 12	43.5	32.04	56.50	37.69	8	117	198	36	27	123	158	131	122	302	13
Average	..... 33.1	..... 25.3	44.0	32.02	86.12	40.43	13.1	109.2	103.3	53.4	17.3	146.7	74.1	214.2	71.1	391.1	15.3
Percentage	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9.6	5.0	1.5	13.7	6.8	20.0	6.6	36.8	

GEOLOGY AND MINERALOGY.

A correct knowledge of the geological formation and mineral resources of the several states which constitute our confederacy is now deemed of the utmost importance. Nor is this surprising when we consider the amount of hidden treasure thus brought to light, or the vast amount of wealth expended with the expectation of realizing hopes which the least knowledge of the science of geology would have shown, at once, to be utterly vain. The first settlers of Virginia are not the only persons who have rejoiced at the sight of a mass of yellow mica or iron pyrites, supposing that they had found "the land of Ophir, where there is gold."

Until within a very few years the whole subject of mining, metallurgy, and mineralogy was involved in ignorance and superstition; and the only wonder is, that man, amidst such gross folly and error, really accomplished so much.

All knowledge is so remarkable, each new fact is so surprising, and every new science discloses so many wonders, that for a time it is condemned as false. Such, in a remarkable degree, has been the fate of the science of geology. Sharp has been the conflict and severe the ordeal through which it has passed before it could be received into the inner temple of the older and accredited sciences.

Until within a recent period there was no information concerning the geological structure and the mineral characteristics of New Hampshire, excepting that which was collected by private and individual research, and which was, of course, limited and defective. But in June, 1839, a law was passed, authorizing the governor to appoint a state geologist, in order to make "a thorough geological and mineralogical survey of this state." The state geologist, "by

and with the consent of the governor and council," was required to appoint an assistant for the purpose of analyzing such rocks, ores, soils, and other substances as should be presented to him for that purpose. The sum of \$2000 annually for three years was appropriated to carry out the provisions of the law, and in 1842 an additional sum of \$3000 was voted to continue the survey. Agreeably to the provisions of this act, Governor Page appointed Charles T. Jackson, Esq., of Boston, state geologist, under whose directions the survey was commenced in 1840, and completed in 1843. The final report was made in 1844. This report embodies a large amount of useful and important information, and has served to diffuse much light in regard to the agricultural and mineral resources of New Hampshire; while, at the same time, it has checked extravagant hopes and a spirit of lawless speculation.

Probably no portion of this continent, (or perhaps of the world,) of equal area, furnishes more numerous or more convincing illustrations of the principles of geology than the "Granite State," having a formation peculiarly its own, while those of the states both east and west of it are different, and similar to each other. The anticlinal axis passing nearly north and south through the entire state proves conclusively a remarkable upheaval to have taken place in this region at some time during the countless ages of the past. This, moreover, is confirmed (did it indeed need confirmation) by the fact that the rock is almost entirely granite, long since proved to be one of the lowest primitive rocks, only appearing upon the surface in consequence of being forced up through thousands of feet of superincumbent strata. From its *granitic* formation, indeed, does the state derive its appellation of "Granite State," although, in the southern portion, the mica slate

predominates in several of the mountains, and also, to more or less extent, in other parts of the state.

The many and great changes which the surface of this state has evidently undergone have given a varied, wild, and picturesque appearance to its mountains and mountain scenery.

The drift epoch has left its witness in almost every part of the state, scratches being found upon the surface of the rocks, and extending usually in a direction nearly south, showing that the great flood of waters, from whatever source it might arise, had its origin in a direction almost due north. But, besides these, a discovery was made a few years since which is accounted of great value to the science of geology.

In the construction of the railroad from Concord to Lebanon it was found necessary to make a deep cut in the town of Orange, near what is termed the Summit, it being the highest land between the Connecticut and Merrimack Rivers, over 900 feet above the bed of those streams, and dividing the streamlets which flow into them. On this height of land were discovered, in the solid granite, pot holes over four feet in diameter at the top, two feet at the bottom, and eleven feet in depth. These were worn smooth, like those at Bellows Falls, and in them stones rounded and polished similar to those found in pot holes formed in our own times. One of these, which is now in the museum at Dartmouth College, is over two feet in length, and nearly in the form of an egg, worn and polished very smooth. Now, there can be but one solution to this problem. These pot holes must have been formed by a great stream of water flowing for centuries. But in order that a stream should flow through this gap, there must have been an entirely different configuration from that which now exists, and this region must have been, at least, one thou-

sand feet lower than at present, compared with the beds of the Connecticut and Merrimack Rivers ; since which time it has been elevated by subterranean causes. The time required for the forming of these can hardly be estimated. "The rock is as hard as that at Bellows Falls, where it is rare to find pot holes more than three feet deep ; and yet those falls have been in operation from a period long anterior to the creation of man."

MINERALS.

As might be expected in a formation like that of New Hampshire, minerals in great variety and abundance are found in almost every part of the state. These are valuable generally rather for utility than for their rarity, and are consequently an important item in the wealth of the state ; while the mineralogist will find ample scope for investigation and research. Some of the principal minerals found in this state are the following : —

GRANITE is, of the quarry stones, the most abundant, and is indeed so common that but little value is attached to it, though its value is now rapidly increasing with the increasing facilities for transportation. Excellent quarries are found in almost all parts of the state.

SIENITE, which is a building stone about equal to granite, abounds in Durham, Moultonborough, and Sandwich.

GNEISS, which is very similar to granite, is extensively used in building on account of its splitting more easily in one direction than another.

MICA SLATE is composed of parallel layers of mica, intermixed with fine granular quartz, and is highly valued, when it splits true, for certain economical purposes. It is scattered throughout the state, and most of the minerals occurring here are found in this rock.

TALCOSE ROCK, or SOAPSTONE, is an invaluable material for certain purposes, being wrought into a great variety of useful articles. The principal quarries are in Francestown and Orford, the most valuable quarry in this country having been accidentally discovered in the former place in 1794.

ARGILLACEOUS SLATE is found on the borders of the Connecticut River, on the western, and at Portsmouth, Somersworth, and Bartlett, on the eastern side of the state. The compact variety has been wrought for tombstones in the north-west corner of Unity, in Claremont, at Dalton, Cornish Flat, and several other places.

GRANULAR QUARTZ, on account of the facility with which its grains may be separated by the crushing wheel, or even by the stones of a common gristmill, is used for sandpaper, polishing powder, and many other purposes of like character; also in the manufacture of common window glass. It occurs most abundantly in Acworth, Unity, and Winchester.

LIMESTONE is found in beds apparently inexhaustible, especially in Haverhill, Lisbon, and Lyme, where quarries have been wrought with great success.

NOVACULITE, or OILSTONE, is abundant in the town of Littleton, and of a very good quality. It is quarried and wrought extensively.

FELSPAR is one of the components of granite, and abounds throughout the state, but is most easily obtained from the mica quarries of Alstead, Grafton, Springfield, and Wilmot.

MICA abounds in the towns of Alstead and Grafton, where it is quarried extensively for the market.

FLUOR SPAR, used for etching on glass and on agate, occurs in Westmoreland and in Jackson.

SULPHATE OF BARYTES is found in Piermont in the specular iron ore.

BERYL is found in Grafton, Orange, and Danbury in its purest form, some of the crystals being almost equal, in transparency and brilliancy, to the diamond. The largest crystals are found in Acworth, but are distinguished rather for their size than their purity.

GARNET. — The principal locations of this mineral are Haverhill, Amherst, and Hanover.

BLACK LEAD, or GRAPHITE, is of considerable value, the most extensive and profitable mines being in Goshen and Antrim.

IRON. — The ores of this metal are scattered throughout the state; but the two most valuable localities, all things considered, are probably in Piermont and Bartlett.

ZINC. — An important vein of this metal occurs in Eaton.

COPPER. — The most important localities of copper ores are in Warren, Bath, and Unity.

LEAD. — The principal locations are in Eaton and Shelburne, where it is also associated with silver in considerable quantities.

TIN occurs in Jackson, its discovery a few years since being deemed of considerable importance, as the ore was before unknown in the United States.

SILVER is found in nearly all the lead ores of New Hampshire in sufficient quantity to warrant its extraction from the reduced lead, especially the ores of Eaton and Shelburne.

GOLD is found in very small quantities in Grafton and Canaan.

MOLYBDENUM occurs in great abundance in the town of Westmoreland.

MANGANESE is found in various parts of the state, especially in Gilmanton, Grafton, Winchester, and Hinsdale.

CHROME is found in minute quantities in the soil of Dublin.

TITANIUM is a rare ore, but found comparatively abundant in Merrimack and Unity.

CADMIUM is found in all the ores of zinc, but most abundant in the black blende of Shelburne.

COBALT is found in Franconia, but is rare.

ARSENIC is very abundant, both native and in the state of arsenical pyrites. In Haverhill it is found in the former, and in Jackson, Epsom, and Dunbarton in the latter state.

TUNGSTEN is found in the tin ores of Jackson.

URANIUM occurs in Westmoreland, but is very rare.

It will be seen by the above list that New Hampshire has a remarkable variety of minerals, containing a greater number of metals than any other state in the Union. Iron, zinc, lead, copper, and silver are the most important, and the mining of these may yet become a leading branch of industry.

SOIL AND PRODUCTIONS.

The soil of New Hampshire is not generally distinguished for its fertility, though by patient industry it is made to yield very abundant and valuable products. As the soil is formed from the detritus of the rock, — the granite, in general, greatly predominating, — much labor is required for successful cultivation, though in the southern portions a lighter and more fertile soil is found upon the slate formations; and upon the banks of the large rivers, as the Connecticut and the Merrimack, the alluvial de-

posit has formed some of the finest and most fertile meadow lands in the world. The peat bogs, which abound especially in the towns of Dublin, Littleton, Northumberland, Lancaster, Rochester, Warner, and Franklin, are of immense advantage to the farms upon which they are found. Many of these by draining become excellent grass meadows, while all furnish an almost inexhaustible supply for enriching the upland fields. It is to be hoped that greater attention will be given to this subject, leading to an analysis of such accumulations wherever found, and to a more general use of this natural deposit, which, being composed of vegetable matter, partially disorganized and decomposed, becomes, when mingled with lime, a valuable fertilizing agent.

Agriculture is the leading pursuit of the people of New Hampshire, and most of the products common to the latitude are successfully cultivated. Wheat, Indian corn, oats, rye, &c., are raised in large quantities. The most common fruits are apples, pears, plums, and cherries. Peaches are also raised to some extent in the southern part of the state.

Some of the principal forest trees are the birch, beach, chestnut, sugar or rock maple, oak, hemlock, pine, cedar, and spruce. A part of these are used for building purposes and cabinet work ; others are chiefly valuable for fuel. A variety of the maple, called birdseye maple, is much prized for its beauty. The white pine is still abundant, though vast quantities of it have already been sent to the market. The largest and best of these trees are used for the masts of vessels. From the rock maple large quantities of sugar are made annually.

LAKES.

CONNECTICUT LAKE, the principal source of Connecticut River, is situated in the ungranted land in the northern part of the state. It is about five and a half miles in length and two and a half in width. A few miles above this is a smaller body of water, commonly called the Second Lake, and still farther north is the Third Lake. The latter is about five miles from Canada line.

OSSIPEE LAKE is situated in the townships of Ossipee and Effingham. It is of an oval form, having an area of about 7000 acres. Its waters are clear and beautiful. The scenery in the vicinity is remarkably fine. The Ossipee Indians are supposed to have had their head quarters in the neighborhood of this lake.

SQUAM LAKE, in Holderness, Sandwich, Moultonborough, and Centre Harbor, is described as "a splendid sheet of water, indented by points, arched with coves, and studded with a succession of romantic islands." Its length is about six miles; its greatest width about three. Its area is estimated at from 6000 to 7000 acres. Its waters are discharged into the Merrimack by Squam River.

SUNAPEE LAKE borders on New London, Newbury, and Sunapee. It is about nine and a half miles in length, and from one half to one and one half miles in width. Its outlet is Sugar River, which empties into the Connecticut. It was once contemplated to unite the Connecticut and Merrimack Rivers by a canal passing from the mouth of Sugar River to the head waters of the Contoocook. A survey was made in 1816, by which it was found that this lake is 820 feet above the level of the sea, and consequently that the proposed canal was impracticable. This lake is

situated so near the height of land that a slight excavation would carry its waters to the Merrimack.

UMBAGOG LAKE is situated partly in Maine and partly in the township of Errol. Its form is quite irregular. Its outlet is the Androscoggin River.

WINNIPISEOGEE LAKE. — This is the largest body of water in New Hampshire. It is situated in Belknap and Carroll counties, environed by the pleasant towns of Moultonborough, Tuftonborough, Wolfborough, Centre Harbor, Meredith, Gilford, and Alton. Its form is irregular. At the west end are three large bays; on the north is a fourth, and at the east end are three others. The greatest length is about 25 miles; the width varies from one to ten. Its height above the level of the sea is 472 feet. Its outlet is the river of the same name. In the summer, steamboats, sloops, and smaller vessels navigate its waters, and in the winter it presents a beautiful icy expanse. The Indian name — Winnipiseogee — is said to mean “the smile of the Great Spirit.” Doubtless the aborigines were not insensible to the charms of Nature, here so profusely exhibited. The waters of the lake are clear and pellucid, and in some places of great depth. Its surface is studded with islands, which, like those of Lake George and Casco Bay, are said to be three hundred and sixty-five in number. Some of them are of considerable size, and possess soil of great fertility.

The facility with which this beautiful lake is reached by the various routes from the large cities on the sea coast causes it to be much frequented during the summer months. Steamboats connecting with the railroads ply regularly between the principal places bordering upon it. The following extract, from a description written many years since by Dr. Dwight, may not be uninteresting: —

“The prospect of this lake and its environs is enchant-

ing, and its beauties are seen with great advantage from a delightful elevation a little distance from the road towards Plymouth. The day was remarkably fine. Not a breath disturbed the leaves, or ruffled the surface of the waters. The sky was serene and beautiful. The Winnipiscogee was an immense field of glass, silvered by the lustre which floated on its surface. Its borders, now in full view, now dimly retiring from the eye, were formed by those flowing lines, those masterly sweeps of nature from which art has derived all its apprehension of ease and grace, alternated, at the same time, by the intrusion of points, by turns rough and bold, or marked with the highest elegance of figure. In the centre, a noble channel spread out 22 miles before the eye, uninterrupted even by a bush or a rock. On both sides of this avenue a train of islands arranged themselves, as if to adorn it with the finish that could be given only by their glowing verdure and graceful forms. That the internal and successive beauties of the Winnipiscogee strongly resemble and nearly approach those of Lake George, I cannot entertain a doubt. That they exceed them seems scarcely credible. But the prospect from the hill at the head of Centre Harbor is much superior to that of Fort George. The Winnipiscogee presents a field of at least twice the extent. The islands in view are more numerous, of finer forms, and more happily arranged. The shores are not inferior. The expansion is far more magnificent, and the grandeur of the mountains can scarcely be rivalled.”

RIVERS.

AMMONOOSUC RIVER.—There are two rivers of this name, distinguished as *Upper* and *Lower*. The Upper Ammonoosuc has its source in the town of Milan, and empties into the Connecticut, near the centre of Northum-

berland. Its course is somewhat circuitous, but generally in a westerly direction. Its length is about fifty miles. Its most considerable tributary is Phillips River.

The Lower Ammonoosuc rises on the west side of the White Mountains, near the Notch, flows in a south-westerly direction about fifty miles, and falls into the Connecticut in the southern part of Bath. Two miles from its mouth it receives the Wild Ammonoosuc, a rapid and turbulent stream, especially when swollen by freshets.

ANDROSCOGGIN RIVER receives the waters of Umbagog Lake, and also of the Magalloway River, which unites with it about two miles below the lake. From this junction it pursues a southerly course, until it reaches the vicinity of the White Mountains, where it passes into Maine. It then bends to the east and south-east, passes over the falls at Brunswick, not far from Bowdoin College, and finally empties into the Kennebec.

ASHUELOT RIVER has its source in a pond in Washington. It flows in a south-westerly direction, and falls into the Connecticut in Hinsdale, three miles from the state line.

CONNECTICUT RIVER.—The principal sources of this river are among the highlands in the northern part of the state. It extends along the western border of New Hampshire about one hundred and seventy miles, its western shore forming the boundary between this state and Vermont. Its general course is south. Passing through the western part of Massachusetts and the centre of Connecticut, it empties into Long Island Sound; its total length being about four hundred and fifty miles. There are many rapids in the Connecticut, the most celebrated of which are Bellows Falls, in Walpole.

The most important tributaries of the Connecticut

in New Hampshire are the Upper and Lower Ammonoosuc, Israel's, John's, Mascomy, Sugar, and Ashuelot Rivers.

The intervals are generally spread out on one or both sides of the river, and extending from one half a mile to five miles in breadth, though in some places the banks are rocky and precipitous. The valley of the Connecticut is justly admired for the unsurpassed beauty of its scenery, while the river itself is unquestionably the finest in the Eastern States. The ancient orthography of the Indian name was Quonehtiquot, signifying *Long River*.

CONTOOCOOK RIVER waters most of the towns in the western part of Hillsborough county. It has its origin from several ponds in Jaffrey and Rindge. In its course northward it receives numerous tributaries. In Hillsborough it takes a north-east and easterly direction, and, after meandering through Concord, falls into the Merrimack between Concord and Boscawen.

HALL'S STREAM rises in the highlands that separate this state from Canada, and forms the north-western boundary of the state from its source to its junction with the Connecticut at Stewartstown.

ISRAEL'S RIVER, in Coös county, receives the waters from the northern part of the White Mountain range, and, flowing north-west, empties into the Connecticut in Lancaster. It received its name from Israel Glines, a hunter, who, with his brother, frequented these regions long before the settlement of the country.

JOHN'S RIVER, named from John Glines, has its principal source in Pondicherry Pond in Jefferson. It falls into the Connecticut in Dalton.

MAGALLOWAY RIVER rises among the highlands near the boundary line between New Hampshire and Maine, and,

after receiving the waters of Dead and Diamond Rivers, empties into the Androscoggin two miles from the outlet of Umbagog Lake.

MASCOMY RIVER is composed of several branches which have their sources in Lebanon, Enfield, and Canaan. These unite and fall into Mascomy Lake in Enfield. From thence the river pursues a westerly course through Lebanon, and empties into the Connecticut.

MERRIMACK RIVER is composed of two branches. The north branch, called the Pemigewasset, has its sources among the White and Franconia Mountains, and flows south, receiving the waters of Baker's and Mad River, until it unites with the Winnipiseogee in Franklin. The latter branch is the outlet of Winnipiseogee Lake. From this junction the river is called the Merrimack, originally written *Merramacke* and *Monnomake*, which in the Indian language signifies a sturgeon. The river pursues a south course seventy-eight miles to Chelmsford, Massachusetts, and thence flows east twenty-eight miles, emptying into the sea at Newburyport. Some of its principal tributaries are the Contocook, which empties into it near the north line of Concord; the Soucook in Pembroke; the Suncook, between Pembroke and Allenstown; the Piscataquog in Bedford; the Souhegan in Merrimack; and a beautiful stream called the Nashua River in Dunstable. The Merrimack, whose fountains are nearly on a level with those of the Connecticut, is much shorter than the latter, and, of course, has a more rapid descent to the sea. Hence the intervals bordering on it are less extensive, and the scenery less beautiful, than on the Connecticut. It is, however, a noble river; and on its borders are some of the most flourishing towns in the state. Its width varies from fifty to one hundred rods, and at its mouth it presents a beautiful expanse of water, half a mile

in width. This river, with Lake Winnipisaukee as a reservoir, affords an immense water power, which has given rise to several flourishing manufacturing villages and cities.

PISCATAQUA RIVER, the only large river which is wholly in New Hampshire, is formed by the junction of several streams, which unite in a broad channel, hollowed out partly by them and partly by the tide. The names of the tributaries, beginning at the north-east, are Salmon Fall, Cocheco, Bellamy Bank, Oyster, Lamprey, Swamscot, and Winnicut Rivers. The last five unite their waters in Great Bay, which resembles a lake more than a river, lying between Durham and Greenland. The waters from this bay unite with the Salmon Fall and Cocheco Rivers a few miles below Dover. After this junction they proceed in a direct course to the south-east, and join the ocean a short distance below Portsmouth, imbosoming several islands in their course, and forming one of the best harbors in the country. Although the Piscataqua makes an imposing appearance, most of its tributaries are small; the Salmon Fall furnishing more water than all the rest. This river is called Newichawannock from the falls in Berwick to its junction with the Cocheco.

SACO RIVER rises near the Notch of the White Mountains, within a few rods of the sources of the Lower Ammonoosuc. It flows in a south-east course, receiving several tributaries from the mountains, the principal of which is Ellis's River, and passes through Conway into Maine, and from thence to the ocean. Its whole length is estimated at one hundred and sixty miles. This river rises and overflows very suddenly in rainy weather, and subsides rapidly on the cessation of the rain. Its ordinary rise in the spring freshets is from ten to fifteen feet, but in some instances it has been known to exceed twenty feet.

SUGAR RIVER is the outlet of Sunapee Lake. It flows west, and empties into the Connecticut in Claremont. In its rapid descent it affords a large amount of water power, which is now improved to a considerable extent.

WINNIPISEOGEE RIVER. — See *Merrimack River*.

MOUNTAINS.

BLUE HILLS is the name commonly applied to a range of mountains in the eastern part of the state, commencing in Nottingham, and extending in a northerly direction through Strafford, Farmington, and Milton. The several peaks are known as Teneriffe, Saddleback, Tuckaway, &c.

CAMEL'S RUMP. — This mountain is situated near the boundary line between New Hampshire and Canada. It was ascended, in 1840, by Messrs. Whitney and Williams, the assistants of Dr. Jackson in the geological survey of the state. They estimated its height at 3615 feet above the sea level. "Its geological character is peculiar. The specimens which we obtained from the mountain consisted of amorphous masses of hornstone, of various hues of color, from a light apple-green to almost black. The mountain is covered with a low and tangled undergrowth, with stunted fir-balsams and spruce. Although the ascent was difficult, we were amply repaid by the magnificent extent of the view which was displayed before us. In the north, a series of high hills, stretching beyond each other for five or ten miles, divides the waters flowing into the St. Lawrence from those of the Magalloway and Connecticut, beyond which, as far as the eye could reach, lay the extended table lands of Canada, unbroken by any abrupt elevation; to the east, the lofty granite ranges of Maine, Mount Bigelow, and Mount Abraham; farther south, the

numerous large lakes near Umbagog, and the Diamond Hills; while in the farthest distance were seen the lofty peaks of the White Mountains; and to the west lay the lakes and tributary streams of the Connecticut, and the rolling ranges of the Green Mountains."

CAPE HORN is an abrupt mountain of about 1000 feet in height, situated near the centre of Northumberland. Its north base is separated from the Connecticut by a narrow plain, while the Upper Ammonoosuc passes near the eastern base.

CARDIGAN MOUNTAIN is situated in the eastern part of Orange. It is composed of porphyritic granite. Its height is about 1500 feet.

CARR'S MOUNTAIN is in Ellsworth. It is composed of granite, overlying mica slate. Its height is 3381 feet above the level of the sea.

CARTER'S MOUNTAIN lies between Jackson and Chatham.

CATAMOUNT HILLS. — The highest of these hills, situated in Pittsfield, is 1415 feet above the level of the sea.

CHOCORUA MOUNTAIN is in Albany. Its height is 3358 feet above the level of the sea.

GUNSTOCK MOUNTAIN, in Gilford, consists of three distinct peaks, the highest of which is 2447 feet above the level of the sea. From the most southerly peak there is a magnificent view of Winnipiseogee Lake.

KEARSARGE MOUNTAIN is a conspicuous elevation in Warner. Its sides are thickly covered with trees, which renders the ascent difficult, but the top is a bare rock. It is composed of mica slate. The height of the mountain is 3067 feet above the level of the sea.

MOUNT LA FAYETTE is a lofty conical mountain of granite in Franconia. The view from its summit is regarded as

not inferior to that from Mount Washington. Its height is 5067 feet above the level of the sea.

MONADNOCK MOUNTAIN, commonly called the Grand Monadnock, is situated in Jaffrey and Dublin, 22 miles east from Connecticut River. Its height is 3718 feet above the level of the sea. The rocks near the summit consist of a hard variety of gneiss. The plants are generally of an alpine character; only a few dwarfish spruce trees grow in the crevices of the rocks. The scenery, as viewed from the top of the mountain, is extremely fine. The surrounding country appears like a level plain, studded with numerous villages and ponds. Of the latter, some thirty are visible, some of them of considerable size. It is said that evidences of volcanic action have been observed here.

MOOSEHILLOCK is a noble eminence in the south-east part of Benton. Its height is estimated at 4636 feet above the level of the sea, thus giving it rank among the highest mountains in New England.

MOOSE MOUNTAIN is the name given to an elevation in Hanover, and to another between Brookfield and Middleton.

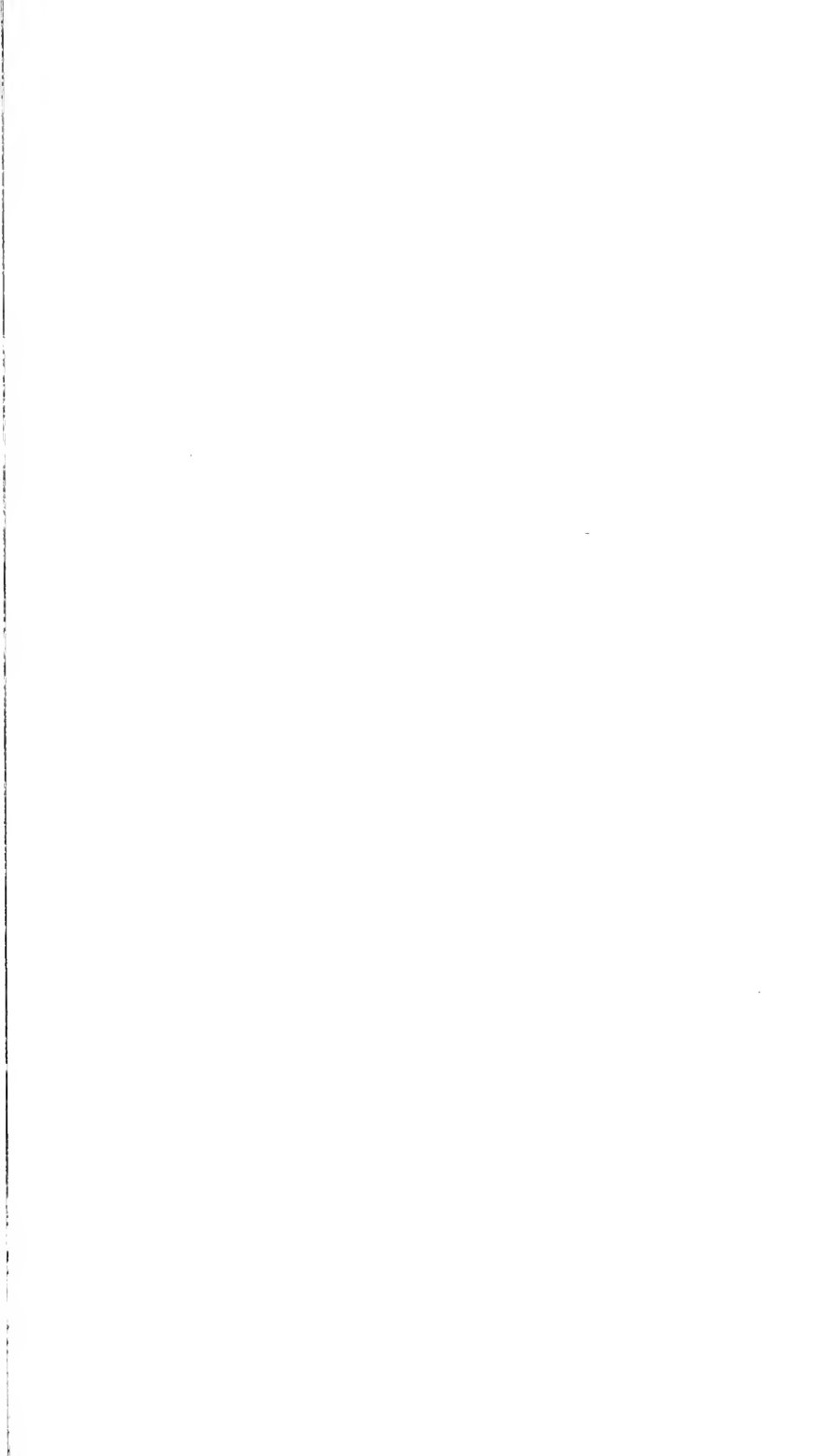
OSSIPEE MOUNTAIN, in Ossipee, is about four miles from the eastern shore of Winnipiseogee Lake. It consists of several distinct peaks, the highest of which is 2361 feet above the level of the sea. It is well wooded to the summit. The rock is gneiss.

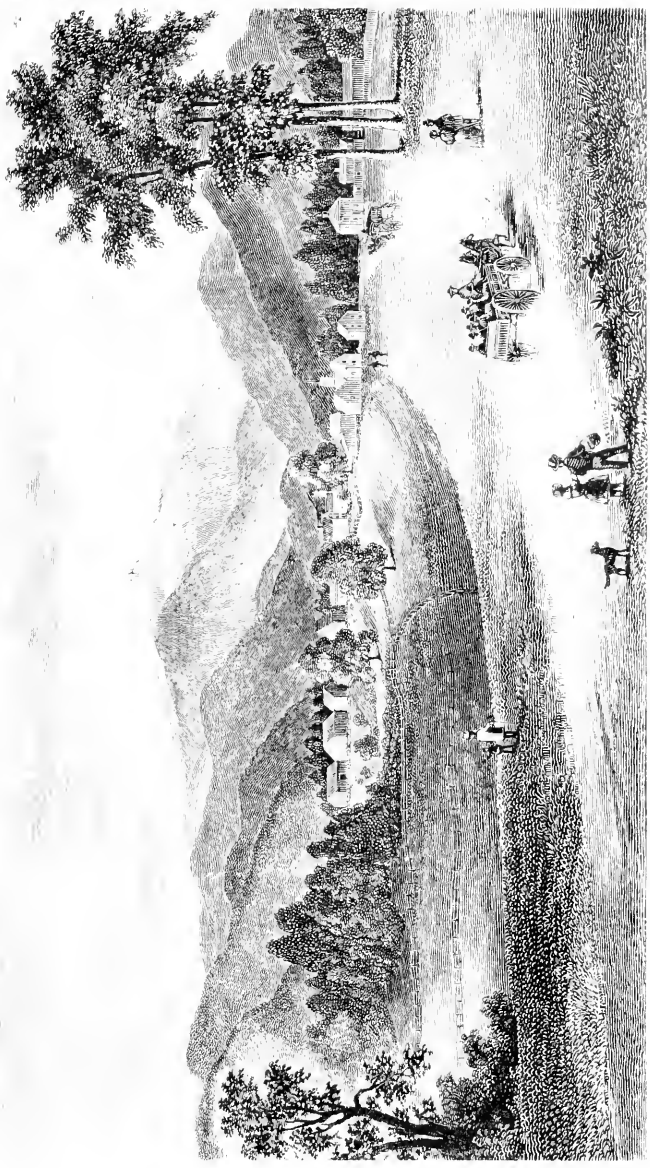
PEQUAKET MOUNTAIN is situated in Bartlett. Its height is 3367 feet above the level of the sea. The view of the surrounding country from its summit is truly magnificent.

PILOT MOUNTAIN. — See Gazetteer, *Kilkenny*.

PROFILE MOUNTAIN. — See Gazetteer, *Franconia*.

RAGGED MOUNTAINS, so called from their rough appear-





MOUNT WASHINGTON NORTH CONWAY.

ance, are situated between Andover and Hill, extending about ten miles from the Pemigewasset to the vicinity of Kearsarge. It is a bleak and precipitous range. The northern portion is about 2000 feet in height.

THE WHITE MOUNTAINS. — The White Mountain range is in Coös county, and extends about twenty miles from south-west to north-east. The width of the range is various, but hardly exceeds in any place more than nine or ten miles. Here are found the highest elevations in New England, and, with a single exception, the highest in the United States east of the Rocky Mountains. The unsurpassed magnificence and grandeur of the scenery attract multitudes of visitors annually, and give to New Hampshire the well-deserved appellation of the “Switzerland of America.”

According to Dr. Belknap the Indian name of the mountains was Agiocochook. An ancient tradition prevailed among them that a deluge once occurred, which swept away every human being except a single Powwow and his wife, who fled to the mountains, and were there preserved. From them the earth was repopled. They had, moreover, a superstitious dread of ascending the summits, which their imagination peopled with invisible beings, who sometimes manifested their power in storms and tempests, over which they were supposed to hold absolute control. But though the savages never attempted the ascent, believing success impossible, they frequented the surrounding country and the mountain defiles, and propagated many marvellous tales of what they alleged could there be seen. Among other things, they gave accounts of immense carbuncles far up the steep and inaccessible sides of the mountains, which shone in the night with the most brilliant and dazzling splendor.

are generally nearer and more distinct. The top of this mountain is smooth, and gradually slopes away in every direction from the centre. It is every where covered with short tufts of grass, interspersed here and there with mountain flowers, which give life and beauty to the scene. From this point the summit of Mount Washington is in full view to the north-east, being distant about three miles in a straight line. To the north-west are seen the settlements in Jefferson; west, the courses of the Ammonoosuc, as though delineated on a map; to the south-west the Moosehillock and Haystack are visible; south, Chocorua Peak; south-east, the settlements and mountains in Bartlett; while to the east are seen only dark mountains and forests. Passing from this place over Mount Franklin and the eastern part of Mount Monroe, the traveller reaches a plain of considerable extent at the foot of Mount Washington. There are here several ponds and springs, the largest of which is a beautiful sheet of water of an oval form, covering about three fourths of an acre. The waters are clear and pleasant to the taste. The pinnacle of Mount Washington, elevated 1500 feet above this plain, stands in majestic grandeur, like an immense pyramid, or some vast Kremlin in this city of mountains.

The view from Mount Washington has been well described by a traveller as follows:—

“From the summit, if the day be clear, is afforded a view unequalled, perhaps, on the eastern side of the North American continent. Around you in every direction are confused masses of mountains, bearing the appearance of a sea of molten lava suddenly cooled whilst its ponderous waves were yet in commotion. On the south-east horizon gleams a rim of silver light; it is the Atlantic Ocean, 65 miles distant, laving the shores of Maine. Lakes of all

sizes, from Lake Winnipiseogee to mere mountain ponds, and mountains beneath you, gleam misty and wide." Far off to the north-east is Mount Katahdin. In the western horizon are the Green Mountains of Vermont, and to the south and south-west are Mount Monadnock and Kearsarge, while the space between is filled up with every variety of landscape — mountain and hill, plain and valley, lake and river.

The *Notch* of the White Mountains is the name applied to a very narrow defile extending two miles in length between two huge cliffs, apparently rent asunder by some convulsion of nature. The mountain, otherwise a continuous range, is here cleft asunder, affording a passage for the waters of the Saco. Through this defile a road has been constructed, following the course of the stream. At the southern extremity the mountain walls on each side are regular and parallel, but towards the north they become irregular and much lower. The road gradually ascends from the south, and the passage grows narrower until it terminates at its northern extremity in the Gate of the Notch. The distance between the perpendicular rocks on each side of the chasm at this point is only 22 feet, affording barely sufficient room for the river and the road.

About half a mile below the northern entrance of the Notch is seen a most beautiful cascade, issuing from a mountain eight hundred feet above the subjacent valley, on the right as you ascend from the south. The stream passes over a series of rocks nearly perpendicular, with a course so little broken as to preserve the appearance of a uniform current, and yet so much disturbed as to appear perfectly white. When swollen by rains it presents a magnificent appearance. It was called by Dr. Dwight the Silver Cascade. Further up on the road, to the left, is a smaller branch of the Saco, falling over three precipices some 250 feet.

The Notch was once the scene of a fearful catastrophe, which resulted in the destruction of an entire family. The old Notch Tavern, now called the Willey House, stood on the westerly side of the road in the Notch, at the foot of an abrupt elevation 2000 feet in height. Adjoining the house were a barn and wood house, in front was a beautiful little meadow, and along the eastern precipice flowed the Saco. This house was occupied, in 1826, by Captain Samuel Willey and his family, consisting of his wife, five children, and two men named Nickerson and Allen. In the month of June an avalanche, or slide, came down from the mountain, and crossed the road, a few rods north of the house, which led Captain Willey to prepare a place of refuge to which they might flee in case there should be signs of another slide. On the 28th of August, after several successive days of rainy weather, there were closing showers, in which the rain poured down in torrents, raising the rivers to an unusual height, and causing numerous slides among the mountains. A traveller, passing through the Notch a day or two after, found the house deserted. An immense slide, coming down directly in the rear of the house, had been divided by a huge block of granite about five rods distant, and passing on each side of the house had again united in front. The barn and other out-buildings were destroyed; the house alone escaped unharmed. But the family had left this, the only place of safety, and in attempting to flee were overwhelmed by the moving mass. The bodies of six of them were discovered not long after. The house which they occupied is still standing, in a good state of repair. The meadow was covered with stones and gravel, and the road, together with the valley, was elevated for a considerable distance. The course of the river was changed.

ROUTES TO THE WHITE MOUNTAINS, PUBLIC HOUSES, &c.*

1. *Boston, Concord, and Montreal Railroad.* — This railroad, with its various connections at Concord, presents a favorable route to those who wish to enjoy the beautiful scenery in the vicinity of Lake Winnipiseogee. Leaving the cars at the Weirs, thirty-three miles from Concord, visitors take the steamboat "Lady of the Lake," and proceed ten miles, to Centre Harbor. From this place the distance to the White Mountain Notch, via Conway, is sixty-two miles. The route from Centre Harbor to Conway by stage is extremely pleasant, commanding a view of much fine scenery. At the latter place is a first-class hotel, called the "Conway House," under the charge of Mr. Fabyan, proprietor of the "Mount Washington House." Twenty-four miles from Conway is the "Mount Crawford House," or "Old Crawford's," the late residence of Abel Crawford, the "Patriarch of the Mountains," who died here at an advanced age in 1851. The house is kept by Mr. Davis, who married a daughter of Mr. Crawford. It is a favorite resort of anglers and sportsmen. Horses can be obtained here to ascend Mount Crawford, and from its summit, over a range of hills, to the top of Mount Washington. Six miles farther on is the "Willey House," a large and well-conducted hotel, located near the old "Notch Tavern," previously described. The "Crawford House," or "Tom Crawford's," is two miles from this place, near the Gate of the Notch. From this place is a bridle path to the summit of Mount Washington, passing over Mount Pleasant, &c., as mentioned in the preceding article. This house is admirably conducted by Mr. J. S. Gibb. It com-

* See *White Mountain Guide*.

mands a view of the Notch, and of most of the principal mountains in the range. Fabyan's well-known "Mount Washington House" is four miles farther on. It is a large, well-conducted, and spacious hotel, commanding an imposing view of Mount Washington, which is ascended from this point, there being two bridle paths a part of the way. White's Hotel is a neat and comfortable public house, half a mile distant, where horses and a guide may be obtained to ascend the mountains.

Those who wish to pass through Franconia before visiting the White Mountains can take the cars for Plymouth, fifty-one miles, and from thence by stage twenty-four miles to the "Flume House," an excellent hotel, kept by Mr. Taft. In this vicinity are the "Flume," "Pool," and "Basin." Six miles farther on is the "Lafayette House," a good hotel, kept by Mr. Cobleigh, in the immediate vicinity of which are the Profile, or "Old Man of the Mountain," and Echo Lake. The house is romantically situated near the entrance of the Franconia Notch. At this place, as well as at the Flume House, horses can be obtained to ascend Mount Lafayette, which is only some five hundred feet lower than Mount Washington. For a description of these curiosities, see *Gazetteer*, under *Franconia*.

The distance from Gibb's to Fabyan's is about twenty miles, the road passing through Bethlehem.

2. *Connecticut and Passumpsic River and White Mountain Railroads.* — Visitors passing up the valley of the Connecticut by the former road and its connections take the cars of the White Mountain Railroad, at Wells River, and proceed to Littleton. The remainder of the distance — to Fabyan's — is accomplished by stage. The road follows the course of the Ammonoosuc.

3. *Atlantic and St. Lawrence Railroad.* — Visitors from

Portland and Boston by way of this route usually stop at the "Gorham Station House," a large, commodious, and well-managed house, kept by Mr. J. R. Hitchcock. From this place a road has been laid out to the summit of Mount Washington, on the north side of the mountain.

4. *Cocheco Railroad and Winnipiseogee Lake.* — There is a route from Dover to Alton Bay by the Cocheco Railroad, from thence to Wolfborough by steamboat, from that place to Conway by stage, and so on as in the first-mentioned route.

EDUCATION.

Common School System. — The people of New Hampshire early turned their attention to the subject of education. The General Court of Massachusetts passed a law, in 1647, establishing a system of public schools. This law extended to the inhabitants of New Hampshire, which was then united to that colony. It does not appear that the interests of learning were ever lost sight of, though the poverty and distress of the people, occasioned, or at least increased, by their many severe conflicts with the Indians, prevented the full accomplishment of their laudable designs. The first law relating to schools passed by New Hampshire after it became an independent province was enacted in 1693, in the midst of a bloody struggle with the French and Indians. This law provided for the establishment of a school in every town, subjecting those to a penalty of ten pounds which should fail to comply with its requirements. Other laws relating to this subject were passed from time to time, as the exigencies of the public seemed to demand.

"The old laws of New Hampshire," says Dr. Belknap,

writing in 1792, "required every town of one hundred inhabitants to keep a grammar school, by which was meant a school in which the learned languages should be taught, and youth might be prepared for admission to a university. The same preceptor was obliged to teach reading, writing, and arithmetic, unless the town were of sufficient ability to keep two or more schools, one of which was called a grammar school, by way of distinction." But these laws were not always carried into effect. Sometimes the frontier towns, on account of the great exertions they were compelled to make for self-defence, were exempted, by a special act of the Assembly, from the obligation to maintain a grammar school; and instances were not wholly unknown in which there was a culpable neglect of duty on the part of other towns, either by evasion, or by direct violation of the statutes. Still, when we take into consideration all the circumstances of the case, the small number of inhabitants, their poverty, their exposed situation, and their numerous contests with a deadly foe, we are the more astonished that they should have accomplished so much.

The present public school system of our state is well devised, and is calculated to give every one an opportunity to acquire a good common education. The laws require each town to raise at least "one hundred and thirty-five dollars for every dollar of the public taxes apportioned to said town, and so for a greater or less sum," which is to be appropriated to the purpose of supporting the schools of the town. Each town may divide itself into school districts, and apportion the money among them according to its own pleasure. The town is also required to elect at its annual meeting a superintending school committee, consisting of one or three persons, whose duty it is to exercise a general supervision over the schools of the town, to

visit and examine them, and to examine teachers. No teacher is allowed to commence a school until he shall have been examined and approved by the superintending committee. The district is required to choose a prudential committee, whose duty it is to employ teachers, and to exercise a general supervision over the interests of the district. The branches ordinarily taught in the common schools are reading, writing, English grammar, arithmetic, and geography.

Any district wishing to support a higher grade of schools can do so by adopting the "Somersworth Act,"* so called. This takes the control of the school entirely from the hands of the town committee, and gives the district power to choose their own superintending as well as prudential committee — the former to consist of not less than five nor more than seven persons. Any district adopting this act may establish and maintain one or more high schools, and if they have not less than one hundred scholars, may raise money at their discretion for the support of such schools.

Any two or more contiguous districts may unite for the purpose of supporting a high school or schools, or any single district in which the number of scholars exceeds one hundred, may establish such schools. This last provision is not intended to interfere with those which may adopt either of the other acts. In large districts much advantage is derived from a suitable gradation and classification of the scholars, even though a regular high school may not be established.

In addition to the amount raised by a public tax for the support of schools, every banking corporation in the state

* A law passed in 1848, giving a certain district in Somersworth power to establish a high school, and afterwards amended so as to apply to any district which should adopt the same.

is required to pay to the state treasurer a sum equal to one half per cent. of its capital stock, for the same purpose. This is called the Literary Fund, and is divided annually among the several towns, according to the number of scholars reported as having attended school, during the year preceding the time of division, not less than two weeks.

The several towns are required to appropriate a sum equal to three per cent. of the amount by law required to be raised for the support of common schools, which is to be expended by the county commissioner for the support of Teachers' Institutes within the county.

The governor and council are required to appoint annually a commissioner of common schools in each county in the state, who, in their associate capacity, constitute a board of education, with power to choose a chairman and secretary. It is the duty of each commissioner to spend not less than one day in the course of the year in each town in his county, for the purpose of advancing the interests of education, by addresses, inquiries, and other means that circumstances may require. It is also his duty to take charge of any Teachers' Institutes that may be held in the county, and to make report of his doings to the secretary of the board.

The board of education have power to recommend school books, and methods of instruction and discipline suitable to be pursued in common schools. They are required to make a report annually embracing such information and suggestions as may seem to them useful. From the report for 1854, made through the secretary, Hon. Hall Roberts, the following statistics are copied:—

Number of school districts reported, 2294. Do. scholars, 87,825. Average monthly wages of male teachers, exclusive of board, \$16.42; do. females, \$7.18. Number

of male teachers in the summer schools, 43 ; do. females, 2077. Number of male teachers in the winter schools, 1153 ; do. females, 1127. Amount raised by taxes for schools, \$166,973.88 ; do. contributed in board, fuel, &c., \$12,376.68 ; do. of income from school funds, \$8519.53 ; do. of railroad tax for schools, \$4827.68 ; do. of literary fund, \$15,576.23 ; do. raised for Teachers' Institutes, \$4050.00. Total raised for schools during the year, \$212,324.00.

Academies and Private Schools.—The number of incorporated academies in the state, as reported by the board of education, is 46. Many of these are in a flourishing condition and well sustained. The oldest, and one of the most prosperous, is Phillips Academy at Exeter, founded and endowed by Hon. John Phillips, LL. D. It was incorporated in 1781. Some of the most distinguished men which our country has produced received their early training at this institution. Its funds amount to \$70,000.

New Ipswich Academy was incorporated in 1789. It has received large donations from the late Hon. Samuel Appleton, and is now called, in honor of him, the New Ipswich Appleton Academy.

Kimball Union Academy, established at Plainfield in 1813, has funds amounting to \$40,000, principally the donation of the late Hon. Daniel Kimball, the income of which is devoted chiefly to the support of indigent young men preparing for the ministry.

Gilmanton Academy, at Gilmanton, incorporated in 1794, has a fund of \$7000.

The New Hampshire Conference Seminary, at Northfield, is under the control of the Methodist denomination.

The New London Literary and Scientific Institution has

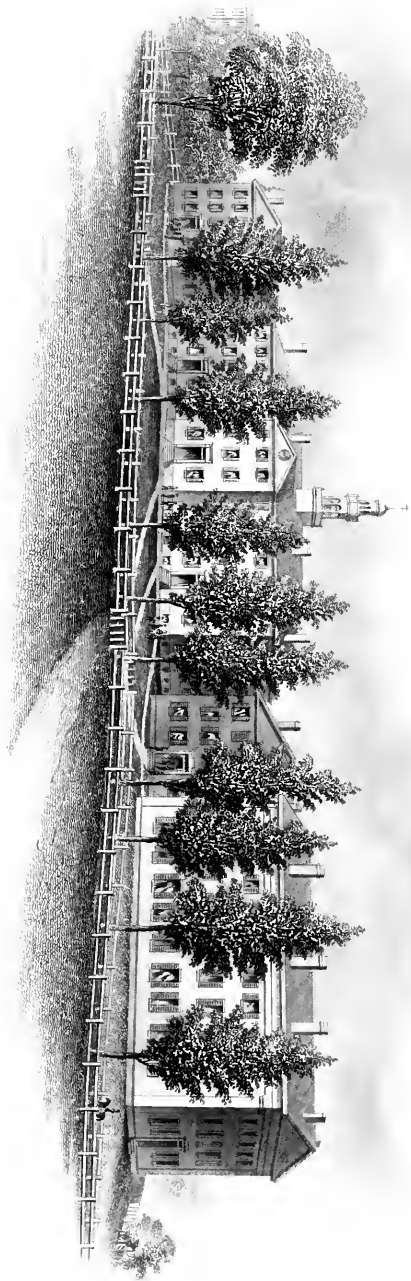
been recently established at New London. It is under the direction of the Baptist denomination.

In addition to these, there is a large number of unincorporated institutions and private schools, many of which do good service in the cause of education. Some of them are kept in operation the entire year, others only for a short period of time.

Dartmouth College. — This institution of learning was founded in 1769, by Eleazar Wheelock, a clergyman of Lebanon, Connecticut. Believing that much might be done for the Indians by giving them the means of acquiring an education, he received into his family, for the purposes of instruction, several native youth, among whom was Samson Occum, of the Mohegan nation. Occum proved to be a person of superior abilities, which encouraged Dr. Wheelock to persevere in his efforts to spread the gospel among the savages. But finding that it was difficult to accomplish this by means of white missionaries, he conceived the plan of founding a school at which he might receive Indian boys, and prepare them for missionaries and teachers. In pursuance of his design, he received into his family, in 1754, two boys of the Delaware nation.

The school soon began to attract the attention of the public, and to receive the aid of the charitable. In 1763 the General Court of Massachusetts voted that they would bear the expense of the education, board, and clothing of six children of the Six Nations for one year. They were accordingly selected, and admitted to the school.

Among the early benefactors of the school was Mr. Joshua Moor, of Mansfield, Connecticut, who gave a school house and about two acres of land. In honor of him, the institution was named Moor's Indian Charity School.



Meanwhile the school continued to prosper. Many eminent men and benevolent societies both in Great Britain and America made liberal donations to it ; but the increased expenses called for new exertions on the part of its friends. For the purpose of gaining more assistance, Dr. Wheelock sent Occum, with the Rev. Nathaniel Whitaker, of Norwich, to Great Britain. Occum was the first Indian minister who had ever visited that country, and, as might have been expected, attracted considerable attention. He preached in all the principal cities of England and Scotland with great success. Between 9000 and 10,000 pounds sterling were collected, and a board of trustees appointed to receive the funds, to be drawn by Dr. Wheelock, as he should have need. Of this board the Right Hon. William Legge, Earl of Dartmouth, was president.

Dr. Wheelock now determined to establish a college in connection with his school. But as there was already a flourishing institution of that kind in Connecticut, it was deemed expedient to locate it elsewhere. Moreover, the progress of civilization had driven the Indians from his immediate vicinity, and it was thought that by removing to the wilderness he might more successfully carry out his views. After listening to various proposals, and consulting the trustees in England, he fixed upon the western part of New Hampshire as the most suitable locality for the infant college, though he did not then decide upon the precise spot.

The next step was to obtain a charter, which was granted by John Wentworth, the royal governor of the province, in the name of George III., ordaining "that there be a college erected in our said province of New Hampshire, by the name of Dartmouth College, for the education and instruction of youth of the Indian tribes in this land in

granted to it by Governor Wentworth, was precarious. It had been previously granted to others by a former governor; but, as they did not fulfil the conditions of the charter, it was declared forfeited, and afterwards granted to the college. But after the war the first grantees renewed their claim, and finally recovered possession of this township. The state, however, made other grants to the college, which more than compensated for the loss.

The college continued under the care of President Wheelock until 1815, when he was removed by the trustees, with whom he had been having difficulties for a considerable time. In the mean time a committee had been appointed by the legislature to examine into the state of affairs at the college, and report accordingly. This was done in 1816, and an act was then passed altering the charter of the college, increasing the trustees from twelve to twenty-one, appointing a board of overseers, and changing the name of the institution to Dartmouth University. A majority of the trustees, however, together with President Brown, the successor of John Wheelock, and Professors Shurtleff and Adams, refused to comply with the requirements of the act, and appealed to the judicial tribunals. Meanwhile the university was organized, and took possession of the buildings and apparatus; but the officers of the college continued their instructions in private rooms. In 1817 the case was decided in the Superior Court of New Hampshire in favor of the university. The case was then carried to the Supreme Court of the United States, which, on the 2d of February, 1819, reversed the whole proceedings, and declared the act of the state null and void, thus placing the college in a firm position by relieving it from the fear of legislative interference.

The New Hampshire Medical Institution was established,

in connection with the college, in 1797, and is still in successful operation. The annual course of lectures begins on the Thursday succeeding commencement, and continues 14 weeks.

The Chandler Scientific School was founded by Abiel Chandler, Esq., late of Walpole, who bequeathed to the trustees of the college the sum of \$50,000, in trust, "for the establishment and support of a permanent department, or school of instruction, in the college, in the practical and useful arts of life." This department was organized and put into operation in 1852.

Moor's Charity School was long kept in operation in connection with the college, and under the direction of the president; but it is at the present time suspended.

The institution is now in a prosperous condition. Within the last year (1854) a fine observatory has been erected and furnished with instruments, through the munificence of George C. Shattuck, LL. D., late of Boston. The various libraries connected with the college contain upwards of 30,000 volumes. The faculty of the institution, including the medical department, consists of the president and 14 acting professors. Number of the alumni, 2825. Do. medical graduates, 844. Do. undergraduates in 1854, 252. Do. medical students, 63. Do. in the Chandler department, 38. Commencement is on the last Thursday in July.

SUCCESSION OF PRESIDENTS.

Accessus.		Exitus.
1769.	Eleazar Wheelock, D. D.,	1779.
1779.	John Wheelock, LL. D.	1815.
1815.	Francis Brown, D. D.	1820.
1820.	Daniel Dana, D. D.	1821.
1822.	Bennett Tyler, D. D.	1828.
1828.	Nathan Lord, D. D.	

We cannot close our brief sketch more appropriately than by quoting a few extracts from the speech of Professor Brown, made at the second festival of the Sons of New Hampshire, celebrated in Boston, November 2, 1853. Referring to Dartmouth College, he says,* —

“ She was not founded for New Hampshire alone. Established with no seclusive policy or purpose, and consecrated as she was, from the beginning, to the two great objects of being a handmaid of religion and a mistress of learning, that both might be diffused, each moving in harmony with the other, she has gathered her sons from various regions, and invigorating their bodies by the fresh air of the mountains, and their minds by the discipline of her studies, she has sent them forth in due time, east, west, north, and south, through every state, all over the world. She might ask you to accompany her, as with a mother’s pride she followed one and another in his path through life. She would take you beyond the seas, and point you to some standing before kings as the representatives of their country; to others on the shores of the Bosphorus, in India, in China, and the Sandwich Islands, laboring with a man’s energy in the noblest of moral enterprises, solving the grandest of problems, to make a Christian and intelligent nation out of a people superstitious, ignorant, and degraded. She would point you to still others establishing the schools and incipient colleges, and directing the printing presses of Oregon and California. Leading you back from the great circuit, she would pause in every state in the Union, and name the writers, the jurists, the senators, in whose breeding she had some share; and, finally, ending where she began, she would take you, in her sorrow and pride, every 24th of October, down to the sea side,

* Second New Hampshire Festival, p. 96.

that you might bend in reverent affection, and meditate beside the grave of her greatest son."

RELIGION.

The constitution of New Hampshire guaranties to every individual the right to worship God according to the dictates of his own conscience, provided he does not disturb the public peace, or disturb others in their religious worship. In July, 1819, the memorable act called the toleration law was passed by the legislature, which provides that no person shall be compelled to join, or support, or be classed with, or associated to, any church or religious society, without his express consent first had and obtained, and that any person may withdraw from a society of which he is a member by leaving a written notice with the clerk of the same.

The following notices comprise accounts of all the principal denominations found within the limits of our state:—

*(Orthodox) Congregationalists.**—The organization of the first Congregational church in New Hampshire was in 1638, 18 years subsequent to the landing of the Pilgrim Fathers at Plymouth. It is an unsettled question whether the first church was that at Exeter, of which the celebrated John Wheelwright was pastor, or that at Hampton, of which the Rev. Stephen Bachilor was pastor. Both doubtless were formed in 1638—the latter in the fall of that year. Settlements had previously been begun at Dover and Portsmouth. In the former place a meeting house was erected as early as 1633, and William Leverich, "a worthy and able Puritan minister," was engaged as a preacher.

* From Historical Discourse by Rev. Mr. Bouton.

To him succeeded one Burditt, and then Hanserd Knollys, or Knowles, both unworthy men. But a church was not formed in Dover till 1639, and no pastor was regularly settled till 1642. However it may be a question whether Wheelwright of Exeter or Bachilor of Hampton was first in the order of New Hampshire pastors, it should be acknowledged that the oldest church now in existence in the state is that of Hampton, the first Exeter church being dispersed on the removal of Wheelwright, about four years afterwards, to Wells, in Maine. The only towns in the province in which ministers had been settled previous to 1670, a half century from the landing of the Pilgrims, were Hampton, Exeter, and Dover. Of the seven that had been pastors in those towns, only two were then in office, viz., Samuel Dudley, of Exeter, and Seaborn Cotton, of Hampton. In 1671 a church was organized, and Rev. Joshua Moody settled the same day, the first minister of Portsmouth, though he had preached there since 1658, and occasional preaching had been enjoyed since 1640.

The fifth church organized was at Dunstable, under the jurisdiction of Massachusetts, now the first church in Nashua, and a minister settled in 1685. Subsequently other towns bordering on the sea coast, as New Castle, Newington, Stratham, Durham, Kingston, and Rye, had ministers. Thence, very gradually, settlements were made in the interior, and ministers settled, in Londonderry, (1719,) Concord, (1730,) Chester, Winchester, Pembroke, Hudson, and Keene. In the latter place Rev. Jacob Bacon was settled in 1738, a century after the settlements at Exeter and Hampton. He was the 55th pastor in order settled in the state. But at the formation of the convention in 1747, there were only about 30 ministers living. The progress of settlements continued slow, extending into

the interior, averaging, till after the revolutionary war, only about four annually in the whole state; but subsequently the growth was more rapid. The number of pastors *living* at different periods in the history of the denomination, is as follows:—

In 1670, 2; 1700, 5; 1747, 30; 1776, 65; 1800, 76; 1820, 90; 1847, 117.

At the present time the General Association reports as follows:—

Number of churches, 187. Do. ministers, 158. Do. communicants, 20,309. Total value of church property in 1850, \$527,340.

The *Congregational Journal*, a weekly paper published at Concord, is devoted to the interests of this denomination.

Episcopalians.—This denomination was among the earliest established in the state. A church was erected at Portsmouth prior to 1638, and Rev. Richard Gibson was the first minister, who remained until 1642.

Number of parishes, 11. Do. rectors, 7. Do. communicants, 572. Do. Sabbath school children, 364. Total value of church property in 1850, \$41,100.

Christians.—Number of churches in 1850, 24. Aggregate accommodations, 7240. Total value of church property, \$30,350.

Baptists.—The first Baptist church in this state—indeed, the first north of Boston—was organized in Newton, Rockingham county, in 1755. The members were separatists for “conscience sake” from the Congregational church, and were the fruit of the “great awakening” under Whitefield and others in 1740. Walter Powers became pastor at its organization. The centennial celebration will take place in October, 1855, in connection with the meeting of the Baptist State Convention.

The first Baptist communicant known in the state was Rachel Thurbur, of Rehoboth, Massachusetts, who became Mrs. Scammon, and moved to Stratham, 1720. It was the result of her labors that Dr. Samuel Shepherd became connected with the denomination in 1770, under whose indefatigable labors the Brentwood church and its branches were organized, in connection with which he lived to introduce more than 600 members.

More than a century before any Baptist church existed in this state, Hanserd Knollys came to this state, and afterwards became an eminent Baptist. Mr. Knollys was graduated at Cambridge College, England, and ordained by the Bishop of Peterborough in 1629. Becoming afterwards a Puritan minister, he came to this country, and to Dover, in this state, in 1638. He organized the first Congregational church in Dover, being the second in the state. In 1641 he returned to England, and organized a Baptist church in London, where he was eminent as a pious and useful minister till his death in 1691. A denominational publishing society exists in London, called by his name.

Number of Baptist churches in this state in 1755, 1; 1780, 9; 1800, 26; 1853, 96. Do. ordained ministers in 1853, 90. Do. communicants, 8376.

About \$2000 are annually expended for domestic missions.

Freewill Baptists. — The first church in New Hampshire of this denomination was founded at New Durham, in 1780, by Elder Benjamin Randall. This denomination was recognized as a distinct sect by an act of the legislature, December 7, 1804.

The following statistics are given as reported in the Freewill Baptist Register for 1854: —

Number of churches in New Hampshire, 132. Do.

ordained ministers, 135. Do. licentiates, 12. Do. communicants, 9751. Amount contributed for missions during the year, \$1644.28.

The Freewill Baptist printing establishment is located at Dover, by which are issued *The Morning Star*, a weekly paper, and *The Myrtle*, a semi-monthly Sabbath school paper. The profits of the publications of this establishment are devoted to the interests of the denomination.

Friends, or Quakers. — The Friends made their appearance in New Hampshire at an early date, and at first suffered severe persecution. They have now several small societies, but no regular ministers. A society was formed at Seabrook in 1701.

Number of churches in 1850, 15. Aggregate accommodations, 4700. Total value of church property, \$15,200.

Methodists. — In July, 1791, Jesse Lee preached the first Methodist sermon in New Hampshire, at Portsmouth. On the 26th of August of the same year he preached in a private house in Greenland. Two weeks after this time he again preached in Portsmouth, standing upon the Court House steps. He also visited, the same year, Rindge, Marlborough, Chesterfield, Dublin, and some other towns. In 1794 Joshua Hall was appointed to preach in New Hampshire, but the following year the appointment was withheld. On the 1st of January, 1795, Mr. Lee again visited Portsmouth, and preached to an audience of four persons.

The first Methodist society in New Hampshire was organized at Chesterfield, in the latter part of 1795. At the conference of 1796, this society reported 68 members, and became a regular circuit. Philip Wager was the first stationed preacher, and reports his circuit "more than fifty miles square."

The number of members reported in the state in 1797 was 92 ; in 1798, 122. The Methodists were recognized by law as a distinct religious sect June 15, 1807.

The New Hampshire Conference was organized and held its first session at Barre, Vermont, June 23, 1830. The Vermont Conference was separated from the New Hampshire Conference in 1845. The New Hampshire Conference Seminary, at Northfield, was established the same year. The Methodist General Biblical Institute went into operation at Concord, April 1, 1847, having an endowment of \$37,000.

In May, 1854, Methodism reports itself as follows : —

Preachers' appointments, 102. Travelling preachers, 82. Superannuated preachers, 24. Local preachers, 98. Members in society, 9352. Probationers, 1782. Number of Sabbath schools, 123. Do. Sabbath school teachers, 1487. Do. Sabbath school scholars, 9683. Do. Bible classes, 498. Do. scholars in infant classes, 512. Raised for benevolent objects, (i. e. missions, Bible classes, &c.,) \$5119.78. Total value of church property in 1850, \$175,590.

Roman Catholic. — Number of churches in 1854, 4. Aggregate accommodations in 1850, 1450. Total value of church property in 1850, \$20,000.

Unitarian. — Number of churches in 1850, 13. Aggregate accommodations, 8380. Total value of church property, \$72,800.

Universalists. — The Universalists were recognized by law as a distinct religious sect June 13, 1805. The first society of this denomination was formed at Portsmouth as early as 1781.

Number of societies, 70. Do. meeting houses, 56. Do. preachers, 27. Total value of church property in 1850, \$83,100.

Shakers. — “New Hampshire contains two societies of those curious and interesting people called Shakers, or United Believers — one situated in Canterbury, Merrimack county, and the other in Enfield, county of Grafton. These two societies contain usually from 250 to 350 members each.

“There are now in the United States eighteen societies of these people, containing about 7000 members. An epitome of the principal features of the two societies in New Hampshire will give a very general representation of the whole, as their religious opinions and practices, as well as their internal regulations, are identical, whether in Kentucky, New York, or New Hampshire.

“They are the followers of Ann Lee and her associates, who came to this country from England in 1774.

“The religious and domestic polity of this singular order of people presents many peculiar and highly distinguishing characteristics. Their church government may be called Episcopal, or vested in bishops and elders, after the order of the primitive church. The central or leading spiritual authority devolves upon a succession of ministry, or order of bishops, residing alternately at New Lebanon and Watervliet, in the State of New York.

“In New Hampshire, the religious principles, as first inculcated by Ann Lee, were adopted by several families in the before-mentioned and several of the surrounding towns in 1782; but in 1792 these families associated themselves together in a joint interest, in all their temporal and spiritual concerns, under the supervision of a ministry, or order of bishops, appointed by, and subject to, the head authority in New York. The societies in New Hampshire have continued under the episcopal jurisdiction of a suc-

cession of ministry alternately residing at Canterbury and Enfield.

“The most striking of their peculiar religious dogmas are the following :—

“That the Deity is composed of two great and fundamental essences, viz., power and wisdom, or male and female principles. For proof of this they quote Rom. i. 20.

“That Christ has made, not only his first, but his second appearing. That these are both to be considered as emphatically spiritual manifestations ; the first as seen in and through the mission of Jesus of Nazareth, and the second as seen in the same manifestations through Ann Lee. Through these two manifestations they recognize a spiritual parentage, or the father and mother of the new creation.

“That the object of these two appearings of Christ—first in the male, and secondly in the female—was to make an end of sin, and to bring in everlasting righteousness ; to make an end of the world, or order of the flesh, perfected in the first Adam and Eve, that all who would might come into the order or dispensation of the new creation, through regeneration, or the spiritual parentage of the second Adam and Eve. Through this agency, they believe a new heavens and a new earth are being instituted, as seen in their order. Hence celibacy is rigidly and tenaciously observed in every instance.

“That the resurrection concerns the soul or spiritual body only, and can have nothing to do with the natural.

“In short, the above leading points of doctrine would seem to indicate a foundation, with no borrowed material, since Christ, or the declension of the primitive church.

“However objectionable these dogmas may appear to

the casual observer, the fact cannot be disguised, that this doctrine, as a foundation for practical holiness, possesses many decided advantages. And that the isolated position in which they stand to the world without should expose them to much scandal and reproach, is not astonishing. But when scandal and reproach become the cause of religious persecution, they should become a source of universal regret. Indeed, several unsuccessful attempts have been made to procure legislative enactments, in New Hampshire, ostensibly and specially designed to oppress this peaceable and quiet class of people, and tending to destroy many of those sacred privileges now so faithfully guaranteed to every good citizen by our constitution. May special legislation, and every species of religious intolerance, never find a stronger foothold in the old Granite State than they already possess.

“The Shakers take no part in political affairs, believing themselves subjects of another kingdom, although they cheerfully yield all their constitutional obligations for their privileges secured in return.

“That they constitute the only successful attempt for an institution, or association, for a community of joint interests, and that they have gained for themselves a character for honesty, industry, temperance, neatness, and sobriety, have become universally proverbial. Their villages present a spectacle of thrift, order, and cleanliness nowhere else to be found.

“At Enfield, for 61 years, or since the society there was first founded, they have had but 201 deaths. The average age of all these lives has exceeded, a trifle, 52 years. The society at Canterbury, in these particulars, is very nearly the same. This is worthy of great consideration.

“Agriculture, horticulture, and the various mechanic arts claim their constant attention, all of which they pursue with much profit and success. By means of their industry and frugal habits, their honesty and punctuality in all their business transactions, they have accumulated a respectable property; and after bestowing much for charitable purposes, they live quiet, peaceful, and happy lives.”

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

DANIEL WEBSTER.*

THE family of Daniel Webster was of Scottish origin, though it was established in America at a very early period. Thomas Webster, the remotest ancestor in this country, settled at Hampton, New Hampshire, in the year 1636, or sixteen years after the landing of the Pilgrims at Plymouth; and from him the descent has been definitely traced in the records of Hampton, Kingston, and Salisbury.

Ebenezer Webster, the father of Daniel, is represented as having been a man of “striking personal appearance,” tall, erect, and athletic, a man of great energy of character and indomitable courage. He rendered important services both in the French war and the revolution; was at West Point at the time of the discovery of Arnold’s treason; at the battle of White Plains, and at the battle of Bennington, being, in the latter, a major under General Stark. After the decease of his first wife he married Abigail Eastman, who became the mother of Ezekiel and Daniel Webster. Like

* See plate.

the mothers of most men of distinction, she was possessed of superior intellect and great energy of character. She lived, like every true mother, for the good of her children, and looked forward to the time when they should rise above the humble position in which their lot was cast. The distinction which they afterwards attained is no doubt attributable, in a great measure, to her early precepts and instructions.

Daniel Webster was born on the 18th of January, 1782, in Salisbury, New Hampshire, a place at that time on the very borders of civilization, and subject to all the difficulties and dangers of a frontier settlement. In this place he passed the days of his childhood, receiving his first impressions from the wild and picturesque scenery which there abounds, and his first instructions from his pious and devoted mother, who, on account of his feebleness when a child, always treated him with special kindness, and prophesied even then that he would become eminent.

Yes, New Hampshire was the place of *his* birth, the birthplace of so many men of renown. In this, indeed, she acknowledges no superior among her sister states. Of her it may be said, as Homer said of Ithaca, "Rugged is her surface and unprolific is her soil, but she is the nursing mother of great men." Here was he born who was appointed to be the guardian of the Union, the great expounder of the constitution, as Mount Washington seems keeping guard over the land of his birth. Here he imbibed that dignity, that freedom of thought, and that intellectual vigor which left so indelible a mark on his oratory and his public career.

"It may well be supposed that his early opportunities for education were very scanty." He was obliged to walk two and a half miles to school in midwinter, when quite young.

His first masters were Thomas Chase and James Tappan, whom he always regarded with the most profound respect and esteem. In the year 1796 he was taken by his father to the Academy in Exeter, where he remained for a few months only, but sufficiently long to give his mind a most powerful impulse.

Strange as it may seem, there appear to exist in all possessed of true genius a spirit of distrust, a want of confidence in their own ability to perform that for which they appear, in after life, to have been specially created. Perhaps this arises from a greater appreciation of *excellence*, and a consequent shrinking from attempting any thing which must at first fall so far short of it. Be that as it may, it is a fact attested by Mr. Webster himself, that he found *declamation* the most difficult of all his exercises. He says, "I believe I made tolerable progress in most branches which I attended to while in this school. But there was one thing I could not do. I could not make a declamation. I could not speak before the school. The kind and excellent Buckminster sought especially to persuade me to perform the exercise of declamation like other boys, but I could not do it. Many a piece did I commit to memory, and recite and rehearse in my own room, over and over again; yet when the day came, when the school collected to hear declamations, when my name was called, and I saw all eyes turned to my seat, I could not raise myself from it."

By determined will and repeated trials, he, however, at length overcame this extreme diffidence, and began very soon to be distinguished for his oratorical powers.

The following anecdote is related of him while connected with this school. After a month his instructor, Mr. Nicholas Emery, said to him one morning, "Webster, you will

pass into the other room, and join a higher class ;” at the same time adding, addressing his classmates, “Boys, you will take your final leave of Webster ; you will never see him again.”

He remained here but a few months, when “he was placed by his father under the Rev. Samuel Wood, the minister of the neighboring town of Boscawen,” with whom he remained from February till August, 1797. He was now fifteen years of age, and it was on their journey to Mr. Wood’s that his father first disclosed to him the design of sending him to college. Says Mr. Webster, “I remember the very hill which we were ascending, through deep snows, in a New England sleigh, when my father made known this purpose to me. I could not speak. How could he, I thought, with so large a family, and in such narrow circumstances, think of incurring so great an expense for me. A warm glow ran all over me, and I laid my head on my father’s shoulder and wept.” Many a son of New England, many a poor New Hampshire boy, who, when looking on the spires of old Dartmouth, has turned away and wept because poverty forbade him to be numbered in those halls, can appreciate his emotions at that time.

After remaining six months with Mr. Wood, he entered college. That his preparation was imperfect there is no doubt. That it was far superior to that of many a child of wealth and luxury who has spent years in irksome study, there is also no doubt. Spurred on by the threefold incentive, poverty, duty, and ambition, what is not the human mind able to accomplish ? It has never yet been tasked to its capacity. The example of perseverance amid difficulties which Daniel Webster has left to the youth of our country is alone sufficient to render his name immortal.

There is a great disposition on the part of the indolent

students in our literary institutions to prove that idleness and dulness in college have distinguished most men of genius ; and this is said of Daniel Webster. A greater mistake could not be made ; and certainly in this particular case a greater falsehood could not well be told.

Professor Shurtleff, who alone survives of the faculty connected with the college when Webster was a student, declares that no one was more diligent and studious than he, and that he even then stood præminent among his classmates, as he has since among men.

Graduating in August, 1801, he immediately entered the office of Mr. Thompson, near his father's, as a student of law, where he remained until 1804, with the exception of teaching an academy in Fryeburg, Maine, for a season, for the purpose of obtaining money to prosecute his own professional studies, and to assist his brother Ezekiel in his college course. "In July, 1804, he took up his residence in Boston. Before entering upon the practice of his profession, he enjoyed the advantage of pursuing his legal studies for six or eight months in the office of the Hon. Christopher Gore." He first commenced the practice of his profession in Boscawen, near his father's residence ; but in September, 1807, he removed to Portsmouth, where he became at once associated with the most distinguished lawyers of New England. Here he commenced that brilliant career which so soon placed him at the head of his profession. It is said that, when asked why he chose the profession of law, and if he was not aware it was already crowded, he replied, "There is room enough up high." His style of pleading at the bar was peculiarly his own. Leaving the minor technicalities of the law, he soared aloft, and grasped the great principles of eternal truth and justice, of which the written law is but a feeble and partial im-

bodiment, and in arguing a single case decided a hundred.

The commencement of Mr. Webster's public life was in 1813, when he first took his seat in Congress ; and his maiden speech was on the 10th of June, upon a series of resolutions moved by himself relative to the repeal of the Berlin and Milan decrees. This is said to have taken the house by surprise ; and it is declared by a person present that "no member before ever riveted the attention of the house so closely in his first speech."

His history, from this time forth, "the world knows by heart," and the speeches of him who once dared not declaim in a small school are familiar as household words to every boy in our land. Though beyond question one of the first of orators, his style was different from that of any other man that ever lived. He had not the fire and energy of Demosthenes, nor the brilliancy of Cicero, but a certain measured, logical progress, which no power could resist or gainsay. And yet his language was by no means destitute of ornament ; nothing more beautiful, indeed, can be found in the English language ; but the embellishments are like the structure itself — rich and massive, intended for all time.

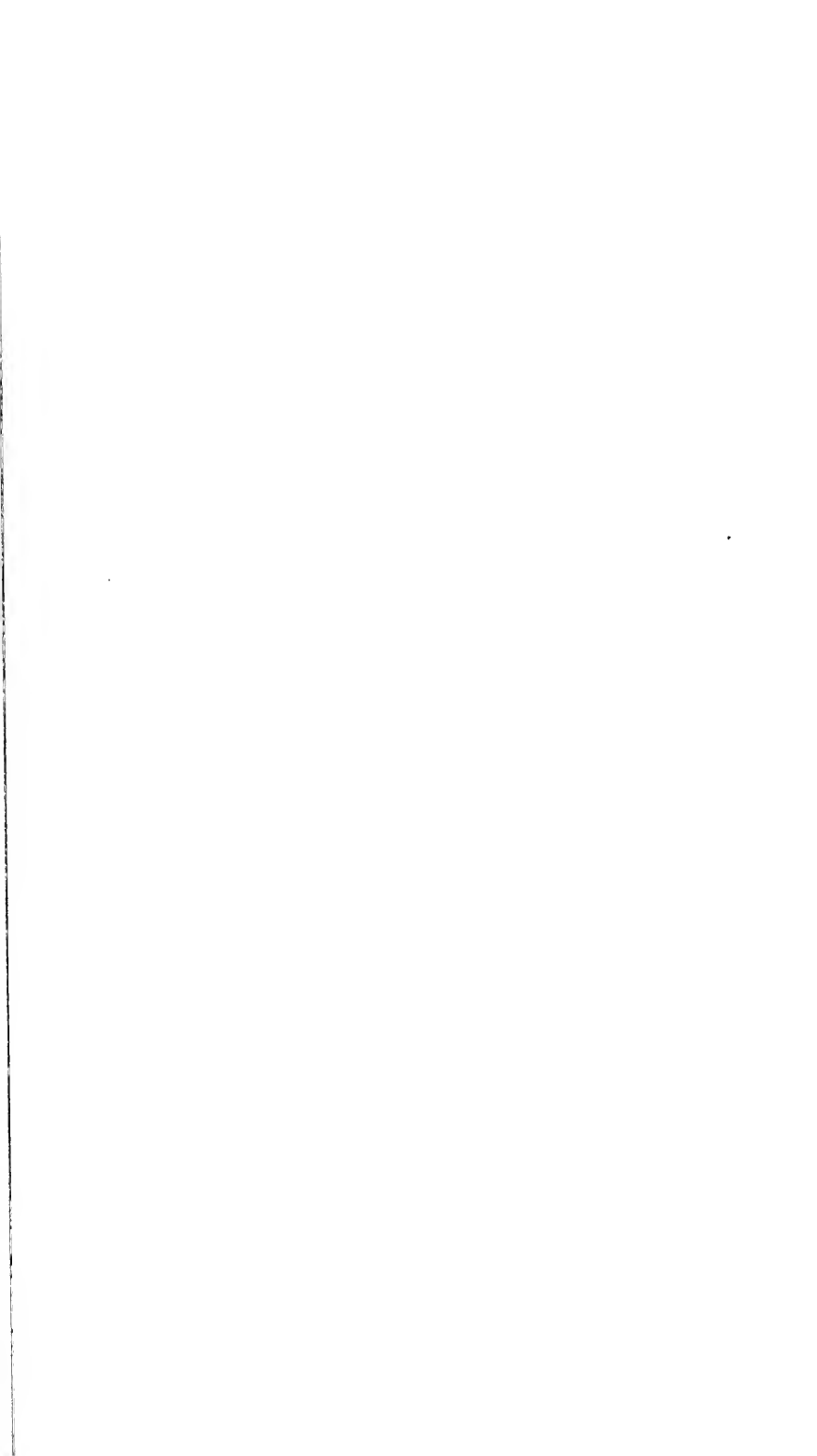
The following comparison between the two great statesmen, Clay and Webster, drawn by Mr. Preston, of Kentucky, in his eulogy upon Mr. Webster, will probably give a very just idea of his style of oratory : "Clay — bold, brilliant, and dashing, rushing at results with that intuition of common sense that outstrips all the processes of logic — always commanded the heart and directed the action of his party. Webster seemed deficient in some of these great qualities, but surpassed him in others. He appeared his natural auxiliary. Clay — the most brilliant parliamentary leader, and probably unequalled, save by the Earl of Chatham,

whom he resembled — swept with the velocity of a charge of cavalry on his opponents, and often won the victory before others were prepared for the encounter. Webster, with his array of facts, his power of statement and logical deductions, moved forward like the disciplined and serried infantry, with the measured tread of deliberate resolution, and the stately air of irresistible power.”

Mr. Webster removed to Boston in 1816, that he might find a wider field for his professional pursuits, and in 1822 was elected to Congress from that city by a large majority, and in 1827 he was first elected a member of the United States Senate. On the election of General Harrison to the presidency, he was appointed secretary of state, but resigned this office soon after the commencement of President Tyler’s administration, and in 1845 returned to the Senate.

His speeches, both in the Senate and on special occasions, are among the most remarkable and most valuable productions, not only in this country, but of any age or country. Men may differ with regard to his political views and public measures, but all must acknowledge him the greatest intellect of his age. Nor was he less esteemed in private life than honored in public station. Kind and cheerful in the domestic circle, he won the affection of all who knew him ; and when, on the 24th of October, 1852, he peacefully departed this life, in the seventy-first year of his age, the *nation* mourned his loss.

His last words, “I still live,” are true throughout the civilized world, and so they shall remain while history endures.





Amos Blinn

MARSHALL PINCKNEY WILDER, OF DORCHESTER,
MASSACHUSETTS.*

This distinguished gentleman was born in Rindge, New Hampshire, September 22, 1798. He was the eldest child of Samuel Locke Wilder, Esq., a worthy merchant and farmer in that town, and its representative several years in the legislature of this state. His father moved there, in early life, from Lancaster, Massachusetts. His paternal ancestors performed important services in the Indian and revolutionary wars, in the suppression of Shays's rebellion, and in the organization of the state and national governments. "Of all the ancient Lancaster families," says the Worcester Magazine, "there is no one that has sustained so many important offices as that of the Wilders."

Having given him the advantages of the common school, his parents sent him, at twelve years of age, to New Ipswich Academy, and subsequently placed him under the instruction of a private teacher, for the study of the classics. When he had nearly completed his preparation for college, they discovered that his inclination was not for sedentary, but for active life. Partly for the confirmation of their own opinion, and partly also for the exercise of his sense of personal responsibility, they gave him his choice, either to continue his studies and prepare for one of the learned professions, to enter the store with his father and fit himself for mercantile pursuits, or to go on to the farm with the workmen and become an agriculturist.

At first he chose the latter ; but Providence soon called him from the farm to the store, where he served an ap-

* See plate.

prenticeship till he reached his majority. Then he was admitted into the firm, called S. L. Wilder & Son. In this connection he transacted a large and lucrative business for several years, and, in addition, discharged the duties of postmaster in that place.

His first marriage was December 31, 1820, to Miss Tryphosa Jewett, of that town, by whom he had six children; and his second August 29, 1833, to Miss Abby Baker, of Franklin, Massachusetts, by whom he also had six children. Of his offspring, seven still survive, and five are not, for God has taken them, together with his two wedded companions.

In 1816, when he was only eighteen years of age, he exhibited a partiality for military tactics, and received an appointment in the staff of the twelfth regiment of New Hampshire militia, in connection with which he remained till 1820, when he took command of the Rindge Light Infantry, a new independent company, raised and equipped mainly by his exertions. After two years he was promoted to the office of lieutenant colonel, and the next year to that of colonel of the regiment; but he resigned the office the succeeding spring, on account of his removal to Boston, being then in the line of rapid promotion to the highest military honors.

Upon the transfer of Mr. Wilder's family and trade to Boston in 1825, he engaged in the West India goods business as a wholesale merchant, and subsequently as an importer; but in 1827 he entered a large commission house, in which he still continues. The firm is at present called Parker, Wilder, & Co., and sustains the reputation of one of the most active and reliable houses in New England. It owns and transacts the business of a large number of cotton and woollen mills.

He and his senior partner, Isaac Parker, Esq., brother of Hon. Joel Parker, late chief justice of this state, rank among the merchant princes of Boston. They sustain official relations to several monetary institutions of that city.

Upon the death of Mr. Wilder's first wife, he sought the retirement of the country, and moved into his present residence in June, 1832. It is the first house in Dorchester on the road from Roxbury to Milton Hill. It is called "Hawthorn Grove," standing back from the street, and surrounded with shades and hedges in variety. All its buildings are convenient and tasteful. On either side, and in the rear of the house, are gardens and nurseries. His conservatories rank among the best in the country. Amateurs pronounce his collection of trees and plants the best that can be found. His library contains the most rare and valuable works on his favorite art.

He usually devotes the morning and evening to study; the rest of the day to the superintendence of his workmen at home, and to his mercantile business in Boston. This plan, long continued, has enabled him to make large and various literary acquisitions.

He was one of the early members of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society, of which he was elected president in 1840. He had previously submitted to that body a resolution, which separated from it the Mount Auburn Cemetery Association, and which secured the annual payment, by the latter to the former, of one quarter of the receipts from the sale of lots, in consideration of the society's relinquishment of its claim to those consecrated grounds. This arrangement has proved, in a high degree, beneficial to both organizations. It has enabled the association to adorn its grounds, and to erect its beautiful temple and observatory, and also the society to offer more

liberal premiums, to make numerous and important additions to its library, and to construct its commodious hall in School Street in Boston.

During Mr. Wilder's presidency of that society, it greatly increased its funds and its number of members. At the laying of its corner stone, and the dedication of its hall, he delivered appropriate addresses, reported in its Transactions and in the periodicals of that day. Under his energetic and wise administration, its triennial festivals rose to the highest rank among the gala days in Massachusetts. They assembled the refined and fashionable of both sexes, from city and country, who crowded the old Cradle of Liberty to its utmost capacity. On these occasions Faneuil Hall was tastefully decorated, and its tables were crowned with flowers and fruits in abundance and in variety. Mr. Wilder's sentiments and speeches at these festivals, together with the responses of the distinguished cultivators and of the chief masters of eloquence, fill a large space in the society's Transactions.

In 1848, when he resigned the office, the society acknowledged its obligations to him in a vote of thanks, accompanied with magnificent pieces of silver plate, and inscribed with his name and in testimony of his "zeal and success in the cause of horticulture and floriculture." During this period of eight years he also did much for the promotion of pomology, by large annual importations of fruit trees, by the growth of seedlings, and by his encouragement of nurserymen throughout the country.

On the termination of his official relation to that society, he headed a circular for a national organization for a kindred purpose. This is now known as the American Pomological Society, and Mr. Wilder was elected its first president — an office which he now fills.

At the biennial meeting of this association in 1852, he delivered, by appointment, a eulogy on the life and character of Andrew Jackson Downing, Esq., who perished by the conflagration of the steamer Henry Clay on the Hudson. He closed with these graphic words: "Downing is dead! But the principles of artistic beauty and propriety, of rural economy and domestic comfort, which he revealed, await a more full and perfect development; and as they advance towards a more glorious consummation, grateful millions will honor and cherish his name. *His memory shall live forever.*"

At the late meeting of this society in Boston, he delivered a scientific and yet practical address on pomology,* which called forth the strong and unqualified commendation of its members. Its session of three days closed with a levee, which he gave at the Revere House, and with a vote of thanks for his "able lecture," for his sumptuous entertainment, and for the dignity and fidelity with which he had presided over their deliberations.

Mr. Wilder's knowledge of horticulture well qualified him for a leader in enterprises for the promotion of agriculture. He commenced his operations in this department in his own county of Norfolk, Massachusetts, where he joined in a call for a convention, that organized an agricultural society, of which he was elected and still continues president. At its first exhibition in Dedham, September 26, 1849, he delivered an address on agricultural education. He was followed by Governors Briggs, Lincoln, Reed, and Hill, by Hon. Daniel Webster, Edward Everett, Robert C. Winthrop, Horace Mann, Charles F. Adams, Josiah Quincy, and others, in a strain of kindred eloquence.

* Transactions for 1854.

Then and there commenced a new era in the history of American agriculture. Kindred associations sprang up in other sections, and the cause was subsequently advocated by him in lectures before the agricultural societies in Berkshire, Bristol, and Hampshire counties, and before the agricultural society in this state.

Before the latter of these bodies, he closed with this beautiful apostrophe: "My country, let the eagle of thy liberty, which so lately stood upon the cliff of thine Atlantic coast, but which stands to-day upon the lofty height of thy rocky mounts, stretch her broad wings from shore to shore, and continue to shelter the happy millions of thy sons. And from those wings, from year to year, may her young eaglets fly to other lands, till the reign of universal freedom shall introduce a universal jubilee. *My country, MY COUNTRY!* glorious prospects are before thee — union, wealth, and power; intelligence, virtue, and immortal renown!"

In 1850 Mr. Wilder was elected from his county to the Senate of the commonwealth, a body of which he was chosen president, and during its session submitted a plan, which was cordially adopted, for a board of commissioners to examine and report to the next legislature on the condition and the means of promoting agriculture in that state. Of this commission he was chairman, and, with Rev. Dr. Hitchcock, of Amherst College, submitted an elaborate and invaluable report. From this body arose the Massachusetts State Board of Agriculture as a distinct and permanent department of the government — a board of which he is still an acting member, which has its secretary and commodious rooms in the capitol, and which promises to do for agriculture what the board of education has accomplished for the system of instruction in that commonwealth.

Mr. Wilder next undertook the formation of a kindred national society. In the spring of 1851 he headed a call for a convention of delegates of state agricultural societies at Washington, District of Columbia, June 24, to concert measures for their mutual advantage, and for the promotion of American agriculture. This convention was fully attended by gentlemen from all parts of the country, and by members of Congress. It organized the United States Agricultural Society, which elected him for its president — an office which he still holds.

It held its first exhibition, which was confined to that noble animal the horse, in Springfield, Massachusetts. It was attended by twenty thousand people, and many thousand dollars were awarded in premiums. Never before were so many rare specimens of the different breeds of that noble animal brought together. The sight of them, mounted or driven in the vast amphitheatre, was truly a sublime spectacle.

The second exhibition of this society was held in Springfield, Ohio, and confined to neat cattle. In this department it was a scene of equal interest with the former. Many thousands of dollars were distributed in premiums. The speeches of Mr. Wilder, on each of these occasions, are fully and faithfully reported in the society's Transactions.

In the autumn of 1849 an association was formed in Boston, called the Sons of New Hampshire. It consists of the many hundreds of emigrants from that state in and around that commercial metropolis of New England. Of this body Daniel Webster was the first president, and the subject of this narrative the second. At its first festival, Mr. Wilder renders this grateful tribute to their native state: "She has raised men, *great men*; and had

she performed no other service, this alone were sufficient to associate her name with that of Sparta and of Athens in the history of mankind. Her Stark was a modern Leonidas, and among her orators [pointing to Mr. Webster] none would hesitate to point out a *Demosthenes*." (Great applause.)

The death of Mr. Webster he noticed on four different public occasions. On the first of these, when he met the New Hampshire legislature and executive at the Fitchburg Depot, at the head of the Sons of New Hampshire, to receive them as their guests, on the occasion of his obsequies, he said, "The loss to us, to the country, and to the world is irreparable. The whole nation mourns." On the second of these occasions he closed with this apostrophe: "Sainted patriot! *there*, in those celestial fields, where the sickle of the great reaper shall no more cut down the wise and the good, we hope at last to meet thee — *there*, in those pure realms where the rainbow never fades, where thy brilliant star shall shine with pure effulgence, and where the high and glorious aspirations of thy soul shall be forever realized." The third was when he was elected to fill the place of Mr. Webster as president of the association, and the fourth was at the second festival of that voluntary society.

Mr. Wilder is yet in the vigor of his manhood, and on the flood tide of success. He has, we are informed, works in the course of preparation on his favorite arts, which promise to be of great value to the world. His numerous speeches and addresses, if collected and published in a uniform edition, would make a handsome and valuable royal octavo volume. None have contributed more to promote American horticulture and agriculture. His affable, yet dignified manners, his appropriateness on all occa-

sions, and his long and valuable services render him a favorite with the common people, and also with the *élite* of society. Long may he live to serve his generation and his Creator.

EDMUND BURKE.

Although Mr. Burke is not a native of New Hampshire, yet his long residence in this state, the important offices which he has filled, and the high position which he occupies as a public man and citizen, entitle him, in our judgment, to a place among our sketches of the eminent public characters of our state.

The subject of this sketch was born in the town of Westminster, Vermont, on the 23d day of January, 1809. His father was a farmer, not wealthy, but possessed of a competency quite sufficient for the support of himself and a numerous family. His circumstances, however, required that he should labor with constant industry, — the lot of most New England farmers, — and bring his family up to the same habits of active toil. The subject of this notice was not exempt from the salutary training and discipline in the habits of robust and health-giving labor, from which but few of the sons of the tillers of the soil are exempt. He labored with his father from the time his age and strength would permit until he was fifteen years of age, going to the common school of the village in which he was born, during the summers in the tenderer years of his life, and during the winters when he had arrived at an age when his services were valuable and necessary upon the farm. At the age of fifteen, his father, unable to give him an academical education, but desiring that he should have every advantage in his power to give him a respectable position in society, proposed that he should make an effort

to become a member of one of the learned professions, offering to give him his time, and promising to extend to him such aid as might be in his power, if he would accept the generous offer of his parent. He readily embraced the opportunity, and immediately commenced the study of Latin, with the view of pursuing the study of the law. He continued the study of that language with great industry for six months, under the tutorship first of William F. Hale, Esq., formerly of Bellows Falls, Vermont, and recently a clerk in one of the departments at Washington, and subsequently of Henry A. Bellows, Esq., now of Concord, in this state ; and at the end of that time, being then in his sixteenth year, he entered as a student at law in the office of the Hon. William C. Bradley, of Westminster, then and for a long time one of the most eminent counsellors and jurists of the state. Mr. Bradley was also distinguished as a politician as well as lawyer, and possessed conversational powers of most remarkable eloquence and brilliancy. It is not strange that he should insinuate his opinions and principles (which were of the democratic school of politics) into the mind of a susceptible and impressible young man. To this circumstance, and also to the hereditary principles of his family, enforced by the precept and example of his father, who was a devoted disciple of the Jeffersonian school, and was also a man of extensive reading for one in his station in life, and possessed of a strong mind, Mr. Burke undoubtedly owes the very decided political cast of his character.

Having followed his professional studies during the period of nearly five years, the term required of students who had not the advantage of graduation at a college, Mr. Burke was admitted to the bar of Windham county, in that state. He was soon after admitted in Cheshire county, in

this state, and in the spring following (April, 1830) he emigrated to Coös county. He first settled in the town of Colebrook, but subsequently removed to Whitefield, where he made a permanent location. Mr. Burke remained in Whitefield, in the practice of his profession, until the fall of 1833, when he removed to Claremont, in Sullivan county, in order to take the editorial charge of a newspaper published in that town, called the *Argus*. It is proper here to remark, that Mr. Burke has been often heard to observe that he never spent three years of his life so profitably as those he spent in the town of Whitefield. He says he went into Coös county with the impression that the people were less informed than those who lived in regions longer settled; but he soon found his error. On the contrary, he says he has never met with a community of men generally more intelligent, more imbued with strong common sense, more patriotic in sentiment, and more generous in their feelings than he found in Coös county. Among these people he laid in a large store of practical knowledge both of men and things.

But to resume the thread of our narrative. His connection with the *Argus* was Mr. Burke's first introduction to the editorial profession, and perhaps the foundation of his subsequent political career. Of course, the *Argus*, under his control, was a political paper, democratic in its politics, and of very decided character. After publishing the *Argus* in Claremont till the autumn of 1834, Mr. Burke was induced to remove with his paper to the neighboring town of Newport, where, with the exception of a residence of five years at Washington, District of Columbia, he has ever since resided, and now resides. A short period after his removal, the *Argus* was united with the *New Hampshire Spectator*, another democratic paper published in

Newport, the new paper assuming the title of *Argus and Spectator*, and being also under the editorial control of Mr. Burke. Our space will not permit us to comment particularly on Mr. Burke's career as an editor while in charge of the *Argus and Spectator*. It is sufficient to say, that, under his control, that journal advocated with great zeal the radical doctrines of the party to whose interests it was devoted, and, we believe, to the very general satisfaction of its patrons. It is due to Mr. Burke to say, that he started some doctrines in the columns of the *Argus and Spectator* which were regarded by some of his own supporters as rather novel and startling at the time, but which have since become cherished articles of faith in the democratic creed.

So industriously and ably had Mr. Burke conducted his paper, that at the end of three years he had acquired a reputation as a political writer, which induced the late Ex-President Polk and the late Felix M. Grundy, then United States senator, of Tennessee, to offer Mr. Burke the editorship of the *Union*, the leading democratic organ of that state, published at Northville, at a high salary. Mr. Burke accepted the offer, and published his valedictory in the *Argus and Spectator*, preparatory to his migrating to Tennessee. But many of his patrons, hearing of his intention, proposed to him to remain; and as an inducement, they offered him the nomination for Congress, then, by the usages of his party, due to Sullivan county. This high and unexpected compliment an aspiring and ambitious young man could not decline. He accordingly permitted his name to be used, and succeeded in obtaining the nomination. This was in the summer of 1838. In the election of March, 1839, Mr. Burke, with his colleagues on the democratic ticket, was elected a representa-

tive for New Hampshire in the twenty-sixth Congress of the United States, being then but thirty years of age. He took his seat in that body at the commencement of the session of 1839-40, and was subsequently twice reëlected, making, in the whole, a congressional term of six years.

In referring to his congressional career, we think we do Mr. Burke no more than justice to say that it was creditable to himself and honorable to the state. He was a true party man, and the few speeches made by him while he was a member were devoted to the support of the principles and measures of the democratic party. They secured to their author great popularity with his party. His speech upon the independent treasury, and also his speech upon the tariff, are monuments of intellectual labor, of which any man may be proud. They bear the marks of profound and critical research. But there is one speech, delivered by Mr. Burke while a member of Congress, which commanded the applause of all his constituents, without distinction of party. We allude to his eloquent and beautiful defence of our state against the rude and unprovoked attack of a Mr. Arnold, a member from Tennessee. We have seldom read a retort so condensed, conclusive, and overwhelming. This effort alone entitles Mr. Burke to the gratitude and praise of every true son of New Hampshire, and fully justifies his claim to the high regards of the native-born citizens of the Granite State. While a member of Congress he was also an active, industrious, and efficient member of important committees.

At the close of Mr. Burke's congressional career, which was in the spring of 1845, his party having been successful in the preceding presidential election, he was, without solicitation or knowledge on his part, tendered, by Mr. Polk,

the new president, the office of commissioner of patents, which he accepted, and upon the duties of which he entered on the 5th day of May, 1845. He continued to perform the duties of that office until the accession of General Taylor to the presidency, when he was superseded by Mr. Ewbank, of New York. In the discharge of the duties of this office, Mr. Burke displayed the same indefatigable habits of industry, and the same close and critical research which had distinguished him in other positions. His reports, while commissioner of patents, embraced a vast amount of valuable information, gathered from a wide field of investigation, and presented in a form which made them both acceptable and popular with the country. Under Mr. Burke's administration the patent office assumed a position and importance which it had never before enjoyed, and contributed its full share to the popularity of Mr. Polk's administration.

But while Mr. Burke held the office of commissioner of patents, his labors were not altogether confined to the mere duties of his office. During that period he wrote those papers upon the tariff entitled the *Bundelcund Essays*, originally published in the *Washington Union*, but subsequently in pamphlet form, and circulated by tens of thousands in every state in the republic. Referring to these papers, a writer in the *Democratic Review* says, "After the close of the session of 1844 and 1845, when some of our timid friends began to express doubts as to the propriety of attempting to carry out the pledge of the Baltimore Democratic Convention upon the question of the tariff, Mr. Burke, appreciating the danger which this hesitation threatened to the policy of the democratic party, boldly stepped forward as its champion, and contributed to the columns of the *Union* the well-known series of essays

on, or rather against, the protection system, published over the signature of Bundelcund. Nothing before emanating from his fruitful pen had so served to spread his fame; for they were immediately republished, wholly or in part, in nearly every democratic paper in the Union, and from their appearance until the final vote on the tariff in 1846, were the object of incessant and virulent attacks from the opposition. The democratic party, with few exceptions, planted themselves firmly on the principles there laid down by Mr. Burke, which, being adopted by the committee of ways and means of the House of Representatives, and by the treasury department, were made the basis of the revenue law so triumphantly passed on the 30th of July, 1846."

After Mr. Burke retired from the patent office, he formed a connection with the late celebrated Thomas Ritchie, by which he became a joint editor of the Washington Union. He remained connected with the Union one year, during which he contributed a large amount of the editorial matter which appeared in its columns. He had also, while he was at the head of the patent office, been a liberal contributor to that paper, as well to its editorial columns as in the shape of communications. And we may truthfully add, that he has, for the last twenty years, been an industrious and fertile writer, as the columns of many newspapers can attest, and has achieved, by his labors in connection with the press, a high position among the editorial profession.

The term of Mr. Burke's connection with the Washington Union having expired, he, in the summer of 1850, returned, with his family, to his residence in Newport, in this state, where he now remains, in the practice of his profession, and employing himself in those literary pur-

suits congenial to a man of taste, and necessary to an active mind imbued with a desire for the accumulation of knowledge. Mr. Burke is now in the very vigor of his faculties, and we trust has many years of active and useful life in store for him.

In conclusion we will add, that Mr. Burke is truly a self-made man. In the outset of his career, he had no friends possessed of wealth and influence to aid him. He had to depend upon himself alone. The writer of this has heard him remark that he graduated at a common village school, having never attended an academy or college a day in his life, and having had no other assistance or tuition than that which he received while acquiring a sufficiency of Latin preparatory to entering upon his legal studies. And he has informed us that he ceased to attend the village school at the age of fourteen, having never attended any school subsequent to that period. His success in life is a bright example of industry, perseverance, and energy, which we commend to the youth in humble circumstances who has the ambition to aspire to the higher positions of usefulness and honor in society.

CHARLES G. ATHERTON.

Hon. Charles G. Atherton was born in Amherst, July 4, 1804. His father was Hon. Charles H. Atherton, who had served as representative to Congress in 1815 and 1816, and for many years held the office of register of probate for the county of Hillsborough.

The subject of this sketch entered Harvard University at the age of fourteen years, and graduated with high honors in 1822. Immediately after his admission to the bar in 1825, he took up his residence in Dunstable, now

Nashua. In 1827 he was appointed solicitor for Hillsborough county. In 1831 he was elected representative to the state legislature from Dunstable, and again four years in succession, (1833, '34, '35, and '36,) in each of which years he was elected speaker. In 1834, at his election as speaker, he had all the votes cast in the house except thirteen; in 1835 he had them all but five; and in 1836 all but three. In 1837 he was elected representative in Congress from New Hampshire, and held his seat in the house for three terms in succession. In 1843 he was elected by the legislature United States senator, which office he held till March 4, 1849. In 1850 he was elected a delegate, from the late town of Nashville, in the New Hampshire Constitutional Convention. At the fall session of the legislature in 1852, he was elected United States senator from this state, and took his seat on the 4th of March following, which office he held at the time of his death.

As a lawyer, Mr. Atherton had no superior in the state. His attainments in the common law, as well as in equity jurisprudence, were very extensive and thorough. In the management of a case he showed most masterly and consummate skill; and in presenting the strong points to a jury, he had few equals. He was an accomplished advocate; in which character he exhibited a power of commanding, at the instant, all the resources of his mind, and a dexterity of applying them seldom exceeded. As a senatorial orator, his claims were of a high order. During the administration of Mr. Polk, he was chairman of the committee on finance — one of the most important committees in the Senate, particularly during Mr. Polk's administration, which was occupied with the successful conduct of a foreign war. In opposition were Mr. Webster, then in the very acme of his intellectual strength, vigor,

and experience, as well as other formidable opponents. In all the contests and opposition which these distinguished opponents of the administration brought to bear against the policy of the administration, Mr. Atherton, in his defence of the financial policy of President Polk, acquitted himself with consummate ability, prudence, and skill.

His literary attainments were of a high order. Few, if any, in this country, had a more thorough and minute knowledge of American and English history and statesmen than he. He was thoroughly conversant with English literature and poetry, particularly with that of Queen Anne's time — the golden age of English literature, in whose gorgeous and captivating creations he delighted. He died November 15, 1853.

LEWIS CASS.

Lewis Cass was born in Exeter, New Hampshire, on the 9th day of October, 1782. His father, Major Jonathan Cass, was a soldier of the revolution, who enlisted as a private the day after the battle of Lexington. He served in the army till the close of the war, and was in all the important battles in the Eastern and Middle States, where he was distinguished for his valor and good conduct, and attained the rank of captain. He was afterwards a major in Wayne's army, and, after a life of usefulness and honor, died at an advanced age, at his residence near Dresden, in Muskingum county, Ohio. His son, Lewis Cass, the subject of this biography, emigrated, at the age of seventeen, to the then North-western Territory, and settled first at Marietta, in the county of Washington. He was thus, as he was recently called by the Convention of Ohio, one of the "early pioneers" of that immense western re-

gion, which has already risen to such a magnitude in our own days, and is destined to attain one so much greater hereafter. The country north of the Ohio then contained one territory and about 20,000 people.

Mr. Cass bore his full share in the toils, privations, and dangers to which the defence of a new country, and its conversion from a primitive forest to the happy abodes of civilized man, are necessarily exposed. He read law at Marietta, and was admitted to the bar before the close of the territorial government. He commenced the practice, and, as was the custom then, visited the courts in a large district of country, travelling on horseback, and encountering many difficulties unknown to the members of the bar at the present day.

In 1806 he was elected a member of the legislature of Ohio, and during the session he took his part in the business of the day. He draughted the law which arrested the traitorous designs of Burr, and introduced an address to Mr. Jefferson, which was unanimously adopted, expressing the attachment of the people of Ohio to the constitution of the United States, and their confidence in that illustrious man. In March, 1807, he was appointed by Mr. Jefferson marshal of Ohio.

He took an active part in the war of 1812, and held the rank of colonel under General Hull. Just previous to the surrender of Detroit by General Hull, Colonels Cass and McArthur had been sent, with a small detachment, a few miles distant, ostensibly for the purpose of obtaining provision, and before their return Detroit was surrendered without the firing of a gun. So disgraceful, as well as humiliating, did this act appear, in the mind of Colonel Cass, that, when ordered to deliver up his sword, he indignantly shivered it in pieces, and, strewing the fragments upon the

ground, declared that in like manner should his body be divided and scattered before he would in any way assent to so ignoble an act.

At the battle of St. Thomas he bore a conspicuous part, and was highly complimented by General Harrison. In 1813 he was appointed by President Madison governor of Michigan, at that time one of the most important offices within the gift of the executive. As superintendent of Indian affairs, he rendered vast and important services to his country, having formed twenty-one treaties with various Indian tribes, thus extinguishing their title to nearly one million acres of land. In 1831 General Cass was called upon by President Jackson to take charge of the war department — a position for which he was eminently fitted, and the duties of which he discharged with energy and general satisfaction to the country. In 1836 he was appointed minister to France, and immediately resigned his position as secretary of war. The position which he took in 1841 in relation to the question of the famous quintuple treaty will long be held in remembrance by his countrymen. In 1848 he received the nomination of the democratic national convention for president of the United States. In 1850 he was once more elected senator of the United States for Michigan. His long and useful services in public life have rendered him world-renowned as a statesman, while his fame as a scholar is scarcely less limited. Plain and unassuming in his manners, kind and social in his intercourse with his fellow-men, he will always stand prominent in the records of history as a true patriot, an able statesman, and a worthy citizen.



LEVI WOODBURY.*

Levi Woodbury, the eldest son of Hon. Peter Woodbury, was born in Francestown, New Hampshire, in the early part of the year 1790. His ancestors were among the first settlers of Salem, Massachusetts, which was one of the earliest plantations of that colony. From his childhood he was trained to those habits of industry and rigid economy which so generally characterize the people of New England. His early education was acquired at the district school in his native village during the winter months, when the labor of agriculture is suspended. While but a mere boy, he distinguished himself for his unremitting application to study, and even then exhibited that zeal in the pursuit of knowledge, readiness of apprehension, sound sense, and decision of character which so emphatically marked the whole course of his life.

At nineteen years of age he graduated at Dartmouth College, with a high reputation for talents and acquirements, and immediately applied himself to the study of the legal profession. He passed one year at the law school in Litchfield, Connecticut, and divided the residue of his preparatory term between Boston, Exeter, and his native town.

In 1812 he was admitted to the bar. By diligent attention to the duties of his profession, he soon obtained an extensive and reputable practice, and acquired for himself a rank at a bar at which lawyers who are among the most distinguished in the Union have practised.

Even while a student, Mr. Woodbury's ardent temperament would not suffer him to remain an inactive spectator of the political struggles that then agitated the country

* See plate.

with more intensity, probably, than at any other period of its history ; and, accordingly, we find him mingling in the strife, and taking part upon the side of democracy.

In 1816 the political character of the state became changed. Mr. Woodbury was invited to the seat of government, to discharge the duties of secretary of the Senate, and at the commencement of the following year was appointed judge of the Superior Court.

Promoted to a seat in the highest judicial tribunal of the state at an earlier age than any former precedent, some apprehension was felt lest his legal learning and experience should prove inadequate to the creditable discharge of its duties. The result, however, more than realized the expectations of his most sanguine friends. His patience, firmness, familiarity with legal principles, and suavity of manners made him a most acceptable and popular judge in jury trials, and the first two volumes of the New Hampshire Reports bear ample testimony to the diligence, great research, and accurate discrimination which he brought to bear in the preparation of his judicial opinions.

In 1819 Mr. Woodbury removed to Portsmouth, where he resided during his life, except while a member of the cabinet under the administrations of Jackson and Van Buren.

In 1823 he was elected governor of the state, and the year following he resumed the practice of his profession. His legal erudition and forensic talents secured him clients from all parts of the state, and placed him at once in a lucrative practice.

His fellow-citizens were not content, however, to suffer him long to remain in the quiet of professional life ; and in 1825 they sent him a representative to the legislature of

the state ; and at the commencement of the session, having never before been a member of a legislative body, he was chosen speaker of the house, and at the close of the session was selected to fill a vacancy in the United States Senate.

His reputation for learning and talents had gone before him, and on taking his seat in the United States Senate, Mr. Woodbury was regarded as the principal organ for the democracy of New England in that body ; and during the administration of President Adams, on more than one occasion he stood forth in bold and able vindication of his party and its principles, from the attacks of the opposition, particularly in the discussion upon Foot's resolution respecting the public lands.

At the second session of Mr. Woodbury's term, his name appears as chairman of the committee on commerce, and as member of several other important committees.

In the course of his senatorial career, many able reports emanated from his pen, and his speeches upon a variety of subjects are fine specimens of varied learning, comprehensive reasoning, and sound logic.

During the vacations his time was occupied in the care of his family, and in the management of important causes in the Superior Court of his own state. But the annual absence from his family, and his professional duties, exposed him to great sacrifices, and at the expiration of his term he transmitted a letter to the governor, declining a reëlection. A few days after he was chosen state senator ; and ere the reorganization of the cabinet in April following, the office of secretary of the navy was tendered to him and accepted.

His industry, and his prompt and methodical manner of doing business, were soon felt in this department of the government, and the general satisfaction which he gave in the

discharge of its various and perplexing duties is sufficient evidence of the ability with which they were performed.

In 1833 the nomination of Mr. Taney for secretary of the treasury by President Jackson having been rejected by the Senate, Mr. Woodbury received the nomination, and was confirmed without opposition.

Placed at the head of the financial affairs of the country, in the heat of that fierce struggle which grew out of the mismanagement of the national bank, and the consequent removal from it of the government deposits, Mr. Woodbury found himself in a situation which the most masterly abilities seemed inadequate to sustain. The sequel, however, affords another proof of the consummate knowledge of human nature and accurate estimate of character displayed by President Jackson in the selection of his officers.

The indomitable energy, the never-failing firmness of purpose, the comprehension, sagacity, and unwavering fidelity to the public interests which had previously characterized Mr. Woodbury, shone now even more conspicuously, and triumphantly sustained him for the period of seven years in the discharge of the arduous duties of this office.

The official reports of Mr. Woodbury during this period are replete with important statistical information and able reasoning upon the various subjects of national policy.

In 1838, when the labors of his department were bearing heavily upon him, the office of chief justice of the Supreme Court of his native state was tendered him. Not insensible to this honorable tribute from those who best knew him, Mr. Woodbury was not the man to consult his ease when duty required him to remain at the post of public labor, however onerous it might be, and therefore waived his own predilections for that dignified station, and declined it.

At the expiration of Van Buren's administration, he resigned his office of secretary, and on the following day took his seat in the United States Senate, to which he had been elected by the legislature of New Hampshire.

Soon after the inauguration of President Polk, it is generally understood, Mr. Woodbury was invited to represent our government at the court of St. James; but family considerations led him to decline the honor. A vacancy having occurred on the bench of the Supreme Court by the death of Judge Story, the appointment was offered to Mr. Woodbury and accepted, which office he continued to hold until his death, September 4, 1851.

FRANKLIN PIERCE*

Was born in Hillsborough, New Hampshire, November 23, 1804. At the period of his birth, Hillsborough county could reckon among its sons many who had already attained the highest distinction, besides many others who were destined to occupy the highest rank in public life. General Stark, Daniel Webster, Levi Woodbury, Jeremiah Smith, General James Miller, General McNeil, the late Hon. Charles G. Atherton, were natives of this county. General Benjamin Pierce, father of the subject of this sketch, was one of the first settlers of the town of Hillsborough, and contributed much to the growth and prosperity of his adopted town and county. He was born in Chelmsford, now Lowell, Massachusetts, in the year 1757. When the news of the battle of Lexington reached him, he was laboring at the plough; and immediately loosening the ox chain, leaving the plough in the furrow, he took his uncle's gun and equipments, and hastened to the scene of action.

* See plate.

He at once enlisted in the army, was present at the battle of Bunker Hill, and after serving through the whole revolutionary war, after an absence of nearly eight years, returned to his home a thorough soldier, and commander of a company. In 1785 he purchased a fifty acre lot in the present town of Hillsborough, and in the spring of the following year built a log hut, commenced clearing and cultivating his tract, and in 1787 was married to Elizabeth Andrews, who died within a year after their union. In 1789 he married Anna Kendrick, who bore him eight children, the sixth of whom was the future president of these United States. At the opening of the war of 1812 Franklin Pierce was nearly eight years of age. Two of his brothers were connected with the army, and Major McNeil was about this time married to his eldest sister, the daughter and only child of the first wife, Elizabeth Andrews. His father was active and energetic in his support of the war, and engaged with patriotic zeal in the discussion of those exciting questions which then wholly absorbed the public mind. His son Franklin was a frequent and earnest listener to these discussions. No mode of education could be better adapted to imbue him with the principles of true democracy, the nature and spirit of republican institutions. His father had felt through life the disadvantages of a defective education, and determined, if possible, that his children should enjoy more largely of these blessings than had fallen to his lot. Franklin was selected as the one to receive a collegiate education. Accordingly we find him, while a mere boy, at the academy in Hancock; next at that in Francestown; and in 1820, at the age of 16, a student in the freshman class of Bowdoin College in Brunswick, Maine. During the first two years of his college life he was so inattentive to his studies, that, at the commencement of the junior year, he found his position in

scholarship below that of any of his classmates. Deeply mortified by this humiliating proof of self-injustice, he determined to close his college career at once, and accordingly absented himself from all recitations for several days, hoping that suspension, or even expulsion, might be the result of such continued and systematic neglect. The faculty, however, wisely, as well as leniently, paid no attention to this conduct; and at last, stimulated by reflection, and moved by the earnest entreaties of a few college friends, he resolved to return to his duties, observing to his companions, "If I do so, you shall see a change." There was indeed a change. For three months afterwards he rose at four in the morning, and closely applied himself to his studies, allowing himself only four hours for sleep. He never suffered himself after this to go into the recitation room without a thorough knowledge of the subject in consideration; and notwithstanding the low standard of his scholarship during the first half of his college course, he at last graduated as the third scholar in his class. In this rigorous discipline he acquired that full command over his intellectual faculties, that power of concentrating all his mental energies at once upon the object to be gained, and that perfect self-control, so essential to success, which have since characterized, to say the least, all his greater efforts, both as a lawyer and politician. He commenced the study of law in the office of the late Judge Woodbury, the last two years of professional study being spent at the law school in Northampton, Massachusetts, and in the office of Judge Parker, in Amherst. In 1827 he was admitted to the bar, and began the practice of his profession in his native town. Here, also, his first effort was, as is generally expressed, a failure. In more appropriate terms, he was unsuccessful so far as the interest of his client was

involved. This defeat, however, only served to arouse his latent energies, and, on the whole, was doubtless more beneficial to him than the most brilliant success would have been. That he was possessed largely of that firmness and perseverance which overcomes all obstacles, and welcomes disappointment in a worthy cause, as a noble incentive to vigorous and unwearied action, is evident in the reply to a friend who, fearing lest he might be discouraged, sought to raise his spirits with bright prospects in the future. "I do not need that," he answered; "I will try nine hundred and ninety-nine cases, if clients will continue to trust me, and, if I fail just as I have to-day, will try the thousandth. I shall live to argue cases in this court house in a manner that will mortify neither myself nor my friends." It was not, however, until after several years of toil that he attained a position of eminence at the bar. His progress was gradual, but sure. In 1829 he was chosen representative to the state legislature from his native town. He was a member of that body four years, the two latter of which he was speaker of the house. He was endowed, in an eminent degree, with capacities adapted to the arduous duties and responsibilities of that station — courtesy, firmness, accuracy of judgment, clearness and quickness of perception, that readily separated truth from error, and unravelled the complicated texture of long and exciting debate. His merit as a presiding officer was generally acknowledged. He was elected a member of Congress in 1833, at the age of 29 years — young indeed for the station, as he always has been for every public position which he has occupied. His congressional life, though destitute of brilliant but empty show, was full of labor and usefulness. He was a member of the judiciary and other important committees where the most valuable services are generally attended with the least

display. He was ardently attached to President Jackson, and entered with zeal and ability into the support of the administration. He was a member of the House of Representatives four years. In 1837, when he scarce had attained the age required by law for such elevation, he was elected to the Senate of the United States. As the youngest member of that body, he took his seat among the greatest of American statesmen, orators, and scholars. Webster, Clay, Calhoun, Benton, Silas Wright, Woodbury, Buchanan, and Walker were his peers.

In that august body his counsels were characterized by so thorough a knowledge of human nature, by so much solid common sense, and by such devotion to democratic principles, that, although the youngest of the senators, it was deemed important by the leaders of his party to submit their plans to his judgment. In 1842 he resigned his seat as senator for the quiet, but to him attractive scenes of private life, in the circle of his old friends and neighbors, and in the bosom of his home. In 1838 he removed from Hillsborough, and took up his residence in Concord, the capital of New Hampshire. On retiring from the Senate he returned to the practice of law, which soon became very extensive. As an advocate he was unrivalled. Courts listened to him with admiration, and juries hung with rapture upon his lips. The earnestness with which he engaged in the cause of his client, his complete success in making it his own, his honorable bearing, his ability to convince the hearer of his earnest desire to arrive at and establish the truth, are doubtless the secret of his power. His labor, also, in the preparation of his cases was unremitting.

In 1846 he was offered, by President Polk, the office of attorney general of the United States, which offer he re-

spectfully declined, alleging, as the chief reason, his "fixed purpose never again to be voluntarily separated from his family for any considerable length of time, except at the call of his country in time of war." The existence of the Mexican war he regarded as such call, and at once laid aside his long-cherished plans of spending the remainder of his life in a private station. He enrolled himself among the first in a company of volunteers raised in Concord, and went through the regular drill as a private. Soon after he received the appointment of colonel of the ninth regiment, and in March, 1847, was commissioned brigadier general in the army, his brigade being made up of regiments from the extreme north, the extreme west, and the extreme south of the Union. He was present at the battle of Contreras, and all those severe contests which preceded the entry of General Scott, with his victorious army, into the city of Mexico; and although, in the battle of Contreras, he suffered a severe and painful injury by the falling of his horse, yet he acquitted himself with so much ability as to gain the full confidence of his distinguished leader and afterwards unsuccessful rival in the presidential campaign. After the battle of Churubusco, Santa Anna having sent a flag of truce with proposals for negotiating for peace, General Pierce was appointed, by the commander-in-chief, one of the commissioners to arrange the terms of the armistice. Among officers and soldiers he was respected and beloved for his humanity, his independence, firmness, and promptitude, and his readiness to encounter any danger, or submit to any exposure of life or sacrifice of personal comfort. After his return to his native state, in accordance with an act of the legislature, he was presented with a valuable sword, as a testimonial of his valor and warlike conduct.

In June, 1852, the Democratic National Convention met in Baltimore to select a candidate for the presidency, and continued its session during four days. Several gentlemen of known and distinguished ability were prominent before that body, and received the zealous and unflinching support of their respective friends. Thirty-five ballotings were held, and it now became certain that no one of those hitherto supported could receive the nomination. At the thirty-sixth ballot the name of General Franklin Pierce was first brought forward in that convention by the delegation from Virginia. At the forty-ninth ballot the votes for General Pierce were two hundred and eighty-two against eleven for all other candidates. In November following he was elected to the highest office within the gift of the people by an overwhelming and unprecedented majority. At the time of his election he was forty-eight years of age, lacking a few days, being younger than any of his predecessors. The news of his election was received throughout the country with unusual demonstrations of joy and satisfaction. And even among his political opponents in New England, and especially in his native state, not a few were proud to acknowledge the distinguished elevation of one of New Hampshire's most favorite sons. The condition of things at home and abroad render it quite probable that his present term of office will be one of the most eventful and important of any that has yet transpired. It is but just to hope, that in the records of history, as well as in the estimation of posterity, his name may stand high among those of his illustrious predecessors, as well as of those who may come after him.

JOHN STARK.

Major General John Stark was born in Londonderry, New Hampshire, August 28, 1728. His father was a native of Glasgow, in Scotland, and removed to this country, it is believed, about the year 1719. In 1736 he settled in Derryfield, now Manchester. In 1752 young Stark, while on a hunting expedition, was captured by a party of St. Francis Indians, known also as the Abenaki, and carried to Canada. He was redeemed, by a friend in Boston, for the sum of one hundred and three dollars. To pay this he went on another hunting expedition on the Androscoggin. During the French and Indian war, he served in Rogers's company of rangers, and was appointed captain in 1756. Hearing the news of the battle of Lexington, he immediately repaired to Cambridge, where he received a colonel's commission, and on the same day enlisted eight hundred men. He fought bravely at the battle of Bunker Hill, his regiment forming a portion of the left of the American line — its only defence being a rail enclosure covered with hay.

He went to Canada in the spring of 1776, and in the attack at Trenton commanded the van of the right wing. He was also in the battle of Princeton, where he exhibited that coolness and daring so peculiar to himself, and which never failed to inspire his men with indomitable courage. In March, 1777, he resigned his commission, and retired to his farm. This was owing to the fact, that, when preparations were making to form a new army in the Eastern States to resist the progress of Burgoyne, Congress had promoted several junior officers, while he was left out of the list. The aggravation of this neglect was greatly heightened by the degrading position in which he knew he

must be placed in the eyes of his brother officers, as well as the soldiers. The main army had gone into winter quarters in Morristown, and while many of the officers were enjoying their ease, he returned to New Hampshire to procure recruits; and having filled his regiments, he returned to Exeter to await orders. Although he chose to be wholly divested of military authority rather than suffer the mortification of supersedure, he nevertheless determined not to desert his country in the hour of peril. - He was active and popular, and the Assembly of New Hampshire regarded him as a pillar of strength in upholding the confidence and courage of the militia of the state. The Assembly, notwithstanding the provisions of Congress, offered him the command of its own forces, which he accepted, and once more girded on his sword, and marched to the battle field, stipulating, however, that he should not be obliged to join the main army, but that he might hang upon the wing of the enemy on the borders of his state, strike when opportunity should offer, according to his own discretion, and be accountable to no one but the Assembly of New Hampshire. Joy pervaded the hearts of all when it was known that he had been appointed to the command. The militia cheerfully flocked to his standard, which was first raised at Charlestown, and then at Manchester, twenty miles north of Bennington. There he met General Lincoln, who had been sent by General Schuyler to conduct him and his recruits to the Hudson. Stark positively refused to go, and exhibited the written terms upon which he had consented to enter the field in any capacity. His refusal was communicated to Congress, and that body resolved that the instructions of the Assembly of New Hampshire were "destructive of military subordination, and highly prejudicial to the common cause;" and the Assembly

was requested to "instruct General Stark to conform himself to the same rules to which other general officers were subject whenever they were called out at the expense of the United States." The Assembly, however, and General Stark, remained firm in the position they had taken; and the sequel proved that what had been termed military insubordination was productive of great benefits to the country. General Stark was acting under no selfish motives. He had been long experienced in the sudden and unlooked-for movements of frontier war; he was perfectly familiar with the country; he knew better than Congress possibly could what measures, under the circumstances, were most conducive to the public welfare; and all his acts were regulated in strict accordance with such knowledge.

The battle of Bennington was fought on the 16th of August, 1777. During the day previous, the rain had fallen in torrents; but at the dawn of this eventful day, the clouds dispersed, and all nature lay smiling in the warm sunlight of a fresh summer morning. Early in the morning both armies were in motion. General Stark had arranged a plan of attack, and, after carefully reconnoitring the enemy at the distance of a mile, proceeded to act upon it. A body of two hundred men, under Colonel Nichols, was sent forward to attack the enemy's left in the rear, while another detachment of three hundred, under Colonel Herrick, were directed to fall upon the rear of the right wing, and to effect a junction with Nichols before making a general attack. Another body was ordered to march towards the right front of the enemy, in order to draw the attention of Colonel Baum, the commander of the British forces, to that point. The action commenced at three o'clock in the afternoon, by Colonel Nichols, who

marched up through a deep-wooded ravine, and fell vigorously upon the rear of the enemy's left, which consisted of a body of Hessians strongly intrenched. At the moment of the first firing from Nichols's detachment, the other portions of the American army advanced to the attack, and General Stark, who, with the main body, was awaiting the movement of Nichols, now threw himself upon his horse, and shouted to his men to advance. They at once pressed forward towards the hill, where a body of Tories was intrenched, and having gained its summit, the whole field of action was within their view. The heights were wreathed in the smoke of the cannon and musketry, and along the slopes and upon the plain the enemy was forming into battle order. It was at this moment that General Stark uttered that laconic speech, so familiar to all our readers. "See there, men," said he; "there are the redcoats. Before night they are ours, or Molly Stark must be a widow." These words brought forth a mighty shout of applause from the eager troop, which greatly disturbed and terrified the loyalists in their works below. The Americans displayed the most undaunted courage. With their rusty firelocks, scarce a bayonet, not a single piece of cannon, they ventured to attack five hundred well-trained regulars, furnished with two pieces of artillery, in an advantageous position, completely equipped, and aided by one hundred Indians. Scarce had the Americans gained the field before a reënforcement of the British arrived, and again the conflict was renewed. But success followed the American arms. Seven hundred of the enemy were captured, among whom was Colonel Baum, their leader. Four pieces of brass cannon, two hundred and fifty dragoon swords, several hundred stand of arms, eight bass drums, and four ammunition wagons were taken. Two hundred and seven of the

British were slain. Of our men, one hundred were killed, and about as many wounded. The horse of General Stark was killed under him, but himself was not injured. The total loss of the enemy, in killed, wounded, and prisoners, was nine hundred and thirty-four, including one hundred and fifty-seven Tories.

This victory was hailed with joy throughout the country. It was an effectual check to the boasted progress of Burgoyne, weakened his strong arm, and revived the spirits of the Americans. The conduct of General Stark was fully vindicated. He had earned the reputation of a wise, able, and successful commander. The voice of the country was loud in his favor, and even forced Congress to bestow upon him the honors which had heretofore been, at least, unwisely withheld. On the 4th of October a vote of thanks to him and his brave army was passed, and he was appointed a brigadier general in the army of the United States. He also served in Rhode Island in 1778 and 1779, and in New Jersey in 1780. In 1781 he had the command of the northern division of the American army. In 1818 Congress voted him a pension of sixty dollars a month. He died May 8, 1822, aged ninety-three. He was buried in Manchester, and a costly monument now marks the place of his rest. He was a true patriot and a worthy citizen. When his country was out of danger, he sheathed his sword, and quietly retired to the private walks of life, refusing all public offices and employments; thus teaching, by his example, that the spirit of patriotism and military greatness does not necessarily seek political eminence and renown.

HORACE GREELEY.*

Horace Greeley was born in Amherst, New Hampshire, on the 3d day of February, 1811, and therefore is now about forty-four years of age. Like many Americans, he is of mixed descent. His father's ancestors were English, and his mother, whose maiden name was Mary Woodburn, was a descendant of a Scotch-Irish family, the head of which, John Woodburn, settled on a farm in Londonderry, New Hampshire, about A. D. 1720. The Scotch-Irish were descended from Scotch Presbyterians who had settled in Ireland, and were of that party which opposed James II., and vigorously defended the town of Derry against the Stuart forces during the civil commotions which attended the English revolution in 1788-9. The early days of Horace Greeley, like those of the great body of American children, were passed in toil. His father was poor, and could not afford "the luxury of idle children." The consequence was, that Horace enjoyed but very few advantages for education. After he had attained his seventh year, he was a constant laborer upon the not very productive farm of his father, attending the common school two or three months of the year during the winter season. "As a student, he never saw the inside of any academy, seminary, or select school." But in spite of these disadvantages, young Greeley, when at the age of fifteen he entered a Vermont printing office, was probably far better fitted for the calling than most boys who have enjoyed the privileges of a regular education. By his own exertions he had surmounted difficulties which to many would have seemed insuperable. At the age of eleven he made application to

* See plate.

be admitted, as an apprentice, in a printing office in Whitehall, New York, but was refused on account of his youth, and lack of strength adequate to the position. Four years later he became an apprentice in the same business in Poultney, Vermont, where he remained until June, 1830, when the paper was discontinued. In August, 1831, then a few months short of his majority, young Greeley arrived in the city of New York, where, in the course of a few years, he was destined to play so important a part in the great drama of life, the closing scene of which is by no means yet enacted. Few who saw the raw and indigent youth, poor and coarsely clad, with but a few pence in his pocket, as he landed from a towboat at the foot of Broad Street, would have imagined that they were looking at one who was to control great parties and masses of men, over whose writings myriads of people were daily to pore, and whose opinions and suggestions were to be matters of the greatest consideration to presidents, cabinets, senators, authors, and all who aim at playing leading parts in the game of life. It is not often that fame and wealth have started from smaller or more humble beginnings.

For about eighteen months he worked as a journeyman printer in the city of New York. His labors were unsteady, for it was not his good fortune to find constant employment. In the spring of 1833 he went into the printing business with another young printer named Storey. In a short time after Storey was drowned, and his place was supplied by a Mr. Winchester. The business, under this firm, was very successful. In 1834 Mr. Greeley added to the establishment a newspaper called the New Yorker. Though it commenced with only ten subscribers, it in time reached to a circulation of nine thousand. Mr. Greeley's political life may be said to have commenced in 1834,

when the country was convulsed by the difficulties and embarrassments which grew out of the removal of the deposits from the United States Bank. In the discussions of these all-absorbing topics, Mr. Greeley bore a prominent part ; and although himself a radical of the most decided stamp, yet his views were conservative on this as well as — until recently, at least — upon all political questions. When the great contest of 1840 was opened, Mr. Greeley was found among the foremost in the formidable phalanx of whig laborers.

To a weekly paper, the publication of which he commenced in New York, he gave the name of the Log Cabin. Considering all the elements which entered into the spirit of this contest on either side, no better name for a “campaign paper” could have been devised. It had an immense circulation, and its influence was almost unbounded. In the spring of 1841, just as the whig party had established their leader in the chair of state, Mr. Greeley resolved to commence the publication of a cheap daily journal in New York city. The first number of this paper, styled the New York Tribune, was issued on the 10th of April, 1841 — by a singular coincidence, the very day which was observed as one of public mourning in New York on account of the death of President Harrison. From that time to this the circulation of this paper has been immense, so that it now justly stands as one of the leading journals of the world. In 1848 Mr. Greeley was an ardent supporter of Henry Clay for the presidential nomination, and came into the support of General Taylor, who received that nomination, with a good deal of reluctance. In the autumn of that year he was chosen a representative to Congress, to fill a vacancy which had occurred in the district of which he was a resident. His efforts at reform, especially

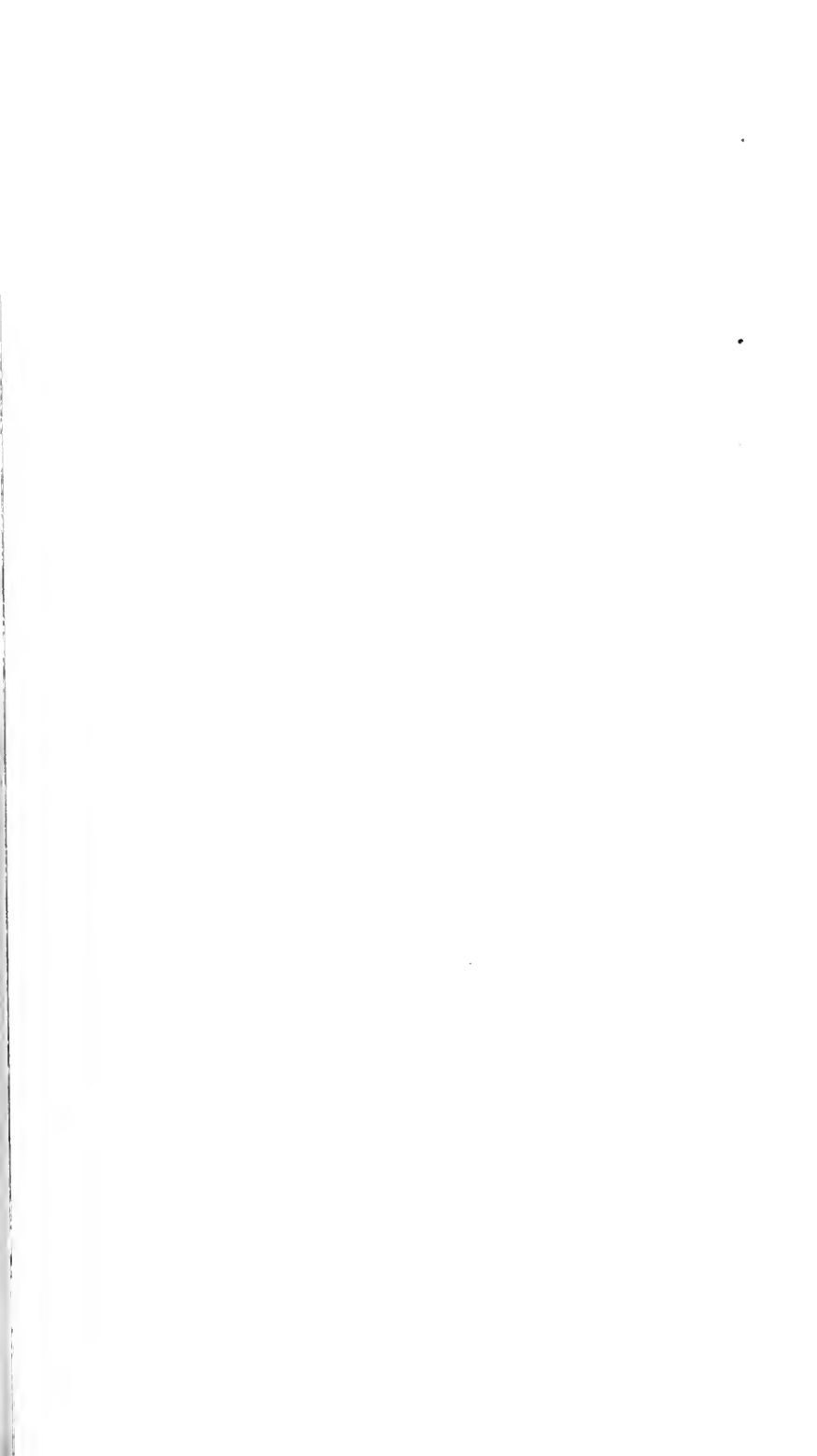
on the *mileage question*, were too direct and earnest to secure to him great popularity, insomuch as legislators are generally conservative upon all questions of retrenchment.

In social matters Mr. Greeley is thoroughly radical, and subscribes to some of the views of the celebrated Charles Fourier, respecting the division of labor, &c. The great moral reforms of the day have found in him a sincere and zealous advocate; and it would not, indeed, be surprising if, at times, his zeal should overpower his discretion — a failing common to men who to honesty of purpose unite warmth of head and heart. The amount of labor which he performs from week to week is almost incalculable, as will readily appear to any who knows any thing of the *New York Tribune* — to say nothing of the large portion of his time taken up in lecturing in various parts of the country, in attending great political meetings, &c. To pass a final judgment upon his peculiar views or writings at the present time, when great and unforeseen changes are the fixed law of social existence, would be as unfair as to submit a case to the jury without giving the defendant an opportunity to state the grounds of his defence. To judge of this man correctly, his mission must have been fully closed, his pen must have written its last word, and the immortal must have separated from its mortal habitation.

JOHN P. HALE.*

John P. Hale was born in Rochester, New Hampshire, on the 31st day of March, 1806. His father bore the same Christian name, but was born in Portsmouth, Rockingham county, just previous to the declaration of inde-

* See plate.





John P. Hale

pendence. He held a lieutenant's commission in the army, at the hands of General Washington. The middle name, Parker, came from his father's maternal progenitors. His mother was Lydia Clarkson O'Brien, only child of William O'Brien, an immigrant Irishman, who died a prisoner of war at the early age of twenty-three. He was of the heroic stock from which sprang William Smith O'Brien. William O'Brien and his brother will be found honorably mentioned in Cooper's *Naval History*, as performing a daring feat of volunteer heroism in the capture of a British vessel, which had seized a lot of lumber at Machias, Maine, and which it was carrying off without leave or license. In 1834 the subject of our sketch was united in marriage with Lucy H. Lambert, by whom he has two living children, both daughters.

John P. Hale, the father, was a lawyer. He died at Rochester, in the height of his professional usefulness, at the early age of forty-four. Fortunately, the mother of our subject survived her husband, and was permitted to watch over and direct the development of her son, until she had the pleasure of not only seeing him enter successfully upon a career of professional usefulness, but also into political life, under circumstances well calculated to gratify maternal ambition, as the subsequent facts of our sketch will indicate. She died in 1832, at the age of fifty-two years.

Mr. Hale's primary education was partly obtained at the common schools of New England — those nurseries of a natural democracy, in which the children of the rich, from reading the same lesson from the same book, seated side by side in the same unostentatious school room, come to regard the children of the poor as the *equals* they really are in a common fatherhood, and to retain that regard in after years.

Subsequently, and after the death of his father, Mr. Hale entered Exeter Academy, then under the charge of Dr. Abbott, who died in 1838, after occupying that position of usefulness for fifty years.

Thus prepared, he entered the venerable college of Bowdoin, where he graduated in 1827. Among his college mates were Franklin Pierce, now president of the United States, and Nathaniel Hawthorne, the biographer of the nation's chief, and consul at Liverpool. He studied law at Rochester and Dover, in his native state, finishing his studies at the latter place, in the office of Daniel M. Christie, who stands among the ablest lawyers of the state. Young Hale soon found himself in a large and agreeable practice, the more welcome because affording him frequent opportunities for the display of a degree of power before juries in criminal trials, which showed itself, in the progress of the celebrated government cases in Boston, known as the "Shadrach trials," to be of rare attainment. But he was not less successful in the department of civil law, especially when before the jury, where his remarkable keenness in discerning the points at issue, and his adroitness and promptitude in meeting them, were early displayed to great advantage. Among those with whom he occasionally met, either as associates or opponents, was Mr. Pierce, who also has enjoyed a fine reputation in New Hampshire as a jury advocate.

Mr. Hale entered political life in 1832, as a member of the New Hampshire House of Representatives. He was called into it by an independent workingman's movement — an incident which may be regarded as a presage of his future services in the same direction; for his congressional speeches and votes will clearly indicate that his fellow-citizens did not mistake their man in choosing him as the

champion of their neglected interests. The same year he was selected as a member of the nominating state convention of the democratic party, and thenceforward he became distinctively identified with their organization. In 1834, though only twenty-eight years of age, he had already attracted the attention of the then president, General Jackson, in a way which induced his appointment to the responsible position of United States district attorney for New Hampshire.

In 1843 he was elected to Congress on a general ticket, with Messrs. Burke, Norris, and Reding. It was during this Congress that the Texas struggle began. Mr. Hale took a fearless stand against annexation, and immediately addressed a letter to his constituents, fully and candidly explaining his motives, and denouncing the project as, in his opinion, a scheme for strengthening slavery by extending it into territory from which it had been excluded by the laws of Mexico. This bold step was censured by the state convention assembled in February, 1845, where his nomination for reëlection, previously made with unanimity, was reconsidered. In 1846 he was chosen a member of the state legislature from Dover, and at once made speaker of the House of Representatives. During this session he was chosen United States senator for the term of six years dating from March 4, 1847. On returning to the Senate chamber, he found himself associated with four members of that body who had been pupils at Exeter Academy, viz., Daniel Webster, Lewis Cass, Alpheus Felch, and John A. Dix, all of whom had been trained under the venerable Dr. Abbott, who often observed, with apparent self-gratulation, that he had "five boys in the Senate, and pretty good boys, too." Mr. Hale's career in that august body is too well known to his countrymen to need descrip-

tion here. Suffice it to say that he on all occasions showed himself a fearless champion of liberty, according to his views, and an uncompromising foe to the encroachments of slavery, manifesting the utmost patience and good humor under all the severe, and sometimes violent attacks made upon his peculiar principles by political opponents. In his replies to his "pitted antagonist," Mr. Foote, occur many passages which, for eloquence, wit, and good nature, yet withering sarcasm, are seldom surpassed. As a public speaker he is prompt, energetic, and direct. He is never profound, but eminently practical, forcible, and methodical in his own way, which is founded neither upon established rules nor precedents; the attempt to follow which would involve any one but himself in inextricable difficulties.

His oratorical powers are unquestionably great. He gains that control over his audience which changes aversion into breathless attention, and the antipathy which, at the outset, would denounce him as a fanatic, into generous sympathy. He worries his opponent into petulance and confusion, and at the same time shows towards him the utmost kindness and good will.

The firmness, constancy, and ability with which he defended his position against his southern opponents, gained for him the confidence and esteem of the "free soil" party; and at a convention held in Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, on the 11th day of August, 1852, he was unanimously nominated for the presidency of the United States, notwithstanding his positive refusal to stand as candidate for that high office. At the close of his senatorial term, in March, 1853, he removed to New York city, where he still resides, and is now actively engaged in the practice of his profession, in company with a distinguished gentleman of the New York bar.

SOCIETIES AND ASSOCIATIONS.

Our limits will allow us to make mention of but few of the various literary and benevolent societies which are found in our state. The following are the most important of those of which we have been able to obtain reliable information:—

New Hampshire Medical Society.—This society was incorporated February 11, 1791. It was formed for the purpose of diffusing a knowledge of medical science in this state, and for discouraging empiricism and quackery. It has a library of considerable value, which is divided among the district societies. This society has a close connection with the Medical School at Dartmouth College. Its influence upon the profession has been most salutary.

New Hampshire Historical Society.—This society was incorporated June 13, 1823. The library and cabinet are located in the hall over the Merrimack County Bank, at Concord. The society has published six volumes of collections, containing a large amount of interesting and valuable matter.

New Hampshire Bible Society.—The object of this society, as set forth in its constitution, is “to promote the more extensive distribution of the Holy Bible, by procuring and distributing gratuitously among the needy and destitute, or selling at reduced prices, according to the discretion of the board of directors, Bibles and Testaments in the English language.” It was established in 1811. The total amount of receipts from that time to the present is \$110,986.22. The receipts for the year ending August 23, 1854, were \$6947.49.

New Hampshire Missionary Society.—This society was

instituted in September, 1801. It was designed "to furnish preaching and religious instruction to destitute churches in New Hampshire." The total amount raised in the state from 1802 to 1851, inclusive, was \$170,403.18. Of this sum upwards of \$141,000 were expended in New Hampshire and vicinity, and the remainder in the great west.

Independent Order of Odd Fellows. — The first lodge of the order in this state was instituted at Nashua, September 11, 1843, under the name and title of Granite Lodge No. 1. The Grand Lodge of New Hampshire now embraces under its jurisdiction forty subordinate lodges. There are also six Encampments and a Grand Encampment. The following abstract of the returns made by the subordinate lodges for the year ending June 30, 1854, will exhibit the condition of the order at that time: —

Number of contributing members, 2240. Amount paid for relief, of brothers, \$2674.42; do. widowed families, \$75.04; do. burying the dead, \$667.51. Total amount paid for relief, \$3416.97.

Free and Accepted Masons. — This order reports in New Hampshire one grand chapter, one grand lodge, four royal arch chapters, and twenty-four subordinate lodges, with 931 members. Number initiated during the year ending June, 1854, 191.

RAILROADS.

The Ashuelot Railroad extends from Hinsdale to Keene, $23\frac{3}{4}$ miles. It is at present leased to the Connecticut River Railroad Company, which keep it in repair, and pay a year-ly rent of \$35,000. Whole cost of the road, exclusive of its equipments, \$499,681.17.

The Atlantic and St. Lawrence Railroad extends from Portland, Maine, to Island Pond, Vermont, entering this state just north of the White Mountains, and following the courses of the Upper Ammonoosuc River until it reaches the Connecticut. The length of that part of the road which is in this state, is $54\frac{1}{8}$ miles.

The Boston, Concord, and Montreal Railroad, incorporated in 1844, extends from Concord to Wells River, Vermont, $92\frac{1}{2}$ miles. The first section was opened in 1848. Whole cost of road and equipments, \$2,313,286.78.

The Boston and Maine Railroad, incorporated in 1835, extends from Boston, through Exeter, Dover, and other places, and unites with the Portsmouth, Saco, and Portland Railroad. Whole length, $74\frac{1}{4}$ miles, of which $37\frac{3}{4}$ miles are in this state. Whole cost of construction and equipments, \$4,180,960.91, of which the sum of \$825,660.68 was expended in this state.

The Cheshire Railroad, incorporated in 1844, extends from Fitchburg, Massachusetts, to Bellows Falls, Vermont, $53\frac{1}{2}$ miles, 43 miles of its entire length being in this state. Whole cost of road and equipments, \$3,119,510.03.

The Cochecho Railroad extends from Dover to Alton Bay, at the southern extremity of Winnipiseogee Lake, 28 miles. Incorporated in 1847. Total cost of road and fixtures, \$767,360.93.

The Concord Railroad, incorporated in 1835, extends from Nashua, up the Merrimack, to Concord, $34\frac{1}{2}$ miles. Opened for travel September 1, 1842. Cost of the road, including equipments, \$1,412,576.91.

The Contoocook Valley Railroad, incorporated in 1849, extends from Contoocookville, in Hopkinton, to Hillsborough Bridge, $14\frac{1}{2}$ miles. Total expenditures, \$259,609.62.

The Eastern Railroad, incorporated in 1836, extends

from Boston to Portsmouth, 54 miles ; $16\frac{3}{4}$ miles in New Hampshire.

The Great Falls and Conway Railroad, incorporated in 1844, extends from Great Falls to Milton, $12\frac{1}{2}$ miles. When fully completed, it will extend to Wakefield line, 8 miles farther. Total expenditures up to April, 1854, \$308,222.23.

The Manchester and Lawrence Railroad extends from Manchester to Lawrence, Massachusetts, 27 miles. Incorporated in 1847.

The Merrimack and Connecticut River Railroad, incorporated January, 1853, includes the New Hampshire Central and the Concord and Claremont Railroads. Distance from Manchester to Hillsborough Bridge, 33 miles ; from Bradford to Concord, 25.

The Nashua and Lowell Railroad extends from Nashua to Lowell, Massachusetts about 15 miles. Incorporated in 1835. Cost of the road and furniture, \$651,214.88. The corporation have leased the Wilton Railroad for five years from April 1, 1853.

The Northern Railroad extends from Concord to West Lebanon, 69 miles. The lower section was opened for travel in 1846. Incorporated in 1844. The Franklin and Bristol Railroad, running from Franklin to Bristol, $12\frac{1}{4}$ miles, is now united with this. The latter was incorporated in 1846.

The Peterborough and Shirley Railroad, from Groton, Massachusetts, to Mason Village, in Mason, 23 miles.

The Portsmouth and Concord Railroad extends from Portsmouth to Concord, 47 miles. Incorporated in 1845. Cost of road and equipments, \$1,075,575.56.

The Sullivan Railroad extends from Bellows Falls to Windsor, Vermont, 26 miles. Incorporated in 1846.

The White Mountains Railroad extends from Wells River to Littleton, about 20 miles.

The Wilton Railroad extends from Nashua to Wilton, 15½ miles. It is leased to the Nashua and Lowell Railroad Company.

The Worcester and Nashua Railroad, from Worcester, Massachusetts, to Nashua, 45 miles, of which distance only 6½ miles are in this state. Total cost, \$1,352,045.79. Expended in New Hampshire, \$116,058.51.

A STATEMENT

Of the condition of the several Banks in New Hampshire, as they existed on the first Monday of December, A. D. 1854, as furnished by the Secretary of State.

NAMES OF BANKS.	Places of Business.	Am't of Capital Stock actually paid in.	Amount of Specie in the vault.	Amount of the Bills of the Bank then in cir- culation.
Amoskeag,.....	Manchester,.....	200,000	5,819.61	169,822
Ashuelot,	Keene,	100,000	5,739.58	76,536
Belknap County,.....	Meredith Bridge,.	80,000	3,969.15	79,168
Cheshire,	Keene,	100,000	4,455.54	76,345
City,.....	Manchester,.....	150,000	2,107.42	115,162
Claremont,	Claremont,	100,000	4,075.03	88,000
Citizens,.....	Sanbornton,	50,000	2,822.85	47,128
Connecticut River,....	Charlestown,.....	90,000	3,615.86	60,379
Cocheoc,	Dover,	100,000	4,148.57	94,779
Carroll County,.....	Sandwich,.....	50,000	2,654.16	46,909
Dover,.....	Dover,	100,000	2,791.72	93,469
Francestown,.....	Francestown,.....	60,000	2,334.21	58,356
Granite State,.....	Exeter,.....	125,000	5,464.49	115,226
Great Falls,.....	Somersworth,....	150,000	3,666.10	130,331
Indian Head,.....	Nashua,.....	150,000	6,486.56	140,000
Lake,.....	Wolfborough,....	50,000	3,683.60	38,936
Lancaster,	Lancaster,.....	50,000	114.48	3,304
Lebanon,.....	Lebanon,.....	100,000	9,588.93	90,767
Mechanics,.....	Concord,	100,000	6,173.83	74,611
Merrimack County,....	Concord,	80,000	13,260.00	79,693
Manchester,.....	Manchester,.....	125,000	5,137.36	114,298
Mechanics & Traders,..	Portsmouth,.....	141,000	5,276.87	139,542
Monadnock,.....	Jaffrey,	50,000	3,606.00	49,325
Nashua,	Nashua,.....	125,000	10,100.47	107,235
New Ipswich,.....	New Ipswich,....	100,000	4,444.31	80,121
Piscataqua Exchange,.	Portsmouth,.....	200,000	9,401.69	151,669
Pittsfield,	Pittsfield,.....	50,000	2,703.77	47,057
Rochester,.....	Rochester,.....	80,000	6,340.66	80,000
Rockingham,.....	Portsmouth,.....	200,000	12,231.66	145,648
Salmon Falls,.....	Rollinsford,.....	50,000	2,328.67	45,480
State Capital,.....	Concord,	150,000	4,693.34	113,019
Strafford,	Dover,	120,000	3,137.68	99,882
Sugar River,.....	Newport,.....	50,000	2,633.16	49,717
Warner,	Warner,	50,000	2,974.00	49,668
Winchester,	Winchester,.....	100,000	5,108.07	78,520
White Mountain,.....	Lancaster,.....	50,000	3,345.33	49,446
Total,.....	.....	3,626,000	176,434.73	3,079,548

NEWSPAPERS.

“The New Hampshire Gazette,” Portsmouth. The first number of this paper was issued in October, 1756, by Daniel Fowle, who owned and published it until 1784. It was the pioneer newspaper in New Hampshire, and is the oldest existing one in the United States, having continued the even tenor of its way, without interruption, for the space of one hundred years. Fowle was succeeded by John Melcher, who conducted it until 1802, when he sold out his interest to N. S. and Washington Pierce. The subsequent proprietors were Messrs. Hill and Gardner, Hill, Hill and Pierce, William Weeks, Beck and Foster, Beck and Greenleaf, Loughton and Greenleaf, Virgin and Moses, S. W. Moses, William P. Hill, and Gideon H. Rundlett. The present editor and proprietor, Mr. Edward N. Fuller, commenced its publication in 1852. It is democratic in politics.

“The Portsmouth Journal of Literature and Politics.” The publication of this venerable journal was commenced June 4, 1793, under the title of “The Portsmouth Oracle,” and was issued semiweekly, by Charles Peirce editor and proprietor, until January, 1796. It was then enlarged and published weekly. Its subsequent proprietors were W. Mason and Daniel Treadwell, who sold their interest in the establishment, September 25, 1813, to Charles Turrell, when it received its present title. In July, 1821, it was transferred to N. A. Haven, Jr., who conducted it until July 1, 1825, when it was purchased by T. H. Miller and C. W. Brewster. In July, 1832, Mr. Brewster became sole proprietor, by whom it has been owned and published from that time to the present.

“The New Hampshire Sentinel” was established in

March, 1799, in Keene, by John Prentiss, and was managed by him as editor and proprietor until the close of the year 1847, a period of 48 years. In January, 1848, John W. Prentiss became proprietor, and conducted the paper until June, 1853, when it passed into the hands of Albert Godfrey, who is the present editor and proprietor. The Sentinel was "federal" in politics, and advocated the doctrines of Washington, the elder Adams, and John Taylor Gilman, and maintained its character as a federal paper until the period of Monroe's administration, when party names fell into disuse. It supported John Quincy Adams, and has been devoted to the interests of the whig party since its formation to the present time.

"The Farmer's Cabinet" was established at Amherst, November 11, 1802, by Joseph Cushing, Esq., and was managed by him until October 10, 1809, when he removed to Baltimore, and was succeeded in the establishment by the present senior editor, Richard Boylston, Esq., who has been connected with it for 45 years. During most of this long period the paper was under his entire charge; he was unaided by a single "dollar's worth" of hired or gratuitous editorial. He labored constantly with his own hands in preparing the paper for the press, in directing the printed sheets for delivery, besides attending to the transient job work of the office, keeping the accounts, and attending a bookstore — an example of industry worthy to be followed by some of his younger brethren of the quill. In January, 1849, the proprietorship was assumed by Edward D. Boylston, his son, who has since been its principal manager, although the name of the father has been associated as co-editor. In politics the tone of the paper is mild; it is chiefly devoted to moral and religious subjects.

"The New Hampshire Patriot and State Gazette." This

journal was established in Concord, in 1809, by Isaac Hill, and was managed by him several years. It is now published weekly by William Butterfield. This for many years had an extensive circulation in New Hampshire, and is one of the leading democratic papers in the state.

“The Congregational Journal,” a religious paper, published in Concord, was established in 1819, and was at first called “The New Hampshire Depository,” afterwards “The New Hampshire Observer,” and “The Panoplist.” The present editor is Rev. Benjamin P. Stone, D. D.

“The Dover Enquirer,” a whig journal, established in Dover, was first published in February, 1828. Editor and proprietor, George Wadleigh.

“The Dover Gazette and Strafford Advertiser,” a democratic paper, published in Dover. The first number was issued December 14, 1825. Editor and proprietor, John T. Gibbs.

“The Exeter News Letter,” a weekly paper, published in Exeter, was established in 1831. Editor, Franklin Lane, M. D.

“The Democrat” was first published in April, 1843. It is established in Manchester, and is an advocate of “free soil” principles. John H. Goodale editor.

“The Cheshire Republican,” a democratic paper, published in Keene. It was first established in Walpole, about 30 years ago. Horatio Kimball editor.

“The Manchester Daily Mirror,” established at Manchester, October 28, 1850. John B. Clarke editor and proprietor. “The Dollar Weekly Mirror” is published at the same office, under the same editorial charge. The first number was issued February 1, 1851. Both papers are independent in politics.

“The Daily Chronicle” was established in Portsmouth,

August 2, 1852. "The Weekly Chronicle" was first issued January 1, 1853. Both papers are independent in politics and religion. Published by Millers and Gray.

"Nashua Gazette and Hillsborough County Advertiser," founded upon the "Nashua Constellation," a whig paper, started in 1827, by Brown and Wiggin, and afterwards published by Thayer and Wiggin, and by Andrew E. Thayer. It then passed into the hands of Israel Hunt, Jr., who changed its politics, and assumed for it its present name. It has since been published by Merrill and Dinsmore, C. P. Danforth, W. H. Hughes, W. Butterfield, and B. B. and F. P. Whittemore. It is now under the successful management of the Messrs. Whittemore.

"The New Hampshire Telegraph" was founded in 1832, by Alfred Beard, who was succeeded by his brother, Albin Beard, the present publisher. This paper is whig in politics, enjoys a well-earned reputation and extensive patronage.

"The Oasis" was established in January, 1843, by O. D. Murray, and A. I. Sawtelle. During the same year Mr. Sawtelle sold his interest to Horatio Kimball. In 1849 Mr. Murray was succeeded by J. R. Dodge; and in 1851 Mr. Kimball retired, giving place to S. H. Noyes. Since January, 1851, it has been conducted by Dodge and Noyes. It early attained the largest local circulation as an independent family journal, and commands a respectable and increasing patronage.

"The New Hampshire Statesman," Concord. This is a weekly journal, and was established in January, 1823, by Luther Roby, who conducted it for several years. It is now published by Messrs McFarland and Jenks. It is the leading whig paper in the state, and aside from its politics, contains a large variety of agricultural, moral, and religious matter.

“The National Eagle.” This paper was established in Claremont, in October, 1834, under the direction of a committee chosen at a whig convention for Sullivan county, the year previous. The first number was issued by John H. Warland editor, and Samuel L. Chase printer. In 1836 the establishment was purchased and managed by Messrs. Warland and Joseph Weber. In 1842 Mr. Weber became sole proprietor, and conducted the paper until October, 1846, when Messrs. Charles Young and John S. Walker purchased the entire establishment, Mr. Walker taking charge of the editorial department. In 1849 Mr. Walker sold his interest to Mr. J. H. Brewster, who managed the paper in connection with Mr. Young, until April, 1854, when the establishment passed into the hands of Mr. Otis F. R. Waite, its present proprietor. It is devoted to the interests of the whig party.

“The Farmer’s Monthly Visitor” was first published in Concord, January 15, 1839, under the charge and proprietorship of the late Governor Hill. After his decease the establishment was sold and located in Manchester, under the editorial charge of C. E. Potter, who continued its publication during the years 1852 and 1853. On the 1st of January, 1854, this paper was united with “The Granite Farmer,” under the title of “The Granite Farmer and Visitor.”

“The Coös County Democrat,” Lancaster, was established September 11, 1838, and was published about two years and a half by James M. Rix and James R. Whittemore. Afterwards Mr. Whittemore became sole proprietor, and so continued until April 5, 1842, when James M. Rix purchased the establishment, and has continued sole editor and proprietor until the present time. The paper is democratic in politics.

“The New Hampshire Argus and Spectator,” Newport. This paper is now in the 31st volume of its publication. Its predecessors were “The Newport Spectator” and “The New Hampshire Argus,” both of which journals were merged into one under the title above given. “The Spectator” was originally established in Claremont, in January, 1823, by Cyrus Barton, but was soon after located in Newport, which town was about to be made the county seat of the new county of Sullivan. A short time after the removal to Newport, Mr. Dunbar Aldrich became a partner with Mr. Barton. Afterwards the partnership consisted of Messrs. Barton, Benjamin French, and Cyrus Metcalf. Subsequently, the paper was conducted by Messrs. French and Metcalf during the space of a year or more, when Mr. Metcalf retired, and was succeeded by Simon Brown. “The Argus” was established in Claremont in 1833, removed to Newport in 1834, and was edited by Edmund Burke. The papers were united in July, 1835, and managed by Mr. Burke until January, 1838, when he was succeeded by H. E. Baldwin and William English. Mr. English, soon leaving, was succeeded by Samuel C. Baldwin, and the establishment thus continued until 1840, when it was transferred to Messrs. Carlton and Harvey, its present editors and proprietors, who have conducted the paper for nearly sixteen years. It is democratic in politics.

“The Belknap Gazette.” The publication of this paper was commenced by Charles Lane, at Meredith Bridge, August 5, 1840, as an organ of the democratic party. March 1, 1847, the establishment was purchased by a company of gentlemen, when the politics of the paper underwent a change. Since that time it has been devoted to the interests of the whig party. The present editor and proprietor is R. C. Stevens, Esq. “The Belknap Gazette” was the

only whig paper in the state which openly sustained the views of Mr. Webster in relation to the compromise measures of 1850.

“The Granite State Whig,” established in Lebanon, about the year 1846. It was formerly called “The White Mountain Ægis,” and was published in Lancaster. It was afterwards established in Haverhill under the title of the “Whig and Ægis.” From this place it was removed to Lebanon, when it received its present name. George S. Towle editor and proprietor. It is whig in politics.

“The Northern Advocate,” Claremont, established in 1848. Joseph Weber editor and proprietor. Politics, republican.

“The Rockingham Messenger,” published in Portsmouth. First number issued October 7, 1847. Politics, free democratic. Thomas J. Whittemore editor.

“The Union Democrat,” Manchester. A democratic paper, first issued in 1851. Campbell and Gilmore publishers; J. M. Campbell editor.

“The Great Falls Weekly Journal” was established at Great Falls in 1847. Independent in politics. James T. Furber editor and proprietor.

“The Morning Star,” a religious journal, published in Dover, by the Freewill Baptist Printing Establishment. It was first published in Limerick, Maine, and was located in Dover in 1834. William Burr agent.

“The New Hampshire Phœnix,” established at Concord, January 1, 1854. Devoted to temperance, education, and news. Rev. Daniel Lancaster editor and proprietor.

“The American News,” published in Keene. Devoted to temperance, education, agriculture, and general miscel-

lany. In politics, republican. S. Woodward editor and proprietor.

“The New Hampshire Democrat” was established at Meredith Bridge, January 1, 1849. It was published by Messrs. Keach and Seaver, and edited by the late Jeremiah Elkins, Esq. Mr. Elkins continued in the editorial department but a short time. May 23, 1850, Mr. Seaver sold out, and Mr. Keach became sole proprietor. January 1, 1851, the establishment was purchased by Mr. Samuel C. Baldwin, who conducted the establishment alone until November 12, 1851, when David A. Farrington purchased half the establishment. It is democratic in politics.

“The Ammonoosuc Reporter,” Littleton, established in July, 1852, by F. A. Eastman, who conducted it until September, 1854, when it passed into the hands of Messrs. Bass and Churchill, its present proprietors. Politics, democratic.

“The Semi-Weekly State Capital Reporter” was established in Concord, by Cyrus Barton, January 1, 1852. In May, 1853, Amos Hadley was associated with Mr. Barton, and in July, 1853, “The Weekly Reporter” and “The Old Guard” were united, and Hon. Edmund Burke became an extensive contributor. In politics this paper is democratic, though it is opposed to the administration of President Pierce.

“The Baptist Observer,” established in Concord, in April, 1852, by Ervin B. Tripp publisher and proprietor, and Rev. Edmund Worth editor. Until January, 1853, it was issued semi-monthly. It was afterwards enlarged, and issued weekly. In March, 1854, Messrs. Norton and Crawford became proprietors and publishers, and in October the firm was changed to Crawford and Chick. The present editor is Rev. William Lamson, of Portsmouth.

“The Independent Democrat,” established in Concord, in May, 1845, as an independent democratic paper, in opposition to the annexation of Texas. From its commencement to the present time it has been under the editorial charge of George G. Fogg, Esq.

“The Democratic Republican,” Haverhill. This paper was established in July, 1828, by Hon. John R. Reding editor and proprietor. It was first called “The Democratic Republican and General Advertiser,” the latter portion of the title being dropped after a year or two. Mr. Reding continued in charge of the paper until April, 1841, when he was succeeded by Mr. H. W. Reding, the present editor and proprietor. It is devoted to the interests of the democratic party.

“The American Ballot,” a weekly journal, established in Portsmouth, in the summer of 1854, and devoted to the interests of the American party.

“The Stars and Stripes,” established in Manchester, in October, 1854, under the charge of Messrs. Tenney and Stevens. An organ of the American party.

CONSTITUTION OF NEW HAMPSHIRE,

APPROVED BY THE PEOPLE, AND ESTABLISHED IN CONVENTION,
FIFTH OF SEPTEMBER, 1792.*

PART FIRST.

BILL OF RIGHTS.

- ARTICLE 1. All men born free ; all government originates from the people.
- ART. 2. Natural rights of men.
- ART. 3. Natural rights when surrendered.
- ART. 4. Some rights unalienable, as those of conscience.
- ART. 5. Religious freedom recognized.
- ART. 6. The support of the ministry.
- ART. 7. Sovereignty of the state.
- ART. 8. All officers are servants of the people.
- ART. 9. No office to be hereditary.
- ART. 10. Government for the benefit and under the control of the people.
- ART. 11. Freedom of elections.
- ART. 12. Rights and duties of citizens. Property taken for public uses. Laws when binding.
- ART. 13. Exemption from bearing arms.
- ART. 14. Every person ought to find a certain and speedy remedy at law.
- ART. 15. Rights of persons prosecuted for crime.
- ART. 16. No person to be tried after acquittal for the same offence, nor for a capital offence except by a jury.
- ART. 17. Trial to be in the county where offence committed.
- ART. 18. Penalties to be proportioned to offences.
- ART. 19. Regulation of search and seizure.
- ART. 20. Trial by jury regulated.

- ART. 21. Jurors to be carefully selected and fully paid.
- ART. 22. The liberty of the press.
- ART. 23. Retrospective laws prohibited.
- ART. 24. Importance of the militia.
- ART. 25. Standing armies dangerous.
- ART. 26. The military subject to the civil power.
- ART. 27. Soldiers, how quartered.
- ART. 28. All taxes to be levied by the people.
- ART. 29. Laws suspended by the legislature only.
- ART. 30. Freedom of speech and debate.
- ART. 31. Object of the assembly of the legislature.
- ART. 32. Right of the people to assemble.
- ART. 33. Excessive bail and fines and cruel punishments forbidden.
- ART. 34. Martial law, when exercised.
- ART. 35. The judiciary system.
- ART. 36. Economy enjoined.
- ART. 37. The executive, legislative, and judicial powers to be kept separate.
- ART. 38. Recurrence to fundamental principles.

PART SECOND.

FORM OF GOVERNMENT.

1. Declaration of sovereignty.

GENERAL COURT.

2. Legislative power, how vested
3. Meeting of the legislature.

* The former constitution, having been approved by the people, was established by convention, 31st October, 1783, and took effect on the first Wednesday of June, 1784.

4. Power to constitute courts.
5. Power to establish laws.
6. Valuation, when and how taken.
7. No member to be of counsel.
8. Doors of galleries to be open.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

9. Representation to be equal.
10. Towns may be classed.
11. Special authority may be given.
12. Election to be held in March.
13. Qualification of voters.
14. Qualifications of representatives.
15. Members to be paid.
16. Vacancies, how filled.
17. Power of impeachment.
18. Money bills to originate in house.
19. Power to adjourn.
20. What is a quorum.
21. Exemption from arrest.
22. House to be judge of its own proceedings.
23. Imprisonment for contempt.
24. Journals and laws to be published. — Yeas and nays and protest entered on journal.

SENATE.

25. Senate, how constituted.
26. Senatorial districts made.
27. Election to be held in March.
28. Mode of election.
29. Qualifications of senators.
30. Who is an inhabitant.
31. Rights of inhabitants of places.
32. Mode of conducting elections.
33. Votes, how examined, and senators notified.
34. Vacancies, how filled.
35. Senate to be judges of their own returns.
36. Power to adjourn.
37. Mode of proceeding and quorum.
38. To be a court to try impeachments.
39. Power of punishment.
40. When the governor is impeached.

EXECUTIVE POWER.

GOVERNOR.

41. Title of the governor.
42. Governor, how chosen.
43. Governor may adjourn legislature, or alter place of session.
44. Laws to be approved by him.
45. Resolves to be approved by him.

46. Officers to be appointed by the executive.
47. Appointments, how made.
48. Captains, &c., how commissioned.
49. Vacancy in office, how supplied.
50. Governor may prorogue the legislature.
51. Governor to be commander-in-chief.
52. Power of pardon.
53. Removal of officers on address.
54. Military officers, how appointed.
55. Division of the militia regulated.
56. Money, how drawn from the treasury.
57. Account of public property rendered.
58. Compensation of governor and council.
59. Judges to have permanent salaries.

COUNCIL.

60. Five councillors to be elected.
61. Election, how determined.
62. Vacancy, how filled.
63. Members may be impeached.
64. Records of proceedings kept.
65. Council districts regulated.
66. Elections, when completed.

SECRETARY, TREASURER, COMMISSARY GENERAL, &c.

67. Officers, how chosen.
68. Duty of secretary.
69. Secretary to have deputy.
70. Secretary to give bond.

COUNTY TREASURER, &c.

71. To be elected by the people.
72. Counties may be divided.

JUDICIARY POWER.

73. Tenure of office.
74. Opinion of S. J. C. may be required.
75. Judge may be removed.
76. Jurisdiction of divorce, probate appeals, &c.
77. Jurisdiction of justices of the peace.
78. Term of office ceases at seventy.
79. Judge not to be of counsel.
80. Probate jurisdiction.
81. Judge nor register to be of counsel.

CLERKS OF COURTS.

82. Appointment and duties of clerks.

ENCOURAGEMENT OF LEARNING, &c.

83. Encouragement of learning.

- | | |
|--|---|
| <p>OATHS, WRITS, AND GENERAL PROVISIONS.</p> <p>84. Oaths of office, form, &c.
 85. Oaths, by whom administered.
 86. Form of commissions.
 87. Form and requisites of writs.
 88. Conclusion of indictments.
 89. No deodand or forfeiture allowed.
 90. Common law in force.
 91. Privilege of habeas corpus.
 92. Enacting style declared.</p> | <p>93. Governor or judge to hold no other office.
 94. Offices which are incompatible.
 95. Officers which are incompatible.
 96. Bribery excludes from office.
 97. Computation of money.
 98. When constitution to take effect.
 99. Revision of the constitution.
 100. Sense of the people to be taken every seven years.
 101. Constitution to be enrolled, and published with each edition of the laws.</p> |
|--|---|

PART FIRST.

BILL OF RIGHTS.

ARTICLE 1. All men are born equally free and independent; therefore all government of right originates from the people, is founded in consent and instituted for the general good.

2. All men have certain natural, essential, and inherent rights; among which are, the enjoying and defending life and liberty — acquiring, possessing, and protecting property — and, in a word, of seeking and obtaining happiness.

3. When men enter into a state of society, they surrender up some of their natural rights to that society, in order to insure the protection of others; and without such an equivalent the surrender is void.

4. Among the natural rights, some are in their very nature unalienable, because no equivalent can be given or received for them. Of this kind are the **RIGHTS OF CONSCIENCE.**

5. Every individual has a natural and unalienable right to worship God according to the dictates of his own conscience and reason; and no subject shall be hurt, molested, or restrained in his person, liberty, or estate, for worshipping God in the manner and season most agreeable to the dictates of his own conscience, or for his religious profession, sentiments, or persuasion; provided he doth not disturb the public peace, or disturb others in their religious worship.

6. As morality and piety, rightly grounded on evangelical principles, will give the best and greatest security to government, and will lay in the hearts of men the strongest obligations to due subjection; and as the knowledge of these is most likely to be propagated through a society by the institution of the public worship of the **DEITY**, and of public instruction in morality and religion; therefore, to promote those important purposes,

the people of this state have a right to empower, and do hereby fully empower the legislature to authorize from time to time the several towns, parishes, bodies corporate, or religious societies within this state, to make adequate provision, at their own expense, for the support and maintenance of public Protestant teachers of piety, religion, and morality :

Provided, notwithstanding, That the several towns, parishes, bodies corporate, or religious societies shall at all times have the exclusive right of electing their own public teachers, and of contracting with them for their support and maintenance. And no person of any one particular religious sect or denomination shall ever be compelled to pay towards the support of the teacher or teachers of another persuasion, sect, or denomination.

And every denomination of Christians demeaning themselves quietly, and as good subjects of the state, shall be equally under the protection of the law ; and no subordination of any one sect or denomination to another shall ever be established by law.

And nothing herein shall be understood to affect any former contracts made for the support of the ministry ; but all such contracts shall remain and be in the same state as if this constitution had not been made.

7. The people of this state have the sole and exclusive right of governing themselves as a free, sovereign, and independent state, and do, and forever hereafter shall, exercise and enjoy every power, jurisdiction, and right pertaining thereto, which is not or may not hereafter be by them expressly delegated to the United States of America in Congress assembled.

8. All power residing originally in and being derived from the people, all the magistrates and officers of government are their substitutes and agents, and at all times accountable to them.

9. No office or place whatsoever in government shall be hereditary — the abilities and integrity requisite in all not being transmissible to posterity or relations.

10. Government being instituted for the common benefit, protection, and security of the whole community, and not for the private interest or emolument of any one man, family, or class of men, therefore, whenever the ends of government are perverted, and public liberty manifestly endangered, and all other means of redress are ineffectual, the people may, and of right ought to, reform the old or establish a new government. The doctrine of non-resistance against arbitrary power and oppression is absurd, slavish, and destructive of the good and happiness of mankind.

11. All elections ought to be free, and every inhabitant of the state, having the proper qualifications, has equal right to elect and be elected into office.

12. Every member of the community has a right to be protected by it

in the enjoyment of his life, liberty, and property; he is therefore bound to contribute his share in the expense of such protection, and to yield his personal service when necessary, or an equivalent. But no part of a man's property shall be taken from him, or applied to public uses, without his own consent, or that of the representative body of the people. Nor are the inhabitants of this state controllable by any other laws than those to which they, or their representative body, have given their consent.

13. No person who is conscientiously scrupulous about the lawfulness of bearing arms shall be compelled thereto, provided he will pay an equivalent.

14. Every subject of this state is entitled to a certain remedy, by having recourse to the laws, for all injuries he may receive in his person, property, or character, to obtain right and justice freely, without being obliged to purchase it; completely, and without any denial; promptly, and without any delay; conformably to the laws.

15. No subject shall be held to answer for any crime or offence until the same is fully and plainly, substantially and formally, described to him, or be compelled to accuse or furnish evidence against himself. And every subject shall have a right to produce all proofs that may be favorable to himself, to meet the witnesses against him face to face, and to be fully heard in his defence by himself and counsel. And no subject shall be arrested, imprisoned, despoiled, or deprived of his property, immunities, or privileges, put out of the protection of the law, exiled, or deprived of his life, liberty, or estate, but by the judgment of his peers or the law of the land.

16. No subject shall be liable to be tried, after an acquittal, for the same crime or offence. Nor shall the legislature make any law that shall subject any person to a capital punishment (excepting for the government of the army and navy, and the militia in actual service) without trial by jury.

17. In criminal prosecutions, the trial of facts in the vicinity where they happen is so essential to the security of the life, liberty, and estate of the citizen, that no crime or offence ought to be tried in any other county than that in which it is committed; except in cases of general insurrection in any particular county, when it shall appear to the judges of the Superior Court that an impartial trial cannot be had in the county where the offence may be committed, and upon their report, the legislature shall think proper to direct the trial in the nearest county in which an impartial trial can be obtained.

18. All penalties ought to be proportioned to the nature of the offence. No wise legislature will affix the same punishment to the crimes of theft, forgery, and the like, which they do to those of murder and treason: where

the same undistinguishing severity is exerted against all offences, the people are led to forget the real distinction in the crimes themselves, and to commit the most flagrant with as little compunction as they do the lightest offences : for the same reason a multitude of sanguinary laws is both impolitic and unjust ; the true design of all punishments being to reform, not to exterminate mankind.

19. Every subject hath a right to be secure from all unreasonable searches and seizures of his person, his houses, his papers, and all his possessions. Therefore all warrants to search suspected places, or arrest a person for examination or trial, in prosecutions for criminal matters, are contrary to this right, if the cause or foundation of them be not previously supported by oath or affirmation, and if the order in a warrant to a civil officer to make search in suspected places, or to arrest one or more suspected persons, or to seize their property, be not accompanied with a special designation of the persons or objects of search, arrest, or seizure ; and no warrant ought to be issued but in cases and with the formalities prescribed by law.

20. In all controversies concerning property, and in all suits between two or more persons, except in cases in which it has been heretofore otherwise used and practised, the parties have a right to a trial by jury ; and this method of procedure shall be held sacred, unless in cases arising on the high seas, and such as relate to mariners' wages, the legislature shall think it necessary hereafter to alter it.

21. In order to reap the fullest advantage of the inestimable privilege of the trial by jury, great care ought to be taken that none but qualified persons should be appointed to serve ; and such ought to [be] fully compensated for their travel, time, and attendance.

22. The LIBERTY OF THE PRESS is essential to the security of freedom in a state ; it ought, therefore, to be inviolably preserved.

23. Retrospective laws are highly injurious, oppressive, and unjust. No such laws, therefore, should be made, either for the decision of civil causes or the punishment of offences.

24. A well-regulated militia is the proper, natural, and sure defence of a state.

25. Standing armies are dangerous to liberty, and ought not to be raised or kept up without the consent of the legislature.

26. In all cases, and at all times, the military ought to be under strict subordination to, and governed by, the civil power.

27. No soldier in time of peace shall be quartered in any house without

the consent of the owner ; and in time of war, such quarters ought not to be made but by the civil magistrate, in a manner ordained by the legislature.

28. No subsidy, charge, tax, impost, or duty shall be established, fixed, laid, or levied, under any pretext whatsoever, without the consent of the people, or their representatives in the legislature, or authority derived from that body.

29. The power of suspending the laws, or the execution of them, ought never to be exercised but by the legislature, or by authority derived therefrom, to be exercised in such particular cases only as the legislature shall expressly provide for.

30. The freedom of deliberation, speech, and debate, in either house of the legislature, is so essential to the rights of the people, that it cannot be the foundation of any action, complaint, or prosecution in any other court or place whatsoever.

31. The legislature shall assemble for the redress of public grievances, and for making such laws as the public good may require.

32. The people have a right, in an orderly and peaceable manner, to assemble and consult upon the common good, give instructions to their representatives, and to request of the legislative body, by way of petition or remonstrance, redress of the wrongs done them, and of the grievances they suffer.

33. No magistrate or court of law shall demand excessive bail or sureties, impose excessive fines, or inflict cruel or unusual punishments.

34. No person can in any case be subjected to law martial, or to any pains or penalties by virtue of that law, except those employed in the army or navy, and except the militia in actual service, but by authority of the legislature.

35. It is essential to the preservation of the rights of every individual, his life, liberty, property, and character, that there be an impartial interpretation of the laws, and administration of justice. It is the right of every citizen to be tried by judges as impartial as the lot of humanity will admit. It is therefore not only the best policy, but for the security of the rights of the people, that the judges of the Supreme Judicial Court should hold their offices so long as they behave well ; subject, however, to such limitations, on account of age, as may be provided by the constitution of the state ; and that they should have honorable salaries, ascertained and established by standing laws.

36. Economy being a most essential virtue in all states, especially in a young one, no pension should be granted but in consideration of actual services; and such pensions ought to be granted with great caution by the legislature, and never for more than one year at a time.

37. In the government of this state, the three essential powers thereof, to wit, the legislative, executive, and judicial, ought to be kept as separate from and independent of each other as the nature of a free government will admit, or as is consistent with that chain of connection that binds the whole fabric of the constitution in one indissoluble bond of union and amity.

38. A frequent recurrence to the fundamental principles of the constitution, and a constant adherence to justice, moderation, temperance, industry, frugality, and all the social virtues, are indispensably necessary to preserve the blessings of liberty and good government; the people ought, therefore, to have a particular regard to all those principles in the choice of their officers and representatives; and they have a right to require of their law-givers and magistrates an exact and constant observance of them in the formation and execution of the laws necessary for the good administration of government.

PART SECOND.

FORM OF GOVERNMENT.

1. The people inhabiting the territory formerly called the Province of New Hampshire do hereby solemnly and mutually agree with each other to form themselves into a free, sovereign, and independent body politic or state, by the name of the STATE OF NEW HAMPSHIRE.

GENERAL COURT.

2. The supreme legislative power within this state shall be vested in the Senate and House of Representatives, each of which shall have a negative on the other.

3. The Senate and House shall assemble every year on the first Wednesday of June, and at such other times as they may judge necessary; and shall dissolve and be dissolved seven days next preceding the said first Wednesday of June, and shall be styled the *General Court of New Hampshire*.

4. The General Court shall forever have full power and authority to erect and constitute judicatories and courts of record, or other courts, to be

holden in the name of the state, for the hearing, trying, and determining all manner of crimes, offences, pleas, processes, plaints, actions, causes, matters and things whatsoever arising or happening within this state, or between or concerning persons inhabiting or residing or brought within the same, whether the same be criminal or civil, or whether the crimes be capital or not capital, and whether the said pleas be real, personal, or mixed, and for the awarding and issuing execution thereon. To which courts and judicatories are hereby given and granted full power and authority, from time to time, to administer oaths or affirmations, for the better discovery of truth in any matter in controversy, or depending before them.

5. And further, full power and authority are hereby given and granted to the said General Court, from time to time, to make, ordain, and establish all manner of wholesome and reasonable orders, laws, statutes, ordinances, directions, and instructions, either with penalties or without, so as the same be not repugnant or contrary to this constitution, as they may judge for the benefit and welfare of this state, and for the governing and ordering thereof, and of the subjects of the same, for the necessary support and defence of the government thereof; and to name and settle annually, or provide by fixed laws, for the naming and settling, all civil officers within this state; such officers excepted the election and appointment of whom are hereafter in this form of government otherwise provided for; and to set forth the several duties, powers, and limits of the several civil and military officers of this state, and the forms of such oaths or affirmations, as shall be respectively administered unto them for the execution of their several offices and places, so as the same be not repugnant or contrary to this constitution; and also to impose fines, mulcts, imprisonments, and other punishments; and to impose and levy proportional and reasonable assessments, rates, and taxes upon all the inhabitants of and residents within the said state, and upon all estates within the same, to be issued and disposed of by warrant under the hand of the governor of this state for the time being, with the advice and consent of the council, for the public service, in the necessary defence and support of the government of this state, and the protection and preservation of the subjects thereof, according to such acts as are or shall be in force within the same.

6. And while the public charges of government, or any part thereof, shall be assessed on polls and estates in the manner that has heretofore been practised, in order that such assessments may be made with equality there shall be a valuation of the estates within the state taken anew once in every five years at least, and as much oftener as the General Court shall order.

7. No member of the General Court shall take fees, be of counsel, or act

as advocate in any cause before either branch of the legislature; and upon due proof thereof, such member shall forfeit his seat in the legislature.

8. The doors of the galleries of each house of the legislature shall be kept open to all persons who behave decently, except when the welfare of the state, in the opinion of either branch, shall require secrecy.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

9. There shall be in the legislature of this state a representation of the people annually elected and founded upon principles of equality; and in order that such representation may be as equal as circumstances will admit, every town, parish, or place entitled to town privileges, having one hundred and fifty ratable male polls of twenty-one years of age and upwards, may elect one representative; if four hundred and fifty ratable polls, may elect two representatives; and so proceeding in that proportion, making three hundred such ratable polls the mean increasing number for every additional representative.

10. Such towns, parishes, or places as have less than one hundred and fifty ratable polls, shall be classed by the General Court for the purpose of choosing a representative, and seasonably notified thereof. And in every class formed for the above-mentioned purpose, the first annual meeting shall be held in the town, parish, or place wherein most of the ratable polls reside, and afterwards in that which has the next highest number, and so on annually by rotation, through the several towns, parishes, or places forming the district.

11. Whenever any town, parish, or place entitled to town privileges as aforesaid, shall not have one hundred and fifty ratable polls, and be so situated as to render the classing thereof with any other town, parish, or place very inconvenient, the General Court may, upon application of a majority of the voters in such town, parish, or place, issue a writ for their electing and sending a representative to the General Court.

12. The members of the House of Representatives shall be chosen annually, in the month of March, and shall be the second branch of the legislature.

13. All persons qualified to vote in the election of senators shall be entitled to vote, within the district where they dwell, in the choice of representatives.

14. Every member of the House of Representatives shall be chosen by ballot, and for two years at least next preceding his election shall have been an inhabitant of this state, [shall have an estate within the district

which he may be chosen to represent, of the value of *one hundred pounds*, one half of which to be a freehold, whereof he is seized in his own right;] * shall be at the time of his election an inhabitant of the town, parish, or place he may be chosen to represent; shall be of the Protestant religion, and shall cease to represent such town, parish, or place immediately on his ceasing to be qualified as aforesaid.

15. The members of both houses of the legislature shall be compensated for their services out of the treasury of the state, by a law made for that purpose; such members attending seasonably, and not departing without license.

16. All intermediate vacancies in the House of Representatives may be filled up from time to time, in the same manner as annual elections are made.

17. The House of Representatives shall be the grand inquest of the state, and all impeachments made by them shall be heard and tried by the Senate.

18. All money bills shall originate in the House of Representatives, but the Senate may propose or concur with amendments as on other bills.

19. The House of Representatives shall have power to adjourn themselves, but no longer than two days at a time.

20. A majority of the members of the House of Representatives shall be a quorum for doing business; but when less than two thirds of the representatives elected shall be present, the assent of two thirds of those members shall be necessary to render their acts and proceedings valid.

21. No member of the House of Representatives or Senate shall be arrested or held to bail on mesue process, during his going to, returning from, or attendance upon the court.

22. The House of Representatives shall choose their own speaker, appoint their own officers, and settle the rules of proceedings in their own house, and shall be judge of the returns, elections, and qualifications of its members, as pointed out in this constitution. They shall have authority to punish by imprisonment every person who shall be guilty of disrespect to the House in its presence, by any disorderly and contemptuous behavior, or by threatening or ill treating any of its members; or by obstructing its deliberations; every person guilty of a breach of its privileges in making arrests for debt, or by assaulting any member during his attendance at any session; in assaulting or disturbing any one of its officers in

* See Amendments.

the execution of any order or procedure of the House; in assaulting any witness or other person ordered to attend by and during his attendance of the House, or in rescuing any person arrested by order of the House, knowing them to be such.

23. The Senate, governor, and council shall have the same powers in like cases; provided that no imprisonment by either, for any offence, exceed ten days.

24. The journals of the proceedings, and all public acts of both houses of the legislature, shall be printed and published immediately after every adjournment or prorogation; and upon motion made by any one member, the yeas and nays upon any question shall be entered on the journal; and any member of the Senate or House of Representatives shall have a right, on motion made at the same time for that purpose, to have his protest or dissent, with the reasons, against any vote, resolve, or bill passed, entered on the journal.

SENATE.

25. The Senate shall consist of twelve members, who shall hold their office for one year from the first Wednesday of June next ensuing their election.

26. And that the state may be equally represented in the Senate, the legislature shall, from time to time, divide the state into twelve districts, as nearly equal as may be, without dividing towns and unincorporated places; and in making this division they shall govern themselves by the proportion of direct taxes paid by the said districts, and timely make known to the inhabitants of the state the limits of each district.

27. The freeholders and other inhabitants of each district, qualified as in this constitution is provided, shall annually give in their votes for a senator, at some meeting holden in the month of March.

28. The Senate shall be the first branch of the legislature; and the senators shall be chosen in the following manner, viz.: every male inhabitant of each town and parish with town privileges, and places unincorporated, in this state, of twenty-one years of age and upwards, excepting paupers and persons excused from paying taxes at their own request, shall have a right, at the annual or other meetings of the inhabitants of said towns and parishes, to be duly warned and holden annually forever in the month of March, to vote in the town or parish wherein he dwells, for the senator in the district whereof he is a member:

29. *Provided, nevertheless,* That no person shall be capable of being

elected a senator who is not of the *Protestant religion* [and seized of a freehold estate in his own rights of the value of [a] two hundred pounds, lying within this state,] * who is not of the age of thirty years, and who shall not have been an inhabitant of this state for seven years immediately preceding his election, and at the time thereof he shall be an inhabitant of the district for which he shall be chosen.

30. And every person qualified as the constitution provides shall be considered an inhabitant for the purpose of electing and being elected into any office or place within this state, in the town, parish, and plantation where he dwelleth and hath his home.

31. And the inhabitants of plantations and places unincorporated, qualified as this constitution provides, who are or shall be required to assess taxes upon themselves towards the support of government, or shall be taxed therefor, shall have the same privilege of voting for senators in the plantations and places wherein they reside, as the inhabitants of the respective towns and parishes aforesaid have. And the meetings of such plantations and places for that purpose shall be holden annually in the month of March, at such places respectively therein as the assessors thereof shall direct; which assessors shall have like authority for notifying the electors, collecting and returning the votes, as the selectmen and town clerks have in their several towns by this constitution.

32. The meetings for the choice of governor, council, and senators shall be warned by warrant from the selectmen, and governed by a moderator, who shall, in the presence of the selectmen, (whose duty it shall be to attend,) in open meeting, receive the votes of all the inhabitants of such towns and parishes present, and qualified to vote for senators; and shall, in said meetings, in presence of the said selectmen, and of the town clerk, in said meetings, sort and count the said votes, and make a public declaration thereof, with the name of every person voted for, and the number of votes for each person; and the town clerk shall make a fair record of the same at large in the town book, and shall make out a fair attested copy thereof, to be by him sealed up and directed to the secretary of the state, with a superscription expressing the purport thereof: and the said town clerk shall cause such attested copy to be delivered to the sheriff of the county in which said town or parish shall lie thirty days at least before the first Wednesday of June, or to the secretary of the state at least twenty days before the said first Wednesday of June: and the sheriff of each county, or his deputy, shall deliver all such certificates, by him received, into the secretary's office, at least twenty days before the first Wednesday of June.

* See Amendments.

33. And that there may be a due meeting of senators on the first Wednesday of June, annually, the governor and a majority of the council for the time being shall, as soon as may be, examine the returned copies of such records; and fourteen days before the first Wednesday of June, he shall issue his summons to such persons as appear to be chosen senators by a majority of votes, to attend and take their seats on that day: *provided, nevertheless*, that for the first year the said returned copies shall be examined by the president and a majority of the council then in office; and the said president shall in like manner notify the persons elected to attend and take their seats accordingly.

34. And in case there shall not appear to be a senator elected by a majority of votes for any district, the deficiency shall be supplied in the following manner, viz.: the members of the House of Representatives, and such senators as shall be declared elected, shall take the names of the two persons having the highest number of votes in the district, and out of them shall elect, by joint ballot, the senator wanted for such district: and in this manner all such vacancies shall be filled up in every district of the state; and in like manner all vacancies in the Senate, arising by death, removal out of the state, or otherwise, shall be supplied as soon as may be after such vacancies happen.

35. The Senate shall be final judges of the elections, returns, and qualifications of their own members, as pointed out in this constitution.

36. The Senate shall have power to adjourn themselves, provided such adjournment do not exceed two days at a time:

Provided, nevertheless, That whenever they shall sit on the trial of any impeachment, they may adjourn to such time and place as they may think proper, although the legislature be not assembled on such day, or at such place.

37. The Senate shall appoint their president and other officers, and determine their own rules of proceedings. And not less than seven members of the Senate shall make a quorum for doing business; and when less than eight senators shall be present, the assent of five, at least, shall be necessary to render their acts and proceedings valid.

38. The Senate shall be a court, with full power and authority to hear, try, and determine all impeachments made by the House of Representatives, against any officer or officers of the state, for bribery, corruption, malpractice, or maladministration in office, with full power to issue summons or compulsory process for convening witnesses before them; but previous to the trial of any such impeachment, the members of the Senate shall respectively be sworn truly and impartially to try and determine the charge in

question according to evidence. And every officer impeached for bribery, corruption, malpractice, or maladministration in office, shall be served with an attested copy of the impeachment and order of Senate thereon, with such citation as the Senate may direct, setting forth the time and place of their sitting to try the impeachment; which service shall be made by the sheriff, or such other sworn officer as the Senate may appoint, at least fourteen days previous to the time of trial; and such citation being duly served and returned, the Senate may proceed in the hearing of the impeachment, giving the person impeached, if he shall appear, full liberty of producing witnesses and proofs, and of making his defence, by himself and counsel, and may also, upon his refusing or neglecting to appear, hear the proofs in support of the impeachment, and render judgment thereon, his non-appearance notwithstanding; and such judgment shall have the same force and effect as if the person impeached had appeared and pleaded in the trial.

39. Their judgment, however, shall not extend further than removal from office, disqualification to hold or enjoy any place of honor, trust, or profit under this state; but the party so convicted shall nevertheless be liable to indictment, trial, judgment, and punishment, according to the laws of the land.

40. Whenever the governor shall be impeached, the chief justice of the Supreme Judicial Court shall, during the trial, preside in the Senate, but have no vote therein.

EXECUTIVE POWER.

GOVERNOR.

41. There shall be a supreme executive magistrate, who shall be styled governor of the State of New Hampshire, and whose title shall be *his excellency*.

42. The governor shall be chosen annually in the month of March; and the votes for governor shall be received, sorted, counted, certified, and returned in the same manner as the votes for senators; and the secretary shall lay the same before the Senate and House of Representatives on the first Wednesday of June, to be by them examined, and in case of an election by a majority of votes through the state, the choice shall be by them declared and published. And the qualifications of electors of the governor shall be the same as those for senators; and if no person shall have a majority of votes, the Senate and House of Representatives shall by joint ballot elect one of the two persons having the highest number of votes, who shall be declared governor. And no person shall be eligible to this office unless at the time of his election he shall have been an inhabitant of this state for seven years next pre-

ceding, and unless he shall be of the age of thirty years; [and unless he shall at the same time have an estate of the value of *five hundred pounds*, one half of which shall consist of a freehold in his own right, within this state;] * and unless he shall be of the Protestant religion.

43. In cases of disagreement between the two houses, with regard to the time or place of adjournment, or prorogation, the governor, with advice of council, shall have a right to adjourn or prorogue the General Court, not exceeding ninety days at any one time, as he may determine the public good may require. And he shall dissolve the same seven days before the said first Wednesday of June. And in case of any infectious distemper prevailing in the place where the said court at any time is to convene, or any other cause whereby dangers may arise to the health or lives of the members, from their attendance, the governor may direct the session to be holden at some other, the most convenient place within the state.

44. Every bill which shall have passed both houses of the General Court shall, before it become a law, be presented to the governor; if he approve, he shall sign it; but if not, he shall return it with his objections to that house in which it shall have originated, who shall enter the objections at large on their journal and proceed to reconsider it; if after such reconsideration two thirds of that house shall agree to pass the bill, it shall be sent, together with such objections, to the other house, by which it shall likewise be reconsidered, and if approved by two thirds of that house, it shall become a law. But in all such cases the votes of both houses shall be determined by yeas and nays, and the names of the persons voting for or against the bill shall be entered on the journal of each house respectively. If any bill shall not be returned by the governor within five days (Sundays excepted) after it shall have been presented to him, the same shall be a law in like manner as if he had signed it, unless the legislature, by their adjournment, prevent its return, in which case it shall not be a law.

45. Every resolve shall be presented to the governor, and before the same shall take effect, shall be approved by him, or, being disapproved by him, shall be repassed by the Senate and House of Representatives, according to the rules and limitations prescribed in the case of a bill.

46. All judicial officers, the attorney general, solicitors, all sheriffs, coroners, registers of probate, and all officers of the navy, and general and field officers of the militia, shall be nominated and appointed by the governor and council; and every such nomination shall be made at least three days prior to such appointment, and no appointment shall take place unless a majority of the council agree thereto.

* See Amendments.

47. The governor and council shall have a negative on each other, both in the nominations and appointments. Every nomination and appointment shall be signed by the governor and council, and every negative shall be also signed by the governor or council who made the same.

48. The captains and subalterns in the respective regiments shall be nominated and recommended by the field officers to the governor, who is to issue their commissions immediately on the receipt of such recommendation.

49. Whenever the chair of the governor shall become vacant by reason of his death, absence from the state, or otherwise, the president of the Senate shall, during the vacancy, have and exercise all the powers and authorities which by this constitution the governor is vested with, when personally present; but when the president of the Senate shall exercise the office of governor, he shall not hold his office in the Senate.

50. The governor, with the advice of council, shall have full power and authority, in recess of the General Court, to prorogue the same from time to time, not exceeding ninety days in any one recess of said court; and during the sessions of said court, to adjourn or prorogue it to any time the two houses may desire, and to call it together sooner than the time to which it may be adjourned or prorogued, if the welfare of the state should require the same.

51. The governor of this state, for the time being, shall be commander-in-chief of the army and navy, and all the military forces of the state, by sea and land; and shall have full power by himself, or by any chief commander, or other officer or officers, from time to time, to train, instruct, exercise, and govern the militia and navy; and for the special defence and safety of this state, to assemble in martial array and put in warlike posture the inhabitants thereof, and to lead and conduct them, and with them to encounter, repulse, repel, resist, and pursue, by force of arms, as well by sea as by land, within and without the limits of this state; and also to kill, slay, destroy, if necessary, and conquer by all fitting ways, enterprise, and means, all and every such person and persons as shall, at any time hereafter, in a hostile manner attempt or enterprise the destruction, invasion, detriment, or annoyance of this state; and to use and exercise over the army and navy, and over the militia in actual service, the law martial in time of war, invasion, and also in rebellion, declared by the legislature to exist, as occasion shall necessarily require: And surprise, by all ways and means whatsoever, all and every such person or persons, with their ships, arms, ammunition, and other goods, as shall in a hostile manner invade, or attempt the invading, conquering, or annoying this state: And, in fine, the governor hereby is intrusted with all other powers incident to the office of captain-general and commander-in-chief, and admiral, to be exercised agreea-

bly to the rules and regulations of the constitution, and the laws of the land : *provided*, that the governor shall not at any time hereafter, by virtue of any power by this constitution granted, or hereafter to be granted to him by the legislature, transport any of the inhabitants of this state, or oblige them to march out of the limits of the same, without their free and voluntary consent, or the consent of the General Court, nor grant commissions for exercising the law martial in any case, without the advice and consent of the council.

52. The power of pardoning offences, except such as persons may be convicted of before the Senate by impeachment of the House, shall be in the governor, by and with the advice of council : but no charter of pardon granted by the governor with advice of council, before conviction, shall avail the party pleading the same, notwithstanding any general or particular expressions contained therein, descriptive of the offence or offences intended to be pardoned.

53. No officer duly commissioned to command in the militia shall be removed from his office but by the address of both houses to the governor, or by fair trial in court martial, pursuant to the laws of the state for the time being.

54. The commanding officers of the regiments shall appoint their adjutants and quartermasters ; the brigadiers their brigade majors ; the major generals their aids ; the captains and subalterns their non-commissioned officers.

55. The division of the militia into brigades, regiments, and companies, made in pursuance of the militia laws now in force, shall be considered as the proper division of the militia of this state until the same shall be altered by some future law.

56. No moneys shall be issued out of the treasury of this state, and disposed of, (except such sums as may be appropriated for the redemption of bills of credit or treasurer's notes, or for the payment of interest arising thereon,) but by warrant under the hand of the governor for the time being, by and with the advice and consent of the council, for the necessary support and defence of this state, and for the necessary protection and preservation of the inhabitants thereof, agreeably to the acts and resolves of the General Court.

57. All public boards, the commissary general, all superintending officers of public magazines and stores, belonging to this state, and all commanding officers of forts and garrisons within the same, shall once in every three months, officially, and without requisition, and at other times when required by the governor, deliver to him an account of all goods, stores, provisions, ammunition, cannon with their appendages, and all small arms with their

accoutrements, and of all other public property under their care respectively, distinguishing the quantity and kind of each as particularly as may be, together with the condition of such forts and garrisons; and the commanding officer shall exhibit to the governor, when required by him, true and exact plans of such forts, and of the land and sea, or harbor or harbors, adjacent.

58. The governor and council shall be compensated for their services, from time to time, by such grants as the General Court shall think reasonable.

59. Permanent and honorable salaries shall be established by law for the justices of the Superior Court.

COUNCIL.

60. There shall be annually elected by ballot five councillors, for advising the governor in the executive part of government. The freeholders and other inhabitants in each county, qualified to vote for senators, shall some time in the month of March give in their votes for one councillor; which votes shall be received, sorted, counted, certified, and returned to the secretary's office, in the same manner as the votes for senators, to be by the secretary laid before the Senate and House of Representatives on the first Wednesday of June.

61. And the person having a majority of votes in any county shall be considered as duly elected a councillor; but if no person shall have a majority of votes in any county, the Senate and the House of Representatives shall take the names of the two persons who have the highest number of votes in each county, and not elected, and out of those two shall elect by joint ballot the councillor wanted for such county; and the qualifications for councillors shall be the same as for senator.

62. If any person thus chosen a councillor shall be elected governor, or member of either branch of the legislature, and shall accept the trust; or if any person elected a councillor shall refuse to accept the office; or in the case of the death, resignation, or removal of any councillor out of the state, the governor may issue a precept for the election of a new councillor in that county where such vacancy shall happen; and the choice shall be in the same manner as before directed; and the governor shall have full power and authority to convene the council from time to time, at his discretion; and with them, or the majority of them, may and shall, from time to time, hold a council for ordering and directing the affairs of this state according to the laws of the land.

63. The members of the council may be impeached by the House,

and tried by the Senate, for bribery, corruption, malpractice, or maladministration.

64. The resolutions and advice of the council shall be recorded by the secretary in a register, and signed by all the members present agreeing thereto; and this record may be called for at any time by either house of the legislature, and any member of the council may enter his opinion contrary to the resolution of the majority, with the reasons for such opinion.

65. The legislature may, if the public good shall hereafter require it, divide the state into five districts, as nearly equal as may be, governing themselves by the number of ratable polls and proportion of public taxes; each district to elect a councillor; and in case of such division, the manner of the choice shall be conformable to the present mode of election in counties.

66. And whereas the elections appointed to be made by this constitution on the first Wednesday of June annually, by the two houses of the legislature, may not be completed on that day, the said elections may be adjourned from day to day until the same be completed. And the order of the elections shall be as follows: the vacancies in the Senate, if any, shall be first filled up; the governor shall then be elected, provided there should be no choice of him by the people, and afterwards the two houses shall proceed to fill up the vacancy, if any, in the council.

SECRETARY, TREASURER, COMMISSARY GENERAL, &C.

67. The secretary, treasurer, and commissary general shall be chosen by joint ballot of the senators and representatives assembled in one room.

68. The records of the state shall be kept in the office of the secretary; and he shall attend the governor and council, the senate and representatives, in person or by deputy, as they may require.

69. The secretary of the state shall at all times have a deputy, to be by him appointed, for whose conduct in office he shall be responsible; and in case of the death, removal, or inability of the secretary, his deputy shall exercise all the duties of the office of secretary of state until another shall be appointed.

70. The secretary, before he enters upon the business of his office, shall give bond with sufficient sureties, in a reasonable sum, for the use of the state, for the punctual performance of his trust.

COUNTY TREASURERS, &C.

71. The county treasurers and registers of deeds shall be elected by the inhabitants of the several towns in the several counties in the state according to the method now practised, and the laws of the state :

Provided, nevertheless, The legislature shall have authority to alter the manner of certifying the votes and the mode of electing those officers, but not so as to deprive the people of the right they now have of electing them.

72. And the legislature, on the application of the major part of the inhabitants of any county, shall have authority to divide the same into two districts for registering deeds, if to them it shall appear necessary ; each district to elect a register of deeds ; and before they enter upon the business of their offices, shall be respectively sworn faithfully to discharge the duties thereof, and shall severally give bond with sufficient sureties, in a reasonable sum, for the use of the county, for the punctual performance of their respective trusts.

JUDICIARY POWER.

73. The tenure that all commissioned officers shall have by law in their offices shall be expressed in their respective commissions. All judicial officers, duly appointed, commissioned, and sworn, shall hold their offices during good behavior, excepting those concerning whom there is a different provision made in this constitution : *provided, nevertheless,* the president,* with consent of the council, may remove them upon the address of both houses of the legislature.

74. Each branch of the legislature, as well as the governor and council, shall have authority to require the opinions of the justices of the Superior Court upon important questions of law and upon solemn occasions.

75. In order that the people may not suffer from the long continuance in place of any justice of the peace, who shall fail in discharging the important duties of his office with ability and fidelity, all commissions of justices of the peace shall become void at the expiration of five years from their respective dates ; and upon the expiration of any commission, the same may, if necessary, be renewed, or another person appointed, as shall most conduce to the well being of the state.

76. All causes of marriage, divorce, and alimony, and all appeals from

* *Governor* in former printed editions, but *president* in the original.

the respective judges of probate, shall be heard and tried by the Superior Court, until the legislature shall by law make other provision.

77. The General Court are empowered to give to justices of the peace jurisdiction in civil causes, when the damages demanded shall not exceed four pounds, and title of real estate is not concerned ; but with right of appeal to either party to some other court, so that a trial by jury in the last resort may be had.

78. No person shall hold the office of judge of any court, or judge of probate, or sheriff of any county, after he has attained the age of seventy years.

79. No judge of any court, or justice of the peace, shall act as attorney, or be of counsel to any party, or originate any civil suit, in matters which shall come or be brought before him as judge or justice of the peace.

80. All matters relating to the probate of wills and granting letters of administration shall be exercised by the judges of probate in such manner as the legislature have directed, or may hereafter direct: and the judges of probate shall hold their courts at such place, or places, on such fixed days as the conveniency of the people may require, and the legislature from time to time appoint.

81. No judge or register of probate shall be of counsel, act as advocate, or receive any fees as advocate or counsel, in any probate business which is pending, or may be brought into any court of probate in the county of which he is judge or register.

CLERKS OF COURTS.

82. The judges of the courts (those of probate excepted) shall appoint their respective clerks, to hold their office during pleasure ; and no such clerk shall act as an attorney, or be of counsel in any cause in the court of which he is clerk, nor shall he draw any writ originating a civil action.

ENCOURAGEMENT OF LITERATURE, &c.

83. Knowledge and learning, generally diffused through a community, being essential to the preservation of a free government, and spreading the opportunities and advantages of education through the various parts of the country being highly conducive to promote this end, it shall be the duty of the legislators and magistrates, in all future periods of this govern-

ment, to cherish the interest of literature and the sciences, and all seminaries and public schools, to encourage private and public institutions, rewards and immunities for the promotion of agriculture, arts, sciences, commerce, trades, manufactures, and natural history of the country; to countenance and inculcate the principles of humanity and general benevolence, public and private charity, industry, and economy, honesty and punctuality, sincerity, sobriety, and all social affections, and generous sentiments among the people.

OATHS AND SUBSCRIPTIONS. EXCLUSION FROM OFFICES. COMMISSIONS. WRITS. CONFIRMATION OF LAWS. HABEAS CORPUS. THE ENACTING STYLE. CONTINUANCE OF OFFICERS. PROVISIONS FOR A FUTURE REVISION OF THE CONSTITUTION, &C.

84. Any person chosen governor, councillor, senator, or representative, military or civil officer, (town officers excepted,) accepting the trust, shall, before he proceeds to execute the duties of his office, make and subscribe the following declaration, viz.:—

I, A B, do solemnly swear that I will bear faith and true allegiance to the State of New Hampshire, and will support the constitution thereof. *So help me God.*

I, A B, do solemnly and sincerely swear and affirm, that I will faithfully and impartially discharge and perform all the duties incumbent on me as according to the best of my abilities, agreeably to the rules and regulations of this constitution and the laws of the State of New Hampshire. *So help me God.*

Any person having taken and subscribed the oath of allegiance, and the same being filed in the secretary's office, he shall not be obliged to take said oath again:

Provided always, When any person chosen or appointed as aforesaid shall be of the denomination called Quakers, or shall be scrupulous of swearing, and shall decline taking the said oaths, such person shall take and subscribe them, omitting the word "*swear,*" and likewise the words "*so help me God,*" subjoining instead thereof, "*This I do under the pains and penalties of perjury.*"

85. And the oaths or affirmations shall be taken and subscribed by the governor, before the president of the Senate, in presence of both houses of the legislature, and by the senators and representatives first elected under this constitution, as altered and amended, before the president of the state and a majority of the council then in office, and forever

afterwards before the governor and council for the time being; and by all other officers, before such persons and in such manner as the legislature shall from time to time appoint.

86. All commissions shall be in the name of the State of New Hampshire, signed by the governor, and attested by the secretary, or his deputy, and shall have the great seal of the state affixed thereto.

87. All writs issuing out of the clerk's office in any of the courts of law, shall be in the name of the State of New Hampshire; shall be under the seal of the court whence they issue, and bear test of the chief, first, or senior justice of the court; but when such justice shall be interested, then the writ shall bear test of some other justice of the court, to which the same shall be returnable, and be signed by the clerk of such court.

88. All indictments, presentments, and informations shall conclude against the peace and dignity of the state.

89. The estate of such persons as may destroy their own lives shall not for that offence be forfeited, but descend or ascend in the same manner as if such persons had died in a natural way. Nor shall any article which shall accidentally occasion the death of any person be henceforth deemed a deodand, or in any wise forfeited on account of such misfortune.

90. All the laws which have heretofore been adopted, used, and approved in the Province, Colony, or State of New Hampshire, and usually practised on in the courts of law, shall remain and be in full force until altered and repealed by the legislature; such parts thereof only excepted as are repugnant to the rights and liberties contained in this constitution; provided, that nothing herein contained, when compared with the twenty-third article in the bill of rights, shall be construed to affect the laws already made respecting the persons or estates of absentees.

91. The privilege and benefit of the habeas corpus shall be enjoyed in this state, in the most free, easy, cheap, expeditious, and ample manner, and shall not be suspended by the legislature, except upon the most urgent and pressing occasions, and for a time not exceeding three months.

92. The enacting style in making and passing acts, statutes, and laws shall be — *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Court convened.*

93. No governor, or judge of the Supreme Judicial Court, shall hold any office or place under the authority of this state, except such as by this constitution they are admitted to hold, saving that the judges of the said court may hold the offices of justices of the peace throughout the state;

nor shall they hold any place or office, or receive any pension or salary, from any other state, government, or power whatever.

94. No person shall be capable of exercising at the same time more than one of the following offices in this state, viz., judge of probate, sheriff, register of deeds; and never more than two offices of profit, which may be held by appointment of the governor, or governor and council, or Senate and House of Representatives, or Superior or Inferior Courts; military offices and offices of justice of the peace excepted.

95. No person holding the office of judge of any court, except special judges, secretary, treasurer of the state, attorney general, commissary general, military officers receiving pay from the continent or this state, excepting officers of the militia, occasionally called forth on an emergency, register of deeds, sheriff, or officers of the customs, including naval officers, collectors of excise and state and continental taxes, hereafter appointed and not having settled their accounts with the respective officers with whom it is their duty to settle such accounts, members of Congress, or any person holding any office under the United States, shall at the same time hold the office of governor, or have a seat in the Senate, or House of Representatives, or Council; but his being chosen and appointed to and accepting the same shall operate as a resignation of their seat in the chair, Senate, or House of Representatives, or Council, and the place so vacated shall be filled up. No member of the Council shall have a seat in the Senate or House of Representatives.

96. No person shall ever be admitted to hold a seat in the legislature, or any office of trust or importance under this government, who, in the due course of law, has been convicted of bribery or corruption in obtaining an election or appointment.

97. In all cases where sums of money are mentioned in this constitution, the value thereof shall be computed in silver at six shillings and eight pence per ounce.

98. To the end that there may be no failure of justice or danger to the state, by the alterations and amendments made in the constitution, the General Court is hereby fully authorized and directed to fix the time when the alterations and amendments shall take effect, and make the necessary arrangements accordingly.*

99. It shall be the duty of the selectmen and assessors of the several towns and places in this state, in warning the first annual meetings for the choice of senators, after the expiration of seven years from the adoption of this constitution as amended, to insert expressly in the warrant this purpose among the others for the meeting, to wit: to take the sense of the

* See act of December 14, 1792.

qualified voters on the subject of a revision of the constitution: and the meeting being warned accordingly, and not otherwise, the moderator shall take the sense of the qualified voters present as to the necessity of a revision; and a return of the number of votes for and against such necessity shall be made by the clerk, sealed up and directed to the General Court at their then next session; and if it shall appear to the General Court by such return, that the sense of the people of the state has been taken, and that in the opinion of the majority of the qualified voters in the state present and voting at said meetings, there is a necessity for a revision of the constitution, it shall be the duty of the General Court to call a convention for that purpose; otherwise the General Court shall direct the sense of the people to be taken, and then proceed in the manner before mentioned. The delegates to be chosen in the same manner, and proportioned as the representatives to the General Court: *provided*, that no alterations shall be made in this constitution before the same shall be laid before the towns and unincorporated places, and approved by two thirds of the qualified voters present and voting on the subject.

100. And the same method of taking the sense of the people as to a revision of the constitution, and calling a convention for that purpose, shall be observed afterwards, at the expiration of every seven years.

101. This form of government shall be enrolled on parchment, and deposited in the secretary's office, and be a part of the laws of the land, and printed copies thereof shall be prefixed to the books containing the laws of this state, in all future editions thereof.

IN CONVENTION,

HELD AT CONCORD, THE 5TH DAY OF SEPTEMBER, ANNO DOMINI, 1792.

The returns from the several towns and unincorporated places being examined, and it appearing that the foregoing *bill of rights and form of government*, as amended by the convention, were approved by more than two thirds of the qualified voters present in town meetings, and voting upon the question, the same are agreed on and established by the delegates of the people in convention, and declared to be the civil constitution of the state of New Hampshire.

SAMUEL LIVERMORE,
President of the Convention.

Attest —
JOHN CALFE, *Secretary.*

AMENDMENTS.

PROCLAMATION.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, }
 CONCORD, SEPTEMBER 16, 1852. }

Be it known, That I, Noah Martin, governor of the State of New Hampshire, in obedience to the request of the constitutional convention, do hereby proclaim to the people of this State, that the constitution of the same is amended, by striking from it, in part 2d, section 14th, the words "shall have an estate within the district where he may be chosen to represent, of the value of one hundred pounds, one half of which to be a freehold whereof he is seized in his own right;" and from section 20th, the words "and seized of a freehold estate in his own right of the value of a hundred pounds, being within this state;" and section 42d, the words, "and unless he shall at the same time have an estate of the value of five hundred pounds, one half of which shall consist of a freehold in his own right, within this state."

The foregoing property qualifications are stricken out, and the constitution is thus amended by the suffrages of more than two thirds of the legal voters present in town meeting and voting upon the questions.

[L. S.] Given under my hand, and the seal of the state affixed, at the council chamber, September the sixteenth, A. D. 1852, and of the independence of the United States of America the seventy-seventh.

NOAH MARTIN.

By the governor.

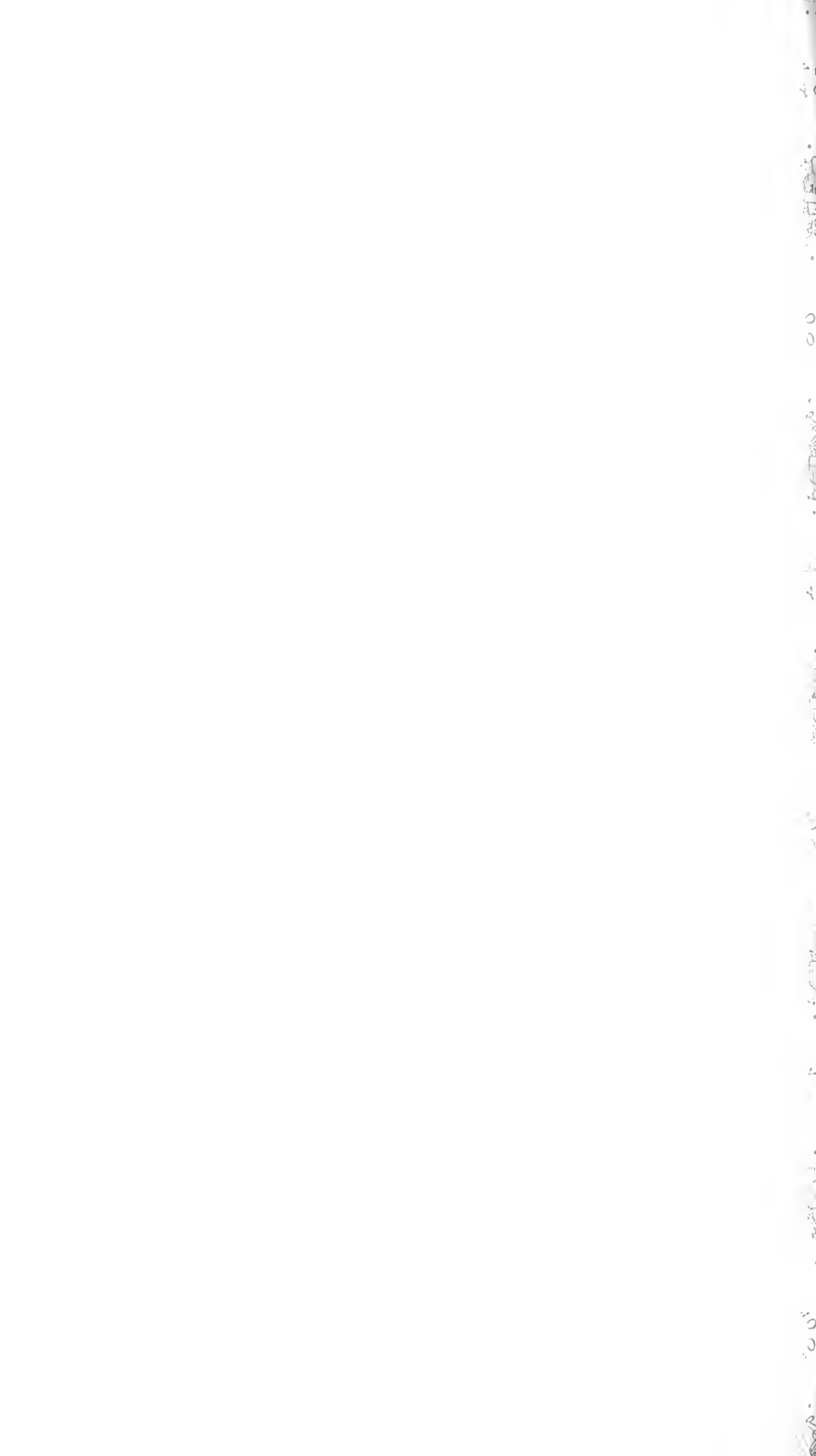
JOHN L. HADLEY, *Secretary of State.*

STATE OF NEW HAMPSHIRE.

SECRETARY OF STATE'S OFFICE, }
 CONCORD, JANUARY 27, 1853. }

A true copy of the original.

Attest — JOHN L. HADLEY, *Secretary of State.*





SEP 73

N. MANCHESTER,
INDIANA 46962



LIBRARY OF CONGRESS



0 003 170 385 2