

DORTSMOUTH
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To Our Dear Brother John,
From Henry & Nell
March 17th,



Portsmouth...

HISTORIC AND PICTURESQUE

. A VOLUME OF INFORMATION



BEING a very complete and accurate compendium of over two hundred historic places and things, from the earliest settlement, in 1623. Illustrated with nearly four hundred half-tone engravings from photographs especially made for this work; with old maps, drawings, etc. Over one hundred pages of history; more than one hundred pages of engravings

C. S. GURNEY,

Portsmouth, New Hampshire

1902

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C. S. GURNEY, PORTSMOUTH, N. H.

PREFACE.

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Placing this publication before the people we offer no apology, the work must speak for itself, leaving the public to be the judge of its merits or demerits. We have made no attempt at lengthy detail, but merely to present the facts as we find them in plain English, and in the most condensed form possible with comprehension. That which is stated, to our best knowledge and belief, is correct, for we have spared no reasonable pains in ferreting out disputed questions, or previous doubtful statements. We presume there will be found mistakes, but we feel it reasonable to believe there should be less errors of fact appear than in previous publications bearing upon these subjects, for very many such have been corrected, and we trust that less new ones have been added.

Our main sources of information have been from "Early Planting of New Hampshire," by John S. Jenness; "Annals of Portsmouth," by Nathaniel Adams; "Rambles About Portsmouth," by Charles W. Brewster; "Portsmouth Guide Book," by Miss Sarah E. Foster; old records and documents, and from many old people much valuable information has been gleaned. In fact we have consulted such books, pamphlets and documents within our knowledge, as would aid or add to the general information desired.

We acknowledge our obligations to Mr. Robert E. Rich, Librarian of the Public Library, for valued material on the "Early History"; to Mr. Charles A. Hazlett, for contributions bearing on old residents, places, incidents and things; to Colonel James R. Stanwood, for valued services; also to Mr. Israel P. Miller, Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Dodge and to Mr. Samuel P. Treadwell for many favors and points of interest, and to many old people and others who have aided in furthering the work herein represented. The half-tone engravings are nearly all made from photographs designed especially for this work.

If there are found in this publication statements which appear incorrect, and the claim can be substantiated, any information bearing on such will be thankfully received, and the correction embodied in the succeeding edition, if one is found necessary.

C. S. G.

Portsmouth, N. H., September, 1902.

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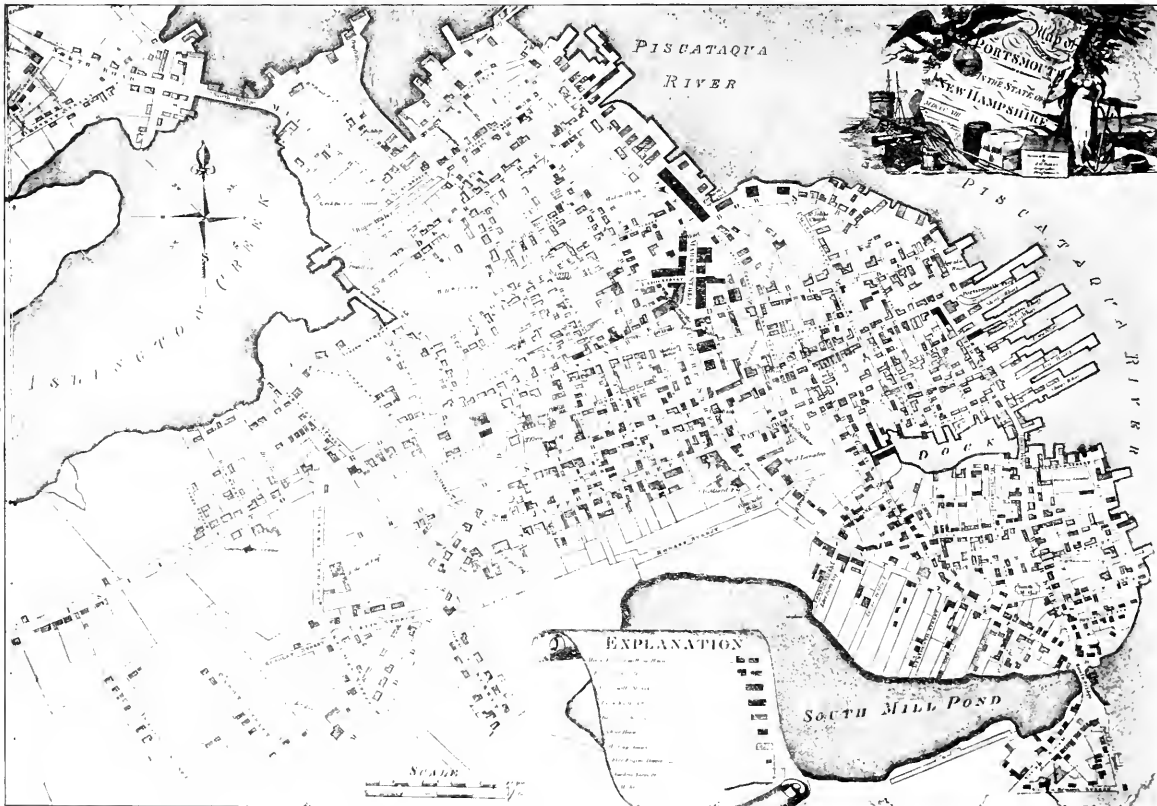
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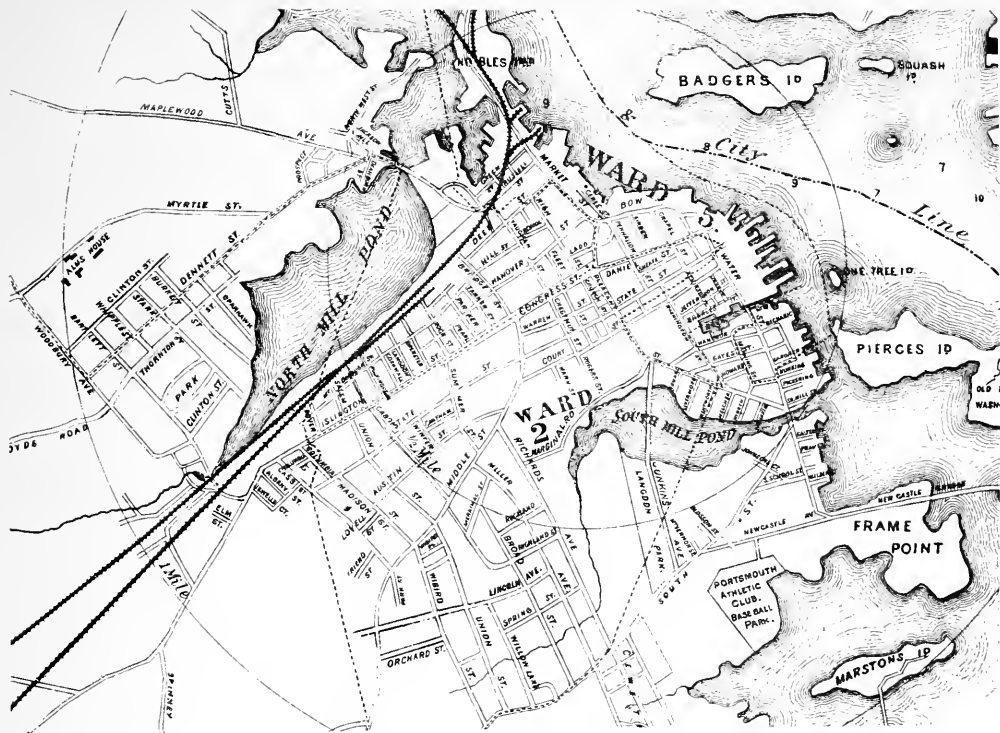


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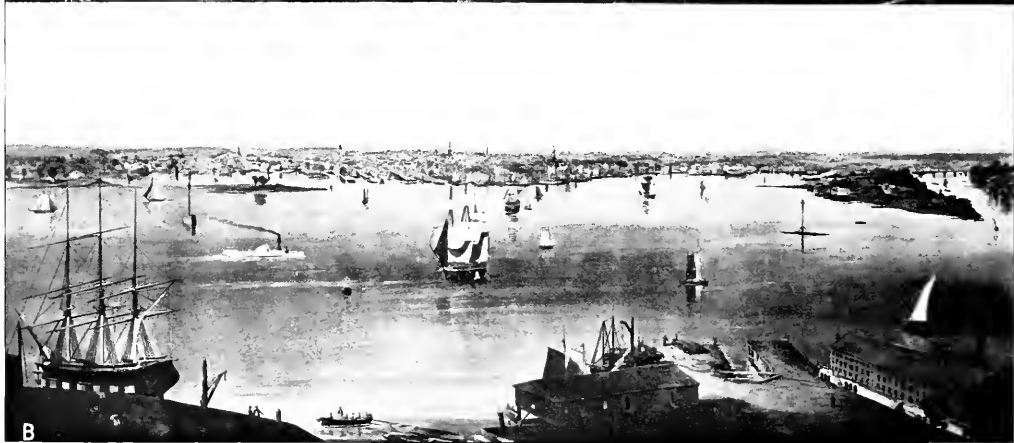




MAP OF PORTSMOUTH IN 1813, BEFORE THE GREAT FIRE.



GUIDE MAP TO STREETS AND LOCALITIES.



A. DOWN THE RIVER FROM ST. JOHN'S BELFRY.
B. PORTSMOUTH IN 1850.

PREVIOUS to the reign of His Majesty, King James the First of England, until the spring-time, in the year 1623, the great ocean bordering our coast rolled unvexed to the shore, barren of sail or oar. Along the rugged, irregular coast line stood no settler's rude hut, nor did the hum of traffic gladden the vision of the exile, voyaging from over seas. The surging rote of the Atlantic, pierced by the strident scream of the sea-fowl, echoed alone to the howl of the wolf and the dread war-whoop of the Indian, lurking in the primeval forest.

Glancing westward, the eye descried the sky line of far-reaching woodland, encircling in its sweep neither field nor clearing, save on some narrow oasis planted by the Indian, where the rows of maize lifted their leaves exultantly toward the sun, partly screening in the woody depths the leafy wigwam of the savage. The silent estuaries, winding inland their sinuous course in the shadow of the immemorial oaks and ancient pines, recked naught of the presence of man. They saw but the simple child of the forest, following the wild trail of the wilderness, and anon watching with wondering eyes the unwonted sight of an approaching sail, bearing the good ship Jonathan, an English bark, high-pooped, and with an antique prow, hailing from Plymouth, in English Devon, and holding straight on her course to the mainland. A strange argosy, indeed! and to the startled gaze of the red man a sign portentous in its presage, mysterious as a fleeting vision of the air freighted with spoil of celestial cities, a wondrous revelation vouchsafed to mortal view.

The shallop Jonathan, from the port of Plymouth, brings our pioneer, the hardy Scotchman, David Thomson, and ten adventurous spirits, of whom the names of nine have not come down to us. We may fancy their profound thankfulness at the approaching end of so long and eventful a voyage, confined to their little craft of between seventy and eighty tons burden, upon beholding the vernal shores and wide-spreading forests of this untrodden ground.

A change, indeed, all the more marvelous, after breasting the wild and boisterous waves of relentless ocean, to arrive at last upon a virgin coast, so impressive in its wild and picturesque beauty! Of their hardships we know naught, nor have we evidence of the delight which must have been theirs, as the sylvan prospect of the fair shore to which they sailed fell upon their astonished eyes. There rose the view of this primeval strand, never before pressed by the foot of the white man, where, it may be said, as Shillaber has written:

“Rose gentle isles with verdure clad
That seemed fair satellites of the majestic main,
Resting like emerald bubbles on the sea,
And all was wonderful, and new and grand.”

Early writers have made it appear that David Thomson came as the agent of Captain John Mason, but the late John Scribner Jenness, in his "First Planting of New Hampshire," and John N. McClintock, the author of a very comprehensive history of New Hampshire, have clearly shown that Thomson's sponsors and partners were three merchants of Plymouth, in Devonshire, to wit, Abraham Colmier,

Nicholas Sherwell and Leonard Pommerie. It is true that Captain Mason had obtained a patent of land in 1622, embracing all territory between the Merrimack and Kennebeck Rivers, but nothing came of it as to settlement until 1629 or 1630. David Thomson had been granted a tract of six thousand acres, including an island—later known as Thompson's Island, in Boston Harbor—the latter almost as indefinite a description as that which Don Quixote promised Sancho, when he became anxious about his salary. And now, thanks to Mr. Jenness, it is shown beyond a doubt that this Scotchman with his ten companions were the first to settle at Little Harbor, so-called, on the ridge of land now known as Odiome's Point. Thomson brought his wife with him, and their son John was the first child born in the Colony of New Hampshire. This plantation received the Indian name of Pannaway. Here Thomson built a comfortable house of rubble stone, which, however, at the time was not known as Mason Hall; but it was referred to by the colonists as the Stone House until Captain Walter Neale came into authority, when it was called by him the Pascataqua House; and it was not until 1630, when Captain John Mason came, that it finally received the designation of Mason Hall. These adventurers of Pannaway came not to escape religious persecution; they came to fish in the sea, to trade with the Indians for peltries, and after staying little more than four years, Thomson, their leader, being visited by Captain Myles Standish, of the Plymouth Colony, left Pannaway with him, and subsequently settled on his own island in Boston Harbor, whence, as far

as known, he never returned. As Mr. Jenness well says: "It was then that the doughty soldier of fortune, Captain Walter Neale, the Governor for that company and the worthy compeer of Myles Standish himself, took possession of Pannaway as his 'chiefe habitacon,' and thus preserved the nucleus of the future State of New Hampshire." John Albee, in his history of Newcastle, has this to say of Neale: "He was a true soldier of fortune, always ready for an expedition or campaign; always seeking that kind of employment from the English Court or any transient patron among the gentry; always begging for something, and not averse to recounting his own services, merits or demerits. He describes himself, when seeking an appointment in these parts, as never having had any other profession but his sword, nor other fortunes than war; and he adds pathetically that his debts are clamorous and his wants insupportable."

When not otherwise engaged he acted as captain and drill-master of the London train-bands. He was a free lance among the last of the Knights-errant and of the Round Table. Such was the first Governor of New Hampshire and of all the lands eastward of Massachusetts Bay. He has nothing in common with the solemn and pragmatistical Winthrops and Endicotts, and instead of settling down at Mason Hall to found a church, or raise corn (or codfish), he went in search of the fabled land of Laconia, in expectation of finding precious stones or mines of gold. For three years he explored the woods, planned fortifications, drilled the settlers in arms and chased pirates. He is a typical character of the

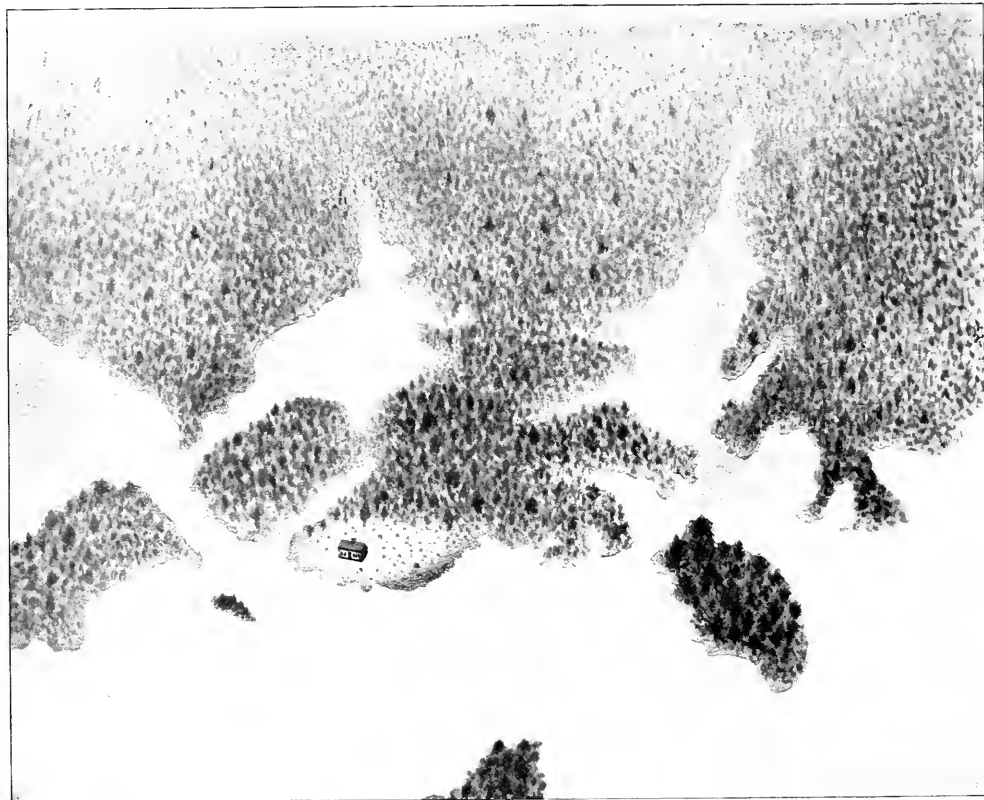
same family as Raleigh, Smith and Standish: men who discovered new countries, founded colonies, uniting the real and the romantic as never before: and went trading and exploring round the world, writing love songs and marvelous narratives, all as if it were the pastime of the moment, and every day would bring a noble chance. When, in 1630, the Pannaway Colony had given up their venture, and their shares passed into the hands of Mason, Neale still controlled affairs within the limits of the Pascataway Settlement. He made a long journey to the White Mountains, in command of an exploring party, and probably then journeyed thence to Mason and Gorges' land of Laconia, at or near what is now known as Lake Champlain, and, not long after his return to Pannaway, unaccountably disappears as a factor in our history.

About this time Captain John Mason sent to the Pascataqua Plantation fifty men and twenty-two women, with a large number of cattle, from Denmark. There were eight Dames who put up a saw-mill near Dover. Under the management of Walter Neale, and associated with him were Ambrose Gibbins, George Vaughan, Thomas Warnerton, Humphrey Chadbourne and Edward Godfrey, as superintendents of trade, fishing, saltmaking, building and husbandry. Neale lived at Pannaway with Godfrey, who had charge of the fishing: Chadbourne built a Great House at Strawberry Bank, which was sometimes called Mason Hall, and in which the thrifty Warnerton resided: Ambrose Gibbins took charge of the saw-mill up river, and lived in the fortified house at Newichewannock,

where he also traded with the Indians, that place being a favorite resort of the Penacook tribe, because of the abundance of fish to be had at the falls. The settlements at Pascataway grew very slowly, and in 1631 not many buildings were erected, though it was in this year that Humphrey Chadbourne built the Great House, about three miles up the river from Pannaway, the first or second building put up in the settlement proper.

Captain Mason had expended upon the settlement three thousand pounds, and upon November 3, 1623, the Great Council at Plymouth made a grant to Captain John Mason and Ferdinand Gorges, with John Cotton, Henry Gardner, George Griffith, Edwin Gay, Thomas Warnerton, Thomas Eyre and Eleazar Eyre, to promote the settlement of that part of the plantation on which the buildings and salt works were placed, "situate on both sides of the river and harbor to the extent of five miles westward to the seacoast, and crossing thence to Dover Point." These were the original limits of Portsmouth, while within them were included a part of Newington and the whole of Greenland, Rye and Newcastle.

Captain Mason never saw his plantation here. It is said that he once sailed in this direction, after coming from Port Royal. He died in November, 1635, leaving his title to lands in New England to be a source of bitter litigation for several generations. He bequeathed to his grandson, Robert Tufton, — then an infant, to whose name was added that of Mason, — his manor of Mason Hall, and to his grandson, John Tufton (Mason), the remainder



BIRD'S-EYE VIEW OF PORTSMOUTH IN 1631.

of his estate in New Hampshire. In 1639 Mrs. Anne Mason, who was executrix of the Captain, found that the income from the plantation would not justify the expense incurred. She neglected to furnish supplies, and therefore her agents and stewards made her no more remittances, but proceeded to divide the goods and cattle among themselves. Many of the people left the plantations, and those who remained kept possession of the buildings and land and claimed them as their own. Thomas Warnerton, who had lived at the Great House, now gathered all the goods he could get and shipped them to Port Royal, where he sold them to the French, and was there slain by the inhabitants. Thomas Norton drove one hundred head of cattle to Boston and sold them at twenty pounds sterling per head.

These men then proceeded to establish a government, and, as none then existed, entered into a social contract to effect its organization, electing Francis Williams, Governor, with Ambrose Gibbins as assistant. Williams then continued as Governor of the Pascataway Plantations, or of the Province of New Hampshire, until 1646, or until the union with Massachusetts.

Sampson Lane, who had been one of Mason's stewards, succeeded Warnerton at the Great House. There were attached to this estate about one thousand acres of land, consisting of marsh, meadow, planting and pasture, all largely under improvement: this comprised a large portion of what is now the city of Portsmouth, and what was then known as Strawberry Bank, or simply, "the Bank." The

Great House was situated upon the corner of Court and Water Streets, and was the first house of importance built in the settlement. The field which extended from this point over Church Hill and as far as "the Spring," is said to be the one which gave this old town its name. Sampson Lane occupied the Great House for about two years; he then returned to England, and was succeeded by Richard Cutt, until the death of the latter, in 1676, when his brother, Robert Cutt, lived here until he moved to Kittery, while the house remained in the Cutt family until 1685, when it fell into decay.

Now from here let us revert to the true company of Laconia. Again we learn from Mr. Jenness' researches that the design of the Laconia adventurers was to seize upon and engross to their own profit the rich peltry traffic of that great region, then in the hands of the French and the Dutch.

It was believed, in the absence of accurate knowledge of the interior country, that Lake Champlain (then called the Iroquois) could be reached from the New England coast by a journey of about ninety miles, and that only a narrow portage separated it from the head waters of the Pascataqua River. Under this delusion, the Laconians hired the buildings which had been erected seven years before by David Thomson at Pannaway and established there, under command of Captain Walter Neale, a factory or entrepot as a basis for their ambitious designs upon the New York lakes. The company of Laconia was in actual possession of Pannaway, at Little Harbor, when Edward Hilton and his company sailed up the river to establish

their plantation at Hilton's Point, eight miles above, and before Hilton's title was protected by *livery of seizin*, Strawberry Bank had begun to be settled; no less than sixty men were employed in the company's business on the Pascataqua.

There came to the Pascataqua from Massachusetts, in 1631, one Captain Thomas Wiggin, a stern Puritan, and a confidential friend of Governor John Winthrop of the Massachusetts Colony. Before long a dispute arose between Wiggin and Captain Walter Neale over the question of jurisdiction, and the former was forbidden to come on "a certain point of land that lieth in the midway between Dover and Exeter." It was the intention of Captain Wiggin to have defended his right by the sword; but it appeared that both litigants had so much wit in their anger as to waive the contest, each accounting himself to have done manfully in what had been threatened, in consideration, not to *what* he did, but what he *might* have done. The place to this day bears the formidable name of "Bloody Point," now known by its present name of Fox Point.

This Captain Wiggin, under the advice of Governor Winthrop, seemed determined to have the Pascataqua settlements brought under the sway of the Puritans, under the great charter of 1628 (that granted to Massachusetts Bay). As the construction which the Bay Colony put upon it would, had it been enforced, have swept away the entire property of the Pascataqua planters, it must have encountered a hot and determined opposition from the whole river. The Massachusetts people

knew that the Pascataqua planters were bitterly hostile to them in political and religious principles, and would, on that account, be likely to receive efficient aid from the mother country, in case of an open conflict. Again, they must have known that the intention of the King was only to grant them as their northern boundary a strip of land three miles wide, following the course of the Merrimack River. The strip, or selvedge, of that breadth, was doubtless intended to protect the river from the artillery of any adjoining province. The Privy Council, as Massachusetts well knew, were inimical to the Bay Colony, and would seize with avidity upon the slightest transgression of their chartered limits, or corporate powers, as a ground for vacating the charter itself. Accordingly, after concerting the plan with Governor Winthrop and his assistants, Captain Wiggin, shortly after his quarrel with Captain Neale, went to England in 1632, and forming a company of "honest men," as Winthrop calls them, succeeded, with their aid, in purchasing from Hilton and his Bristol associates the entire Hilton Patent, at the price of 2,150 pounds. The purchasers were Lord Say, Lord Brooke, Sir Richard Saltonstall, Sir Arthur Hazelrigg, Mr. Whiting, and other men of Shrewsbury, all of them Puritans, and friends of Massachusetts Bay, who had been "writ unto," we are informed, "by the Governor and magistrates of Massachusetts, who encouraged them to purchase the said lands of the Bristol men in respect they feared some ill neighborhood from them." Captain Wiggin, appointed manager for the new company, returned to New England

with reinforcements and supplies, and a "godly minister," arriving at Salem, October 10, 1633. As soon as he had entered into possession of the newly purchased territory, he took immediate steps, in accordance with the original understanding, to submit that territory to the jurisdiction of Massachusetts. Early in the following month he wrote to Governor Winthrop that "one of his people had stabbed another, and desired he might be tried in the Bay, if the party died." The Governor replied "that if Passataquaek lay within their limits (as it was supposed) they would try him." But all these intrigues came to naught. The scheme to purchase the Hilton Patent, and turn it over to Massachusetts Bay, had for the present utterly failed. Wiggin found it impossible to deliver his territory according to the bargain. Edward Hilton was a man of probity, a royalist and a churchman, and intense hostility sprang up among the planters. These men had now taken up and improved the lands on Bloody Point, and around the easterly side of Great Bay, in considerable numbers, although without any legal title to them whatever. But as none of the patents of the Pascataqua country, not even that of Captain John Mason, of the Province of New Hampshire, conferred any rights of government and jurisdiction, but were all of them simply indentures, or deeds of territory, it is obvious that there were no courts or tribunals on the land before which these squatter rights could be called in question. The squatters upon the Pascataqua thus found their titles of possession practically unquestionable, as long as they kept aloof from Massachusetts. From this was

initiated a vigorous contest among the planters against the prosecution of Captain Wiggin's ambitious designs, as a sequence of which resulted his complete deposition from the office of Governor, and the election of an independent government by the planters in the early part of 1637.

ODIORNE'S POINT.

This point of land, called by the first settlers Pamaway, should be venerated, from the fact that it was here where the white man first set foot on New Hampshire soil, and here planted the seeds which have germinated into our present robust civilization. The engraving which shows this portion of the coast is from an old drawing made in about 1655, the original now being in the English archives, an exact copy having been reproduced for "Early Planting of New Hampshire," by John S. Jenness, from which we have made an enlarged copy of this point and immediate surroundings as then existed.

The old drawing represents three buildings as being here at that time; yet as to their identity we must draw our own conclusions, inasmuch as the buildings were not designated. But we are led to believe that the house at the right, near the point, is the old Manor, as its location is correct to represent that historic structure. The building at the left we are convinced is the old log fortification, for that too is situated in the right position to be readily identified as being the old "citadel of safety," referred to in history. The building between these two we know not of, unless it be



PANNAWAY, OR ODDORNE'S POINT IN 1655, AND THE OLD BURYING GROUND.

the first Odiorne house, built by John Odiorne, who came to this point about that time and erected a house, known to have been situated on about this spot. The little apparent rise in ground to the left of the fortress is probably "Flake Hill," for its location also is exact to represent that important fish mart of nearly three hundred years ago. The small tract of land on the extreme right is part of "Great Island," the water flowing between it and the point is Little Harbor; the inlet or estuary flowing back into the land, nearly forming an island of the point at high tide, is what is now known as Scavey's Creek.

The Manor house stood on the crest of the hill, on the road leading toward the ocean, to the left, just before reaching the old Odiorne homestead.

The road runs directly over the former site of the old Manor house, as will readily be observed at a glance upon turning to the photograph taken of the ancient site as it now is, looking toward the sea.

Upon the left bank, at its highest point, by the bush, is where one end of the old Manor house stood, and here some of its original foundation may yet be seen. Upon the right side of the highway, as now existing, the remaining end of the old Manor house rested. This bank is now in process of excavation as a gravel pit, and when the writer was there the workmen were taking out the gravel for repairing the roads of Rye, and in making excavations, had reached what might have been an ancient cellar, for quite well down in the ground were found quantities of well-arranged, fair-sized rocks, with evident traces of decayed timbers, falling into dust, together with pieces of brick, wrought iron spikes, nails, etc.,

and at divers places old pieces of earthenware, pipes and many odd bits were uncovered. Quite a collection of the better specimens here offered were made by the writer and brought thence, as otherwise they would have been dumped in the road and forever lost, as doubtless were the remainder. No care or interest whatever appeared to be exercised in making any attempt to save "treasure trove," if any such were unearthed, or the slightest regard paid to the consequent obliteration of ancient landmarks. The work of excavation was pushed ruthlessly through, the spade, pick and shovel doing their inexorable work in effectually scattering to the winds the vanishing relics lingering upon the site of that first structure built by the white man in New Hampshire.

Just beyond the site of the Manor house, close to a gnarled and scraggy tree, by the stone-wall, is the spot where, in the ancient settlement of Pannaway, stood the first smith's shop. Many of the adjacent stones of the wall proclaim their original positions in having formed the historic wall of the old smith's shop, and some portion even of the original foundation wall yet remains.

The ancient spring, where, it is likely the adventurers of that old time first slaked their thirst, upon their landing here, lies at the end of the road, on the beach, now covered with lichened rocks and boulders, first placed there, doubtless, by the hand of man, in order that the road to the seashore might be easier of access; although, since man began the work, old ocean has materially aided, until now nothing of the spring is to be seen save only that its



A. SITE OF THE OLD MANOR HOUSE.

C. SITE OF THE OLD FORT, WELL AND OLD BURYING-GROUND.

B. THE MONUMENT.

D. THE OLD WELL.

waters, trickling from among the rocks, run slowly to the sea.

Near the end of the road, before one reaches the spring, is the monument recently erected in commemoration of the band of Englishmen, pioneers of New Hampshire civilization, who are supposed to have first landed near this spot, dedicating this virgin soil to the service of a larger and greater future than it had ever known before.

Without presuming to exercise the office of the critic, it may be said that the latter portion of the inscription borne thereon appears to be a little digression from the facts, inasmuch as the first planters of this shore journeyed hither under grant of His Majesty, the King, as history indelibly records: "To found a Plantacon on the river of Pascataqua, to cultivate the vine, discover mines, carry on the fisheries, and trade with the natives," and only incidentally "to consecrate this soil to the service of God and liberty," as might best have suited their convenience.

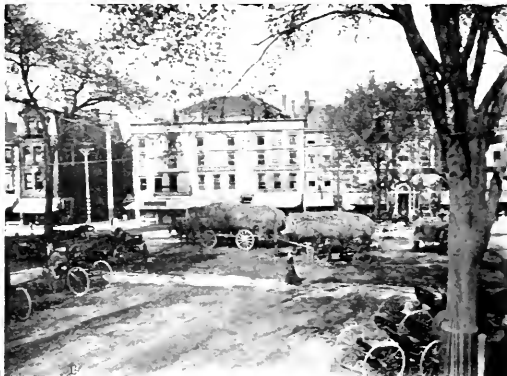
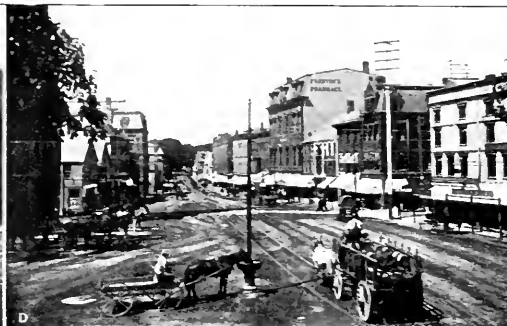
The site of the old garrison, or block-house, the burial-ground, the ancient well, and the old fish "flakes" upon "Flake Hill," is next in order. Concerning these, it may be said that the illustration shown herewith was taken on a small ledge in the field, a little south of Mr. Odiorne's barn. Upon the extreme right is the burial-place; upon the left the old well is to be found; and near the center, indicated by a cross (x), is the site of the old garrison, or block-house; and upon the hill, seen on the left, beyond the well, is where the pioneer settlers placed their fish "flakes."

The old burial-ground, the oldest in the State, is the place where lie the bones of those who succumbed to the hardships and privations of that first New England winter, and who first set foot upon New Hampshire soil in that memorable spring of the year of grace, sixteen hundred and twenty-three.

There are about forty graves to be seen, with simple bowlders, unmarked, at the head and feet, so that the exercise of this well-known habit of our forefathers affords no clue to those whose mortal part molders into dust beneath each rude monument: yet it is known, indisputably, that herein rest the bones of those early pioneers, whose sinewy hands first "blazed" the primeval forest with the settler's axe.

In this cemetery, by the ancient mounds, is a large walnut tree, which may be as old or older than the settlement, and no one knows but this aged sentinel of the woodland was here and a witness to the scene as the first of the small band of immigrants, yielding to the rigors of a pioneer life, were laid at rest in the sands beneath its protecting branches.

The old garrison, or block-house, was used as a fort; also, probably, as a place of worship. We are informed by Mr. Charles A. Odiorne, who resides in the old Odiorne homestead, that his uncle, who helped remove the old fortification, told him that the building was situated in the field, as is indicated, about midway between the old burial-ground and the well. The main part of the fortification was made of logs, and was of considerable dimensions, being somewhat greater in length than width. Upon opposite corners, the one looking toward the Manor



A. PLEASANT STREET.
B. CITY ROOMS.

AROUND MARKET SQUARE.

D. CONGRESS STREET.
C. MARKET SQUARE.

house and the other toward the fish flakes, were two embrasures for small cannon, doubtless the "culverin" or "saker" of the colonial day, and for other purposes. These embrasures were substantially constructed either of brick, or of stone and brick together.

The old well lies just over the wall, which runs at right angles to the one back of the old garrison, upon the southeast side, and is yet in a good state of preservation.

THE PARADE, OR MARKET SQUARE.

From 1758 the "Parade," as it is more frequently and properly called, was nearly filled by the old State House, until its removal in the latter part of 1836, leaving fortunately an open space in the business center of the town.

On the east side, toward Daniel Street, was the town pump, which was also used as a whipping-post, where men and women, for minor offenses, were tied and whipped on their bare backs, as late as 1764, and even afterwards, for we have the record of a hostler in one of the stage stables being "publicly whipped at the pump with ten lashes on his bare back" for stealing a bucketful of West India rum from his employer. And also that of a woman for concealing and taking away a pair of small shoes from a store, subsequent to this date.

The street then was not so wide here as it now is, for the old Pearse building, at the southeast corner of Daniel Street, extended, until the fire of 1802, on a line with the City Building, twenty-five

feet westward into the Parade, and also twelve feet north into Daniel Street.

Formerly, on account of a ledge, no carriage could pass between the State House and the projecting porch of the North Meeting-house. But later, probably about 1789, some of the ledge was taken away, and at odd times afterward until nearly all was removed except a little near the State House, which remained, thus making a street way on the south as well as on the north side of the building. The square, from the North Meeting-house across, was at this point about one hundred feet in width.

The name "Parade" was formerly given to the wide space in front of the post-office; but after the removal of the State House the name was applied to the square, and very appropriately, for here the large processions were formed, including the celebrations of 1853 and 1873, when the "Sons and Daughters of Portsmouth" returned to the city.

THE OLD STATE HOUSE.

As shown by Hales' survey of 1813, this building was thirty by eighty-four feet. The west end was on a line with the west side of High Street. It was built in 1758 upon a ledge of rocks occupying the center of the Parade (now Market Square), by order of the General Assembly, in a resolve passed that year, empowering Daniel Warner, Henry Sherburne and Clement March a committee to carry the same into execution.

When first built, the easterly room was appropriated for the Council Chamber, the middle for

the House of Representatives, and the west for the Court of Common Law. Afterward the Masons had the eastern chamber and the Fire Companies another room, while the Fire Department was in the lower story, which consisted of one immense room. In the attic were several convenient committee rooms.

On November 1, 1765, the day the obnoxious Stamp Act was to take effect, a novel though then solemn scene was here enacted. All the bells in town were tolling the death knell, the flags were at half-mast, everything was draped as though for death, and people for miles around were congregated at and around the State House. At the appropriate time a funeral procession could be seen moving from the State House bearing a coffin with this inscription, "Liberty, aged 145." The procession, headed by two muffled drums, beating the funeral march, paraded the streets; as it passed the Parade minute-guns were fired, and upon arriving at the place for burial appropriate services were held. As the coffin was being lowered into the grave, shouts were heard that Liberty was not dead. The coffin was then raised, and Liberty was not put in the grave, but instead the detestable Stamp Act itself was buried in its place, the clods of earth were thrown upon it, and stamped in by the feet of Liberty's sons. The bells changed their doleful tone into a joyous peal, flags were raised to mast-head, the cannon echoed from hilltop to hilltop, and everything was changed to good cheer as the procession marched back to the lively beat of the drums.

Again, on the repeal of the Stamp Act, in 1766, this Square and House was the scene of another

tremendous outburst of enthusiasm. A grand procession marched through the streets, accompanied with the ringing of bells, firing of cannon, beating of drums, and everything calculated to increase the hilarity of the occasion was indulged in without restraint. Fireworks of an elaborate nature were set off in the evening, while in the State House were congregated all the dignitaries and their friends, toasting to the joyful occasion and to those instrumental in the repeal of the obnoxious Act.

Gov. John Wentworth, in 1767, was formally inducted into office in this building, after a triumphal journey of marked attention from Charleston, S. C., where he landed in March, to this town. He was met by the members of the General Assembly, and a grand military cavalcade from all the surrounding towns escorted him to the State House, amid much enthusiasm, and with great pomp, where the commission appointing him Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the province, and a commission from the Lords of Admiralty appointing him Vice Admiral, were publicly read to the assemblage by the High Sheriff. In the Council Chamber he was formally introduced to the officers of State, and here the Governor, Council and other officers and gentlemen present partook of an elegant banquet prepared for the occasion.

In the exciting times of the Revolution, enthusiastic meetings were held here by the patriots. The Declaration of Independence having just been issued, it was read to the excited inhabitants from the balcony by the Sheriff, John Parker. After the reading was finished, Thomas Manning, a dignified



OLD COLONIAL STATE HOUSE.

and spirited patriot, mounted the steps at the west end and proposed that the name of "King Street" at once be changed to "Congress Street," which was carried by acclamation with loud huzzas. The steps from which Captain Manning made his historic proposition can now be seen in front of the Meserve-Webster house on Vaughan Street. The east end steps are in front of the Treat homestead, on the north side of Deer Street, the third house east from Vaughan Street.

In 1783, when the provisional articles of peace between the United States and Great Britain had been ratified by Congress, they were to be publicly proclaimed in each State by the Supreme Executive Power thereof. Monday, April 28th, the President and Committee of Safety appointed as the time for proclaiming the same. The day was ushered in by the ringing of bells; salutes of thirteen guns were fired from the Fort, at Liberty Bridge, and Church Hill, to which His Most Christian Majesty's ship, the "America," being in the harbor, responded. Patriotic services were held at the North Church, by the Rev. Drs. Haven and Buckminster, after which, at noon, the President of the State, officers of government and others proceeded to the State House and from the balcony the Sheriff read the proclamation to a large assemblage of people on the Parade, who received it with much joy and acclamation. An elegant dinner was served at the Assembly House, and also at the State House, and, according to Adams' Annals, "at both places a number of patriotic toasts were drunk." In the evening a splendid ball was given at the Assembly House, which with the State

House was beautifully illuminated, while superb fireworks were displayed outside.

In June, 1788, New Hampshire, being the ninth State to adopt the Federal Constitution, celebrated the event with great rejoicings. An immense procession, representing all the different trades, professions and callings, assembled here, and from the Parade, headed by a band of music in an open coach, drawn by six decorated horses, marched through the principal streets, being saluted in the most emphatic manner as it passed with all the enthusiasm that patriotic zeal could furnish, mingled with that of the noise and acclamation characteristic of young America on such occasions. In the evening, Nathaniel Adams, in the "Annals of Portsmouth," states that "the State House was beautifully illuminated with nine lights in each window, while a large company of ladies and gentlemen on the Parade were entertained with music from the balcony." In the year 1789 President Washington was formally received by the citizens on the balcony over the eastern door.

Previous to 1818 all the town-meetings and elections were held in this building. And within these walls have echoed the voices of many who have gained distinction in the nation's councils, and that of one, beside President Washington, the highest within the gift of the people of this nation.

In 1836 the citizens subscribed seven hundred dollars to have the old building removed, and on September 10th the selectmen ordered its removal within ninety days. The courts were afterwards held in the new Court House on Court Street.

Part of the old State House is still standing, altered into a dwelling-house, on the north side of Court Street, midway between Atkinson and Water Streets. The old building has been very accurately reproduced, by a process of photography, especially for this book, and according to the testimony of many old people, who can remember it distinctly, is correct, even to the small details.

PORTSMOUTH SAVINGS AND FIRST NATIONAL BANK BUILDING.

This is the oldest bank building built and continuously occupied for banking purposes in the United States. It is situated on the east side of the Parade. After the old gambrel-roof dwelling, occupied as a bank, was burned in the great fire of 1802, this building was erected from designs by Eliphalet Ladd for the New Hampshire Bank, which was incorporated January 3, 1792, being the first bank established in the State. Its charter expired in 1842. The present New Hampshire National Bank was chartered with the name of "New Hampshire Bank" by the State in 1855. The chambers over the bank have been occupied by the distinguished lawyers, Jeremiah Mason, Governor Levi Woodbury, and his pupil, President Franklin Pierce.

The present owners of the building are the Portsmouth Savings Bank, which was incorporated in 1823 and is the oldest savings bank in the State, and the First National Bank, owning the eastern half; the latter was the first to file its bonds in Washington in 1863 under the National banking

act. The predecessor of the First National Bank was the Piscataqua Bank, incorporated in 1824.

In 1840 this bank had nine directors with only three different surnames: Samuel Hale, Samuel E. Coes, Samuel Lord, William Stavers, William M. Shackford, William H. Y. Hackett, Ichabod Rollins, Ichabod Bartlett and Ichabod Goodwin, and there was no other Ichabod in the town.

JEFFERSON MARKET AND HALL.

In 1864 the hall was cut up and altered into city rooms, and in 1875 the market was abolished, although the conditions of the sale of the land in 1794 were that the land should be used and occupied for a public market place for the town of Portsmouth forever.

James Grouard formerly occupied an old house on the site of this building. He kept a hat store in front and let a large chamber over it for singing schools and other public uses. Here the first town school for girls was kept in 1784, after which no school of the kind was maintained until 1815.

In 1794 the town bought this lot of John Fisher, of London, for four hundred and fifty pounds and built a market with a town hall over it in 1800, which the next year received the name of "Jefferson" in honor of the newly elected President. In 1802 all but the brick walls was consumed. In 1804 it was rebuilt. In 1818 the hall was first used instead of the old State House for election purposes, and town-meetings were held here until the adoption of the city charter in 1849. In 1819 it

was used as the great Sunday-school room of Portsmouth, which children of all parishes attended.

When the two hundredth anniversary of the settlement of Portsmouth was celebrated, May 21, 1823, two hundred gentlemen dined in the hall. In 1844 a public reception was given to Daniel Webster in Jefferson Hall.

THE HUNKING WENTWORTH HOUSE

Is situated on the corner of Church and Congress Streets, next west of the North Church. Hunking Wentworth was the uncle of Governor John Wentworth, and was a zealous patriot. The local Committee of Public Safety held their meetings at this house. He was chairman of the Committee and obtained the signatures of four hundred and ninety-seven inhabitants to the Association Test of 1776, promising that they would "at the risk of their lives and fortunes, with arms oppose the hostile proceedings of the British fleets and armies against the united American colonies." They also reported the names of thirty-one inhabitants, the majority of whom refused to sign. He was an efficient friend of the American Revolution from the first agitation of the subject. So numerous were his relatives in official positions that in taking sides with the people he seemed to be but quarreling with his own family. His father, John Wentworth, had been Lieutenant Governor. His brother, Benning Wentworth, had been Governor, his nephew, John Wentworth, was then Governor, and his younger brother, Mark Hunking Wentworth, had refused to sign the Association Test.

THE ROGERS HOUSE.

The house of Thomas Phipps, the first public schoolmaster in Portsmouth, was built on the lot west of the Hunking Wentworth dwelling, his being the first erected on the glebe land, and was there when the glebe land was plotted in 1705. In October, 1704, the house of Rev. Nathaniel Rogers, on Pleasant Street (without much doubt the old Episcopal parsonage), was destroyed by fire, three members of his family having perished in the flames. The next year the town voted Mr. Rogers one hundred and fifty pounds to assist in building a house on his own land, and it is said this was the first house in Portsmouth built with windows constructed for square panes of glass, instead of the small diamond shape.

Mr. Rogers, the successor of the Rev. Mr. Moody, was a son of President Rogers, of Harvard College. He accepted the offer of the parish in 1697, at a salary of one hundred pounds and use of the glebe lands and parsonage. He remained pastor of the parish until his death in 1723. In some of the earlier histories of the town it was stated that he was a direct descendant from John Rogers, the martyr, but recent researches have proved otherwise, the details of which may be found in "The Direct Ancestry of the late Jacob Wendell," published by James Rindge Stanwood: Boston: 1882.

Mr. Rogers was buried at the Point of Graves, but the slate slab which was inserted in the monument is illegible: the Latin inscription, however, is printed in full in Adams' Annals. The house and

lot were assigned to Daniel Rogers in 1755 and remained in the Rogers family, descending to Mary C. Rogers, until December 8, 1871, when it was sold by the executors to the present owners. The old dwelling was then raised and stores placed beneath. See page 185.

THE FREEMAN BLOCK.

This building, situated east of the National Block, stands on the site of the house built by Charles Treadwell in 1729 on a lot leased to him that year by the wardens of the parish for nine hundred and ninety-nine years for fifteen shillings annually. Mr. Treadwell came from Ipswich, Mass., in 1724. Mrs. Treadwell was a remarkable woman, energetic, intelligent and obliging, who, with her husband, carried on an extensive business in provisions and furnishing goods, and acquired a large fortune, with which they built some of the best houses in Portsmouth. Her portrait, undoubtedly by Copley, is preserved by one of her descendants.

NATIONAL HOTEL.

This house stood on the corner of Fleet and Congress Streets; it was built by Mr. Treadwell for his only daughter, about 1745, who married Dr. Ammi R. Cutter. Dr. Cutter became a surgeon in a New Hampshire regiment and served through the French and Indian War. He was at the capture of Louisburg in 1758, and served during the Revolutionary War. In 1837, John E. Robinson adver-

tised that he had taken the Mansion House, and renamed it the Temperance Mansion House, and that it would be kept as a temperance house. The building, including the stone stable in the rear, was purchased from Daniel R. Rogers, who in 1841 owned the square bounded by Congress, Church, Warren and Fleet Streets. The house was afterward called the City Hotel, and then the National Hotel. It was burned in December, 1877, and the National Block was erected on its site.

THE DEAN BUILDING.

On the southwest corner of Fleet and Congress Streets is a gambrel roof dwelling which was built soon after the peace of 1783 by Nathaniel Dean. It was also occupied by Willis Barnabee, the father of the famous singer, Henry Clay Barnabee. The house of the eccentric Dr. Moses formerly stood on this site, and at the time of the Revolution Ma'am Moses, the widow of Dr. Moses, kept a school here. The house was one story, with two rooms, one occupied by the father, mother and nine children; in the other the cow was kept. The building was owned and occupied for many years, and until recently, by George W. Plummer, a baker.

THE MACKLIN LOT.

The middle lot, between Fleet and Chestnut Streets, was leased first in 1712 to Capt. Richard Gerrish, then in March, 1730, to Robert Macklin, a baker, who lived to the age of 115. He afterward



A. OLD FRANKLIN HOUSE.
C. THE OLD BELL TAVERN.

B. TOWER OF THE OLD TEMPLE IN DISTANCE.
D. NATIONAL HOTEL.

occupied a building on the site of Congress Block, on the opposite side of the street. He bought his flour in Boston, a distance of sixty-three miles. He used to walk thither, going one day and returning the next, even when past eighty years of age. In 1761, this lot was leased to James and Matthew Haslett, leather dressers and dealers in wool, whose quaint sign of a buck and a glove, with the date 1766, was reproduced in the *New Hampshire Gazette* in 1767, it being the first newspaper advertisement illustrated with a cut in New Hampshire.

On the next lot, on the corner, there stood originally a fine gambrel-roof building, owned by the Boyd family. From 1780 to 1790, Robert Gerrish printed the *New Hampshire Mercury* in this building. John Melcher, who was an apprentice of Robert Fowle, and succeeded him in the *New Hampshire Gazette*, afterward published the paper in this building; subsequently he purchased the house, which was burned in 1873. Formerly the waters from the North Pond, at times, extended to this corner, and the front door to the house had four steps to the former level of the street.

THE TEMPLE.

In the snowstorm view taken February 17, 1867, the dome of the Temple can be seen, and it is the only view that can be found, showing the old hall of entertainment.

The site at the corner of Chestnut and Porter Streets was formerly occupied by the first Portsmouth almshouse building in 1716, and used until

1755, being the first almshouse erected in the country. Chestnut Street was then named Prison Lane, and Fetter Lane was the predecessor of Warren and Porter Streets. The original names were very appropriate, as the jail stood at the corner of the two lanes. The Temple was built in 1803 by the Free Will Baptist Society and was used until 1844 as their place of worship, when the Washingtonian Temperance Society remodeled it for a lecture room. The seats were arranged as an amphitheatre without a gallery. After its destruction by fire in December, 1876, Music Hall was erected on the site, and opened in January, 1878, being remodeled in 1901. Returning from Chestnut Street to the north side of Congress Street, on the corner of Fleet is

FRANKLIN BLOCK.

The site of this block, in the early part of the last century, was occupied by two dwellings, built by Langley Boardman: they were soon after converted into a tavern known as the Portsmouth Hotel and Stage House.

The part on the corner of Fleet Street (then Mason Street) in 1819 was removed and the brick structure known as Franklin Hall erected, containing a hall for assemblies, with a spring floor, the Masons occupying the upper rooms.

On May 21, 1823, nearly four hundred people were present at a ball celebrating the two hundredth anniversary of the first settlement of New Hampshire. The majority of the 400 (numerically and socially) present inscribed their names and ages on a parch-

ment still preserved in the Athenaeum, where may be read the names of Daniel and Grace Webster, Jeremiah and Mary Mason, the families of the Wendells, the Sheafes, the Wentworths, the Rices, and all the names prominent in the history of the town, which certainly included the descendants of the guests at the wedding of Governor Wentworth :

“He had invited all his friends and peers,—
The Pepperels, the Langdons and the Lears,
The Sparhawks, the Penhallows and the rest;
But why repeat the name of every guest?”

Lafayette held a reception here September 21, 1824, at which thirty soldiers of the Revolution who had served under him were present.

Between the years of Stavers' "Flying Coach" and that of railroads, this tavern was the headquarters for the coaches which ran between Boston and Portland. Here was the booking office for the large town and smaller country stages; and from here John Mendum, Robert W. Annable, Sherburne Somerby, Willis Barnabee and other knights of the whip, drove to Boston, Concord and Portland, the fare being about three dollars per trip.

BELL TAVERN.

The front of this old tavern projected into the street and was situated on the site of the building now occupied by C. H. Clark and others, next west of Congress Block. It was built by Paul March in 1743, who was a merchant of means and married a daughter of John Newmarch, who resided next door. This house was kept, previous to the Revolution,

by John Greenleaf. From a post in front of the house he hung the sign of the "Bell," painted blue, famous in after years. At this tavern, during the Revolution, the Patriots made their headquarters, and here laid their plans for future execution, while the Tory party assembled at the "Earl of Halifax Tavern," on Court Street. When the French fleet was in the harbor, in 1782, Marquis de Chastelleaux, who was the commander, boarded at this house while he remained in town.

The walls of this old house probably have been witness to many interesting incidents of bygone days, and if all were known, volumes could be written revealing things we know not of. The Probate Court for many years held their sessions in this house. Until 1852 it was kept as a tavern, and at that time was changed into dwellings, and in 1867 was destroyed by fire, and the brick block erected on the site.

A guest at the old Bell Tavern wrote: "It was not a beautiful structure. An architect would not hold it up as a model. It had no stately columns or pillars, dome or tower, but it had a history and hallowed memories, which are more significant and enduring."

CONGRESS BLOCK.

In 1738 a house was destroyed here by fire which had been occupied by Robert Macklin, the old baker. Soon after the fire a part of the old meeting-house at the South Mill-dam was removed to this spot and converted into a dwelling by John Newmarch. It was afterward occupied by his son-in-law,

Richard Billings, who was clerk at one time for John Hancock; and his old master used to honor him with a call when he came down from Boston in his coach. Mr. Billings was elected clerk of the Brick Market when it was opened in 1800.

In 1846 the Billings house was taken down, and Frederick W. Rogers, having bought the timber, removed it to Jackson Street, where he used the lumber in building a cottage, it being the first house on the east side of the street, about one hundred feet in from the entrance, near the railroad tracks, and sits end to the street, this being the only known remains of the "Old Meeting-house."

Congress Block was built on the site of the Billings house. The block was seriously damaged by fire in 1864, but was rebuilt, the upper stories being occupied by the Masons.

THE FAY BLOCK.

There formerly stood on the northwest corner of Congress and High Streets a three-story frame building which was occupied for many years by Dominick Peduzzi, a confectioner, and in one of the rooms was held the first Roman Catholic service in the city. The building was taken down in 1890.

PEIRCE BLOCK.

On the northeast corner of High Street and Market Square is the brick building known as the "Peirce Block." John Peirce came to this country about 1700. He kept a store in his house on this

site, and the present three-story building was erected in 1804 by his descendants, who still own the property.

The next building, so long occupied by William P. Walker, is also still in the hands of the descendants of the original owner, having passed to the seventh generation without a deed. It was occupied for forty years by the Portsmouth Bank, which was organized in 1803, principally that the New Hampshire Fire & Marine Insurance Company, which occupied the Athenæum Building adjoining, might have a safe place to keep their stocks and moneys. A portion of the original safe is still in the building.

In the rear of these buildings, and opening on High Street, was Nelson's Lane, now built over by the new Peirce Block, and led up to the rear of Walker's store. When digging for the foundation of Peirce Block, there was found the site of the fort formerly erected there, which was a part of the line of fortifications surrounding Strawberry Bank.

THE ATHENAEUM.

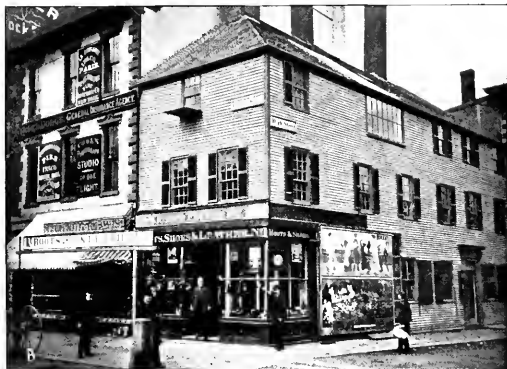
After the destruction by fire of the Portsmouth Library there was no institution of the kind in the town until 1817, when, upon June 30th of that year, by an act of the New Hampshire Legislature, a corporation was created under the title of "The Proprietors of the Portsmouth Athenæum." It is owned in one hundred shares, and possesses a valuable library of over twenty thousand volumes. This is in no sense a public library, as only the shareholders can use the books. In 1840 the number of



OLD FIRST NATIONAL BANK BUILDING.



THE ATHENAEUM.



PEDUZZI BUILDING.

volumes contained in the library aggregated five thousand, and in 1864 that number was doubled. The present building was erected by John Peirce, in 1803, for the use of the New Hampshire Fire and Marine Insurance Co., which was failed by the War of 1812, and was purchased by the Athenæum corporation in 1817.

The library possesses many rare imprints, and is especially strong in works of the early Georgian period. It also owns a valuable collection of pamphlets and manuscripts of the Provincial day. Its representation is also rich in material pertaining to early New Hampshire history, and of the towns therein embraced. It has been the recipient of many legacies of valuable books, among the more valuable of which may be mentioned, the beautifully bound library of the late Benjamin T. Tredick, of Philadelphia, of over fifteen hundred volumes, and the library of the late Charles Levi Woodbury, received in 1899.

The first annual meeting of the proprietors of the Portsmouth Athenæum was held in January, 1819. All of the one hundred shares, excepting eight, had been sold, and four hundred and eighty-two volumes acquired by gift or purchase. The corporation organized with Nathaniel Adams as President, with John Pitman, George Jaffrey and Nathaniel A. Haven as Directors, and Timothy Farrar as Secretary and Treasurer.

For more than fifteen years it was the custom of the Board of Directors to present at the annual meeting a report which, besides giving an accurate statement of the condition of the institution, con-

tained a more or less elaborate exposition of the value of the books embraced in the collections of the Athenæum. Urgent appeals for new subscriptions and for gifts of books appeared in each report, on the ground that an institution like the Athenæum is a public benefit, an important means of intellectual improvement in the community, as well as a credit and ornament to the town.

In the above reports the fact is emphasized that the Athenæum is a public library. This seems strange, when it is remembered that the use of the books owned by the institution has always been strictly limited to stockholders and their families, or those to whom they may have temporarily assigned their rights.

MARKET STREET.

Running nearly north from the Parade is Market Street, formerly "Paved" Street, so-called from its stone paving laid in 1767, being the first pavement in the town. From Bow Street to the ferry it was called "Fore" Street. The fire of 1802 started in the New Hampshire Bank Building on the site now occupied by the First National Bank, and destroyed all the buildings on both sides of Market Street to the Ladd house: all those on the west end of Bow Street, and on both sides of Ladd Street, except one, were consumed. Market Street then was very narrow, but its width was more than doubled as shown by the plan made in January, 1803, "with lines drawn by the direction of the Genl. Selectmen," recently remounted and preserved in the city rooms.

This street was arched with evergreen on the first return of the "Sons of Portsmouth" in 1853. In the second story of the second building on the west side of the street, now occupied by H. Peyster & Son, was the law office of Daniel Webster. (See page 182).

MECHANICS & TRADERS NATIONAL BANK BUILDING.

On the southeast corner of Commercial Alley and Market Street was the house formerly occupied by Benjamin Dearborn, the inventor of the famous Dearborn Patent Balances. In this house he kept a private school, admitting both boys and girls, it being the first in which girls could attend, thus recognizing the fact that girls should, as well as boys, receive some attention in educational matters.

This house was built in 1750 by a Mr. Robinson who came here from England with his daughter Mary, then only a child, living here happily for several years; but unfortunately the father died, leaving the girl, then a young lady, alone with but a guardian, and between the short-sighted kindness of an indulgent father and the long-visaged treachery of a faithless guardian, poor "Molly" came to grief.

A full relation of this incident can be found in the "Rambles," Vol. I., page 302.

The house was destroyed by the fire of 1802. The predecessor of the Mechanics and Traders National Bank was the Commercial Bank, chartered in 1825.

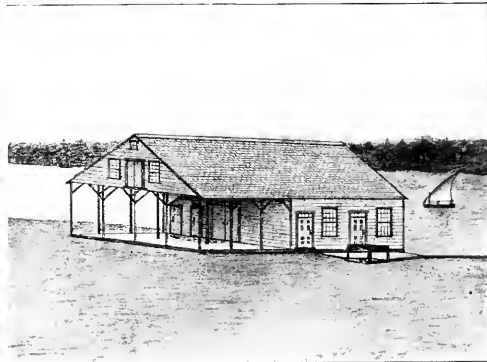
SPRING MARKET.

From the very earliest settlements this rise of land from the river has been called "Spring Hill," and the unfailing spring of water flowing from the rocks near its base, inspired the name. Formerly, at very high tides, it is said the water flowed over it. In later years the water from the spring was conducted to the river through a log aqueduct.

In 1761, the town built a market house at the spring one story high, facing on Market Street, and about thirty-five years afterward moved it down over the river, enlarging it to nearly twice its former size, leaving about one-half of the building open on two sides and one end, for the accommodation of the country people who came here with their farm products to sell. Some of the timbers in the extension came from the old Durham church, under which the powder was stored when seized and removed from Fort William and Mary, in December, 1774.

In former times Spring Market was the great resort for country traders from Kittery and Eliot, the women rowing across the river in their own boats with loads of fruit, vegetables and farm produce. From here and near-by wharves, packets with latteen sails formerly left at the proper tide with freight and passengers daily, Sundays excepted, for Berwick, Dover, Durham and Newmarket, and once, and sometimes twice a week, for Exeter. The fare was twelve and a half cents.

In 1834, the steamer "Portsmouth" left the Sheafe Wharf, foot of Deer Street, three times a week for Boston, fare \$1.50; and there were regular trips of schooners to Boston, New York and Philadelphia.



A. MOFFAT HOUSE.
C. REV. NOAH PARKER HOUSE.

B. SAMUEL SHEAFE HOUSE.
D. THE OLD SPRING MARKET.

CAPTAIN SAMUEL CUTTS HOUSE.

This house was situated midway between the corner of Hanover Street (formerly Cross Street) and the Moffat house, on the lot where the old furniture store building was torn down in 1901. Here resided Samuel Cutts, a direct descendant of Robert Cutt, who was a rich merchant and ship-owner at the time of the Revolution, his wharf being opposite to his house. He was a member of the New Hampshire Assembly in 1776, and was one of the committee of three appointed to draw up the New Hampshire declaration of the "Bill of Rights," setting forth the sentiments of the people and instructing our delegates to the Continental Congress to join with other colonies in proclaiming the independence of the country from Great Britain. It was to Captain Cutts that Paul Revere brought a letter of warning from the Boston Patriots. In Governor Wentworth's letter of December 16, 1774, he wrote in reference to the attack on the fort at Newcastle: "The present distractions seem to have burst forth by means of a letter from William Cooper to Samuel Cutts, delivered here on Tuesday last p. m., by Paul Revere."

On December 13, 1774, Paul Revere took his first historic ride, and while it may not have been so far reaching in importance as his later one, yet it is deserving a prominent place in American history, as it led to the attack on Fort William and Mary, and securing the powder, a portion of which was concealed under the Durham Meeting-house, and afterward used at the Battle of Bunker Hill (as

related elsewhere), this being the first overt act of armed hostility committed against Great Britain by the Colonists, and was the beginning of the long struggle, which resulted in the independence of and the birth of the United States of America.

THE MOFFAT HOUSE.

On the west side of Market Street, midway between Hanover and Deer Streets. Built by Captain John Moffat, in 1763, for his son Samuel. Captain Moffat was born in Hertfordshire, England, in 1692, and first came to this country as Commander of one of the King's mast-ships, which, in those days, were accustomed to take in their cargoes of masts for the Royal Navy, at the Cove, later known as Pepperrell's Cove, at Kittery Point. Captain Moffat married Catherine, daughter of Robert Cutt, 2d, by whom he had a numerous family. He settled in Portsmouth, becoming an opulent merchant. His son, Samuel Cutt Moffat, married (Feb. 1, 1764) Sarah Catherine, daughter of Colonel John Tilton Mason, and they were the grandfather and grandmother of Maria Tilton Haven, wife of Alexander Ladd. Samuel Cutt Moffat graduated at Harvard University in 1758. He was bred up as a merchant in the counting-house of his father, and it was then that he built for his son this commodious and still elegant old mansion-house, at that time the wonder of the town, which was most elaborately furnished throughout.

At his marriage, Samuel Cutt Moffat occupied the mansion, doing business as a ship-owner and

importer of goods from England; but in the spring of the year 1768 he failed in business and as a result was compelled to fly from his creditors and country to the West Indies, to avoid the severe debtor laws which were at that time in force in England and the Colonies. Soon after his departure his father, who had made him large advances, attached all his property, on which he recovered judgment. The whole was subsequently bid in for his father, being at a price higher than any one else would give. Captain Moffat took possession of the property, including the furniture, and moved from his house on Buck (now State) Street, into the house. Here his daughter-in-law, Mrs. Samuel C. Moffat, and her children continued to live with him, together with his own daughter, Catherine, afterward the wife of General Whipple: and here Mary Tufton, the third child of Samuel and Sarah Catherine Moffat, was born July 8, 1768. Mrs. Moffat followed her husband the next year, and sailed for St. Eustatius on July 1, 1769, with her oldest daughter, Elizabeth: but the daughter, Mary Tufton, lived with her grandfather until his death, and then with her aunt (Madam Whipple) until she married Dr. Nathaniel Appleton Haven, at the age of eighteen, April 25, 1786.

Samuel Cutt Moffat, long before the death of his father, had removed from St. Eustatius to the then new Dutch settlement of Demarara, where he commenced and made a good progress in a cotton and coffee plantation, from which he was fast acquiring wealth, when he was suddenly arrested by death, in the year 1780, his family later returning here.

Catherine, John Moffat's younger daughter, married Captain William Whipple, her cousin, afterward General Whipple, of the Continental Army, who became very distinguished in the history of New Hampshire, and commanded the First New Hampshire Brigade in the War of the Revolution, while he was also a signer of the Declaration of Independence. He later served as Judge of the Superior Court of New Hampshire and as a Delegate to the first Provincial Congress. General Whipple lived in the Moffat house with his father-in-law, then in the decline of life, and the large horse-chestnut tree in the yard was planted by him. Here General Whipple died of a disease of the heart, very suddenly, November 10, 1785, aged fifty-five years, leaving no living children or issue. Madam Whipple, his widow, survived him many years.

Captain John Moffat lived to the advanced age of ninety-four years, and died January 22, 1786. For several years previous to his decease he had been both blind and very deaf. A long litigation resulted in the proceedings incident to the settlement of Captain Moffat's estate, between the executors and the heirs, Hon. Jeremiah Mason for the plaintiffs, and Thomas L. Elwyn for the defendants. The Court decided that the proceedings of the executors in the sale of the property were illegal and fraudulent, and judgment was given in favor of Robert C. Moffat, son of Samuel, and in the name of his attorney he was empowered to enter upon and take possession of the property. At this time Madam Whipple removed to her farm near the Plains, where she died some years later. Dr. Nathaniel Appleton Haven soon

after purchased the estate of Robert C. Moffat, and afterward, partly by his deed and partly by his will, he gave it to his oldest daughter, Maria T. Ladd, wife of Alexander Ladd, by the descendants of whom it is yet occupied.

The architecture of this beautiful building is of the highest type; its spirit is that of the best which has been bequeathed to us from the Provincial period. Large and generous in its proportions, the mansion was the first of the square, three-story type erected in the State, of which it may be esteemed an unusually complete example. It is related that the lines of the hall are reproduced from those shown in the house occupied by Captain Moffat's father in England, while the carved wooden mantel-piece in the parlor is a genuine bit transferred in its entirety from the same building, the elaborate floriated work upon which is attributed to the celebrated architect, Grinling Gibbons, who flourished in 1666. Upon the walls of the hall hang excellent portraits in oil, representing seven generations.

General Whipple had two slaves, Prince and Cuffee, brought from Africa prior to 1766, when they were about ten years of age. After General Whipple's death they lived in a small house on land given them, at the foot of the garden, on High Street. Cuffee resided here until 1832. Prince was with his master at the capture of Burgoyne, and for his services was given his freedom papers.

NOAH PARKER HOUSE

Is situated next north of the Moffat house. The roof of this house, made with a double pitch, is called a

gambrel roof. The oldest houses in the city generally had steep roofs. The gambrels came into fashion as early as 1720 and went out after the Revolution, when the large, square, three-story houses with flat roofs became the rage, a great many being built in the city between 1790 and 1830.

Rev. Noah Parker was the first Universalist minister in Portsmouth, and for him the church in Vaughan Street, afterward called the Cameneum, was built in 1784. He moved into this house during the Revolution, after selling his residence on Ark Street, and died here in 1787.

"Adams' Annals" says "he was a black and white smith." The house was afterward owned and occupied by John N. Frost.

THOMAS SHEAFE HOUSE.

Situated on the southwest corner of Market and Deer Streets. It was built and formerly occupied by Thomas Sheafe, son of Jacob Sheafe. In 1798, the ship "Mentor," belonging to Mr. Sheafe, with John Flagg master, arrived in a short passage from Martinique, where the yellow fever had been raging. The ship was discharging her cargo at Sheafe's Wharf, which was nearly opposite his house: the fever was aboard and several of the workmen became infected. The disease spread rapidly, and during August and September nearly one hundred persons were stricken with the malady, of which fifty-five cases proved fatal, three of which were from the family of Mr. Sheafe. The district in that locality was deserted, and many families left town. A guard

was placed around the infected district, and all who died were buried in one common grave in the North Burying-ground. Like the burial of Sir John Moore, they were hurried off "at dead of night, with the lantern dimly burning."

GOVERNOR VAUGHAN HOUSE.

Until a few years ago there stood on the north-west corner of Deer and Market Streets a house that was the former residence of George Vaughan, grandson of Richard Cutt. He was commissioned Lieutenant-Governor of New Hampshire in 1715, and in 1717 was superseded in office by Lieut.-Governor John Wentworth. He died in December, 1724.

In 1698 Mr. Vaughan was living here with his bride, the sister of Governor Belcher, of Maine. His son William, who was the first projector of the Louisburg expedition in 1745, was born in this house in 1703, and died in London in 1746. The house degenerated into a disreputable boarding-house, and after a mob of men and boys had broken the windows, the house was pulled down about 1861.

The Vaughan family tomb is at the Point of Graves, on the extreme westerly side.

GREEN STREET CEMETERY.

Prominent among the first settlers on the Pascataqua were three brothers from Wales, John, Robert and Richard Cutt.

When New Hampshire, by action of the towns of Portsmouth, Dover, Exeter and Hampton, became separated from Massachusetts, under a provincial government of their own, the commission issued by King

Charles the Second, which went into effect January 21, 1680, named John Cutt the first President. He was the first commander, in 1660, of the primary fortification on the present site of Fort Constitution, which mounted eleven six-pounders in 1680. The greater part of the land now comprising the compact part of the city was owned by him and his brother Richard, their holdings being the largest of any in Portsmouth.

The site of President Cutt's house was probably about where the stone store on the east side of Market Street now stands. The family cemetery was situated in his orchard, enclosed by a wall of "lime and stone" as directed by the President's will, made in 1680. About twenty-five years ago the remains were removed to a lot in the South Cemetery, on the east side, south of the pond, where the monuments may be seen in a good state of preservation, the oldest inscription being on that of his first wife's, "1674." Green Street now runs through what was President Cutt's orchard and burial-ground.

After the siege of Louisburg, in 1745, the Cutt family added an "s" to their name. Green Street was named for Mark W. Green, a soldier of the Revolutionary War, who carried on a large boat building shop at its junction with Vaughan Street.

STONE STORE

Is situated on the east side of Market Street, near Russell Street. The site of this building is probably the spot where the house of President Cutt stood, and during the Revolution the custom house

and post-office were situated here. It was kept from 1778, until his death in 1798, by Eleazer Russell, who performed the duties of both collector and postmaster, it being for several years the only post-office in New Hampshire, the collector, at that time being called naval officer. Russell Street was named for him. He contributed to Belknap's History of New Hampshire statistics of foreign commerce of Portsmouth, showing an average of over one hundred entrances and one hundred and fifty clearances of vessels each year. See page 184.

NORTH FERRY.

Previous to 1822, when the Portsmouth Bridge was built, there was a regular ferry running from the wharf, north of the stone store on Market Street, to Rice's Wharf in Kittery, situated at the end of what was called Love Lane. The town obtained the proprietorship of this ferry in 1722, as the result of a suit, and let it out by lease. After the building of the bridge, the ferry was practically discontinued, the proprietors of the bridge paying Alexander Rice \$4,000 for his loss of the ferry.

Some thirty years ago the Concord Railroad was granted by the city the use of this water-way to extend their wharf over it, on condition that the railroad during their occupancy, should keep in the dock of the wharf, then called Pray's Wharf, a good and safe landing stage for the accommodation of those of our neighbors who visited us by water. Our city authorities should keep a watchful eye on this property.

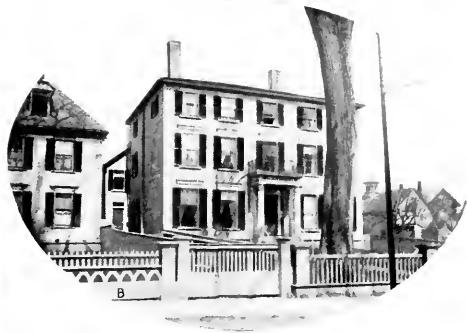
PORTSMOUTH BRIDGE.

Built in 1822 and incorporated in June, 1823, with a capital of \$69,000. That part of the bridge between Noble's Island and Kittery is a toll-bridge and is about 1,700 feet long. The water, for a greater part across the river, is over fifty feet deep at low tide. The craft formerly used on the river were, in great part, constructed with latteen sails, having short masts and very long yards, being well calculated and especially adapted for the purpose of spreading a great extent of sail, and allowing them to pass freely under the bridge without hindrance. A noted feature of this river in those days were these picturesque boats, which could be seen in considerable numbers in the busy season of local freighting. This latteen rig was not common, Portsmouth being about the only place in America where it was used, or in fact required.

Returning to Deer Street, passing the Vaughan house site, the first building of any interest is the

DEER TAVERN.

The third house from Market Street, on the north side of Deer Street, was once a tavern with the sign of a deer, and from this house the street derived its name. It was built by John Newmarch, a son of Rev. John Newmarch, of Kittery. He was a merchant who lived on the site of Congress Block. The next house on the west has on the chimney on the eastern end the date 1705. This house also was built by John Newmarch, whose wife was a sister of Sir William Pepperrell.



A. DEER TAVERN AND 1705 HOUSE.
C. FITCH HOUSE.

B. JENNESS HOUSE.
D. HART HOUSE

HART HOUSE.

This old residence is in the rear of the large garden, the house fronting on Russell Street. It was built in 1737 by Captain John Collings. It remained almost unchanged in the family for five generations. Captain Collings had, it is said, a very intelligent house servant named Caesar, and by him the parlor was nicely finished. For many years it was the residence of the venerable Richard Hart, and one of his daughters, who married Oliver W. Penhallow, lived there afterward. Miss H. L. Penhallow, the daughter of O. W. Penhallow, gave in her will \$1,000 to the Portsmouth Public Library in 1883, which was the largest legacy made to the library previous to the \$6,000 from the Haven sisters, and \$5,000 from the Marcellus Eldredge bequest in 1898. In the little window over the front door on Russell Street are five glass bull's-eyes, and the sidewalk is paved with Durham flag-stones, so common fifty years ago in our streets.

PETER JENNESS HOUSE.

On the north side of Deer Street, opposite High Street. Built by Daniel Hart, brother of Richard, some time before the Revolution; and during that struggle Mrs. Richard Shortridge kept a boarding-house here. In 1782, when the French fleet was in our harbor, many of the officers boarded at this house. Richard Shortridge was imprisoned by arrangements of Gov. Benning Wentworth, as will be found related in the "Whitcomb House."

In May, 1876, the house was purchased from the estate of Peter Jenness by a society formed for

the purpose of maintaining destitute and aged women, under the name of "Faith Home." The society was incorporated in July, 1877, with the title of "Home for Indigent Women."

Turning south into High Street, the second dwelling on the west, with end to the street, is the

FITCH HOUSE,

The residence of the Rev. Jabez Fitch, who succeeded Rev. Nathaniel Rogers in his pastorate of the North Church in 1725, and remained faithful and profoundly respected until his death in 1746. Mr. Fitch, having natural literary ability, wrote several histories, including a manuscript history of New Hampshire which is now in the library of the Massachusetts Historical Society, Boston. The original solid oak sills to the house remain in a perfect state of preservation. Mr. Simeon Stiles, a wheelwright, afterward owned the house, and it is often called the Stiles house.

Continuing south toward the Parade, on the corner of Webster Court is the

WEBSTER HOUSE,

Which was occupied by Daniel Webster after the fire consumed his residence on Pleasant Street in 1813, until 1817, when he removed to Boston. It was the third house in which he had lived in the city. The large addition in the rear was built by the present owner.

The next house on the south, standing back from the street, is the



A. WEBSTER HOUSE.
C. RICE HOUSE.



B. HENRY SHERRBURNE, 21, HOUSE.
D. UNDERWOOD HOUSE.



DR. HAVEN HOUSE,

Built by Dr. Nathaniel A. Haven, son of Rev. Dr. Samuel Haven, about 1799. He was a graduate at Harvard College in 1779, and an enthusiastic patriot. For several years he was a physician, later a merchant, and in 1809 a Representative to Congress. This site is a part of the original Mason estate. The old "Pilgrim Oak" in the garden was without doubt a grown tree when the first settlement was made: it was taken down a few years ago, it being nearly lifeless in 1873. Charles H. Ladd, who owned and occupied this house in 1857, was of the tenth generation from John Mason, the original grantee of the Province of New Hampshire, and at that time the province had never been out of the family.

Returning to Deer Street, the fine house standing back from the street, next west of the Jenness house, is the house of

HENRY SHERBURNE, 2d,

Built by him as early as 1725. Both he, his father and his son-in-law, Daniel Warner, were Provincial Councillors. He married Dorothy, a sister of Lieutenant-Governor John Wentworth. The house was owned for many years by the Parsons family, and more recently by the late William D. Fernald.

The next house on the west is the

WILLIAM RICE HOUSE.

William Rice was a successful merchant, who died in 1851, leaving his property in the care of trustees, who held the principal for fifty years, until

the death of the last daughter, Mrs. Ichabod Goodwin. He purchased the house of the Daniel Hart estate in 1804. Previous to 1741, it was the property of John Newmarch. A calico party was held here in 1814, when the lady relatives and friends of Captain Rice were invited to cut from the bales of calico, captured by his privateers from English merchantmen, all the dress patterns they could carry home.

THE JOHN UNDERWOOD HOUSE

Is on the northeast corner of Deer and Vaughan Streets, formerly called "Underwood's Corner." He was the owner of one of the rope-walks which occupied the site of the Boston & Maine Station. The house was built about 1750 by Michael Whidden, who also built the Livius and Meserve houses.

LIVIVS HOUSE.

Looking from Underwood's Corner, the Livius house can be seen on the north side of Deer Street, in front of the Boston & Maine restaurant. It was built and occupied by Michael Whidden about 1750, and Peter Livius succeeded Whidden when he left the Boyd estate. Livius was educated abroad, and received an honorary degree from Harvard College in 1767. He married a daughter of John Tufton Mason, who was finishing her education in England, and they resided here, living in considerable state, keeping three slaves. The house and grounds having an imposing appearance for those times, was called the "White House."

Mr. Livius was an honorable gentleman, but not being in sympathy with the prevailing sentiment at the time of the Revolution, he was obliged to leave the country, and his goods were confiscated, his family being obliged to procure a special permit from the government to follow him. He was afterward appointed Chief Justice of Quebec and died in England in 1795. The property fell into the possession of a relative of Mrs. Livius, Capt. Thomas Martin, grandfather of the late Miss Arabella Rice, who lived in the Robert Rice house on Inslington Street, later owned by Joseph Pettigrew. She left a legacy of \$30,000 to the Rice Public Library in Kittery.

On the southeast corner of Deer and Vaughan Streets are the

TREAT MARBLE WORKS.

More than a century ago, a stone-cutter, Mr. Marble, occupied this site, and made gravestones, marble not then being used for this purpose. Samuel Treat purchased the business and afterward removed it to where the "Willow Cottage," formerly so-called, now stands on Deer Street. Christopher S. Toppam, who lived on the corner opposite, used this site for a garden. Ex-Mayor John S. Treat, a grandson of Samuel Treat, returned to the original locality, and the familiar sign, "Established in 1768," was placed over the door, with the wooden image of the reaper "Father Time" fastened above the sign.

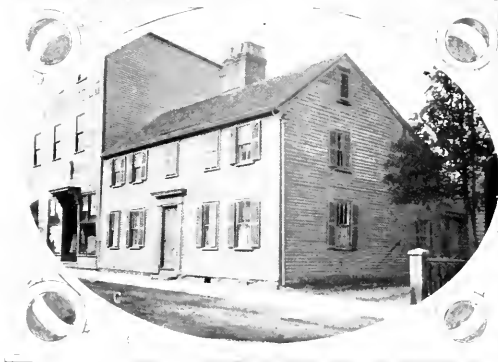
DROWN-MOSES HOUSE

Is next south of the Treat building, and was the residence of Rev. Samuel Drown, who was invited

here by the Independent Congregational Society, which had recently built a meeting-house on Pitt Street (now Court) on the site where the Unitarian chapel now stands. He accepted the invitation and with his family moved here from Coventry, R. I., arriving on July 7, 1758, and immediately began his pastorate. His labors were faithfully performed and to the satisfaction of his congregation, until his death in 1770. He was grandfather of Daniel P. Drown, the blind poet, whose book, entitled "Idyls of Strawberry Bank" was published in 1873. The house was built by Benjamin Moses and his brother, both occupying it for several years, probably until Mr. Drown moved into it, occupying the northerly part. The south half is still in possession of, and is the residence of a grand-daughter of Benjamin, the builder, Miss Lydia Moses, who has just passed her 95th birthday.

THE MESERVE-WEBSTER HOUSE.

This gambrel-roof dwelling is the third house from Deer Street on the east side of Vaughan Street, with the garden extending to School Street, and was built by Michael Whidden in 1760. George Meserve, son of Colonel Nathaniel Meserve, lived here at the time of the attempted Stamp Act enforcement in 1765. At this time Mr. Meserve was in England, and while there was appointed "Stamp Master" for New Hampshire, he not knowing the sentiment of the people in this country respecting the obnoxious Act. But on his arrival in Boston and finding the excitement intense and bitter, he resigned the office at once. His action, however,



A. JOSHUA WENTWORTH-JOHNSON HOUSE.
C. DROWN-MOSES HOUSE.

B. MESERVE-WEBSTER HOUSE.
D. LIVIUS HOUSE.

not being known in Portsmouth, he with Lord Bute and the Devil on September 12th were hung in effigy at Haymarket Square. They remained there through the day, and in the evening were carried through the town with much clamor and publicly burned. The effigy bore the inscription :

“George, my son, you are rich in station,
But I would have you serve this nation.”

A few days later, on his arrival in Portsmouth, he was, by the demands of the enraged populace, obliged to make a public resignation on the Parade. His commission and instructions arrived later, and the inhabitants, jealous of their rights and fearing betrayal, assembled and demanded his documents, requiring another oath, more binding than the first. He gave up the commission and papers to the assemblage, who carried them through the town on the point of a sword, and later they were sent back to England by a shipmaster, as a special messenger, sworn to deliver them safely to the English authorities, whence they came.

The house was afterward occupied by James Sheafe, later United States Senator, who married a daughter of Mr. Meserve ; by Doctor N. A. Haven, until he built his dwelling on High Street ; by Jeremiah Mason from 1800 to 1808, and by a number of other prominent men, including Daniel Webster, who brought his beautiful bride, Grace Fletcher, to this house and lived here until he bought the residence on the corner of Court and Pleasant Streets. A sassafras tree, the largest in the State, is undoubtedly as old as the dwelling. The stone steps came from the west end of the old State House. Robert

Gray, father of the present owner and occupant, purchased the house in 1839.

The third house from the next corner, on the north side of Hanover Street, standing back from the street, and now occupied in part as a bakery, is the

WENTWORTH-JOHNSON HOUSE.

It was built about 1770 by Colonel Joshua Wentworth, a Commissary and Navy Agent during the Revolutionary War, and was occupied by him for many years, before he built his house on Middle Street, on the spot where the brick house of Doctor Richter now stands. In 1776 he was Colonel of the 1st New Hampshire regiment : a member of the New Hampshire Senate in 1785, for several years Representative to Congress ; and was appointed by Washington in 1791 Supervisor for New Hampshire. The house was well built, having a fine garden in front. The original paper on the parlor walls remained until 1887, when it was removed by the proprietor of the bakery. Rev. Tobias H. Miller resided here at one time. He published the *New Hampshire Repository and Observer*, one of the first religious weeklies issued in the United States. In 1828, after ten volumes had been issued, he changed the name to *New Hampshire Observer*, and continued to publish it weekly. He was a partner of C.W. Brewster in the *Portsmouth Journal* from 1825 to 1834.

Midway between Hanover and Congress Streets, near the east side of Vaughan Street, formerly stood the mansion of

JOHN TUFTON MASON.

It was built previous to 1746 by Col. John Tufton Mason, the fifth descendant from John Mason, the original grantee of the province, who sold his inheritance to the title that year to twelve individuals for 1,500 pounds. He had a spacious yard, extending from what is now Congress Street to Hanover Street and from Vaughan to High Streets, it comprising the whole land embraced in this square, except a few front lots between Fleet and High Streets. The house, it is said, was beautifully furnished and had tapestried walls, the first embellishments of this kind in Portsmouth.

THE CAMENEUM.

On the west side of Vaughan Street, near Congress Street, in the passageway formerly called "Methodist Lane" and Lyceum Avenue, and on the site of the present livery stable, formerly stood the building known as the Cameneum. It was built for a Universalist church in 1784, Noah Parker being the first pastor. The building was occupied by them until they moved into the Pleasant Street Church in 1808. It was then purchased by the Methodists and occupied by them until 1827. It was altered over into a theatre and a lyceum hall in 1831, when Rev. Dr. Burroughs in an opening address gave it the name of the "Cameneum." Afterward it was owned by the Portsmouth Musical Society. When Daniel Webster made his last visit to Portsmouth, May 17, 1844, he met his friends here for a social evening. The building was burned in 1883. At the same time the flames

consumed the century-old Pickering house fronting on Vaughan Street.

On the southerly corner of Vaughan and Hanover Streets, with a large garden and high board fence in front, is the

HILL HOUSE.

In this house, about 1777, Captain David Cullum went to housekeeping with his new bride (*see* Margaret Foss), whom he had just married for a second wife. He was a lieutenant with Elijah Hall, under John Paul Jones, in either the "Ranger" or the "Bon Homme Richard," when many exciting times were experienced and valuable prizes captured, and numerous interesting anecdotes are told of him.

In 1750 this property was deeded by Joseph Brewster to his son Joseph; and in 1783-4 by two deeds Joseph Brewster conveyed it to his son John, who in the latter year deeded the property to Colonel Supply Clapp; afterward it was owned by William Furness, and from him it was transferred to John Hill in 1824.

LORD'S CHAPEL.

On the north side of Hanover Street, midway between Vaughan and Bridge Streets, is the engine and chemical house, formerly Lord's Chapel. It now bears no resemblance to the tasteful building erected by John M. Lord, surrounded as it was by well-kept grounds planted with shrubbery and trees. He contributed liberally to the maintenance of a Sunday-school in this building. It was afterward occupied by the Free Will Baptist Society.



A. HILL HOUSE.

C. BOYD-RAYNES HOUSE.



B. OLD ASSEMBLY HOUSE

D. MESERVE-RAYNES SHIPYARD.



On the opposite side of the street from the Advent Church formerly stood the old

BATH HOUSE.

The building, which was twenty feet by fifty feet, was erected in 1805 and was owned by a company incorporated in 1804. In their advertisement the company informed the public that "This establishment is open, from about May 1st to October 1st, daily, Sundays excepted, from sunrise to 10 p. m.; Sundays, till the ringing of the first bell for meeting. Keeper, Thomas Moses, whose family resides in the house. N. B. Mrs. Moses waits upon females. Tickets, 25 cents each or five for \$1.00."

For over sixty years the Bath House was maintained. The water was forced up by means of a huge pump, often by the united efforts of a family of four, into large tanks and boilers. The water came from a deep well, from the same source that supplied afterward the reservoir of 63,000 gallons that the city built on the opposite side of the street in the engine yard. The building had three rooms on each side, to each of which hot and cold water was conveyed.

Returning to Vaughan Street, on the west side, opposite the Meserve house, and half standing on each side of the entrance to Raitt's Court, is what remains of the

ASSEMBLY HOUSE.

This house of entertainment was built about 1750, by Michael Whidden, and for nearly a century

it was used for dancing parties, musical festivals, theatres and general amusements, where the *elite* of the town were wont to hold forth in all the splendor of their day. It was occasionally used for church services, and for several years previous to its transformation into dwellings the rooms were used for school purposes. Washington, while on his visit to Portsmouth in 1789, attended a ball here, of great splendor, given in his honor, and in his diary he wrote that it was one of the finest halls he had seen in the United States. He also wrote that "at half after seven I went to the Assembly, where there were about seventy-five well-dressed and many very handsome ladies. About nine I returned to my quarters." Washington's diary was read to the public for the first time in 1858, by Edward Everett, at the Temple.

The Assembly House was forty-one by sixty feet, fronting on the street, two stories high. The upper story was somewhat higher than the ground floor, and contained the Assembly Hall, which ran the length of the building on the front, was thirty feet wide, with two dressing rooms on the back side, with the orchestra over the entrance to the hall. The lower floor was divided into three large rooms and a kitchen, with a spacious hallway twelve feet wide running through from the street and opening into a fine garden in the rear, which extended around the south end of the building. In this hall was the stairway leading to the upper rooms, which was constructed in the form of an *entresol*; ascending to a little more than one-half the distance was the mezzanine landing, thence in a counter direction

completing the ascent to the second story, nearly over the entrance to the stairway in the lower hall.

In 1838, when the building was changed, the roof was entirely removed, and the upper, or hall, story cut down considerably. The hallway of twelve feet was entirely removed, leaving the Assembly House in two parts of twenty-four by forty-one feet each, the southerly part being moved down eight feet. This, with the twelve feet hallway taken out, makes Raitt's Court of twenty feet, with parts of the Assembly House standing on either side. The roofs, when replaced, were made to run from the street, while that of the Assembly House ran with the street, or lengthwise of the building.

Mrs. Ichabod Goodwin's interesting account of the hall, and reminiscences, is published in the Portsmouth Book, printed in 1900.

Returning through Vaughan Street and crossing Deer Street, on the left hand is the

BOSTON & MAINE STATION.

In 1840 the Eastern Railroad was completed to Boston, it being the first one entering Portsmouth and connecting it with the neighboring towns and cities by rail. An extension to Portland, called the Portland, Saco & Portsmouth Railroad, was opened in 1842. The Portsmouth & Dover Railroad was operative in 1873.

Previous to 1863, when the present station was built, there stood here a wooden depot with a belfry; hanging therein was a bell, which was rung previous to the departure of all trains.

Before the Revolution two rope-walks occupied this site, extending from Vaughan Street to the North Pond, they remaining in use until after the War of 1812; and one of them for several years afterward was carried on by John Underwood, who lived at the corner, just above, bearing his name. It was here that the ropes for the seventy-four-gun ship "Washington" were made; and it is related that the mammoth rigs were conducted to the wharf on the shoulders of a company of eighty sailors. In this rope-walk on July 4, 1812, seven hundred people were banqueted at a public dinner.

The freight house, at the end of Deer Street, was formerly the depot of the Portsmouth & Concord Railroad, which, as far as Epping, was operative in 1848, and to its terminus at Concord in 1852. Previously an old dilapidated distillery occupied this site, and just across was an old windmill for grinding bark. On the site of H. A. Yeaton & Son's mill, once stood an old tannery, operated by Jacob Treadwell, and when making excavations for their mill foundation the old vats were found; the bark mill, referred to above, was in connection with this industry and was situated a little to the north, near the car bumpers. Between this tannery and the brick machine shop, formerly the Kearsarge Mill, was another old tannery, conducted by William Parker, who lived near by, and for whom Parker Street was named. As early as 1703 the tanning business was carried on at this place, for it was here where Mr. Parker located from England, after having married the daughter of the Earl of Derby. Zerviah Stanley. Returning to the east side of the



NORTH POND, NORTH CEMETERY AND ACROSS THE BRIDGE.

station and crossing Vaughan Street into Russell, ascending to the top of the rise and turning into Wall Street, in olden times called Batchelder's Lane, near the end, at the highest part by the ledge, there stood many years ago an old windmill for grinding grain. Turning again into Vaughan Street, leading to the North Bridge, on the site of the Portsmouth Milling Company's Mill, also stood an old tannery, removed long ago to give place to the present mill buildings.

NORTH CEMETERY.

The original lot of land embracing this cemetery was, in 1753, purchased by the town for one hundred and fifty pounds, on condition that it should be kept for a burial-ground, from Colonel John Hart, who commanded a New Hampshire regiment at the Crown Point Expedition in 1756, and also at the siege of Louisburg in 1758, where he died. The land adjoining, on the west and north of the original "acre," was sold to the town by Dr. William Cutter afterward.

Among the oldest legible inscriptions are those of Jotham Odiorne, a son-in-law of Robert Cutt, 1751, which has been renewed by his descendants, the Treadwells; Richard Wibird, 1765, and Sarah Hart, 1757. Here may be found the tombs of Gen. William Whipple, Eleazer Russell, Dr. Hall Jackson, Jonathan M. Sewall, Sheriff Packer, and such other prominent Portsmouth families as the Buckminsters, the Sheafes, Moffats and Mannings.

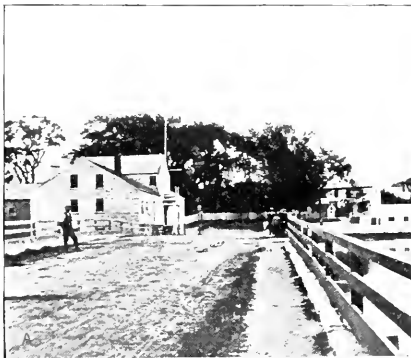
The town powder house was formerly located in this cemetery. The poplars, which border the

enclosure on the street side, are about the only ones left of what was the favorite street tree a century ago, when they were introduced by Governor Langdon, in front of his residence on Pleasant Street.

BOYD-RAYNES HOUSE.

This house is situated on the east side of Maplewood Avenue, formerly Elm Street, near the North Bridge. It was built by Colonel Nathaniel Meserve about 1740. His shipyard was in the rear of his house, and in 1749 he built the fifty-gun man-of-war "America" for the Royal Navy, the original model of which may be seen in the Portsmouth Athenaeum. He was commissioned colonel in the British army, and was at the battle of Louisburg in 1745, and in the Crown Point Expedition in 1756 he commanded the New Hampshire forces. After his death in 1758, at the second siege of Louisburg, the house passed into the possession of Peter Livius.

Colonel George Boyd purchased the place about 1768, and considerably enlarged it. He had a fine large garden, which extended to the present site of the Boston & Maine Station. It was an elaborate affair, and from its numerous outbuildings and peculiar decorations received the cognomen of the "White Village." Colonel Boyd took no part in the stirring times of the Revolution, but retired to England, where he remained until after peace was declared between the United States and Great Britain, and on returning he died at sea two days before reaching home, in 1787. He brought with him a monument, now to be seen resting over his grave in the North Cemetery.



NORTH MILLS.

A. OLD GRIST-MILL AND BRIDGE.
C. OLD TANNERY.

B. OLD GRIST-MILL, REAR VIEW.
D. OLD BARK-MILL.

In the year 1832 George Raynes bought the yard, and there up to 1855 built between sixty and seventy vessels. The largest was the "Webster," built in 1853, which measured 1,727 tons. In the year 1800 there were enrolled in Portsmouth, belonging principally to resident merchants, twenty-eight ships, forty-seven brigs, thirteen schooners, and twenty coasting vessels; and \$89,000 were collected in customs at this port. In 1860 thirty ships and sixty-four schooners, aggregating 35,000 tons, were enrolled. Between 1800 and 1840, 406 vessels were built on our river; between 1840 and 1850, 73 vessels; and between 1850 and 1860, 96 vessels were built at the yards.

NORTH MILLS AND BRIDGE.

By a compact with the town, Peter Livius, in 1764, was granted the right to build a bridge across the mouth of Islington Creek, to be made toll free, twenty feet wide, with thirty feet to be a lifting bridge, permitting vessels to pass through, and with flood-gates of the same width, upon condition that he be allowed the exclusive right to dam the creek for mill purposes. The late B. P. Shillaber graphically pictures it:

"Then Mr. Peter Livius, by granting of the town,
Dammed up the creek called Islington,
And laid the mill-bridge down,
Connecting worldly Strawberry Bank with peaceful Christian
Shore;
And built the mill we recollect in dusty days of yore."

The Livius or North Mill, was built the same year. The bark-mill and tannery, built later, have been remodeled, but the old grist-mill and the wooden

bridge were removed a few years ago, and the stone bridge built by the city.

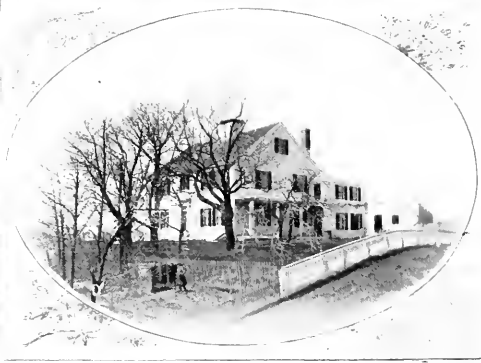
In the second story of the small building at the northwest end of the bridge was the printing room of Albert W. Ham, who for several years printed books for the eccentric John Elwyn, who furnished him with a complete outfit, paying him extra wages, and at the conclusion of the work presented him with the whole printing plant. We quote from one of his pamphlets: "I kept only *one* gentleman at work in a little out-house of his own, all by himself; would he be worth *now* a many of guineas to some book man in the States, Mr. Albert William Ham of Portsmouth in New Hampshire."

After crossing the bridge, on the northwest corner of Maplewood Avenue and Dearborn Street is the

TIMOTHY WATERHOUSE-HAM HOUSE.

In about 1700 Timothy Waterhouse, a tanner by trade, built this house, which was situated about one-fourth of a mile beyond and north from the old Ham mansion at Freeman's Point, then called Ham's Point, on land granted William Ham in 1652. The house remained on its original site until about 1765, when it was removed to its present location above referred to. The cellar to the house when at the Point may yet be seen.

About 1725 there was living in this house a merry family of six girls and three boys, and when their parents were absent they made the most of life. It is related that at one time the parents were absent for the night, and when the young people's



A. OLD JACKSON HOUSE.
C. WATERHOUSE-HAM HOUSE.

B. E. CUTTS HOUSE.
D. DENNETT HOUSE.

sport was at its height there came a knock at the door, which caused the singing and merriment to cease. Finally Margaret, the oldest, led the way to the door, but on opening it she saw a white figure with a black face that she took to be Satan himself, and she fainted. The apparition proved to be the faithful old negro slave of Nathaniel Jackson, who had come in a snow-storm to get his master's shoes.

The old front door, which hangs and swings on its ponderous hinges, is the same which opened and closed for those who entered and departed from these ancient portals two hundred years ago. Dr. Benjamin Waterhouse, a professor in Cambridge, and grandson of Timothy Waterhouse, was the first to introduce vaccination into this country, operating successfully upon his own son in 1800.

The second street on the east from the bridge is Northwest Street, formerly Jackson Hill Street, which name should be restored as Northwest is a misnomer. At the top of the hill is the

OLD JACKSON HOUSE,

With its sharp roof nearly reaching to the ground. So far as known this is the oldest house in the city. The frame is of oak, and the timbers for the sills project into the lower rooms, having afforded continuous seats for six generations of Jacksons. Twenty-six acres of land were owned here by Richard Jackson, who built this house in 1664, and it is yet in possession of descendants of the original owner. The house fronts on the river, as was the

custom in the early Colonial days, when roads were few and forests extensive: the rivers and creeks were then generally used as highways. No building has been drawn and photographed more frequently than this interesting relic of Colonial architecture: artists and camera fiends will hardly recognize the front view taken of the house, which is as it appears from the river side.

Returning to Maplewood Avenue (formerly North Road) and passing the Franklin schoolhouse, and turning to the west into Prospect Street, on the hill at the bend of the street is the

DENNETT HOUSE.

This is the second house erected on Christian Shore, and was built in 1680, by John Dennett, who came here in 1668. The house faces towards Dennett Street, which was named in his honor, and in early times his land extended to the shores of the North Mill Pond. The dwelling was constructed in a substantial manner, the lower part being built throughout of square timbers. During the Revolutionary War the house was owned by Ephraim Dennett, whose widow in later years, after a courtship savoring a little of the romantic, married Judge Plummer, of Rochester, the two living happily together for many years, he dying at the advanced age of ninety years. The house was at one time known as the "Bee Hive."

Returning to Maplewood Avenue and turning to the north of the Jones three decker, and just beyond, on the east side on the terraced hill, is the

EDWARD CUTTS HOUSE.

Edward Cutts, a son of Captain Samuel Cutts, of Portsmouth, who was a merchant of considerable prominence in the early part of the last century, built this house about 1810. Hampden, a son of Edward, lived here for several years, and in 1833, the place being sold, he moved out of town. Since then it has had various owners and occupants.

The road passing the Cutts house on the north leads to Freeman's Point, recently sold to a corporation, who are at the present doing a large amount of work preparatory to the erection of a series of extended paper mills.

HON. FRANK JONES FARM

Is about three-quarters of a mile beyond the Cutts house, at the junction of Maplewood Avenue and Woodbury Avenue (formerly Creek Road), both of which avenues are bordered with thrifty maple trees.

Originally the land about this house was the property of Theodore Atkinson, whose estate, at the time of his death, passed into the possession of his son, Hon. George Atkinson, and at his death, in 1790, it descended to the related family of Sparhawk. Hon. Frank Jones purchased the estate from the late Charles E. Myers, and now the premises embrace an area of more than one thousand acres, which is called "Maplewood Farm." The beautiful grounds and handsomely laid avenues, with the numerous conservatories, ornamental ponds, artistic statuary and botanic gardens, with that of the extensive farming, on the most improved methods,

make this not only an interesting, but a pleasant place to visit.

Maplewood Avenue leads into the Newington Road, and turning through the first gate on the east, after passing the residence of Frank Jones, the lane leads to the

URSULA CUTT FARM.

This place was originally owned by President John Cutt, and in his will, dated May 6, 1680, he provided that his beloved wife, Ursula (his second wife), "Shall have ye use of that land at ye Pulpit which I have given to my son Samuel, till he comes to age: and may improve so much of it as she meet, and build upon it if she please, and shall have ye benefit of it during her natural life, and then both ye land and all ye improvements and building shall return to my son, Samuel Cutt."

President Cutt died the next year and his wife went to reside at the Pulpit farm. And here the lady of the first President of New Hampshire lived happily situated, with her many improvements, in considerable elegance, for thirteen years.

The present house was undoubtedly built by Ursula Cutt, between 1681 and 1685. The chimney is over twelve feet square at its base, and is constructed of stone to the top of the cellar. It is four feet square in the attic and a little smaller above the roof. In what was probably the sitting room is a large fireplace nine feet broad. The timbers in the dwelling appear as sound as the day the house was built. Mrs. Cutt probably had the house clap-boarded, for when some of them were removed from



A. SAMUEL SHERBURNE HOUSE.
C. LEVI WOODBURY HOUSE.

B. PORTSMOUTH CITY FARM
D. URSULA CUTT HOUSE.

a part of the building, in 1879, the original boards underneath were found painted red. No one knows the age of the small wooden cherubims over the front door, but Hon. Ichabod Bartlett (a Representative to Congress in 1823 to 1829), the owner first succeeding the Cutts family, stated that they were there long before his day, and it is reasonable to believe that Madam Ursula herself had them placed there. The design, very evidently, represents the artistic taste of woman's genius. The small extension on the west end was built within a few years by the late Mark H. Wentworth, the heirs of whom are the present owners. The interior of the house remains nearly as first built.

On the night of July 17, 1694, the Indians in great numbers ambushed themselves near the settlement, across and up the river, for an early attack on the inhabitants in the morning. At the dawn of day the war-whoop was sounded, and the savages rushed with overwhelming force upon the settlement. A terrible battle ensued, in which nearly one hundred persons were killed and captured, and about twenty buildings burned. The savages retired, taking with them their prisoners and the scalps of those they had killed.

A party of the Indians crossed the river, and came down to this place and made a bloody attack on Madam Cutt, killing her, with three of her hired men who were at work in the hay-field. The Indians finding it difficult to remove the jewels from her fingers, cut off her hands and bore them away: taking the scalps of all. Her maid escaped in a boat to the town, where she gave the alarm:

the Indians were pursued, but they were not overtaken.

Returning southerly toward the city, and at the Jones residence into Woodbury Avenue, and turning into Myrtle Avenue, on the southerly side is the

PORTSMOUTH CITY FARM.

In 1833 the Thomas Sheafe farm of 165 acres was purchased, and the present almshouse was erected the next year, the land and buildings costing \$32,000. Rev. Dr. Burroughs delivered an address at the opening of this building, December 15, 1834, which was reprinted in the *Portsmouth Journal* in December, 1887, by which it appears that the town voted April 9, 1711, that an almshouse be built, and in 1716 it was in use. It was situated on the site of Music Hall on Chestnut Street, and was the first building of the kind erected in this country, or in any country. It was not until 1823 that an act was passed in England to establish workhouses.

In 1755 a new workhouse was built on the site of the old Court House, on Court Street. The town also had their offices in this building. The old house then went into disuse and was sold. In 1869 a county almshouse was established at Brentwood, and since then only the city dependents have been sent to this place, the greater part of the farm having been sold. Ex-Governor Goodwin, in his speech at the opening of Langdon Park in 1876, related the contest over the location of the almshouse, the minority favoring Langdon Park.

THE SAMUEL SHERBURNE HOUSE

Is on the hill east of the almshouse. It was built previous to 1735 by Samuel Sherburne, who died in 1765, unmarried, and in his will gave the house to his nephew, Colonel Samuel Sherburne. The estate passed out of the family some thirty years ago.

Henry Sherburne, the ancestor of the Sherburne families in this section, came to the Pascataqua Colony with the first settlers in 1631. He was identified with the first Episcopal Chapel, being one of its wardens in 1640. The name of Sherburne is prominently connected with the early history of Portsmouth, as the following will show: The Hon. Henry Sherburne, Jr. (Judge Sherburne), was born April 4, 1709. He was great-grandson through Henry (born 1674) and Samuel (born 1638) of the first American ancestor, Henry Sherburne (born 1611), who emigrated from Hampshire, England, to the Pascataqua in 1631, who was the second son of Joseph Sherburne, of Odiham, Hampshire (died 1621), who was the lineal descendant in a younger branch, through Henry (born 1555), of Oxford; Hugh (born 1534), of Haighton; Richard (born 1510), of Bayley and Haighton; Richard (born 1488), of Wiswall, the second son of Sir Richard Sherburne, Knight, of Stonyhurst, in the town of Haighton, Lancashire (born 1465). Judge Sherburne married (October 2, 1740,) Sarah, daughter of Daniel and Sarah (Hill) Warner, of Portsmouth. He graduated at Harvard College in 1728; was Clerk of the Courts of the Province from 1729 to 1739, and from 1745 for twenty-one years Representative from Portsmouth in the Provincial Assem-

bly, of which he was Speaker the last ten. He was Delegate to the Colonial Congress at Albany in 1754; in 1765 was made Chief Justice of the Superior Court, and in 1766 was made a member of His Majesty's Council for the Province.

On the west side of Woodbury Avenue, behind a dense growth of trees, is the

LEVI WOODBURY MANSION,

Which was built by Captain Samuel Ham in 1809. When the house was completed, he celebrated the event by giving quite an elaborate reception to his friends and neighbors. At its conclusion, and after his guests had all departed, he went into one of the upper chambers, and for some unknown reason committed suicide, by hanging.

In 1819, when the Hon. Levi Woodbury came to Portsmouth, he purchased this estate. Mr. Woodbury was a native of Francestown, and was born in 1789. In after years, he held more prominent offices than any New Hampshire man. In 1823 and 1824 he was Governor of the State; from 1825 to 1831, a United States Senator; in 1831, Secretary of the Navy; in 1834, Secretary of the Treasury under President Jackson, and in 1841 was appointed Judge of the United States Supreme Court and served for ten years. He was always a leading Democrat, and was a possible, and very probable, candidate for the Presidency at the time of his death in 1851. His son, the genial lawyer, Charles Levi Woodbury, of Boston, owned the house until his recent death. One daughter married Postmaster-General Montgomery Blair, and another,

Assistant Secretary of the Navy, Gustavus V. Fox.

The Boyd Road, running westerly on the north side of the Woodbury mansion, was formerly the way by which one could reach

FOUNTAIN HEAD.

The Portsmouth Aqueduct Company was one of the first companies of the kind organized in the country. On November 27, 1797, a petition was sent to the Legislature of New Hampshire by the following citizens, praying that they should be incorporated as the *Portsmouth Aqueduct Company*, for the purpose of bringing the water from Fountain Head into Portsmouth: Samuel Hill, Thomas Chadbourne, James Sheafe, William Boyd, Joseph Whipple, Daniel Rindge Rogers, John S. Sherburne, Reuben Shapley, Joshua Brackett, John Fisher, Ammi R. Cutter, John Goddard, Nathaniel A. Haven, Eliphalet Ladd, John Peirce, Daniel Rindge, Samuel Drownie, John Clark. The charter was granted December 19, 1797. They purchased the "Warm Springs," so-called, at the Oak Hill farm, about two and one-half miles from Market Square, which were afterward known as "Fountain Head." The water was brought into town by gravity in wooden logs in 1799, and two hundred and fourteen houses and stores supplied with water.

The reservoir on Dover Street was built in 1852, and owing to the increased demand for water, a spring near the Concord Railroad was added in 1866; and again, in 1875, a larger supply was procured from the Scott farm to the westward. In 1891 the city purchased the Aqueduct shares, paying \$1,500

per share, and put in the high-water service, the standpipe being erected near the powder house.

The excellent quality of the water supplied by these springs, as returned by strict chemical analysis, is famous throughout New England, and all visitors partaking of the delicious fluid, so abundantly poured forth at its source, pronounce it most refreshing. To the pure spring water of Portsmouth, may be traced beyond a doubt, the remarkable record of its people for great healthfulness, and one of the many attractive features to the summer tourist.

Continuing south on Woodbury Avenue and following the curving street, on the west is the Eldredge Brewing Company, on the site of which from 1830 to 1853 stood the

PORTSMOUTH HOSIERY CO. BUILDINGS.

During those years it manufactured annually about 25,000 dozen shirts, drawers and hose. On February 21, 1659, the selectmen granted leave to John Cutt to build a saw-mill and corn-mill "on the creek leading up to the fresh marsh." With this grant was the condition that he was to grind corn for the town's people whenever required; also permission was given to cut oak and pine timber for the saw-mill. These mills remained until all the available growth in this vicinity had been removed, and the Livius mills, at the lower end of the creek, were built, when they were abandoned. At this time, quite a settlement was collected here and called "Islington," hence, the former name of "Islington Creek." Richard Cutt, in his will of 1675, gave the corn-mill, situated near the

dam, to his wife. The remains of the old dam are yet visible, west of the brewery.

On the east side of Bartlett Street, northeast of the grade crossing, there stood until about twenty years ago the

ASA HAM HOUSE,

Occupied by Asa Ham, whose name contained but four different letters. This was one of the oldest houses in the town. When it was cut down from a two-story building, in between the timbers large quantities of stone and stubble were found, placed there, probably, to make it proof against any savage attacks, and undoubtedly was built as a garrison house. The date of its erection is not known. In the cellar were wide doors, provided, no doubt, for admitting the large hogsheads of molasses and rum which were stored here from vessels then conducting a promising West India trade. In those days vessels could come up the creek to this place and discharge their cargoes at the very door.

Turning westerly from Bartlett Street between the railroad tracks, and turning near the electric car barn and ending on Islington Road, is

FRENCHMAN'S LANE.

Previous to 1792 this was a part of the circuitous road to the Plains. The lane derives its name from the Frenchman, named John Dushan, who was robbed and murdered on the night of October 23, 1778. At the time of the murder a large number of French officers, marines and sailors were in town from the vessels which were anchored in the harbor. They used the fresh-water stream,

by the old stocking factory, as a place for doing their washing, cooking their soups, dainty dishes, etc., made from the fish and game, which was quite abundant; and undoubtedly these fellows, at times, held high carnival in this vicinity. The body of Dushan was found in the morning lying on a flat rock at the bend of the lane, probably that near where the Morley Button Factory now stands. He was buried with considerable pomp, but the perpetrators of the crime were never apprehended.

When the Sons of Portsmouth held their first reunion, on July 4, 1853, the greater part of them were landed here from the cars, and marched to the city.

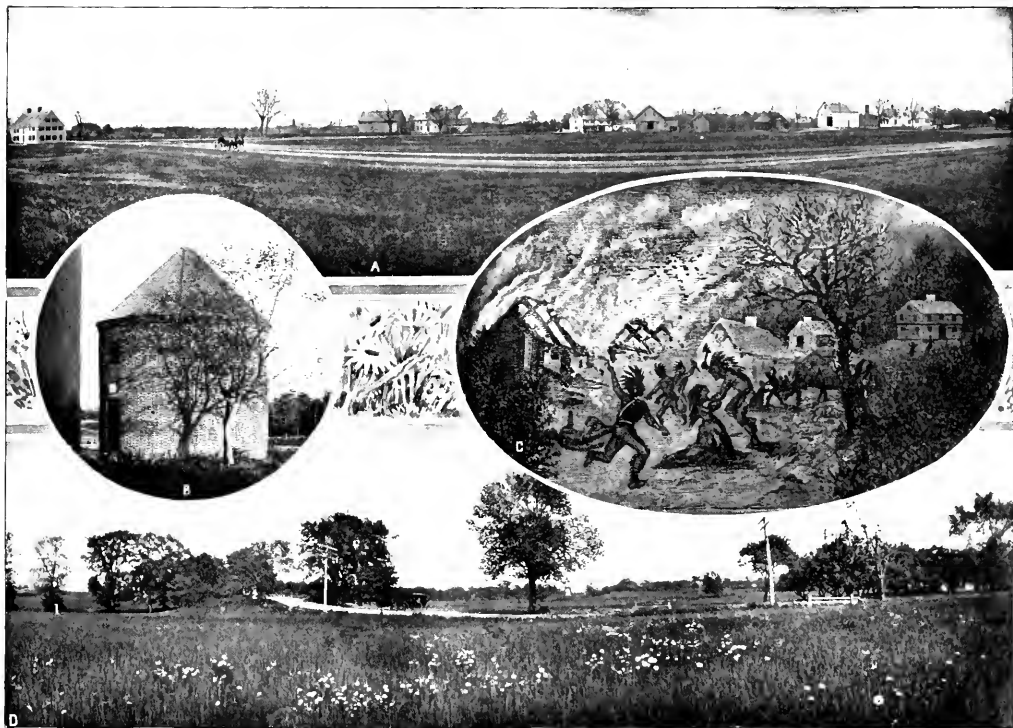
Turning from Frenchman's Lane westerly, passing the

POWDER HOUSE

on the left, which was built in 1811, after the old powder house in the North Cemetery was pronounced dangerous, and going directly by the site of the old garrison house on the knoll, and over a few rods of level, you reach the

PORTSMOUTH PLAINS.

In this neighborhood, in the early days of the colonization, there was quite a settlement, and in 1716 the General Assembly of the Province made a grant to Thomas Westbrook, to keep the only public house at the Plains, in consideration that he should lay out six acres of land for the accommodation of drawing up the militia of the town. At a later period Joseph Akerman deeded one acre of land at the Plains to the town.



A. PORTSMOUTH PLAINS.
B. OLD POWDER HOUSE.

C. THE MASSACRE.
D. SCENE OF THE MASSACRE.

The most murderous attack by the Indians that our local history records occurred here on the morning of June 26, 1696. They burned five houses and nine barns, and killed fourteen people; in the desperate struggle several others were severely wounded, while a number were made prisoners and taken away in their retreat through Great Swamp. The inhabitants, who were unaccompanied, were mostly killed or taken prisoners, but those who kept together, in the main, succeeded in reaching the garrison house, the site of which is on the little knoll of rocks 660 feet northerly from the old Sherburne house, on the westerly side of Islington Road. The well of the garrison house was filled up by Andrew Sherburne, who pointed out its location to the writer; it is about seventy-five feet westerly of the site of the garrison house. As soon as the attack by the Indians was known in the town, a train-band under Captain Shackford was sent out to intercept them in their retreat. They overtook the savages while breakfasting in the woods, at what is since known as "Breakfast Hill," at the junction of Lafayette and Greenland Roads. The soldiers fell upon them and recovered the prisoners and the plunder, but the Indians made a hasty escape. Mrs. Mary Brewster was severely wounded and left for dead, her scalp having been entirely removed from her head, but she recovered and afterward became the mother of seven children, from whom most of the Brewster families in this vicinity have descended. The cellar of the Brewster house is still visible, although nearly filled with rubbish, in the dense bushes 750 feet east of the schoolhouse, and on

a line with the eastern fence of the Evans house, on the Middle Road.

The only road to the Plains, from the town, was formerly through Frenchman's Lane into Spinney's Lane, and then midway between Islington and Middle Roads, passing by the Brewster house. The highway, now known as Islington Road, was opened in 1792, and Middle Road a short time after. Until within a few years the Plains was the favored place for holding the old-time musters and military exercises, and no doubt many interesting incidents have occurred here, long ago forgotten.

In the old early days of slavery, Portsmouth had a hundred and fifty or more of these human chattels, and it was here where they used to meet each year to choose their mock king, and hold high carnival unrestrained. In the records of St. John's Lodge, the Plains tavern in 1768 was called "King George's Tavern," and from 1773 to 1839 the "Globe Tavern." The settlement in 1725 was sufficiently large to induce them to build for themselves a meeting-house. The building remained for nearly twenty-five years, when in 1748 it was destroyed by a gale. The old meeting-house stood on what is now the northerly side of Middle Road, on the corner where it enters the Plains; the old road passed it on the north side.

In the engraving lettered D, at the extreme left under the figure 1, is the old garrison well; at figure 2, on the knoll near the crest, by the ledge on the westerly side of the drive, is the site of the garrison house, in which the frightened inhabitants sought refuge from the savages, on that

terrible morning in June, 1696. At figure 3, seen beyond the large tree in the field, on the high ground, a few feet east of the stone-wall, is the old Brewster cellar. A rose-bush yet remains to mark the spot of a once flourishing garden, and each year sends forth its annual bloom, as fresh as when cared for by the hands which nurtured it more than two centuries ago. The old "King George's Tavern" is at the extreme left, in letter A view, and has stood here, probably, more than one hundred and fifty years, and borne witness to the scenes here enacted.

SECRETARY RICHARD WALDRON HOUSE.

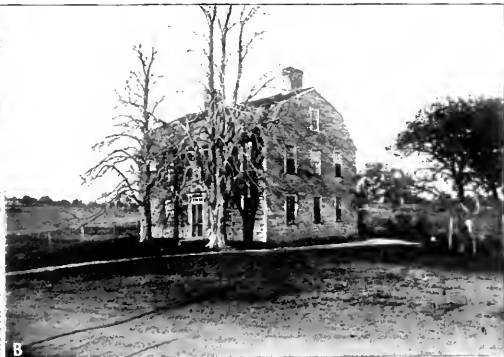
This large gambrel-roof house is situated on the road leading south from the Plains, and was built about 1740, by Colonel Thomas Westbrook, whose daughter married Secretary Richard Waldron, born in 1694, and the son of Colonel Richard Waldron, President of the Province of New Hampshire, succeeding John Cutt. At first he established his residence at the old homestead in Dover, later moving to Portsmouth, settling at the Plains. He was appointed Collector in 1728, and Secretary of the Province very soon afterward. His residence at the Plains was destroyed by fire in 1745, with the probate court and other valuable public records in his keeping. He then moved into this house, furnishing it in the most modern style of the time, where he lived until his death in 1753. The house was built with taste and elegance for those days, and remains very much as it was originally constructed, more than one hundred and sixty years

ago, with the exception, that the large porch on the east side was removed several years since. After the death of the Secretary, the house passed into the possession of the Moffat family, and here Madam Whipple resided, after moving from the Moffat house on Market Street, in 1811, until her death, several years later. Afterward the property was owned by the Elwyns, and by them sold to Joseph O. Ham, who now resides here.

THE WEEKS HOUSE.

Three and a half miles beyond the Plains and half a mile beyond Greenland village, and north of but near the main road, is a plastered brick house of which Brewster says in his "Rambles": "The oldest house now standing, built in Portsmouth, is the quaint brick house on the Weeks farm in Greenland. This is no blunder, although it may seem like one, for at the time that house was built, Greenland was a part of Portsmouth."

No written record of the year this house was built has been found, but the Weeks family, of long ago, dates the time of its erection as 1638. If this is correct, there is but one house in New England which antedates the Weeks house, that being the old Craddock mansion in Medford, Mass., which is said to have been built in 1634. The general architectural design of the body of the two ancient structures and their chimneys are almost identical. Leonard Weeks, son of John, was born in 1639, and in 1662, and at odd times later, he held several minor town offices, but we are not able to find that he was ever one of the selectmen of Portsmouth, as stated in



A. WEEKS HOUSE.
C. GOV. GOODWIN HOUSE.

B. SEC'Y WALDRON HOUSE.
D. HALIBURTON HOUSE.

several publications. At three different times he was granted lands, in all amounting to fifty-two acres. Among his children was Samuel, born in 1670, and from him the present heirs of the farm are descended. The late Robert B. Weeks died in 1898, and the place goes at his wife's decease to his nephew, John W. Weeks, being of the seventh generation.

This ancient dwelling is situated on the old highway to Exeter, near its junction with the new road, which, by the way, was built more than a century ago. The house is twenty-two by thirty-six feet, and the bricks of which it is constructed were burned in the door-yard. The timbers are hardwood throughout the building, and in the main are large and massive. The walls are eighteen inches thick in the lower story, and eight and one-half feet high, the upper story being six inches lower. Originally the windows were of the ancient type, being small diamond-shaped glass set in lead. The house was probably built as a kind of garrison, with a view of safety from Indian incursions. In the west end of the house is a long rent, the effect of an earthquake in 1755.

Returning to the creek, and continuing easterly on Islington Street, which was named by an Englishman from Islington near London, where John Gilpin's famous ride took place, and passing several old houses without especial historical interest, Cornwall Street is reached, and the little common opposite, with the monument, is

GOODWIN PARK.

In 1887 the heirs of the late Ichabod Goodwin

sold the Goodwin field at a nominal price, conditional that it should always be kept as a public park. It was purchased by the Eldredge family and presented to the city.

The Soldiers' and Sailors' Monument was erected in 1888, by popular subscription, the dedication taking place on July 4th of that year, the orator of the occasion being the Hon. Charles Levi Woodbury.

THE GOVERNOR GOODWIN HOUSE,

On the corner of Islington and Cornwall Streets, was erected in 1811, and purchased by Captain Goodwin in 1832, soon after he had retired from active sea life. He was frequently elected to the Legislature, and served as the first War Governor of New Hampshire during the trying days of 1859-61, fitting out the First and Second Regiments of New Hampshire Volunteers.

He was largely interested in shipping, banking and railroads, serving as president of the Eastern Railroad in New Hampshire, and the Portland, Saco & Portsmouth Railroad continuously for twenty-five years.

In October, 1867, his daughter Susie was married in this house to George Dewey, then a lieutenant in the navy, now "Admiral George Dewey."

THE HALIBURTON HOUSE,

On the east side of the park, was moved from the South End. It was the residence of the late Andrew Haliburton, who was born in Nova Scotia in 1771, and was a cousin of Judge Haliburton, author of



GOODWIN PARK.

"Sam Slick, the Clockmaker." In 1791 he came to Portsmouth, and was appointed Deputy Collector, and afterward for thirty years held the office of cashier of the Portsmouth Bank. He died in 1846.

His first wife was Elizabeth Underwood. Being an invalid, the doctor advised her to pass the summer in the country. Her father, John Underwood, owned this property, as well as the Goodwin field. She improved so much in the little one-story house, that they decided to enlarge and live in it. Mr. Haliburton's second wife was a daughter of Captain Thomas Manning.

The old house was moved again in 1901 to Elwyn Avenue, and finally, after a pilgrimage of more than one hundred years, returns to a spot not far distant from where it originally stood, probably over one hundred and fifty years before.

THE SHILLABER HOUSE.

Near the foot of Langdon Street (which was first Rock Street and later Ann Street), next to the last house on the westerly side, stands a diminutive one-story dwelling, end to the street, and almost hidden from view by other and larger buildings. This little house was the birthplace and boyhood home of the late Benjamin P. Shillaber, the genial humorist, whose creations, "Mrs. Partington" and "Ike," gave so much amusement to thousands of American readers in years gone by. This was the "little house by the river" occupied by his parents, for the waters of the North Mill-pond then came up to the foot of the good-sized garden, which had room for apple, pear and fruit trees, currant and

gooseberry bushes, flower beds and vegetable patches. Here, too, lived the late Captain Robert Shillaber, the "My Brother Bob" of the Partingtonian writings, and here, later, lived and died an aunt of the "Shillaber boys," who was always understood by Mr. Shillaber's friends to be the prototype of the immortal "Mrs. Ruth Partington, widow of the late Corporal Paul," and one of whose descendants now owns and occupies the house.

C. W. BREWSTER HOUSE.

Nearly opposite Brewster Street, on the south side of Islington Street, is the house built in 1817 and long occupied by the late Charles W. Brewster, editor of the *Portsmouth Journal*, until his death in 1859. He spent many years gathering the exhaustive material for his "Rambles About Portsmouth." He was a descendant of Elder William Brewster, who came over in the "Mayflower."

THE OLD JAIL

Is on the north side of Islington Street, opposite Summer. On Congress Street, between the North Church and Fleet Street, on the glebe land, and probably adjoining the lot of Thomas Phipps, the first schoolmaster, was built, in 1699, the first jail in Portsmouth. It was a structure fourteen by thirty feet, strongly built with heavy logs. On the southerly corner of Porter and Chestnut Streets another was built in 1759. The building was made of square-hewed timber of oak, lined on the inside with solid plank and covered with iron bars. A dwelling-house was annexed to it. When the



A. B. P. SHILLABER HOUSE.
C. THE OLD JAIL.

B. C. W. BREWSTER HOUSE.
D. SUMMER STREET.

Woodbury Langdon house, on the site of the Rockingham House, was destroyed by fire, in 1781, the jail also was consumed.

This, the Islington Street jail, was built in 1782, immediately after the destruction of the old one, but the stone annex was added some fifty years afterward. One hundred years ago, in front of this jail, there remained affixed a set of staples in which the unruly inmates were strapped and severely lashed, according to the degree of their offense, on their bare backs with a cat-o-nine-tails, until they begged for mercy. This jail was abandoned after the new one on Penhallow Street, in the rear of the new Court House, was built in 1891.

Turning from Islington Street to the left, at the end of Pearl Street is the Portsmouth Machine Shop, formerly the

PORTSMOUTH STEAM FACTORY

And afterward the Kearsarge Mills. This factory site is where the residence of Nathaniel Adams, the author of the "Annals of Portsmouth," was formerly situated, his grounds extending to Islington Street. The dwelling-house of Dr. F. E. Potter is situated in what was the orchard of Mr. Adams, and the Doctor states, that the apple trees in his yard are the same that were there when the "Annalist" owned the property. Pearl Street was also taken out of the estate.

Previously this property was owned by William Parker, a gentleman from England, who married Zerviah Stanley, a daughter of the Earl of Derby, contrary to the wishes of her father, and

came to this country in 1703. One of his sons, William, was an eminent lawyer and became Judge of the Superior Court. John, another son, was the father of the first Universalist minister in Portsmouth, Rev. Noah Parker. The daughter, Elizabeth Parker, married Captain Nathaniel Adams, the father of the "Annalist." The first William Parker and his wife (Zerviah Stanley) were buried in these grounds.

The Portsmouth Steam Factory purchased the property in 1845. In 1847 the roof blew off in a high gale, and a part of it landed on the brick barn in the rear of the Rice house on Islington Street. The capital of the company was \$530,000 and it employed nearly four hundred persons. At first lawns were manufactured, and in 1863 the manufacture of spool cotton was introduced. Afterward the mill was sold and the purchasers named it the "Kearsarge Mills." It was nearly destroyed by fire in 1880, and afterward remodeled and used as a machine shop.

On the northeast corner of Islington and Parker Streets is the

REMICK HOUSE,

Which was built by Daniel Remark, or Renick, and others in 1696. When this house was being repaired in 1851 one of the timbers was removed, and upon it was found marked the names of "Daniel Remark, John Thompson, — Holmes, J. Thomson, — Stephens, John Thomas, 1696." At the same time a jug of wine was found imbedded in the masonry, and under the old hearth several bushels



A. REMICK HOUSE.
C. BUCKMINSTER HOUSE.

B. KENNARD HOUSE.
D. PUBLIC LIBRARY.

of salt were taken out, which had been there for more than one hundred and fifty years. The house is noted as the one where, a few years ago, a man shot and killed his three daughters and himself, after shooting and wounding a person of whom he had convictions was holding improper relations with his family.

Next to the Renick house, on the northwest corner of Tanner and Islington Streets, is the

KENNARD HOUSE,

Once known as the Eagle Tavern, built in about 1700, and afterward the residence of Oliver P. Kennard. In the last part of April, 1717, a child was born in this house, the snow being so deep the doctor and nurse were obliged to enter the house through a chamber window. The snow is said to have fallen to a depth of eight feet on a level, and for years was referred to as the "Great Snow." In Boston, the local papers stated that the snow fall, on a level, was six feet deep.

THE BUCKMINSTER HOUSE.

This is the popular name of this gambrel-roof dwelling, although the Rev. Dr. Buckminster lived here only a year or two after his marriage to Colonel Ladd's widow. This fine specimen of colonial architecture, situated on the northwest corner of Bridge and Islington Streets, was erected by Daniel Warner, the father of Jonathan, of the Warner house on Daniel Street; and of Nathaniel, who was engaged to Miss Lettice Mitchell, and whom

the father designed should occupy this house (see Mitchell House). In 1792 it was purchased by Colonel Eliphalet Ladd, who was the projector of the Portsmouth Aqueduct, and here he resided until his death, in 1806. In 1810 Rev. Dr. Buckminster married Colonel Ladd's widow for his third wife, and left the parsonage on Pleasant Street to reside in this mansion, dying here June 10, 1812.

PORTSMOUTH PUBLIC LIBRARY.

This building was erected in 1806, from designs drawn by Charles Bulfinch, the eminent architect who designed the Massachusetts State House, and many other public buildings and private dwellings. It was built by the proprietors of the Portsmouth Academy, and intended for public school. The society was incorporated in December, 1808. It was used as an academy until 1868, when it was let to the city for public schools.

In the year 1869 Hon. Frank Jones, then mayor of the city, gave one year's salary (\$500), the money to be available for a public library, when the citizens should raise \$5,000 for the same purpose. This amount and accumulations, after the establishment of the library, was expended by trustees of that special fund for books.

The library was opened January 1, 1881, in the third story of the Custom House; from there the books were moved to an ante-room in Congress Block, then to three rooms in Franklin Block, and then back again to Congress Block, the books being placed in the large hall. In May, 1881, the library

was accepted by the city, which provided a permanent home in the academy, after remodeling it in 1896, at an expense of \$8,000. The lease expires in 1906, when the city can purchase the building at an amount stated in the lease.

The Young People's Union turned over its library, of about eight hundred volumes, in 1881. In April, 1884, the Mercantile Library Association, which was established in 1852, gave its collection of two thousand volumes to the Public Library. Other donations of books, numbering from five hundred to eleven hundred volumes each, have been given by the estates of Joshua Peirce, Mrs. Edwin Putnam, Miss H. Louise Penhallow, Mrs. Annie Goddard Eddy, the Misses Haven and Mrs. Elbridge Gerry. Colonel George F. Towle, of Newcastle, gave his valuable military library of fifteen hundred books.

Legacies to the amount of \$15,175 have been left to the Invested Fund Account, by Miss H. L. Penhallow, Miss Ellen Pickett, Mrs. Joshua Brooks, Mrs. Mary Hackett Goodwin, Miss Louisa Simes, Miss Charlotte M. Haven, Miss Mary D. Parker, Mrs. Marcy E. Ladd and Marcellus Eldredge; the income of which can only be expended for the purchase of new books.

The city annually appropriates a sum of money for the necessary running expenses. The library now contains over eighteen thousand volumes, and a reading-room is maintained in connection. The majority of the trustees are elected by the aldermen, the mayor, *ex officio*, being chairman, and C. A. Hazlett, treasurer. Robert E. Rich has served as librarian since the establishment of the library.

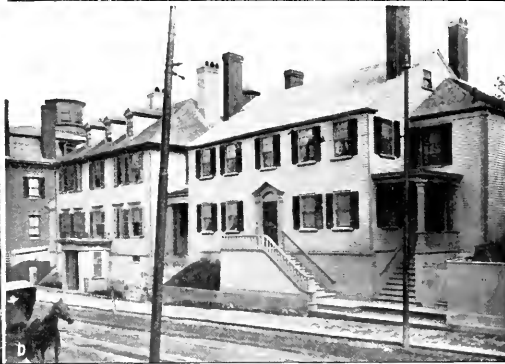
THE CUTTER HOUSE,

Situated on the southeast corner of Congress and Middle Streets, built by Charles Treadwell about 1750, for his son Jacob. Afterward Dr. Ammi R. Cutter purchased the house and gave it to his daughter, who married Colonel Storer. It is still occupied by descendants of Dr. Cutter. In the French and Indian War, and at the siege of Louisburg, in 1758, Dr. Cutter served as surgeon, and in 1777 he had charge of the medical department of the Northern Army, and served until the surrender of Burgoyne. Clement Storer in 1814 commanded the first division of New Hampshire militia. In 1817 President James Monroe was entertained in this house by Colonel Storer, then a member of Congress. The President was accompanied by General Miller, the hero of Lundy's Lane; Commodore Bainbridge and General Henry Dearborn, who had been a Colonel in the Continental Army and a Major General in the War of 1812.

The next house on the south is the

LEAVITT HOUSE.

The date of the erection of this house is not known, but Hon. Wyseman Clagett removed here from the Hart residence on Daniel Street after the fire of 1761, which destroyed the Stoodley Tavern, and lived here several years. He came to Portsmouth in 1758, as King's Attorney, and executed the law with marked severity: to be "Claggetted" was a common term among the inhabitants, expressive of speedy discipline. He married Lettice Mitchell



A. OLD KEARSARGE MILL.
C. Y. M. C. A. BUILDING.

B. CUTTER HOUSE.
D. PEIRCE HOUSE. LEAVITT HOUSE.

(see Mitchell house), and proved himself as exacting and relentless in his matrimonial life as he was severe and harsh in his official capacity. He was, however, a staunch friend of the Colonists, and was a valued member of the Committee of Safety during the Revolution: having been active and influential in organizing that temporary form of government, adopted in New Hampshire at the beginning of hostilities. Under this government the office of Solicitor General was created: Mr. Clagett being appointed to fill the position, and was the only person ever holding the office, which ceased to exist in 1784. He owned a large estate in Litchfield, N. H., where he removed, and for several years was successively elected to the General Court. He died December 1, 1784.

About opposite to the Leavitt house is the French-roof building of the Young Men's Christian Association, formerly the residence of

HON. W. H. Y. HACKETT,

Who was prominent as a lawyer and banker. At his golden wedding, in 1876, he remarked that for fifty years he had lived in the same house, occupied the same pew, served as director in the same bank and used the same building as an office.

Next south of the Leavitt dwelling is the

COLONEL PEIRCE HOUSE,

Which was built about 1785, by William Sheafe. In 1839, Colonel Joshua Peirce, a son of John Peirce, purchased the house, and occupied it after

he left his extensive place in Greenland, a part of which farm was owned by Captain Francis Champowne. The massive granite steps in front of this house were removed by Mr. Peirce. The balustradings to the front stairs were taken from the Gardner house, on Mechanic Street, several years ago, when this house was being repaired, and are the same that were placed in that house when it was built. For several years Colonel Peirce commended the Gilman Blues, receiving his commission from Governor John Taylor Gilman in 1813. He commanded the First New Hampshire Regiment from 1820 to 1823.

KEARSARGE HOUSE,

On the southeast corner of Congress and Chestnut Streets. The building was erected by Colonel Joshua Peirce for dwellings, but converted soon afterward into a hotel. The site was formerly occupied by a house built about 1735 by Jacob Treadwell. He was a tanner, whose place was near Bridge Street, from which Tanner Street derived its name. His son Nathaniel afterward occupied the house, and from him have descended most of the Portsmouth families named Treadwell. It was afterward owned and occupied by Captain John Parrott and then by Adams Perry, a botanic physician. When the Kearsarge House was built, it was removed to Albany Street.

PLEASANT STREET.

Captain John Pickering, 2d, gave to the town in 1673 a strip of land two rods wide, running

through his possessions to the mill-dam, for a highway. The water in Puddle Dock at that time came far up into the land, nearly to Pleasant Street, and at very high tides, it is said, flowed across between where the Langdon and Wentworth houses now stand into the South Pond. At that time this tract of land was called Pickering's Neck. That part of Pleasant Street, north from the present Court Street to the Parade, was called Court Street, so named from the old Court House or State House, then on Market Square.

ROCKINGHAM NATIONAL BANK BUILDING.

On the east side, at No. 1 Pleasant Street, is the mastic-covered bank building. This bank was organized as a State Bank in 1814, and reorganized as a National Bank in 1865, with the same capital of \$200,000. Jacob S. Pickering was cashier from 1814 to 1849, and was succeeded by his son until 1870, who has served as president from 1873 to the present year. In its continuous existence, for eighty-eight years, under practically the guidance of the same family, it has had but three presidents and three cashiers. In front of this building stood a brick watch-house about twelve feet square, which was built in 1761, and taken down at the time of Washington's visit, in 1789.

NEW HAMPSHIRE UNION BANK.

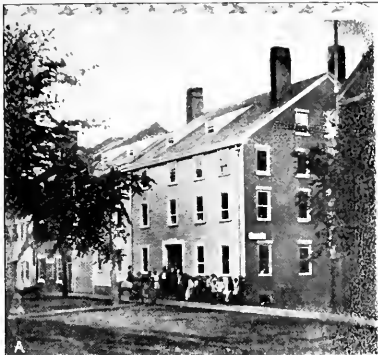
In the building on the northeast corner of State and Pleasant Streets, before they were removed, were two stone safes, one in the first story and the

other in the second. They were placed in the building in 1814, by the New Hampshire Union Bank and were used by them and the Branch Bank of the United States. The building was remodeled in 1896. The New Hampshire Union Bank was incorporated in 1802, with Governor Langdon as its first president, and existed for forty years.

THE GLEBE BUILDING,

In the rear of the North Church, on the west side of the street. The Portsmouth *Oracle* building formerly occupied this site, but in about 1799 it was removed to the corner of Court and Middle Streets, by Haymarket Square, and the first three-story store built in Portsmouth was erected here in 1800, by Daniel Austin. There were only fifteen three-story dwellings in town at this time, and the greater part of them had been built within the last five years of that century. There were also, at this time, five hundred and twenty-four two-story houses and eighty-six one-story dwellings in town. Colonel Joshua Wentworth's place of business was in this building. A high roof was afterward added, and that being destroyed by fire it was replaced with the present French roof.

This was lot number one of the glebe lands, and was leased at fifteen shillings per year, by Richard Wibird in 1709. At that time he was the wealthiest man in Portsmouth. In 1791 the rental was discharged for the remainder of the nine hundred and ninety-nine years, for the sum of three pounds and fifteen shillings. When this building was erected,



A. OLD FARMERS' HOTEL AND SITE OF THE POST OFFICE.
C. OLD PARSONAGE.

B. POST OFFICE AND CUSTOM HOUSE.
D. REV. SAMUEL LANGDON HOUSE.

in 1800, Portsmouth had a population, according to the United States census, of 5,339, ranking twelfth in the list of cities and towns in the United States. There were 187 slaves in Portsmouth in 1767, and 140 in 1775.

CUSTOM HOUSE AND POST OFFICE,

Erected by the United States from Concord granite in 1858, on the site formerly occupied by the Rockingham Bank and Farmers' Hotel. The Custom House and Post Office previously was on the corner of Penhallow and Daniel Streets, and the building still retains its marble tablet with the inscription, "Custom House." Previous to this the Custom House was at Colonel Whipple's office, corner of State and Chestnut Streets, and the Post Office was kept in a store on Buck Street until 1805, then in a house on Market Square. In 1813 it was on the north side of Daniel Street, about midway between Market Square and Penhallow Street. In Jackson's first administration, in 1829, Abner Greenleaf was appointed postmaster, and the Post Office, which for several years had been kept in the then new Customs Building, was removed to State Street, where Sheldon Brothers' furniture rooms now are, and remained there until 1840, when it was moved back to the Custom House again, being located at that place until moved to the present Post Office and Custom House Building on its completion. The first Custom House and Post Office was, during the Revolution, situated on the site of the "Stone Store," on Market Street.

On the southwest corner of Pleasant and Porter Streets, on the grass plot, stood the

FARMERS' HOTEL,

Of which we give a cut, reproduced from an old ambrotype. It was open as a hotel as early as 1818, and kept by Hadley & Clark in 1840. In the latter year there were nine hotels in the town.

THE RICHARD JENNESS HOUSE

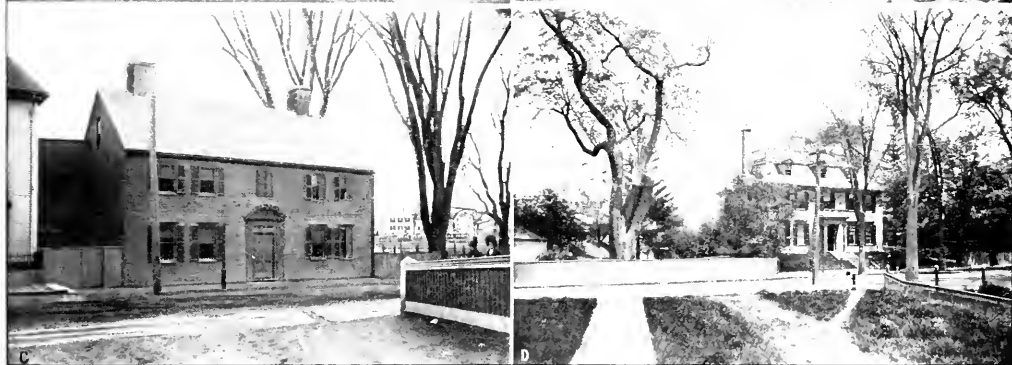
Is situated on the northeast corner of State and Court Streets. It was built in 1818, by the widow of Robert Treadwell, and on the site of the house in which Thomas Packer, Sheriff of the Province, lived in 1735. The stone-wall extending down Court Street, between the house and the Colonel Sise fire engine rooms, was then there, and yet remains the same as it was at that time. Sheriff Packer lived here at the time he hung Ruth Blay, in 1768, and it was in front of this house, and probably by this wall, where the indignant people hung him in effigy that night, with this inscription:

"Am I to lose my dinner
This woman for to hang?
Come draw away the cart, my boys,
Don't stop to say Amen."

Afterward Colonel Brewster occupied the house, and fitted it up for a genteel boarding-place. It was here that Washington, during his visit to Portsmouth in 1789, was entertained. The house was destroyed in the great fire of 1813.

DANIEL WEBSTER HOUSE.

On the opposite side of Pleasant Street, on the northwest corner of Court Street, where the three-tenement house now stands, was the residence of



A. SITES OF THE PACKER AND PENILALLOW HOUSES
 C. TIBBETTS HOUSE.

B. GOVERNOR LANGDON HOUSE.
 D. MARK H. WENTWORTH HOUSE.

Daniel Webster, being the second occupied by him here. It was totally destroyed in the great fire of December, 1813. In Webster's autobiography, written for Mrs. Lee in 1829, which may be found in Volume 1 of "The Private Correspondence of Daniel Webster," published in 1857, he says: "In December, 1813, I being in Washington, my house was burned; my wife and children had just time to escape. I had recently bought the house for \$6,000. Its loss, with what was burned in it, was no small matter. It was in no part insured." In the same autobiography he wrote: "I lived in Portsmouth nine years, wanting one month. They were very happy years." The house was the same size and shape as the Rev. Samuel Langdon house, north of the Universalist Church.

On the southeast corner of Court Street, formerly stood the residence of

DEACON SAMUEL PENHALLOW.

Rev. Dr. Buckminster boarded here when he began his ministry of the North Church, in 1779. His life in this house, and charming description of the dwellings and home life of Deacon Penhallow, of Governor Langdon and other neighbors, are detailed in Mrs. Eliza Buckminster Lee's memoirs of her father and brother, published in 1849. In the Penhallow house, John Sullivan, then a mere office boy for Matthew Livermore, a noted lawyer, pleaded his first case. The old residence was moved in 1862, for which see Deacon Penhallow house, Washington Street.

THE OLD PARSONAGE

Is situated on the west side of Pleasant Street, the second house south of Court Street. The leases of the thirty-eight acres of upper globe land, around the powder house, were sold at public auction, in five lots of from eight to nine acres each, at Stoodley's Tavern, October 27, 1791, and the proceeds from the sale were used in part by the North Parish to build this parsonage, which was erected the next year. Rev. Dr. Buckminster occupied the house for eighteen years, and was pastor of the North Church for thirty-three years. At the age of twenty-eight he succeeded Rev. Drs. Langdon and Stiles, who had successively removed to become presidents of colleges, one of Harvard, the other of Yale.

REV. SAMUEL LANGDON HOUSE,

Also known as the "J. K. Pickering house," and now owned and occupied by the great-granddaughter of Rev. Dr. Langdon, is next north of the Universalist Church. It was built by Rev. Dr. Samuel Langdon in 1749, and occupied by him. He was chaplain of the New Hampshire troops at the siege of Louisburg in 1745, and pastor of the North Church from 1717 to 1774, when he was appointed president of Harvard College. He offered the prayer for the assembled army at Cambridge Common the night previous to the battle of Bunker Hill. He died at Hampton Falls, N. H., in 1797. In 1813 the house was occupied by Hon. John Goddard, who had recently declined an election to the United States Senate. The estate has never been out of the family.

The first parsonage in Portsmouth was built on the site of this house, and adjoining was erected the first place of worship, an Episcopal chapel, both being built about 1638. Rev. Richard Gibson was the first clergyman. Captain John Mason, one of the founders of the plantation, sent over for the chapel,—“the great Bible, twelve service books, one pewter flagon, one communion cup and cover of silver, two fine table-cloths and two napkins.” The parsonage was probably burned in 1704, when occupied by Rev. Nathaniel Rogers. It was standing in 1657, when the committee was authorized to build the first Puritan meeting-house, for in the contract were the words: “and repairing ye old meeting-houfe and to finish it and fit it up for a dwelling-houfe for our minifter.” The building passed through repeated changes. First it was described as a “parsonage house with chapel attached,” then all of it was used for a chapel or meeting-house and afterward changed into a dwelling-house for the pastor.

THE GOVERNOR LANGDON HOUSE.

The mansion opposite the Universalist Church was built in 1784 by Governor John Langdon, and until his death, in 1819, was occupied by him. He was, with Captain Pickering, John Sullivan and others, engaged in the seizure of the powder at Fort William and Mary in December, 1774, a part of which his cousin, Samuel Langdon, afterward conveyed to the army at Cambridge, and which was used later at the battle of Bunker Hill. Afterward this same cousin Samuel, in 1778, conducted two loads of clothing to Washington's suffering army at

Valley Forge, it being a gift from the inhabitants of Portsmouth.

Mr. Langdon was chosen President of New Hampshire and five times Governor of the State. His famous speech was made while he was Speaker of the House of Representatives, convened at Exeter in 1777, during a protracted and important session of three days. He rose and made the following declaration, which will ever enshrine his memory in the hearts of the sons of New Hampshire: “I have a thousand dollars in hard money; I will pledge my plate for three thousand more. I have seventy hogs-heads of Tobago rum, which will be sold for the most they will bring. They are at the service of the State. If we succeed in defending our firesides and our homes, I may be remunerated; if we do not, then the property will be of no value to me. Our friend Stark, who so nobly upheld the honor of our State at Bunker Hill, may be safely entrusted with the honor of the enterprise, and we will check the progress of Burgoyne.”

He was the first President of the United States Senate, and there being neither President nor Vice-President he was for the time Acting President, and as such informed General Washington of his election. In 1812 the Republican Congressional Caucus offered him the nomination for the office of Vice-President of the United States, which he declined. He entertained Louis Philippe and his brothers at this house; and here Washington dined several times with Mr. Langdon, when here in 1789, and recorded it as the handsomest house in Portsmouth. The carvings are fine specimens of the Corinthian

order, and the introduction of a fleur-de-lis in the keystone of the arch in the large library is a very artistic and significant feature. President Monroe was entertained by Governor Langdon here in 1817. The house was afterward owned by Rev. Dr. Burroughs, who was rector of St. John's Church for forty-five years; it is still owned by the Langdon family. The small brick lodges in front are a unique feature; similar ones were in front of his brother's house before the Rockingham was rebuilt. In 1782 the Marquis de Chastelleux wrote: "After dinner we went to drink tea with Mr. Langdon. He is a handsome man and of noble carriage. His house is elegant and well furnished and the apartments well wainscoted."

MARK H. WENTWORTH HOUSE.

To the south of the Langdon house is the Mark H. Wentworth residence, built the same year as the Governor Langdon house, by Captain Thomas Thompson, who was one of the first naval officers commissioned by the Continental Congress. His commission, dated October 10, 1776, and signed by John Hancock, is preserved in the home of Captain William L. Dwight on Middle Street. He commanded the frigate "Raleigh," built at Portsmouth, and in 1785 was colonel of a regiment of artillery by appointment of Governor Langdon. Among the paintings in this house is a pastel portrait of Lieutenant-Governor John Wentworth. The large elm near the street measures sixteen feet in circumference.

Mark H. Wentworth was of the seventh gener-

ation from Elder William Wentworth, the emigrant. He lived in this house till his death, in 1902, at the age of eighty-eight years. The spot where the barn stands was formerly occupied by a Sandemanian meeting-house, built in 1764 and taken down twenty years later. Afterward the society worshiped in a room in the brick schoolhouse on State Street. The poet, Jonathan M. Sewall, was a member of this church and frequently contributed hymns of his own composition. The Sandemanian Society was founded by Robert Sandeman, and here was organized the first church of Christ in America, and it was one of three well-established Sandemanian Churches that existed until 1820.

TIBBETTS HOUSE.

The date of the building of this house is not known, but there is a notice of its sale in 1774 by Thomas Jackson to Dr. Daniel Peirce, of Kittery, when it was described as situated on the street "leading by Dr. Samuel Haven's dwelling-house to the mill-dam, and next to the land of Daniel Rogers." The land between the Universalist Church and the Tibbetts house is still known as the "Rogers field." The house was sold in 1799 to Captain Richard Salter Tibbetts, who died in the West Indies about 1831. The property now is part of the Jacob Wendell estate.

Just south of the Tibbetts house is the

JACOB WENDELL HOUSE,

Built in 1789 by Jeremiah Hill. It was occupied in 1811 by Joshua Haven, who removed in 1816,



A. JACOB WENDELL HOUSE.
B. JOSEPH HAVEN HOUSE.



C. REV. DR. SAMUEL HAVEN HOUSE AND PARRY HOUSE.

in which year it was purchased by Jacob Wendell. The house was beautifully furnished by its new owner with all the appointments of the time, together with the Chippendale furniture and one hundred and thirty-eight pieces of Flemish cut glass imported especially for its use, all of which have been preserved and are in its service to-day. It furnishes one of the comparatively rare instances of an interesting collection of antiques which have been well kept together, amid many changes, during the passage of a century. The old hall, wainscoted waist-high, and hung with the ancient fire-buckets of the Friendly Fire Society, affords a marked example of the French architectural influence which appeared so strongly in the construction of the colonial houses which were built immediately after the peace of 1783: the staircase being designed with an *entresol*, or mezzanine story, which speaks volumes for the taste of the builders of that early day in the opportunity afforded, not alone for commodious access to the upper stories, but also for raising the height of the rooms there located. That the original equipment of this house should have been retained so largely, may well rank it among the few instances in New Hampshire in which the spirit of the colonial day has been retained almost in its entirety, rendering a visit to it always a pleasant experience.

JOSEPH HAVEN HOUSE.

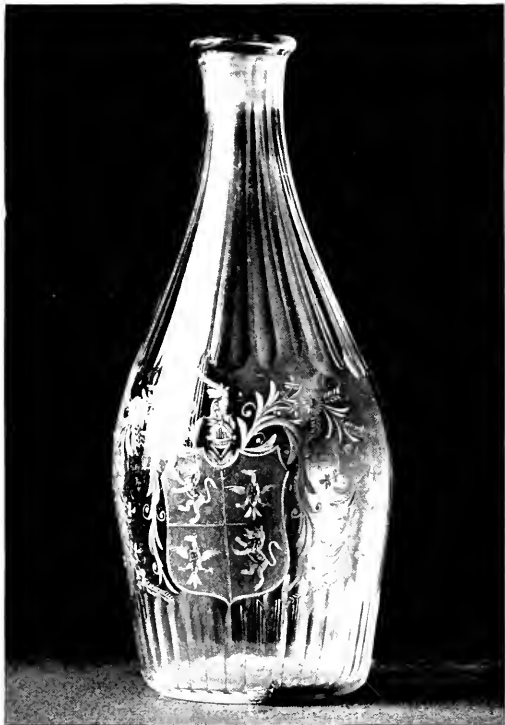
This house was built by Joseph Haven, son of Dr. Samuel Haven, in 1780, he living here until his death in 1829. The site of this house is where the south end portion of the town wished to locate the

new meeting-house, which was under consideration and in dispute in 1711, between the north and south end residents. (See Meeting-house at the South Mill-dam.)

The old gambrel-roof house at the corner of Gates Street formerly stood on this site, but at the time Mr. Haven built his new residence, it was moved up the street to its present location and turned around, fronting on Pleasant Street. The history of this ancient dwelling is not known, but it is very old; probably having been built as early as 1720, and stood the storms upward of two centuries. At the present time preparations are being made to demolish the old building.

THE EDWARD PARRY HOUSE

Formerly stood on the corner of Pleasant and Edward Streets, opposite the Wendell house. It was moved in 1900 to the Marginal Road, south of the old Court House. At the time of the Revolution the lot was vacant and was used by Dr. Haven as a place for the manufacture of saltpetre for the army. This house is said to have been built soon after the close of the Revolution: but, on a pane of glass in the house is inscribed: "Built by Edward Parry in 1800." On June 25, 1774, twenty-seven chests of tea were consigned to him, which caused almost as much excitement here as did the tea ships in Boston; but he promptly reshipped them, untouched, to Halifax. Another shipment of thirty chests arrived in September. The populace broke in the windows, and Parry applied to Governor Wentworth for protection, which was given. The town



CARAFE, WITH SHERRBURNE ARMS, 1759.



JACOB WENDELL HOUSE.

DINING ROOM AND HALL.



JACOB WENDELL HOUSE.

SOUTH PARLOR.

ENTRESOL, AND UPPER HALL FROM THE ENTRESOL.

assembled the next day, and Parry publicly declared he would not accept the consignment, and it also was reshipped to Halifax. When he built this house he also constructed a small fort on the border of the South Pond, near the west end of Edward Street, on the south side, on which he mounted brass cannon and a flag. He called the place Fort Anglesea: it had four ports and is prominently inscribed in "Hale's Survey of Portsmouth," published in 1813.

REV. DR. SAMUEL HAVEN HOUSE

Formerly stood on the south side of Pleasant Street, midway between Edward and Livermore Streets. It was built in 1751 by Dr. Samuel Haven, who, from 1752 to 1806, was pastor of the South Parish. He died March 3, 1806, and his wife the following day, and both were deposited at the same time in the tomb under the pulpit. Under a provision of the will of the descendants of Dr. Haven, upon the death of the last member of the family, the mansion was taken down, and the grounds, with the land of the Parry and Hatch estates adjoining, were purchased and given to the city, in 1898, to be known as the "Haven Park." \$18,000 were left for the purchase of land and buildings; \$2,000 to put the park in order, and \$5,000 as a park fund.

GENERAL FITZ - JOHN PORTER HOUSE.

The house occupied by the family of Albert R. Hatch was built about 1735 by Matthew Livermore, who came here in 1724 to teach school. He was appointed King's Advocate and Attorney General in 1736 of the Province of New Hampshire. Samuel

Livermore, a relative of his, also lived here, who was the chief adviser of Governor Wentworth. He was Attorney General in 1769, a member of the first Congress, and in 1799 a United States Senator. The house formerly stood on the opposite side of the street, on what is now Haven Park, and General Fitz-John Porter was born here in August, 1822. After superior service in the Mexican War, he served as Major General of Volunteers in 1862, when he was court-martialed and dismissed from service, but after a long contest was reinstated in his rank in the regular army, and placed on the retired list in 1886. His staunch friend, the late R. H. Eddy, of Boston, provided in his will a fund to be used to erect an equestrian bronze statue of General Porter in Portsmouth, and soon after the General's death on May 21, 1901, the sum of \$30,000 was received by the city. In March of the ensuing year, in the administration of Mayor John Pender, action was taken looking toward the erection of the proposed statue, and a committee was constituted by the City Councils in joint convention, upon April 10th, charged with the execution of the above bequest. The first question of importance to be decided was the selection of a suitable site for the proposed statue, this being a subject which aroused considerable public interest. The conflicting claims of Haven Park, so-called, at the South End, and of Haymarket Square, at the intersection of Court and Middle Streets, were urged with great persistence, but the latter was finally approved May 16th by a unanimous vote of the committee. By vote of the committee at a subsequent meeting, held May



A



B



C



D

A. GEN. PORTER AND DR. PARKER HOUSES.
C. OLD FOWLE PRINTING OFFICE.

B. HAVEN PARK.
D. OLD PLEASANT STREET CEMETERY.

18th, it was settled that the contract for executing the bronze statue, to be placed on the pedestal, be awarded to Mr. James E. Kelly, of New York City, and that gentleman accordingly received the commission, and the requisite bronze castings are at the present time in process of construction.

FIRST SUNDAY-SCHOOL.

In a small wooden house, formerly on the south side of the street, in June, 1818, was convened the first Sunday-school in Portsmouth, and possibly the first in the country. It was a building which had been erected for the New Hampshire Union Bank's safe, near the corner of State and Pleasant Streets, after the fire of 1813. It was afterward removed to Wentworth Street, being used as a lecture room by the South Parish, under Dr. Parker's ministry. Dr. Parker then lived in the three-story brick house at the end of Livermore Street, next the Porter house. This building was again moved from Wentworth to Livermore Street, and used as a vestry by the church adjoining, and afterward it was altered into a dwelling-house by the addition of a half-story, and again moved to the east side of Washington Street. This, however, was not strictly speaking the first Sabbath-school in Portsmouth. In 1803 Mrs. Amos Tappan, a sister of Rev. Dr. Buckminster, collected the numerous negro children in town at her house every Sunday, and, with the aid of her daughters, gave them religious instruction. This was continued for several years, and constituted, probably, the first Sabbath-school in New England. A Sabbath-school was also established in June, 1818, in the brick ves-

try of the North Church, on the west side of Fleet Street, between State and Porter Streets. It was afterward held in Jefferson Hall, and included the children of the city, without respect to denominations. Deacon Amos Tappan was superintendent from 1818 to 1821.

PLEASANT STREET CEMETERY.

The site of this cemetery was decided to the town for a burial-place by Captain John Pickering in 1754. It has not been used for some years. The oldest head-stones were those of two children of Dr. Samuel Haven, dated 1761, later moved to the South Cemetery. Another, near the tomb on which is carved a skeleton, has the date 1773. The majority of the stones were placed previous to 1800, and bear the names of the Mannings, Coates, Salters and Wendells.

FOWLE'S PRINTING OFFICE.

The first printing office in New Hampshire was opened by Daniel Fowle in 1756, in a wooden building at the junction of Pleasant, Washington and Howard Streets, where now stands the residence of Mr. John E. Coleord. Fowle's bold utterance of his political opinions, while a resident of Boston, had offended the Massachusetts authorities, and their persecution caused him to come with his presses and printing materials to this town, where, on the 7th of October, 1756, he issued the first number of the *New Hampshire Gazette*, a weekly paper still published here.

FOWLE'S PRINTING PRESS.

Until 1890, the first press on which the *New Hampshire Gazette* was printed was owned in this city. It was of a primitive type, the bed being of stone, and the impression given by a wooden screw, operated by a lever pulled by hand. The press descended from Fowle, through several parties, to the late Hon. Frank W. Miller, and on the death of his widow, her sister, Mrs. Brooks, through Mr. Israel P. Miller, attempted negotiations to present it to the New Hampshire Historical Society; but, they showing no visible interest, it was sold at auction, and finally fell into the possession of a New York printing press company, who exhibited it at the Columbian Exposition in 1893.

GOV. JOHN WENTWORTH HOUSE.

Built about 1769, for the last Governor John Wentworth, son of Mark Hunking Wentworth, and nephew of Benning Wentworth. Governor John Wentworth was born in 1736, and received his commission as Governor, succeeding Governor Benning Wentworth, in 1767. At the beginning of the Revolution he was the Royal Governor, and consequently defended the Crown, while at the same time his father and uncle were active participants in the patriot cause.

In 1775 a Royalist named Fenton, a former captain in the English army, and a recent member of the Exeter convention, took refuge at the Governor's residence. A mob gathered before the house, and demanded that he be given up and taken to Exeter for trial. This was done, and the Governor,



THE OLD FOWLE PRINTING PRESS.

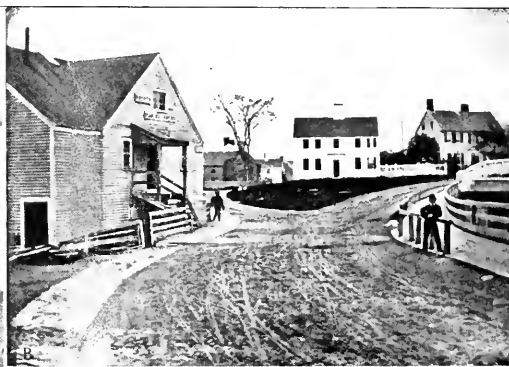
deeming this an insult to himself, left the house, it is said, from the back way, through his garden, to the South Pond, where he boarded a boat and was taken to Fort William and Mary, where he sought protection, while the mob entered and ransacked the house. In one of the front rooms a broken marble chimney-piece is yet to be seen in its place, kept there as a memento of the attack. Governor Wentworth afterward went to England, where he was created Baronet, and appointed Governor of Nova Scotia in 1792, where he died in 1820. The family portraits of the Wentworths, by Copley and his master, Blackburn, are still preserved in this mansion. His large stable was opposite, on the present site of the house of William J. Fraser, in which he kept sixteen horses for family use.

As the Wentworth name will frequently appear in the following pages, it may be well to locate the prominent members of this famous family. The Wentworth Genealogy, in three large volumes, by Hon. John Wentworth, of Chicago, 1878, contains in its index the names of one hundred and forty-three John Wentworths, and more than that number of "Johns" with middle names. Five John Wentworths resided at different times in Portsmouth. Lieutenant-Governor John Wentworth, of the third generation from the original settler, Elder William Wentworth, was born January 16, 1671, and was Lieutenant-Governor in 1717, until his death in 1730. His first son, Benning, of the fourth generation, born July 24, 1696, was Governor from 1741 to 1767, and died October 14, 1770. He resided at Little Harbor.

Governor John Wentworth, of the fifth generation, born in 1736, was the grandson of Lieutenant-Governor Wentworth, and son of Mark Hunking Wentworth, and nephew of Benning Wentworth. He was Governor from 1767 to 1775 and lived in this house. Lieutenant-Governor John Wentworth's second son was Hunking Wentworth, born December 19, 1697. He was chairman of the Committee of Safety at the age of 78 years, and lived on Congress Street. He died in 1784. Mark Hunking Wentworth, brother of Hunking of the fourth generation, was born March 1, 1709, and died in 1785. He lived on Daniel Street. Mark Hunking Wentworth, of the seventh generation, was born in 1813 and died in 1902. He lived on Pleasant Street, in the Captain Thompson house. It is something remarkable that all of the above-named houses are yet standing except that of Mark Hunking Wentworth on Daniel Street, which was removed to give place to the High School Building.

SOUTH MILL AND BRIDGE.

The town granted to the first John Pickering, in 1658, this mill privilege, on condition that he should keep in repair, a bridge over the dam, for foot passengers going to church. When first built, the bridge was but six feet wide. The mills were built at the same time by Mr. Pickering, who came here from Massachusetts in 1636, and previously from England. The mill property remained, until 1790, in the family. In 1881 the city bought the old mill and privilege: the mill being taken down and a store built on the site. (For old meeting-house see churches.)



A. GOV. JOHN WENTWORTH HOUSE.
C. TITUS SALTER HOUSE.

B. OLD SOUTH MILL AND BRIDGE.
D. OLD STATE ARSENAL.

CAPTAIN TITUS SALTER HOUSE.

This fine gambrel-roof dwelling is situated southeast of the South Mill-dam, on the north side of Salter Street. It was built by Captain Titus Salter about 1715, and, as he was married that year to Elizabeth Bickford, it is likely they moved into the new house at that time. It had extensive grounds and wharves, where vessels formerly discharged and loaded their cargoes. The little gambrel-roof house on the opposite side of the street was built by him at the same time for his servants (probably slaves). Captain Titus Salter was the second son of the immigrant, John Salter, who came here from near Exeter, County Devon, England, about 1680. Captain Salter commanded a company of one hundred and eighty men at Fort Washington at the Narrows in 1776 and re-enlisted in 1777 and 1778. On June 29, 1779, Joshua Brackett, Hunking Wentworth, Jonathan Warner, James Haslett, Theodore Atkinson, Eleazer Russell and other prominent citizens petitioned the Committee of Safety to have the ship "Hampden," a privateer belonging to John Langdon, fitted out and join with Massachusetts to resist the British. She was purchased by the State, manned with a crew of Portsmouth seamen and placed under command of Captain Titus Salter. Previously the "Hampden" was commanded by Captain Thomas Pickering, at the time he lost his life.

THE ROPE-WALKS

Formerly extended eight hundred feet on the southern borders of the South Pond, the main entrance

to which was through Johnson's Court. In the War of 1812 the rope-walk was used for barracks, and in May, 1861, during the administration of Governor Goodwin, the Second New Hampshire Regiment was quartered here. It was mustered into United States service June 8, and marched from Portsmouth June 20, 1861.

STATE ARSENAL.

This building was formerly called the "Gun House." The land on which it stands was appropriated by the town to the State in 1808, and the Arsenal erected to hold ammunition and artillery belonging to the government. The walls that enclosed the yard have recently been taken down.

South of the Arsenal is the

HAVEN SCHOOLHOUSE.

The first public schoolhouse built in Portsmouth stood about on this spot, and was erected in 1709 by a vote of the Assembly in 1708 directing that a free Province school for "righters, readers and Latiners" be established in Portsmouth. President John Cutt, in his will of 1680, gave one hundred pounds toward the erection of a free school, and his niece gave a lot of land, in 1700, for the same purpose, spoken of elsewhere. In 1732 the schoolhouse was enlarged by the addition of a part of the old meeting-house, which sat near by, and at the same time the bell of the old edifice was transferred here and put in place, probably in the same belfry. (See public schools.)



A. DR. MITCHELL HOUSE.
C. LANGDON PARK.

B. SAMUEL GARDNER HOUSE.
D. COTTAGE HOSPITAL.

DOCTOR MITCHELL HOUSE

Is situated on the west side of South Street, the first house northeast of Blossom Street. The date of the erection of this house is not known, but about 1750 Doctor Mitchell lived here, who had a daughter, Lettice, a beautiful young lady of social prominence, who was betrothed to Nathaniel Warner, son of Daniel Warner. Nathaniel, not enjoying good health, made a voyage to Europe. In his absence a young officer, Wyseman Clagett, came to town, bearing the title of King's Attorney, who created no little excitement in social circles. Of all the favored, Lettice was the object of his especial attention. Although Miss Mitchell had pledged her affections to another, the eyes of the mother being dazzled by the glitter of official title, her persuasion overcame the better sentiments of her daughter, and in 1759 Lettice Mitchell became Mrs. Wyseman Clagett. Young Warner returned, and on learning the situation he gradually declined and, it is said, died of a broken heart, while Lettice continued to live an unhappy life with the choice of her mother, Wyseman Clagett. They resided first in the Hart house on Daniel Street, then in the Leavitt house on King Street, now Congress Street.

SAMUEL GARDNER HOUSE,

On the southerly side of South Street, south of Newcastle Avenue. The descendants who occupy this house do not know the date of its erection. Peter Shores purchased this estate from a Mr. Nolan in 1768. Samuel Gardner, a brother to Major Gard-

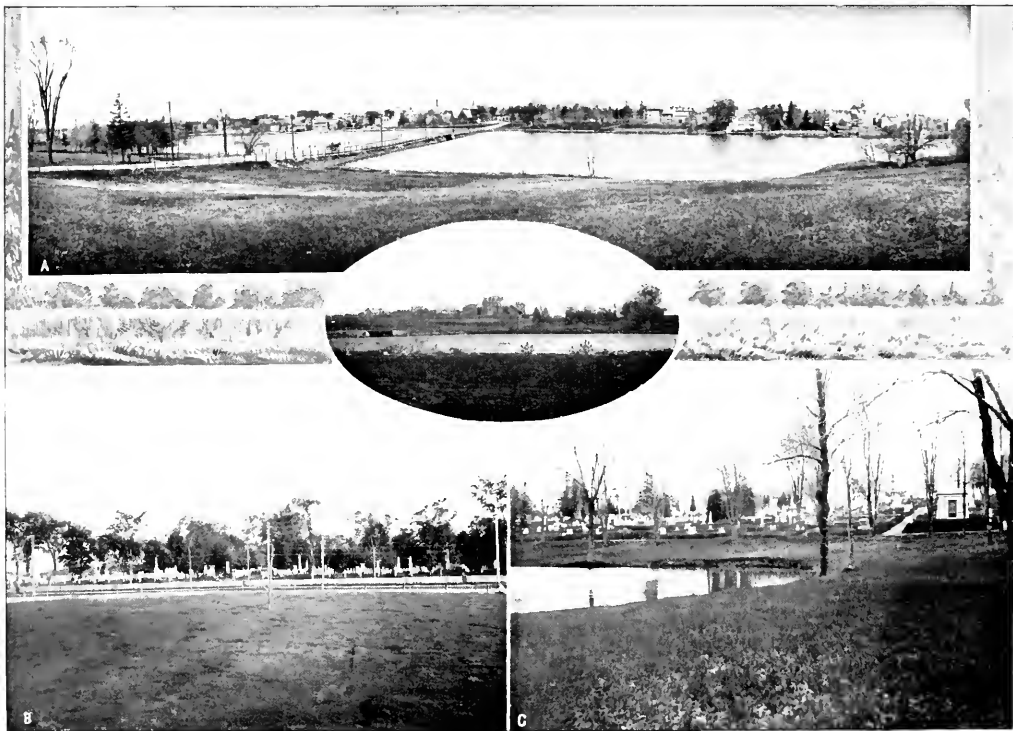
ner, having married Mr. Shores' daughter, came here to reside, and from him the house derived its name.

THE COTTAGE HOSPITAL.

The Hospital was first opened on January 23, 1884, in a small house at the lower end of Court Street, donated for that purpose by the late George Billrueck. In 1889 it became evident that the house was too small for the constant demands being made upon it, and the directors decided to make an appeal to their charitable friends for assistance, and over thirty thousand dollars were contributed to the fund, enabling them to erect this modern Hospital, which can comfortably accommodate thirty patients. During the first ten years, over thirteen hundred persons were cared for in the new building. It has a large endowment fund.

LANGDON PARK.

In 1867 John Langdon Elwyn gave about five acres of land, lying on the south side of the South Mill Pond, to trustees for a public park, to be laid out as such any time they deemed most expedient. The Langdon Park Association was formed in 1875 and reorganized in 1876 with Frank W. Miller as chairman, who was energetic in securing and planting over six hundred trees. The park was opened May 25, 1876, with addresses by Rev. James De-Normandie, Ichabod Goodwin, Daniel Austin, Charles Levi Woodbury and Alfred Langdon Elwyn, a full account of which appears in the pamphlet published by the chairman.



A

B

C

B. GALLOWS HILL.

A. SOUTH MILL POND.

C. POND IN SOUTH CEMETERY.

COTTON'S BURIAL-GROUND

Is on the south side of South Street, near the south end of Richards Avenue. On June 5, 1671, Goodman William Cotton agreed with the town to clear and fence the town's land which now comprises this and the adjoining cemeteries. After clearing away the trees and shrubs, he was, for twenty years, to have the use of it for a pasture. The Cotton Cemetery was, in 1721, enclosed separately, the remaining land being used as a training field. There are many old tombstones here, the oldest legible one being that of Walter Clarkson, 1739.

PROPRIETORS' BURIAL-GROUND.

This tract was the "Traying Field," so-called, and it was here that Captain John Pickering first drilled his Puritan company. In 1735 Rev. Mr. Shurtleff was granted the use of the property by the town for a pasture, and it was similarly used by Docter Haven and other pastors of the South Parish. When the training field at the Plains began to be used, this was abandoned and was left for a pasture, which was known as the "Minister's field." On the erection of the Stone Church, this property was given to the trustees of the charity fund, who in 1830 laid out the "Proprietors' Burial-ground," this being the first cemetery in the town other than the public ones.

The growth of this cemetery caused, in 1847, the adjoining one known as Harmony Grove to be laid out, and in 1871 a still further addition in Sagamore Cemetery. In 1875, when the old Green

Street Cemetery was abandoned, the remains found there, including those of President Cutt's family, were carefully removed hither, and the old stones set up in a central part of the yard. Legacies for the perpetual care of lots in these cemeteries are entrusted to "The Society for the Care of the South Cemetery," incorporated in 1897. The trustees serve without pay, and any excess of income from the invested funds is expended in improving the walks and grounds.

Here, on the highest part of the ground in Proprietors' Burial-ground, on December 30, 1768, was enacted a tragedy, when an unfortunate girl, Ruth Blay, of South Hampton, was hung for the alleged concealment of the birth of a child. For this offense the English law prescribed the penalty of death, and this blood-written law was not repealed, even in this State, until 1792. The execution was a most pathetic scene, a thousand spectators witnessing the tragic act, as the poor misguided girl, dressed in silks, moaning and shrieking, was drawn in a cart under the gallows to her doom. Much sympathy had been aroused for the young woman, her friends having intercepted and procured a reprieve from the Governor, which would have later resulted in a pardon, as circumstances afterward showed that her child was still-born. Sheriff Packer refused to stay the execution, it is said, because he did not wish to be late to his dinner. Hardly had life become extinct when the reprieve arrived, and the indignation of the populace was such that they gathered around his house that evening and hanged Sheriff Packer in effigy. This was the fourth and last exe-



A. OLD CUTT TOMBS, FROM GREEN STREET GROUNDS.
B-C-D-E-F. HARMONY GROVE AND SAGAMORE CEMETERIES.

ention in Portsmouth. In the "Rambles" is published a poem by Albert Lighton on the Ruth Blay tragedy. The view of Proprietors' Burial-ground titled "Gallows Hill" is the place where Ruth Blay was killed; the gallows standing near the centre of that portion represented by this picture. The view beside it shows part of the pond, on the north side of which Ruth was buried, and it is said to have been the first interment made in this cemetery.

GOV. BENNING WENTWORTH MANSION.

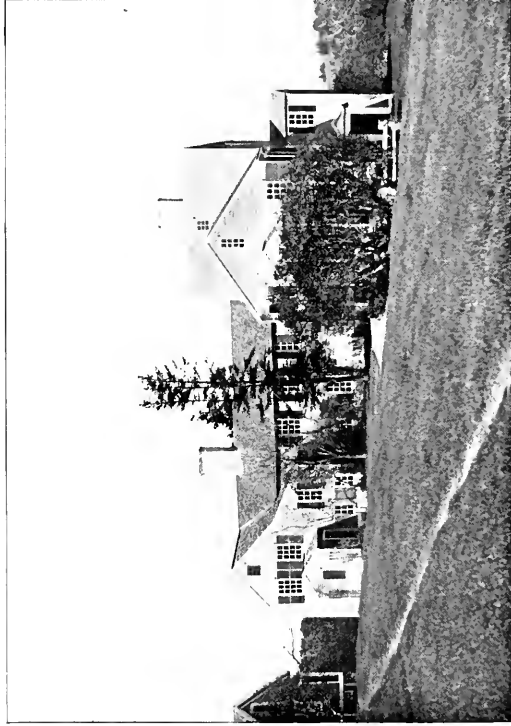
Turning easterly around the Sagamore Cemetery into Little Harbor Road, and about half a mile beyond, at its terminus, is the Governor Benning Wentworth mansion. Longfellow, in "Lady Wentworth," in "Tales of a Wayside Inn," pictures the house :

"It was a pleasant mansion, an abode
Near and yet hidden from the great high-road,
Sequestered among trees, a noble pile,
Baronial and colonial in its style.
Within, unwon'ted splendors met the eye,
Panels and floors of oak, and tapestry ;
Carved chimney-pieces, where on brazen dogs
Reveled and roared the Christmas fires of logs ;
Doors opening into darkness unawares,
Mysterious passages, and flights of stairs ;
And on the walls, in heavy gilded frames,
The ancestral Wentworths with Old-Scripture names."

This house was built in 1750 by Benning Wentworth while he was Governor; having been appointed at the time of the final separation of this State from Massachusetts, in 1741, and held his commission until 1767, at which time, after a rather turbulent administration, he was succeeded by his

nephew, John Wentworth. In 1759, after he had lost all of his children, his wife died, and he was left alone; but was soon after married, quite romantically, to his housemaid, Martha Hilton, the heroine in Longfellow's poem of "Lady Wentworth." They had two sons, both dying in infancy; and after the Governor's death, in 1770, the entire estate came into the possession of his widow, who soon after married Michael Wentworth, a retired colonel in the English Army, who was not related to the Governor. They had one daughter, Martha Wentworth, who in 1802 married John Wentworth, son of Thomas and grandson of Mark Hunking Wentworth. He was educated in England, and there wrote a treatise on law, for which he was appointed by England, Attorney General of Prince Edward's Island, afterward moving to Portsmouth (his native town) and establishing himself in the practice of his profession. He was sometimes called "Sir John," but he was not knighted. At the time of their marriage they went to reside at the old mansion with her mother, then a widow; Colonel Wentworth, her second husband, having died suddenly in New York in 1795. Martha, the mother, died in 1805 in this mansion. John and his wife continued to reside here until 1816, when they went to England, and some time after, while on a visit to Paris, he died. His widow returned to London, where she lived with an adopted daughter until her death, in 1851.

President Washington, when in Portsmouth in 1789, visited this old mansion, on his return from a fishing trip down the river, and was highly entertained with the hospitality characteristic of Colonel



GOV. BENNING WENTWORTH MANSION.



THE COUNCIL CHAMBER.

Wentworth and his lady, then residing here. The house contains forty-five rooms, although originally it had fifty-two.

The historic edifice still retains the most of its colonial features. As you approach the entrance to the hall of the Council Chamber, a large heavy door, with its massive hinges, is before you. Upon opening it you observe an old wooden lock of mammoth size. In the hallway is a short flight of stairs leading to the ancient parlor; at your right you enter the Council Chamber; immediately on your left will be seen the fireplace, surrounded by its handsome antique mantel, carved by hand, before which the Governor stood, with Martha Hilton at his side, to be united in marriage to his housemaid by the Rev. Arthur Browne, nearly one hundred and fifty years ago. Beyond, in the corner is an old gun-rack, containing twelve ancient muskets of the flint-lock pattern, still in their places, with the bayonets yet affixed; in the opposite corner are twelve more, between which is the old family spinet, which responded to the fingers' touch and made merry the hearts of long ago.

The Council Chamber is high and airy, and quite richly finished and imposing in its general appearance. It was in this room, that the Governor and his Council met for their deliberations on important questions of State, for many years. The opposite entrance leads to the billiard room, but the quaint old table is not there; yet there are many interesting relics to be seen. In the parlor and other rooms are many curious antiquities and interesting portraits, including one by Copley of Dorothy

Quincy, afterward Madam Hancock. The cellars are mainly in their original shape, except the stalls for the Governor's large troop of thirty horses, which were placed there for use in times of danger, have been removed; but the walls remain the same, and nearly everything throughout the architecture and finish of this, the most historic and widely known of Portsmouth's multitude of colonial houses, yet remains in its original state. In 1817 the property was purchased by Charles Cushing, but is now owned and occupied as a summer residence by J. Templeman Coolidge, Jr.

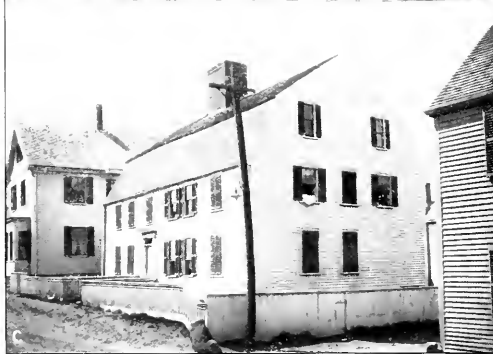
MARCY STREET.

Returning to the South Mill Bridge, thence you will be conducted through Marcy, Water, Court, Washington, Daniel and State Streets to the Post Office, and from there to points west. This street, from Liberty Bridge to Pleasant Street, was formerly a part of Water Street, the change being made in memory of Hon. Daniel Marcy, who had a shipyard east of this street, and there built a large number of vessels. In 1863 he was elected a Representative to Congress from this district.

At the corner of Marcy and South Mill Streets, facing the bridge, is the three-story Morrill house, which stands on the site of the dwelling of

CAPTAIN THOMAS PICKERING,

Who was one of the most active and fearless of Portsmouth's patriots during the Revolution. It was he who, in company with John Sullivan, John Langdon and others, on the night of December 15,



A. SOUTH BRIDGE, MORRILL HOUSE IN DISTANCE.
C. FERNALD HOUSE.

B. LEAR HOUSE.
D. GARDNER HOUSE

1774, surprised and captured Fort William and Mary, carrying away one hundred barrels of powder, with a large quantity of small arms and munitions, the next day removing all the smaller cannon possible of conveyance from the fort: distinguishing themselves not only with the glory of being the first who forcibly took possession of British property in the Revolutionary War, but the satisfaction of securing for the patriot cause the large amount of powder and ammunition, which was so effectively used soon after, at the battle of Bunker Hill. He was prominent in capturing a provision barge belonging to the "Scarborough," man-of-war, and also in boarding the British ship, "Prince George," capturing her, with nearly two thousand barrels of flour; seventeen hundred of which were sent to Washington's army in Cambridge, three hundred barrels being reserved, with Washington's consent, for the use of Portsmouth. Afterward Captain Pickering had command of the "Hampden," a twenty-gun vessel, and while engaged in a hotly contested battle near Annapolis, Nova Scotia, with a much larger British ship, was killed, March, 1779. Pickering Street, running to the river from Marcy Street, was named for him.

The second street from South Mill Street, on the east side of Marcy, is Hunking Street, situated on the north side of which is the

LEAR HOUSE,

Marked with a bronze tablet. It was here that Tobias Lear, who was private secretary to General Washington for sixteen years, was born, in 1760.

In Washington's diary, under date of Tuesday, November 3, 1789, he wrote: "I called upon President Sullivan and Mrs. Lear." Mrs. Lear was the step-mother of his secretary and occupied this house with Samuel Storer, who had married Lear's sister. They were the parents of the late Admiral George Washington Storer, who was a baby at the time and received Washington's blessing. Lear served as secretary until Washington's death. Afterward he was Consul-General at San Domingo and Tripoli in 1804. Mr. Lear had three wives, the first being Mary Long, of Portsmouth; his second was Mrs. Ball, a niece of General Washington, the third being Miss Fanny D. Henly, a niece of Martha Washington.

THE FERNALD HOUSE

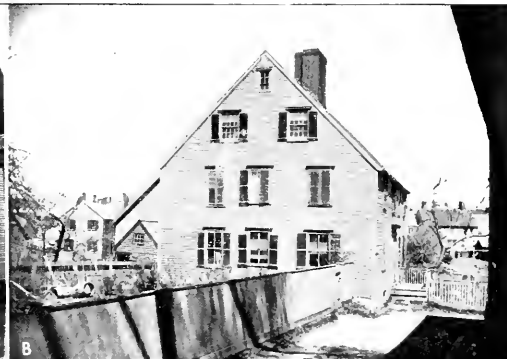
Is situated on the corner of Howard and Manning Streets, nearly opposite the ward room. Built by Samuel Frost in 1732. Captain Nichols, the father of the late Rev. Dr. Nichols, of Portland, owned it at the time of the Revolution. Captain Daniel Fernald, who married a daughter of Captain Nichols, took the house in 1788 and lived here until his death, in 1866, at the age of ninety-eight years, three and one-half months. To him Charles W. Brewster was indebted for the details of many interesting "Rambles."

THE GARDNER HOUSE.

Situated on the corner of Mechanic and Gardner Streets, facing the river, is the Gardner house, which was built about 1760 by Madam Mark Hunk-



A



B



C



D

A. SEWALL HOUSE.
C. MANNING HOUSE.

B. THE FIRST WENTWORTH HOUSE.
D. POINT OF GRAVES.

ing Wentworth, for her son Thomas, who died here in 1768. After being occupied during the Revolution by the Nichols brothers, it was purchased in 1792 by Maj. William Gardner, who removed hither from the gambrel-roof house on State Street. He was born in 1751, and was a prominent patriot, holding the position of Commissary for the Revolutionary Army, in which office he lost nearly all his property. He lived here until his death, in 1833. The interior of the building is a striking example of old-time architecture, with its large hall and stairway. The woodwork of the corridor is profusely ornamented with hand carvings of the Corinthian pattern, as well as are the front rooms of the mansion. In the yard is the largest and most beautiful linden tree in the State, it now being fifteen feet in circumference, and was planted by the Wentworths at the time the house was built. The dwelling which formerly arched Gardner Street was built by Major Gardner, and after the war, the room over the arch was occupied by him as a United States loan office.

JONATHAN M. SEWALL HOUSE.

On the south side of Gates Street, the first house from Washington Street is the dwelling occupied until 1808 by Lawyer Sewall, whose songs were so famous during the Revolutionary War. His "Miscellaneous Poems," published in Portsmouth by William Treadwell & Company, in 1801, is a rare book of 304 pages. In his "Epilogue to Cato," written in 1778, appeared the oft-quoted couplet:

"No pent-up Utica contracts your powers,
But the whole boundless continent is yours."

He was the writer of that stirring song of the Revolution, entitled "War and Washington," which was sung in every camp throughout the country. He wrote numberless epitaphs, among them being one on the death of Dr. Hall Jackson, who died in 1797.

"To heal disease, to calm the widow's sigh,
And wipe the tear from Poverty's swol'n eye
Was thine! but ah! that skill on others shown,
Tho' life to them, could not preserve thy own.
Yet still thou liv'st in many a grateful breast,
And deeds like thine enthrone thee with the blest."

James T. Fields, noted as a poet, author and publisher, was born and lived in the house, number 12, on the north side of Gates Street, nearly opposite the Sewall house.

THE MANNING HOUSE

Is on the southerly corner of Manning and Water Streets, near Liberty Bridge. Before and during the Revolution it was the residence of Capt. Thomas Manning, who, standing on the west steps of the State House on the Parade, made the historic declaration which changed the name of King Street to Congress Street. He was very active during the Revolutionary period, and being rich he contributed liberally to the cause of his country.

On the bend of Manning Street, fronting toward Water Street, is the

FIRST WENTWORTH HOUSE,

Probably the oldest dwelling, except the Jackson house, in Portsmouth. It was built previous to 1670. The first settler by the name of Wentworth in the town was Samuel, who settled at New



OLD TOMBSTONES, POINT OF GRAVES.



OLD TOMBESTONES, POINT OF GRAVES AND PLEASANT ST.

Castle. On May 3, 1670, the town records state that the selectmen granted "unto Samuel Wentworth libertie to entertain strangers and to sell and brew beare as the law allows." The size of this house would seem to indicate that it was built as a public house. His son John, afterward Lieutenant-Governor of the Province, was probably born here, in 1671. He lived in this house at the time of his marriage in 1693; and his son Benning, afterward Governor, was born here, in 1696, as well as fifteen other children. The house is in a good state of preservation. Its chimney measures thirteen feet by ten feet at its base, and the beams are twelve by eighteen inches. Some of the wainscot panels are of clear pine thirty-eight inches in width. The house is now owned by descendants of Governor Vaughan, the predecessor of Lieutenant-Governor Wentworth.

POINT OF GRAVES BURIAL-GROUND.

Captain John Pickering, 2d, in March, 1671, agreed that the town should "have full liberty to enclose about half an acre upon the neck of land on which he liveth, where the people have been wont to be buried, which land shall be impropriated forever unto the use of a burial-place." Previously Captain Pickering's father had been buried here. The oldest stone now legible is dated 1682. The stones record the names of several prominent families, including the Wentworths, the Rogers, Meserves, Lears and Vaughans: the tomb of the latter being located on the extreme westerly side of the ground. In the primitive days of Portsmouth, in this locality was conducted the business of the town.

LIBERTY BRIDGE.

The town in 1731 gave permission to a number of persons who built a bridge over the cove at their own expense, to be maintained by them. It was called "Swing Bridge" from its having a hoist or draw to let the vessels pass, which Canoe Bridge, farther up the dock, had not. The name of the bridge was changed January 9, 1766. On that day George Meserve, the stamp agent for New Hampshire, upon demand of the patriot hosts then assembled, the leaders of which were Captain Thomas Manning, John Davenport, George Gains, and others, surrendered his commission to them, they carrying it through the streets on the point of a sword to this bridge, and there, amid tumultuous acclaim, attempted its destruction, but on mature deliberation decided that it would be more effective on the Crown to return it to England, which later was done, as related elsewhere (see Meserve-Webster house). The flag which they carried on this occasion bore the inscription, "Liberty, Property and no Stamp," and was here flung to the breeze upon a flagstaff erected for the occasion, and the place christened "Liberty Bridge." The present flagstaff, bearing a shield inscribed with the motto of the first flag, stands on the same spot as the original; the flag being placed at half-mast on the day of the funeral of any of the contributors to the former and present flagstaves and flags. A new pole was erected July 4, 1824, and remained until 1899. The subscription papers for the poles of 1824 and 1899, for repairs in 1872 and for numerous flags, are preserved by the "custodian of the flag."



A. PUDDLE DOCK AND LIBERTY BRIDGE.
C. SITE OF GREAT HOUSE ON LEFT, AND COURT STREET.

B. MARCY STREET AND LIBERTY BRIDGE.
D. PART OF OLD STATE HOUSE.

THE GREAT HOUSE

Formerly stood on the southerly corner of Court and Water Streets. Humphrey Chadborne, who was sent over by John Mason in 1631, with about fifty emigrants, came three miles farther up the river from the little settlement at Odiorne's Point, then called Pannaway, and built this, the first building of any importance in what is now Portsmouth. The land extending over Church Hill was covered with strawberry vines, which gave the name "Strawberry Bank" to the locality. The farm connected with the Great house covered one thousand acres. The Great house was occupied by Thomas Warner-ton until 1644, then for two years by Sampson Lane, and afterward by Richard Cntt, from 1647 until his death in 1676. After that date his brother Robert lived in the house, which remained in the Cntt family until it fell in ruins. The place was called "Strawberry Bank" until 1653, when on petition of the inhabitants, then numbering fifty or sixty families, the name of "Portsmouth" was adopted, in honor of John Mason, the promoter of the colony, who lived in Portsmouth, in English Hampshire.

COURT STREET.

Court Street extends westerly from Water Street to Middle Street. About midway between Water and Atkinson Streets, on the northerly side, is a two-story frame house, with a dormer window, which formerly was a part of the OLD STATE HOUSE, removed from the Parade to this location in the latter part of 1836, and converted into a dwelling (see Old State House). Court Street, from Water

to Pleasant, was formerly called Pitt Street. From Pleasant to Middle Street it was called Low Street, and afterward Jaffrey Street.

On the southwest corner of Court and Atkinson Streets is the

WILLIAM PITT TAVERN.

The bronze tablet on this house states that it was "erected in 1770"; but we think this an historical error, inasmuch as this lot of land was purchased by John Stavers of Hon. Theodore Atkinson in 1765, and on March 31, 1768, St. John's Lodge of Masons voted to move to the "Earl of Halifax Tavern," which is conclusive that it was built previous to that date, probably in 1767. At first it was called the "Earl of Halifax Tavern," the sign having been brought from the old tavern on State Street, and was the principal hotel in the town. During the early part of the Revolution, this place was the chief resort of the Tory party. The patriots kept a jealous eye on the house, and suspecting all was not right, made an attack upon it in 1777, and much injured it. Afterward it was repaired and the sign changed to "William Pitt," in honor of the English commoner and defender of the colonists' rights. The not altogether kind treatment which Mr. Stavers, the landlord, received, convinced him of his error, and he afterward became an earnest supporter of the cause of his country, and often entertained the officers and leaders of the Revolution at his house. John Hancock, whose bold autograph stands out in audacious relief, Elbridge Gerry, Edward Rutledge and many others, who inscribed their names on that immortal



A



B



C



D

A. UNDERWOOD HOUSE.
C. BAILEY HOUSE.

B. WILLIAM PITT TAVERN.
D. CHASE HOUSE.

document, the Declaration of Independence, have been guests at this house; as also was General Knox a frequent visitor. Lafayette, when here in 1782, stopped at this tavern; and here, too, the three sons of the Duke of Orleans, Louis Phillippe and his two brothers, called while on a visit during the French Revolution. In this house, on November 4, 1789, the noblest guest of them all, the foremost American, George Washington, President of the United States, came, and entering these portals, where Governor John Sullivan, his Council and other notables had assembled, paid them his last compliments before taking his departure from the town and State.

Upon the organization of the Grand Lodge of Masons in New Hampshire, on July 8, 1790, by St. John's and St. Patrick's Lodges, of Portsmouth, and Rising Sun Lodge, of Keene, their meetings were held in the lodge room in the third story, at "Brother John Stavers," and General John Sullivan was installed Grand Master. When the house was remodeled recently, there was found in the partitions in the third story a substance resembling bran, placed there presumably to prevent sounds coming from the lodge room.

UNDERWOOD HOUSE,

Situated opposite the William Pitt Tavern. John Underwood, who married a sister of Margery Bray, who lived in the oldest house in Kittery, moved here and built this house about 1700. The house yet remains in possession of some of the Underwood descendants. It was in this house that the Roman Catholic people held some of their first

meetings, previous to their having any established place of worship or church.

ATKINSON HOUSE.

To the westward of the Underwood house is the site of the mansion which was built about 1734, and occupied by Theodore Atkinson, 2d, Secretary of the Province of New Hampshire. The house was elaborately furnished, and the grounds included nearly the entire neighborhood. It was patterned after the Pepperrell house at Kittery. Mr. Atkinson was a man of great wealth, and at his death left a legacy of \$1,000 to St. John's Church, the income to be used in dispensing bread to the poor, a practice that is still followed.

In addition to his duties as Secretary of the Province, he was a delegate to the Colonial Congress held at Albany in 1754, and also held the position of Chief Justice of the Superior Court of Judicature. He was succeeded by his son, Theodore Atkinson, Jr., who died October 28, 1769, and was buried with stately honors and imposing ceremonies. Two weeks later, on November 11th, his widow was married to her cousin, Governor John Wentworth, for whom she had entertained an affection in early life.

The Corinthian capitals from the Atkinson and the Deacon Penhallow houses are in the possession of William W. Cotton, of this city.

THE BAILEY HOUSE.

The dwelling west of the William Pitt Tavern was the residence of Thomas D. Bailey and the

boyhood home of Thomas Bailey Aldrich. The house and neighborhood were the scenes of many of the doings of the "bad boy, who was not such a bad boy after all." In January, 1877, a society was formed for the benefit of orphan and destitute children, and this house was obtained for their accommodation. The owner, George Bilbruck, afterward gave it to the society, which was incorporated in 1879. After the removal to the Chase Home, the Bailey house was used as a hospital until the erection of their modern structure on the eminence overlooking the South Mill Pond.

THE CHASE HOME FOR CHILDREN

Is situated on the southeast corner of Court and Washington Streets, and was built about 1730. It was given to the society by George B. Chase, of New York, in 1881. In November, 1883, the children were transferred to their new abode, which had been fitted for their use by the further generosity of Mr. Chase. Turning south around the Chase Home into Washington Street is

THE HUTCHINGS HOUSE.

This ancient-looking dwelling is situated on the east side of the street, opposite the Salter house. The date of its erection is not known. It has two fronts, one facing Canoe Bridge, with the door opening into a small garden, the other facing the street, with a large square bay window projecting over the sidewalk. It was in this house that the local Methodists first met for worship, and in the south parlor their society was organized; and here

the first Sunday-school class of this denomination, in Portsmouth, was formed under the guidance of George Pickering, one of the active church workers.

DEACON PENHALLOW HOUSE.

This house is on the north side of the old Canoe Bridge, known in later years as Puddle Dock, and was moved here in 1862, from the southeast corner of Pleasant and Court Streets. This was the home of Deacon Samuel Penhallow, a man of sterling integrity, who for years was the local trial justice and whose opinion was highly valued on all matters. Deacon Penhallow died in this house in 1813, at the advanced age of ninety-two years.

Here in the Penhallow house, about 1760, John Sullivan, who in later years became famous as a General in the Revolutionary War, President of the State of New Hampshire and afterward District Judge, pleaded his first case. At this time Sullivan was employed by Matthew Livermore, a lawyer of note, to take care of his horses and do general work about the place. Being of a studious nature, he had access to the books in the library; and while busily engaged one evening the defendant, in an assault case, who was to be tried before Deacon Penhallow, called at Mr. Livermore's office. He was absent, but the man, supposing that any one from the office might answer his purpose, asked John if he would not take his defense, the latter finally agreeing to do so. During his absence Mr. Livermore returned; finding no one to take care of his horse and learning where John had gone, proceeded to Deacon Penhallow's house, where he slipped into an adjoining



A



B



C



D

A. HUTCHINGS HOUSE.
C. FIRST SUNDAY-SCHOOL BUILDING.

B. DEA. SAMUEL PENHALLOW HOUSE.
D. CAPTAIN JOHN SALTER HOUSE.

room to hear the young man plead his case. John Sullivan was successful and his client was acquitted. The next morning Mr. Livermore called him to his library, and told him that the kitchen was no place for him; to pursue his law studies and he would assist him in whatever he needed. From that time he was a student with Mr. Livermore, and the result is well known, as he soon became one of the eminent lawyers of the State. When Dr. Buckminster began his ministry here, in 1779, he boarded at the Deacon Penhallow house.

On the south side of Washington Street, after crossing what was Canoe Bridge, is the cottage building in which the first Sunday-schools were held in 1818. It was changed into a dwelling-house and moved here from Livermore Street. (See first Sunday-school, Livermore Street.)

CANOE BRIDGE.

Permission was given to sundry individuals, in 1727, to build a bridge over the cove or dock at the lowest part of Washington Street, from Lieutenant-Governor Wentworth's wharf to Captain Sherburne's wharf, leaving an opening of twenty-five or thirty feet for the passage of boats, canoes and small craft. It was called "Canoe Bridge," and was rebuilt in 1786 by Hon. John Langdon and presented in September of that year to the selectmen of the town. Of late years, what little was left of this cove has borne the suggestive title of "Puddle Dock." From this dock water was conducted to the grounds of Hon. John Langdon on Pleasant Street for an artificial pond. The name "Puddle Dock" was undoubt-

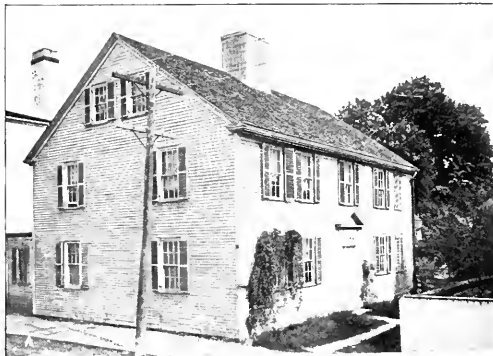
edly derived from the fact that one hundred years ago Charles Street, on the north side, was called "Puddle Lane," and Hancock Street, on the south side, was called "Dock Lane," and from these two names the waterway between became known as "Puddle Dock."

CAPTAIN JOHN SALTER HOUSE,

On the west side of the street, south of the Cushman house. The lot of land on which this building rests was bought by Captain John Salter, in 1770, of John Beek, who had begun to build a house upon it. The deed, dated March 8, 1770, describes it as "lying on the street that leads over Canoe Bridge, the land adjoining that of Theodore Atkinson." Captain Salter completed the house and moved into it that year. It is now occupied by one of his granddaughters, Miss Augusta P. Salter, who is the last survivor of her father's branch of the Captain Salter descendants, and is of the fifth generation from the original settler, John Salter, who came from England about 1680.

THE CUSHMAN HOUSE,

Situated on the west side of the street, south of the new double house which occupies the site of the Nicholas Babb house. It was built by Captain Salter in 1791. This was the residence of the Hon. Samuel Cushman, who was born in 1783, and moved to Portsmouth in 1816. In 1835 to 1837 he was a Representative to Congress, and for several years was postmaster of Portsmouth. He also held many municipal offices and was prominent and active in



A. LAIGHTON HOUSE.
C. CUSHMAN HOUSE.

B. DR. HALL JACKSON HOUSE.
D. SITE OF THE FIRST EARL OF HALIFAX TAVERN.

politics, holding the office of United States Naval Agent for several years. He was a lineal descendant of Robert Cushman, who was the promoter of the Plymouth Colony in 1620, and procured the "Mayflower" for their adventure. The next year he followed them, and preached at Plymouth, it is said, the first New England sermon ever printed. Returning to Court Street, a short distance westerly, on the south side of the street is the

UNITARIAN CHAPEL.

This building was erected in 1857, and is located on the south side of Court Street, opposite the Colonel Sise engine house. On this site formerly stood the old Parson Walton meeting-house, which was built about 1718 in Durham, and later removed to this city and re-erected as a place of worship by the seceders from Dr. Langdon's and other churches, who styled themselves "Independent Congregationalists." Their first minister was Rev. Samuel Drown, and from 1789 to 1822 Rev. Joseph Walton, a native of New Castle, was their pastor. In 1828 the South Parish purchased the building, using it for a Sunday-school room and chapel, the former occupants having organized themselves under Baron Stowe, as the Calvin Baptist Society, and moved to their new building on Middle Street.

JOHN LAIGHTON HOUSE.

The first house on the south side of Court Street, east of Pleasant Street, was the birthplace of Portsmouth's two well-known poets, Thomas Bailey Aldrich and Albert Laighton, both being

born in the same room. The verses and sonnets of the latter were published first in 1859, and then in 1878, under the title of "Albert Laighton's Poems," and dedicated to his cousin, Celia Thaxter. Early in 1863 he conceived the idea of publishing in book form the choicest poems written by natives of Portsmouth, and aided by the late Aurin M. Payson the "Poets of Portsmouth," a volume of four hundred pages containing two hundred and sixty-seven poems, was issued in 1865. He wrote the ode of welcome, on the return home of the Sons and Daughters of Portsmouth in 1873 and 1883. Returning again to Washington Street, on the northerly corner of Court Street is the

DR. HALL JACKSON HOUSE.

In this house Dr. Hall Jackson resided for many years, dying here in 1797 at the age of fifty-eight years. He was a physician and surgeon of distinction, his practice being very extensive throughout this section of the country. During the Revolution he was chief surgeon of the New Hampshire troops in the Continental Army, and captain of an artillery corps. He was Grand Master of the Masonic body in New Hampshire at the time of his death. His father, Dr. Clement Jackson, who died in 1788 at the age of eighty-two years, was also renowned in his profession.

STATE STREET.

State Street is lined with brick houses of very uniform appearance, the principal exception being the one-story frame house near Atkinson Street,

which was built after the fire of 1813, when the town passed a vote that no wooden house of over one story should be built in the burned district. State Street, from Water to Pleasant, was formerly Queen Street, afterward Buck Street, and previous to the great fire was very narrow, it being but twenty-five feet wide at its greatest breadth. The extent of its widening is shown on the maps hanging in the City Rooms. The old houses that were consumed in the fire of 1813 are described at length in the "Rambles." Westward from Pleasant Street was formerly called Broad Street.

OLD EARL OF HALIFAX TAVERN.

On the north side of State Street, and a little east of the head of Washington Street, in the space between the residences of Washington Freeman and E. M. Fisher (formerly the De Normandie house), is the site of the first "Earl of Halifax Tavern."

The fact that John Stavers was landlord of the tavern on State Street and then of the new one on Court Street, and hung out in front of each the same sign, bearing the portrait of the Earl of Halifax "in scarlet coat and perwig of flax," frequently misleads citizens as well as strangers.

The first tavern, made famous by Longfellow's poem, "Lady Wentworth," was situated, as stated in the poem, on Queen Street, the location being confirmed by the plan drawn in 1814, and now framed and hung in the mayor's office. The title of the land at that date was in the name of Captain Seawards, the son-in-law of William Stavers.

On October 10, 1755, the St. John's Lodge of

Masons met at "Brother John Stavers," and the records state that they "dined upon an elegant dinner." From this tavern Bartholomew Stavers, brother of the landlord, ran the first regular stage north of Boston. His printed bill, dated 1761, reads that — "A large stage chair, with two horses, will be ready Monday, the 20th, to start at the sign of the Earl of Halifax for Boston, to perform once a week and carry four passengers." He advertised again in 1763 that — "The Portsmouth Flying Stage Coach, with four to six horses, would run every Thursday, fare \$3.00." Afterward it left Portsmouth on Monday mornings, stopping at night in Ipswich, and returning left Boston on Thursday mornings.

In front of this tavern was laid the first scene in the romantic episode so gracefully told by Longfellow in the "Tales of a Wayside Inn," the last scene picturing the marriage of Governor Benning Wentworth to Martha Hilton.

HENRY SHERBURNE HOUSE

Was situated on the southeast corner of State and Water Streets, on the site of C. E. Walker's coal office, and known both as the "New Hampshire" and "Portsmouth" House. Water and State Streets were widened at this point after the fire of 1813. The house was the first brick residence built in Portsmouth, the owner being Hon. Samuel Penhallow, "first of his Majesty's Council," who married Mary, daughter of President John Cutt, and died December 2, 1726, at the age of sixty-one years. Henry Sherburne, who was a Provincial Councilor as also was his son Henry, purchased the house and resided

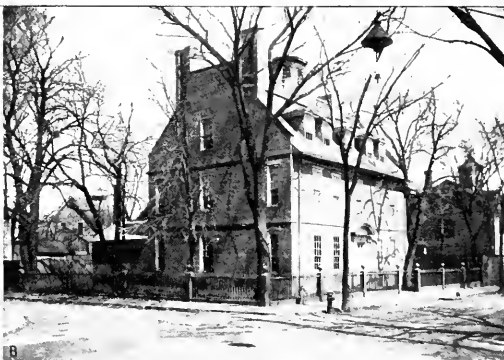
here in a magnificent style for many years, and being a prominent Mason, the lodge often met here. He was born in 1674, and married Dorothy Wentworth, a sister of John, the Lieutenant-Governor. At the formation of the Portsmouth Pier Company, this house was purchased of the family, by them, and converted into a public house, called the New Hampshire Hotel. In 1796 the Pier was built with a row of warehouses on either side, excelling anything of the kind then in New England. The wharf was extended 340 feet, with a breadth of 65 feet, with a building on the south side 320 feet long and 30 feet wide, three stories high, and divided into fourteen stores. The fire of December 22, 1813, which originated on the spot where the Stone Church now stands, swept over fifteen acres of the central part of the town, destroying State Street and the Pier property. Two hundred and seventy-two buildings were consumed and one hundred and thirty families made homeless. The fire also destroyed a portion of Daniel Street, but fortunately the northern side was spared. Passing to Daniel Street through Mulberry Street, facing you will be seen the

JUDGE SHERBURNE HOUSE.

This house is located on the northwest corner of Daniel and Bow Streets, and was built by Judge John Sherburne, a descendant of Henry Sherburne, probably as early as 1760. He was born in 1720, and married Elizabeth, daughter of Captain John Moffat, and held many public offices under the Crown. He was educated a merchant, and employed early in life in public affairs, and for many years

was elected a Representative to the Provincial Legislature from this town. In 1774 he was appointed a member of His Majesty's Council for the Province of New Hampshire, and was Register of the Court of Vice Admiralty and Judge of Probate, which positions he held until the Revolution: but, notwithstanding these several offices and his obligations to the Crown, he remained a firm patriot. After the death of Judge Sherburne, in 1797, his son John Samuel, born in 1757, probably in this house, resided here.

John Samuel, when a young man, was a volunteer aid to General John Sullivan, who commanded the New Hampshire forces in the campaign around New York and Rhode Island in 1778, and while in the performance of his duty, in an engagement of several days' duration before Newport, on August 29th, he was hit by a cannon shot and lost his leg. He then retired to Portsmouth and resumed the practice of his profession, and after the war held the office of District Attorney until 1793. He was elected in 1790 a Representative for three years, part of the time serving as Speaker. In 1793 he was elected to Congress, serving two terms. In 1800 he was in the State Senate, and in 1802 he was again appointed United States District Attorney, serving until 1804, at which time he was appointed, by President Jefferson, District Judge of the United States, a position he held until his death. He married Submit, daughter of Hon. George Boyd, and lived here until he built his new residence on Court Street, next west of the old Court House, where he died in 1830.



A. JUDGE SHERBURNE HOUSE.
C. JAFFREY HOUSE.

B. WARNER HOUSE.
D. STOODLEY TAVERN.

THE WARNER HOUSE.

The oldest brick building in Portsmouth is the Warner house, located on the northerly corner of Daniel and Chapel Streets, erected at an expense of £6,000, in 1712-15, by a rich merchant, Captain Archibald Macphedris, who occupied the house in 1716. He came here from Scotland and was the chief promoter of the Iron Works at Dover, the first establishment of its kind in America, and in 1722 was a member of the King's Council. He married Sarah Wentworth, one of the sixteen children of Lieutenant-Governor John Wentworth, and his daughter Mary married Hon. Jonathan Warner in 1754, who was a member of His Majesty's Council until the Revolution. Mr. Warner resided here until his death, in 1812, when, dying childless, the house passed into the possession of his great-nephew, Colonel John N. Sherburne.

The brick and other material used in the construction of the house were brought from Holland. The original bills and bills of lading for the furniture and plate, dated 1716, are still in possession of the family. Bricks were also used for underpinning, extending considerable distance below the surface. The frescoes in the great hall are by the hand of an unknown artist, and a portion of them were unknown for generations, having been covered by four layers of paper, but were accidentally discovered about forty years ago. The portraits of Captain Macphedris' wife, her daughter, Mrs. Warner, and Mary Warner, painted by Copley, still ornament the house. The huge elk antlers that yet hang in the hall were presented to Captain Macphedris

by his Indian friends. The lightning rod on the west side was put up in 1762 by Benjamin Franklin, and was probably the first erected in New Hampshire. Until recently a little house occupied the northwest corner of Chapel and Sheafe Streets, which was the slave quarters and originally stood near the Warner house.

ST. JOHN'S CHURCHYARD.

This burial-ground, next to the Point of Graves, is the oldest in the city, and from the building of Queen's Chapel, in 1732, it has been used as a burial-place for the dead. In this enclosure are the remains of two of the provincial governors, the councilors, secretaries and others who held offices and worthy positions under the Crown of England in colonial days.

The ground being high, a bank wall extends around three sides of the yard, permitting rows of tombs with entrances from the street. On the Bow Street side, the first on the south is the Wentworth tomb, where lie the remains of Lieutenant-Governor John Wentworth and Governor Benning Wentworth and their families. In the remaining tombs are the Atkinsons, the Sherburnes, Sheafes, and other Wentworths, the Peirces and Marshes, the Jaffreys and many others holding noteworthy positions in the colonial days. There is one tomb here which contains the remains of nearly one hundred persons, and several are buried under the church. The oldest inscription to be found is that on the headstone of John Bradford, "1736." Admiral Parrott is buried in the tomb just back of the church. Also

the remains of that old hero of many battles, Admiral Farragut, first rested here. At the foot of the stairs, under the vestibule, lies the Hon. Elijah Hall, who held many positions of trust, faithfully performed, and was a high officer on the "Ranger," under the command of John Paul Jones, which first bore the American flag across the ocean. The Rev. Arthur Browne, who for forty years was rector of this church, is buried in the Governor Wentworth tomb. (For St. John's Church, see churches.)

HIGH SCHOOL BUILDING,

Situated on the corner of Chapel and Daniel Streets. On the site of this building was erected, about 1680, a fine gambrel-roof mansion by Thomas Daniel, a wealthy merchant, who married Bridget, daughter of Richard Cutt. After the death of Mr. Daniel, his widow, in 1684, married Thomas Graf-fort, and in her will gave to the town the land for Daniel Street; at the same time she also bequeathed the site of this building for school purposes (see schools). Mark Hunking Wentworth, a merchant of wealth and distinction, and a son of Lieutenant-Governor John Wentworth, lived here at the time of the Revolution. His son John was the Provincial Governor at the beginning of the Revolution and lived on Pleasant Street. Mark Hunking Wentworth died here in 1785.

THE JAFFREY HOUSE.

This house, situated on Linden Street, facing Daniel Street, was built in the vicinity of 1730 by George Jaffrey, 2d, who was born in the Jaffrey

house at New Castle. At the time this house was built he was Treasurer of the Province of New Hampshire, as well as Chief Justice of the Supreme Court. His son, of the same name, occupied the homestead until his death in 1802. He was one of the purchasers of the Mason grant, held the position of Treasurer of the Province, and was strongly opposed to a change of government, and remained a Tory until his death. Being without children, it was Mr. Jaffrey's intention to leave his extensive property to Colonel Joshua Wentworth. In some way his friend offended him and he left it to his grand-nephew and namesake, George Jaffrey Jeffries, of Boston, at that time only thirteen years old: the principal stipulation being that he should drop the name Jeffries, move to Portsmouth, and never follow any profession but that of a gentleman. He complied with the conditions and lived until 1856. The house, although somewhat dilapidated in appearance, still bears marks of its former architectural beauty.

STOODLEY'S TAVERN.

On the north side of Daniel Street, between Linden and Penhallow Streets, is the house, now a double tenement, built by Colonel James Stoodley, soon after 1761, and kept by him as a tavern, replacing one of similar design which was burned in the early part of that year. This was the most fashionable hotel in Portsmouth, and the usual stopping place for travelers between Boston and points in Maine. The upper story, lighted by its large dormer windows, was a spacious arched hall, which

was used for Masonic gatherings, dancing and other social functions, and here Colonel Michael Wentworth, second husband of Martha Hilton, often "fiddled till morning on his own favorite violin."

Hon. Elijah Hall, who married Colonel Stoddley's daughter Elizabeth, came into possession of the house and died here in 1830, at the advanced age of eighty-four years. He was a lieutenant under Captain John Paul Jones and sailed with him on the "Ranger," and was aboard that historic vessel when the noted engagement between this pioneer bearer of the American flag across the Atlantic and the "Drake" took place in English waters, near the Isle of Man, and after a fierce contest of one hour captured the "Drake" and took her a prize to Brest, where the "Ranger" and her new American flag were objects of great attention and admiration, and a wonderment at the daring adventure and its success. He also held many political offices, including State Councilor, and was naval officer for the Portsmouth district after he was eighty years of age. In early life he was a shipwright as well as a naval officer, exhibiting much ability in the conducting of affairs. He also was an historian of most pleasing style, and his graphic descriptions of the "Ranger" and of John Paul Jones' speech in Portsmouth are quoted at length in Augustus C. Buell's "Paul Jones," published in 1901. Captain Jones was a great admirer of Elijah Hall, and while in Portsmouth made his home with the Hall family much of the time. His niece, Dorothy Hall, was one of the famous "quilting party" of young ladies who made from pieces of their best

silk dresses the "unconquered and unstricken flag," and presented it to Jones to hoist on the "Ranger" on July 4, 1777. This flag afterward was in the fight with the "Drake," and still later was transferred to the "Bon Homme Richard" and sank with her in that remarkable and memorable engagement with the "Serapis," the most desperately fought battle between two vessels that history records. Thus, most heroically, did this tattered flag from silken gowns go down, enjoying the proud distinction of being the first Stars and Stripes to float over European waters, and the first to be saluted by the guns of foreign powers across the ocean. It also was the first and only flag that ever went down flying, on the ship that conquered and captured the ship that sank her.

"STATES AND UNION" OFFICE.

In the second story of the brick building on the northeast corner of Daniel and Penhallow Streets was located the office of Foster's *States and Union*, which was mobbed on April 10, 1865, when work was suspended at the Navy Yard to celebrate the capture of Richmond. After smashing the windows, the press and most of the outfit were thrown into the street.

OLD CUSTOM HOUSE AND POST OFFICE,

Situated on the southeast corner of Daniel and Penhallow Streets. It was built soon after the fire of 1813, by private parties, but before its completion was purchased by the United States, and fitted up for a Custom House and Post Office. It was used



A. HART HOUSE.
C. STATES AND UNION MOB, 1865.

for official purposes until the new stone Post Office and Customs Building was erected and ready for occupancy, when it was vacated and afterward sold.

HART HOUSE.

Situated on the southerly corner of Daniel and Penhallow Streets, opposite the old Post Office and Custom House Building, is the Hart house, built about 1740. This building was badly damaged, in 1761, by the fire which destroyed the first Stoodley Tavern, and in consequence of which Wyseman Clagett, who came here to reside at the time he married Lettice Mitchell, then removed to the Leavitt house on King Street. Noah Parker resided here at the time of the Revolution, and the dwelling being quite pretentious in size it was called "Noah's Ark," from which Ark Street, now Penhallow, derived its name.

Jacob Sheafe bought the place in 1791 and presented it to his daughter Hannah, who married Hugh Henderson. William Hart, after the death of Mr. Henderson, married his widow and resided here, in a corner room of which they kept a small shop. Mrs. Hart died in 1845 at the advanced age of ninety-nine years. Passing through Penhallow Street you will observe in front of you, on the south side of State Street, the METHODIST CHURCH, for account of which see churches.

THE EPISCOPAL CHAPEL.

This Doric building on State Street was erected in 1832, by John Fisher Sheafe, from designs selected by Rev. Dr. Charles Burroughs. The old

Brattle organ, so-called, which has been in constant use in the chapel since it was built, was the first brought to America. It was made by John Preston, of York, England, in 1709 or 1710, and set up in Cambridge, Mass., in the house of Thomas Brattle, who imported it. This organ was in King's Chapel, Boston. Great prejudice then existed against the use of musical instruments in religious services; it was, however, set up and there used until 1756. Later it was sold to St. Paul's Church, Newburyport, remaining there until 1836. It was then sold for \$450 to Rev. Dr. Charles Burroughs, the rector of St. John's Church, and placed in this chapel, where it has since remained. In December, 1901, it was taken apart and sent to Boston to be exhibited at the historic musical instrument show which opened January 11, 1902, in Horticultural Hall, under the auspices of Chickering Brothers. Before being returned to its original location in St. John's Chapel the organ was to be put in thorough repair, that being a stipulation because of its loan.

On the site of the chapel was the house of Rev. John Emerson, who was an eminent divine, and pastor of the South (Unitarian) Church. Soon after his death, in 1732, Jacob Sheafe purchased the residence and moved here from New Castle. The house was destroyed in the great fire of 1813, the most destructive conflagration that ever visited the town.

OLD BRICK SCHOOLHOUSE.

This building is on the south side of State Street, nearly opposite the new brick Court House,

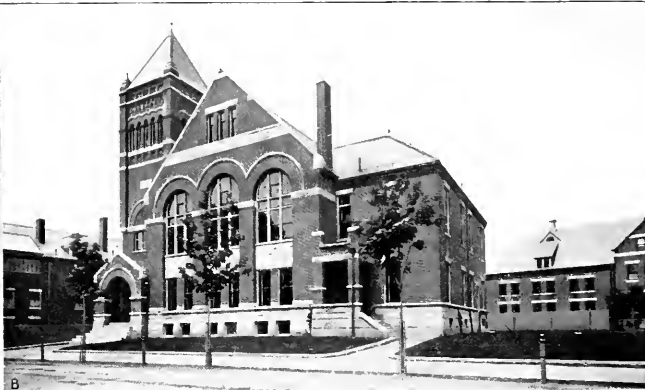
and occupies the site of the old structure ceded to the town by Ebenezer Wentworth in 1735, in exchange for the lot on the corner of Daniel and Chapel Streets, given the town by Mrs. Graffort in 1700. Many men of note have kept school here: among them being Major Samuel Hale, who began teaching at this place in 1748 and continued for over thirty years, having under his tutorship the boys of Portsmouth who later, at the time of the Revolution, the most of them, might have been found in the ranks of the Continental Army, like heroes, doing yeoman service in breaking the shackles of Royal bondage. Major Hale, besides being famous as a teacher, commanded a company at the siege of Louisburg, hence his title. The father of Salmon P. Chase, Lincoln's Secretary of the Treasury, taught school here in 1787. The old building was replaced by a brick one in 1790, which was partially destroyed by the fire of 1813, but was rebuilt the following year. The high schools were kept here by Deacon Amos Tappan, Master Eleazer Taft and others until the new High School was built on the "Madam Graffort lot" in 1858, which had been given the town by her, for this purpose, one hundred and fifty-eight years before. The Superintendent of Schools now has his office in this building. (See schools.)

NEW COUNTY COURT HOUSE.

This building stands on the site of the large brick mansion built by Hon. James Sheafe, son of Jacob Sheafe, and owned and occupied afterward by Jonathan M. Tredick. Mr. Sheafe was a pros-



A



B



C



D

A. OLD BRICK SCHOOLHOUSE.
C. EPISCOPAL CHAPEL.

B. NEW COUNTY COURT HOUSE.
D. DAVENPORT AND BRACKETT HOUSES.



B. OLD ORACLE HOUSE AND COURT STREET.
D. OLD COURT HOUSE.

perous merchant and a large land owner. He was Commissary of the New Hampshire forces at the capture of Louisburg. He died in 1791, leaving to each of his ten children a house in town and a farm in the vicinity.

BRACKETT HOUSE,

Located on the north side of State Street, being the second house east of Fleet Street, now occupied in part as a laundry office. During the Revolution and for some time afterward it was the residence of Dr. Joshua Brackett, an eminent physician, who married Hannah Whipple, a sister of General Whipple. The large stone in front of the house came from the Hill house on Vaughan Street. The beautiful tiles were stolen from the fireplace while the house was being remodeled by its purchaser, Edmund M. Brown. From here looking down Court Place beyond the STONE CHURCH (see churches), on the south side of Court Street, in full view, is

THE OLD COUNTY COURT HOUSE.

This building is now used as an armory by Company B, Second Regiment, N. H. N. G., and the Portsmouth City Band. When the old Court or State House on the Parade was removed in 1836, this building was erected and used until the more modern Court House was constructed on State Street, in 1891. The lot on which this building stands was leased on April 24, 1755, by the selectmen of Portsmouth for almshouse purposes, for five shillings per year, from the wardens of the North Church. The almshouse, of two stories and quite large, was built

that year: the selectmen using a portion of it for town offices and also an apartment they called Union Hall. On October 20, 1836, the wardens released the payment of the rental by the town for the sum of seventy-five dollars. The basement of the Court House was at first used for the Girls' High School and afterward by the Grammar School.

CAPTAIN JOHN McCLINTOCK HOUSE,

Is situated on the south side of State Street, between Court Place and Fleet Street. Captain John McClintock was master's mate of a private armed vessel in the Revolutionary War. He held the office of naval officer of Portsmouth at the age of ninety-four years. He was the son of Rev. Dr. Samuel McClintock, who was chaplain of the New Hampshire forces at Bunker Hill and is represented in Trumbull's painting of the death of General Warren.

DAVENPORT HOUSE,

On the northeast corner of Fleet and State Streets. This old residence was built by Mrs. Charles Treadwell for her son Nathaniel about 1758, he making it his home. John Davenport afterward kept a boarding-house here for several years, and from him the house derived its name. The hall and stairway is a fine specimen of old-time architecture. In 1814, when Portsmouth expected an attack would be made on the town by the British, about 5,000 militia-men were stationed in and about the town and harbor, under the command of Governor Gilman, who had his headquarters at the hotel kept by Mr. John Davenport.

WHITCOMB HOUSE.

On the westerly corner of Fleet and State Streets is an old house, the date of which is unknown. The apartment in connection was occupied by the late Benjamin Whitecomb as a candy store for fifty-eight years. In 1779 the owners of the lease were Joseph and Mary Pitman. It was to "Molly" Pitman that Governor Benning Wentworth proposed marriage, previous to his having made the like proposition to Martha Hilton; but she was engaged to Richard Shortridge, a mechanic, whom she married soon after. The Governor was indignant and did not forget the rebuff, for soon after Shortridge was seized by a press-gang from an English frigate in the harbor, and retained for seven years before he escaped and returned to his wife. The house was occupied afterward by Captain George Turner.

After the "bad boys" in 1847 burned the old stage coach, called the "Plow Boy," on the Parade, as told by Aldrich, who, by the way, was not a participant, they went to Whitecomb's and indulged in ice-cream. Until his recent death the ringleader observed every third-of-July anniversary by partaking of an ice-cream in the same room, even during the four years he served as mayor.

SPENCE HOUSE,

Located on the southwest corner of State and Fleet Streets, was the residence of Robert Traill, a native of the Orkney Islands. He was Comptroller of the Port of Portsmouth until the Revolution. Like nearly all the Crown officials he was opposed to the



A. WHITCOMB HOUSE.
C. COLONEL WHIPPLE HOUSE.

B. SPENCE HOUSE.
D. OLD ROCKINGHAM HOUSE.

Revolution, and left the province at its beginning. His wife, Mary, was a sister of General Whipple.

The government in 1766 granted him the exclusive right to brew strong beer in the province, and from the fact that the building in the rear, on the corner of Fleet and Court Streets, was spoken of in old times as the "old Brewery house," it is likely that Mr. Traill carried on the brewing business in that building.

The leases of both of these lots were at that time in the name of Robert Traill, and in 1788 the lease was held by Keith Spence. In 1833 the house at the corner of Fleet and Court Streets was conveyed to David Lowd by Charles Lowell, his wife, Harriet B. Spence Lowell, Graeme Keith Spence, and Maria B. and Louisa Spence. Traill's daughter Mary married Keith Spence, Esq., a Scotchman; the Spence family residing here for many years. A son, Robert Traill Spence, was a captain in the United States Navy. One of the daughters, Miss Harriet, married Rev. Dr. Lowell, of Cambridge, in 1806, and became the mother of the poet, James Russell Lowell.

COLONEL WHIPPLE HOUSE.

On the northerly corner of State and Chestnut Streets is a fine old residence with its hall and stairway occupying the front half of the dwelling. This was the home of Colonel Joseph Whipple, Collector of Customs for the Port of Portsmouth, a brother of General William Whipple, and here for some time he had his office. The Colonel and his wife resided in this house many years, and when the Marquis de

Chastelleux visited Portsmouth in 1782 he called on this lady, and in a letter he speaks of her and the house in very complimentary terms, saying "she was a lady of understanding and gayety," and the house itself as being "handsome and well furnished."

NOTE.

Although the visit of the Marquis de Chastelleux, in several publications, is accredited to the widow of Colonel Joseph Whipple, yet in the old papers of Alexander Ladd, written long before the death of Madam Whipple, it is stated to have been the wife of William Whipple, then living in the Moffat house. And as General Whipple did not die until 1785, and Colonel Joseph being alive in 1797, and was one of the incorporators of the water works, it is very evident that neither of these ladies was a widow at the time the Marquis was here. It is quite probable, General Whipple being the more prominent person of the two, and his wife a talented lady, a royal entertainer and an attractive conversationalist, that it was at his house the Marquis visited, although he might have called at both places.

Madam Whipple lived to a ripe old age, and died in 1823, thirty-eight years after the death of her husband, and was buried in the North Cemetery, in the Langdon tomb. (See Secretary Richard Waldron house, near the Plains.)

THE EDWARD CUTTS HOUSE

Stands on the corner of Chestnut and State Streets, east of the Rockingham House. It has a handsome Palladian window over the modern porch. It was

occupied by Edward Cutts, a prominent lawyer, a collector of United States Revenue, and at one time president of the United States Branch Bank in Portsmouth. His widow, Mary H. Cutts, daughter of Jacob Sheafe, left a legacy of about \$14,000 for the improvement of Richards Avenue.

THE ROCKINGHAM HOUSE.

This was formerly the residence of Hon. Woodbury Langdon, born in 1739, an elder brother of Governor Langdon. He was a successful merchant and a firm patriot, holding many important public offices, among them that of Judge of the Supreme Court, and served in the Continental Congress in 1779-80.

John Elwyn, in one of his eccentric pamphlets published by him in 1870, entitled "Some Piscataway Things and a Good Deal Else," says: "My great-grandmother wanted her children to rise in the world again. Her oldest son, Woodbury Langdon, was a large, handsome man, my father said: the three handsomest men he ever saw were General Washington, Lord Whitworth and Woodbury Langdon. He built the costliest house anywhere about and now the Rockingham House."

When the great fire broke out in 1781 in the Treadwell barn on Fetter Lane, near the site of Music Hall, it destroyed, among other buildings, the jail and Mr. Langdon's residence. He, however, rebuilt in 1785, occupying it until his death in 1805. In 1830 the property was purchased by a company who converted it into a public house, and conducted it as such until 1870, when it was

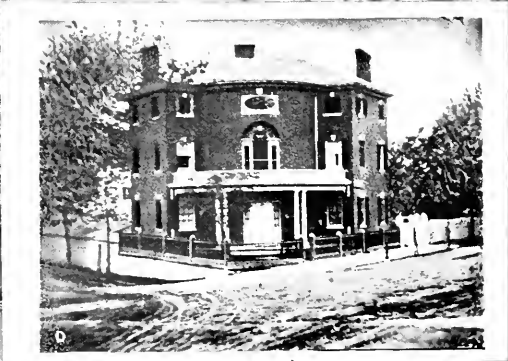
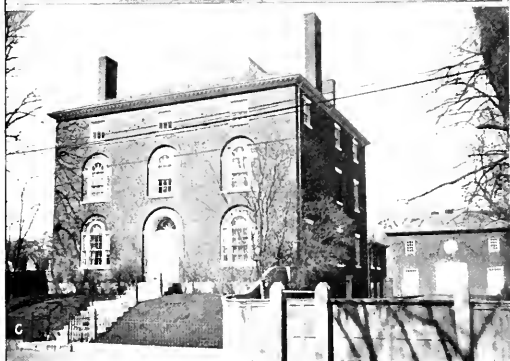
purchased by Hon. Frank Jones, who had it remodeled and enlarged. It was badly damaged by fire in 1884, but fortunately the old colonial dining-room was saved, and the main building was rebuilt the following year.

SAMUEL LORD HOUSE.

This fine gambrel-roof house is situated on Middle Street, the front and fine grounds facing State Street, and was built about 1730; the exact date is not known to the present occupants. It was built by Captain Purcell, a well-known merchant, and after his death his widow kept a boarding-house here for many years. Among her guests was Capt. John Paul Jones, who boarded with her while he was superintending the building of the "America" at Badger's Island in 1779. The house was next owned by Hon. John Langdon, and from his family it came into possession of the late Samuel Lord, who for half a century was cashier of the Piscataqua Bank and its successors, and treasurer of the Portsmouth Savings Bank.

THE NORTH CHURCH CHAPEL,

Corner of Middle and Porter Streets, north of the Samuel Lord house. It was mainly the gift to the North Parish, in 1870, of Miss Mary C. Rogers, who lived on Congress Street, near the North Church; her name being associated with this chapel as was that of Governor Langdon's with the building of the brick vestry on Fleet Street in 1817, now a dwelling on the west side of the street near State. The open space on the west side of Middle Street, in front of



A. MASON HOUSE.
C. LARKIN HOUSE.

B. SAMUEL LORD HOUSE.
D. THOMAS HAVEN HOUSE.

Doctor Benedict's residence, according to the map of 1813, was a way running westerly through the garden of G. W. Haven, called George Street, thence to State, named Libby Street.

MASON HOUSE.

Jeremiah Mason, a young lawyer, came to Portsmouth in 1797, and established himself in the practice of his profession, becoming eminent as a lawyer, jurist and statesman. In 1808 he built the large three-story house situated on the southeast corner of State and Summer Streets, where he resided until he moved to Boston in 1832. He was elected a United States Senator in 1813, to represent New Hampshire, in which capacity his great mental faculties and shrewdness in conducting the affairs of state were marked for their keenness, good judgment and ability. Mr. Mason was a man of great stature, being six feet six inches in height. He died in Boston in 1848. Daniel Webster, the eminent statesman, with a thorough knowledge of Mason, wrote in his autobiography thus: "As a lawyer, as a jurist, no man in the Union equaled Mason, and but one approached him." He referred to Chief Justice Marshall. Afterward the house became the property of Daniel H. Treadwell and is now occupied by his son, Dr. Robert O. Treadwell.

STATE STREET.

Fifty years ago this portion of State Street, formerly Mason Street, had only recently been extended from Cabot Street to Anthony, now Union, and but few houses had been built upon it. The

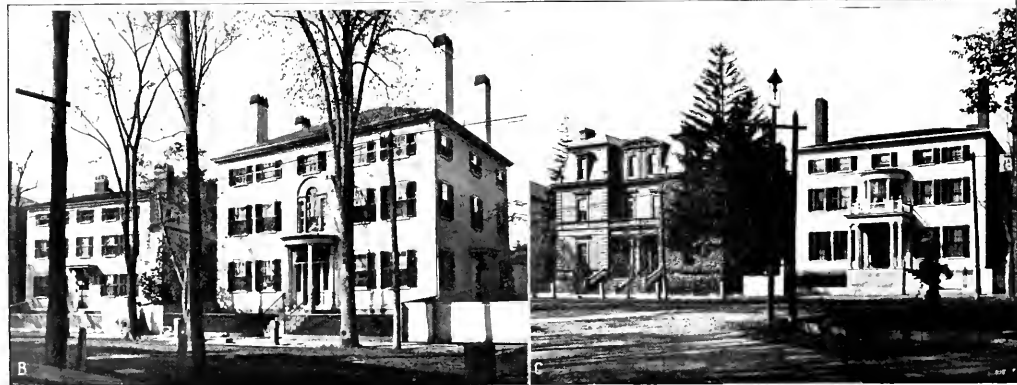
site of the Catholic Church and the field west of it to Winter Street was used for a circus field. In the will of President John Cutt, signed in 1680, who referred to this as the "windmill field." The foundation stones of the old mill remained until 1852, when the second house on the north side of the street, west of Summer Street, was built.

THE "ORACLE" HOUSE.

Situated on the northwest corner of Court and Middle Streets, by Haymarket Square. This small gambrel-roof building originally stood south of the North Church, and here the *Oracle of the Day* was printed by Charles Peirce. The first number was issued in 1793, and complete files of the *Oracle* and its successor, the *Portsmouth Journal*, are on file in the Public Library.

THE PEIRCE MANSION.

One of the most imposing three-story frame buildings in the city is the Peirce mansion, situated on Court Street, fronting on Haymarket Square. This fine residence was built in 1799 by John Peirce, and at that time none of the large houses were standing in this vicinity, and the hay scales were considered on the outskirts of the town. The building has a commanding situation and the paneling, pilasters and ornaments on the front are unique and fine specimens of workmanship. Other features of the structure are the circular stairs and the cupola. The first of the Peirce family to locate in Portsmouth was Joshua Peirce, who came here about 1700, and kept a store in his house on the corner of High and



A. HAYMARKET SQUARE.

B. A. O. LARKIN HOUSE, AND BOARDMAN HOUSE.

C. PARROTT HOUSE, AND J. W. PEIRCE HOUSE.

Congress Streets. He was a member of the King's Council, and was succeeded by his son Daniel, father of the builder of this house. The mansion has always been in possession of the family, and is now occupied by Miss Ann W. Peirce and Mr. William A. Peirce and family.

HAYMARKET SQUARE.

The old records state that in the year 1755 "a hay market with convenient scales for weighing was erected near Middle Road." By the map of 1813, the location is shown to have been between the *Oracle* building and the present reservoir. The hay scales were maintained for nearly a century. The square is surrounded by dwellings of various styles of architecture: the "Sandy" Marden dwelling of the early type on the east; next to it the gambrel-roofed *Oracle* house; opposite and across Court Street the modern Sise dwelling; on the south the three-story Peirce mansion; and on the northwest, on Middle Street, the brick house with a Mansard roof, built during the Civil War by Captain William F. Parrott from designs by a New York architect; next is the commodious residence of Joseph W. Peirce, and the brick church on the west augmenting the collection, which with the many fine old residences surrounding and about this square, of similar and dissimilar design in architecture, completes a picture which in variety is seldom equaled. In this square, near the hay scales, on September 12, 1765, is the place where George Meserve, the Stamp Agent, with Lord Bute and the Devil were hung in effigy as related elsewhere (see Meserve-Webster house).

NOTE.

The "Rambles" state that these effigies were hung in front of the old jail, then on the corner of Fetter and Prison Lanes. But this evidently is an error, for Nathaniel Adams, in his "Annals of Portsmouth," states it was "at the hay market," and also Daniel Peirce, in his diary kept at the time, states, under date of September 12, 1765, that "effigies of a stamp master were displayed all day at the hay engine." Considering that Mr. Adams was a large boy, and living here at the time it happened, and likely had a hand in it; and that of Mr. Peirce in his diary we consider conclusive evidence that it was at Haymarket Square, and not at the old jail.

THE LANGLEY BOARDMAN HOUSE,

On the west side of Middle Street, next south of the Parrott brick residence. It was built by Hon. Langley Boardman, a cabinet maker and a New Hampshire Councilor and State Senator, and owned by him and his son, Dr. John H. Boardman, and family until 1900. The present owner, while repairing the house, wisely made no material changes. It has the finest Ionic portico in the city, and the solid mahogany door with whalebone trimmings, unique side-lights, matched boarding and inside shutters unite to make it one of the finest three-story dwellings of the period. Among the noteworthy features is the front hall, which in 1816 was hung with paper illustrating different scenes in Scott's "Lady of the Lake," and is yet in a fine state of preservation.

THE LARKIN HOUSE

Is the brick house on Middle Street, near Austin Street, on a slight elevation which commands a fine view of the south portion of the city. It was built on the site formerly occupied by the house of Colonel Joshua Wentworth until 1813. Samuel Larkin, who married a daughter of Joshua Wentworth, purchased the estate and erected this house about 1815, and an extract from Mr. Larkin's diary under date of Monday, August 31, 1829, says: "This day I moved into the house from which I moved in 1817, November 30, having lived in the brick house almost twelve years." The dwelling Mr. Larkin mentions as returning to, is the three-story frame house adjoining on the east. Mr. and Mrs. Larkin had a numerous family, there being twenty-two children. The property was afterward sold to Mr. Hurd, of Exeter, whose daughter married Henry Ladd, who came into possession of the estate and lived here until his death. The residence is usually known as the "Henry Ladd house." Mr. Larkin, who was an auctioneer, had a large income from his commissions for selling English vessels and their valuable cargoes, the prizes of Portsmouth privateers in the War of 1812. It has been stated that four hundred and nineteen vessels were taken by fourteen Portsmouth privateers. Four captured prizes with their cargoes were valued at two and one-half millions.

There are numerous claims by property owners on Middle Street that their residences were designed by Charles Bulfinch, the famous architect of the Massachusetts Capitol. Whether the claims can be substantiated or not, it is evident that several dwell-

ings indicate that his designs were followed by several builders after the construction of the Academy.

THOMAS HAVEN HOUSE.

There formerly stood on the south corner of Middle Street and Richards Avenue one of the finest designed and unique residences in the city, bearing the marks of an architect like Bulfinch, which was built by Thomas Haven about 1818 or earlier. This was torn down and replaced by the present French-roofed structure, and, although more money has been expended on the enlarged lot than upon any other in the city, many residents regret that the beautiful old brick mansion was ever destroyed. At one time this was the residence of the late Admiral Storer.

RICHARDS AVENUE

Extends southeasterly from Middle Street to South Street for half a mile. At first it was called Cow Lane, afterward Joshua Street from Colonel Joshua Wentworth, who lived on the site of the Larkin house on Middle Street, and in 1830 the name was changed to Auburn Street. In the first year of the Civil War the street was lined on both sides with elm trees, planted mainly through the personal exertions of Dr. Robert O. Treadwell and Henry L. Richards. The latter was a member of the 2d United States Sharpshooters and fell on the field of Gettysburg, July 2, 1863, and the name of the street was changed to Richards Avenue in his memory. With the \$14,000 fund from the bequest of Mrs. Mary H. Cutts the avenue was widened on both sides, fenced, curbed and graded.

The sharp-roofed dwelling, the second house north of the Marginal Road on the east side of Richards Avenue, was built in 1751 as a town schoolhouse on School Street, and was removed to this spot and made into a dwelling-house when the brick Bartlett schoolhouse was erected.

LINCOLN HILL.

Turning west from Richards Avenue at the cemetery, South Street leads over Lincoln Hill, the highest part of Portsmouth. The land on the north side of the hill was formerly known as "Packer's pasture," being the property of Sheriff Packer. Its present name was given to it by the late Frank W. Miller, who built the first house on the highest part of the pasture.

Returning to Middle Street through Miller Avenue, on the left you pass the residence and extended grounds of H. Fisher Eldredge, and adjoining, on the corner of Middle Street, is the residence of Wallace Hackett, which is a fine specimen of modern colonial architecture.

THE FRANCIS HOUSE

Is the second house from Middle Street on the east side of Union Street, next north of the stable, which was formerly a stocking factory. Union Street was previously "Anthony," named by Anthony Hale, a surveyor, who was told by Mrs. Coffin that the street had no name. Mrs. Coffin was a new resident at that time and was not aware that in the deed of Daniel Austin to John Lowd, in 1804, it had been called "Union Street." When it was extended



A. FRANCIS HOUSE.
B. PAROCHIAL SCHOOL.

southerly from Middle Street, the name was restored in answer to the petitioners who resided on the street.

The identity of the Francis house has been in doubt for some years. It was located, however, for the writer by George W. Haven and also by Peter Emery, both of whom died soon after, the latter at the age of ninety-nine years, who could well remember the time of its erection. It was built soon after the War of 1812, by John and Nathaniel A. Haven for a negro named John Francis in gratitude for the service rendered by him during the war: a ship owned by that firm having been captured by privateersmen, Francis succeeded in secreting the proceeds of the sale of the cargo, \$15,000 in gold coin, in a slush tub. He served on board with the captor's prize crew until land was reached, when he begged the slush tub with its sixty pounds of greasy gold for his perquisite, and safely returned the money to the Messrs. Haven.

THE OLD POUND AND THE GALLOWS.

The old town Pound was situated on the South Road, at its junction with Middle Road, and was located at the side of the driveway, about twenty feet east from the corner of the walls dividing Middle and South Roads. It was constructed of natural stones, large and substantially built, it being about twenty-five by thirty feet square, with an entrance on the west end and a gate with a ponderous padlock fastening. The two small elm trees now standing here have lately sprung up, one at the west end and the other at the east end of where the old Pound formerly stood.

On May 8, 1755, Eliphaz Dow, of Hampton Falls, was hung here for the murder of Peter Clough, the gallows being erected about fifty feet east of the Pound, opposite to where the old Tucker house now stands, and he was buried on the north side of the road, on the slope of the small hill, about seventy-five feet east from the gallows.

On the 27th of December, 1739, two women, Sarah Simpson and Penelope Kenney, were hung for the murder of an infant child. In the morning, previous to their execution, they both were permitted to attend public divine services, preparatory to their being so ruthlessly launched into eternity from a public scaffold. Sarah Simpson attended at the Old South Meeting-house and Penelope Kenney at Queen's Chapel, where, under the trying ordeal of immediate doom, they listened to disquisitions from their respective representatives of the Deity. Whether these two women were judicially murdered here or at the cemetery where Ruth Blay was killed we are unable to state, but probably at one or the other.

MEETING-HOUSE AT THE SOUTH MILL-DAM.

On the 27th of August, 1657, the town empowered Brian Pendleton, John Cutt, Richard Cutt, William Seavey and Henry Sherburne, the selectmen, to build a meeting-house, which they proceeded to do at once. The articles of agreement specify that "The meeting-house to be made 40 feet square with 12 windowes well fitted, 3 substanciall doers and a complete pulpit." The building was erected upon

the hill below the mill-dam, south of the fountain, on the site now occupied by the Roberts house, at the "croch of the roads" leading to New Castle and South Street. When first built, it had neither pews nor window-shutters; it was adorned with a low belfry, in which was hung the first church-bell in New Hampshire, in 1664. Rev. Joshua Moody was the first minister, and began his pastorate the first of the year 1658, but was not regularly ordained until 1671. He was at first supported by subscription, eighty-six persons having subscribed for the purpose.

There was preaching by Messrs. Parker, Brown and others in the chapel on Pleasant Street previous to the building of this meeting-house. It was not until Mr. Moody had preached here twelve years and had gathered a congregation which could hardly find room in the meeting-house that steps were taken for the formation of a church. Mr. Moody's own written account of the "Gathering of ye Church of Christ in Portsmouth" may still be read in the records, now in possession of the North Church, under date of 1671.

In 1662, at a general town-meeting, it was "ordered that a kage be made for the unruly and those who slept in meeting, or took tobacco on the Lord's day out of the meeting in the time of the publique exercise." Not for nine years was this enactment put in force, then the selectmen employed John Pickering to build a cage twelve feet square and seven feet high. "The studs to be six inches broad, four inches thick, and the openings between them to be three inches. The studs are to be round

the said kage, and at the bottom and overhead. The said Pickering to make a good strong dore and make a substantial payer of stocks and place the same in said kage, and also build on the rough of said kage a firm pillory. All which kage, stock and pillory to be built and raised in some convenient space from the westward end of the meeting-house, by the last day of October next ensuing." The cage, stocks and pillory were constructed as directed, and it is recorded that it was quite frequently used in all of its amplifications, and sometimes on those quite high in the society of those days.

In 1669 there was granted to "Mr. ffryer the Towne's right of twentie foote square of land between the path and Mr. Coming's fence neere the meetinghouse to sett up a house and keep wood in to accommodate himself and family in winter time when he comes to meeting."

The last baptism recorded by Mr. Moody was that of William Pepperrell, May 9, 1697, who was afterward created a baronet by the British Crown, in consequence of his success in leading the expedition against Louisburg, in 1745.

"At a general Town meeting held at Portsmo. this 24th day of September, 1711, Voted, that a new meetinghouse be built in the Town; Voted, that the new meetinghouse be built on the corner of the Minister's field and that it be ye stated meeting-house of ye Town." But quite a minority, nearly one-half, deemed this locality too far north, and a quarrel was soon generated, developing a spirit not complimentary to Christian hearts. When the house was completed, the minister, Rev. Nathaniel Rogers,

was ordered, by vote of the parish, to preach the ensuing Sunday at the new building at Strawberry Bank, and did so, removing with him, at the same time, the plate and the church records, while the minority, led by Captain John Pickering, continued to worship at the old meeting-house, and called Rev. John Emerson, of New Castle, to be their pastor. The quarrel which was precipitated by the building of the new meeting-house at the "Bank" lasted for many years. Those going to the new church were called the North Parish, and those remaining at the old, the South Parish; the main question at issue being, which parish was entitled to the benefits of the glebe land and the town taxes. The controversy at first was referred to an ecclesiastical council of Massachusetts, with Cotton Mather at its head, which rendered a decision in favor of the South Parish. This, of course, was not satisfactory to the other contending party, and it was then carried to the General Assembly of the Province of New Hampshire, which, after several deliberations, finally adjudged the glebe land to the North Parish; but that both the North and South were town parishes and equally entitled to the town taxes. This decision was satisfactory to no one, and the distribution of the taxes being a bone of contention, it was in 1716 agreed that each parish should support its own minister, and there the matter has since rested.

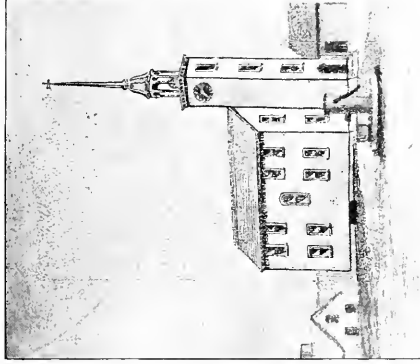
The South Parish continued to worship here until 1731, when they erected a new building on Meeting-house Hill. The old meeting-house was soon after removed; a part of it being taken to Congress Street, on the site of Congress Block, and

remodeled into a dwelling, the remainder was used to enlarge the schoolhouse at the south end, near by. The old bell, which was placed in the belfry in 1664, was removed with that portion of the meeting-house used to enlarge the school building in 1732, and remained there until 1846, when a new schoolhouse was built, at which time it was sold to George Raynes, and erected over the office in his shipyard, remaining until about 1870. It then, being badly cracked, was sold for old metal to Andrew Gerish, a brass founder, and was probably melted down. Thus ended the identity of the OLD BELL, the aged veteran, which, for two hundred and six years, first called the people to their worship, then for one hundred and fourteen years summoned the youth to the task of their intellectual development, and lastly its peals were for those who, by the sweat of their brow, "eat bread" and create the abundance which supplies the world.

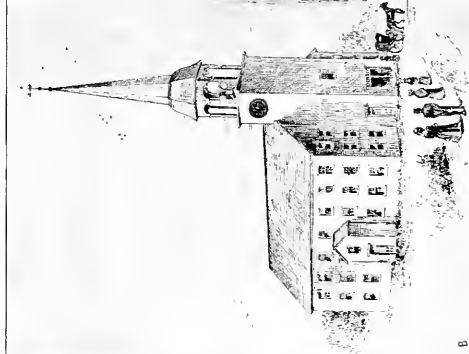
NORTH CHURCH.

Previous to the building of the First (or North Congregational) Meeting-house on the corner of Congress and Pleasant Streets, in 1712, worship was held in the meeting-house at the mill-dam.

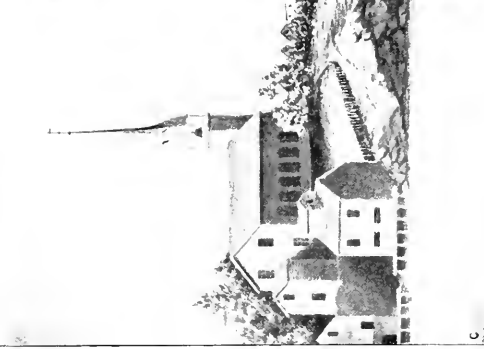
In the record book preserved by this church, begun by Rev. Joshua Moody, in 1671, there is written on page 54 a memorandum by Rev. Ezra Stiles, while a pastor of the church in 1777, in which he writes: "There is an instrument in being which I have seen, which gives the foundation of the parish about 1640 and signed by most of the inhabitants of Strawberry Bank."



A



B



C



A. OLD SOUTH MEETING-HOUSE.
C. QUEEN'S CHAPEL.

B. OLD NORTH MEETING-HOUSE.
D. OLD UNIVERSALIST CHURCH.

The first-meeting-house on this site was ready for occupancy in 1712, and Rev. Nathaniel Rogers, who came here with the parish from the old meeting-house at the mill-dam, preached his first sermon in this building in January, 1713. It was seventy feet long and three stories high, with two galleries and three tiers of windows set with diamond-shaped glass in leaden sashes. The pulpit occupied the middle of the western side, and was surmounted by a large sounding-board. A steeple one hundred and fifty feet high was soon after added.

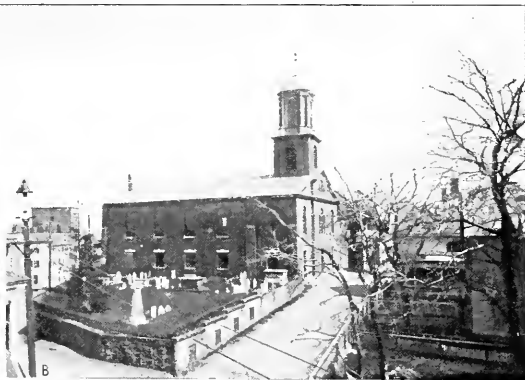
Among the prominent pew holders were General William Whipple and Governor John Langdon, and in 1815 and 1816 Daniel Webster served as warden. Town meetings were held in this meeting-house until 1762, when the parish voted not to permit further public use of the building. The doors were locked, but the selectmen's warrant had been issued, and the citizens, considering the meeting legally warned, made forcible entrance and transacted their business.

In 1749 a clock was presented to the town by several gentlemen, and placed in the steeple. Stoves were not put in until 1822. One of the most distinguished ministries this church has seen was that of Rev. Dr. Joseph Buckminster, who served the parish with marked ability for thirty-three years from the beginning of his pastorate in 1779. When President Washington visited Portsmouth in 1789, he attended service on Sunday afternoon at this church, and it is said that on this occasion Dr. Buckminster delivered a very excellent and appropriate sermon. Many public meetings were held in this building during the exciting times of the Revolu-

tion. In 1836 the meeting-house was remodeled and the town deeded to the parish the present boundaries marked by the stone posts, in exchange for the lot on Court Street, now occupied by the old Court House. In 1854 the old meeting-house was pulled down and the present edifice erected at a cost of \$30,000. A new organ and memorial windows were added in 1890. The church contains mural tablets commemorative of the ministries of the Rev. Nathaniel Rogers and Rev. Samuel Langdon, D. D.

MEETING-HOUSE HILL AND SOUTH CHURCH.

The schoolhouse and ward room, with its churchlike architecture, now occupies the site of the Old South Meeting-house, which was built in 1731. The land on which it stood was given by John Pickering, second of that name, and the timber for the building was cut on and about the premises. After the frame was raised, Rev. John Emerson, from the staging, offered a prayer, which was his last public effort. He died that year and was succeeded by the Rev. William Shurtleff, in 1732, who was the first pastor after moving here from the old meeting-house at the mill-dam. The spire was struck by lightning and considerably damaged in 1759. This place of worship was occupied by the South Parish until the Stone Church on State Street was completed, in 1826, at which time they vacated the old meeting-house and removed to the new and substantial building which they now occupy. The old meeting-house, for many years, was used for various purposes, until 1863, when it was taken



A. NORTH CHURCH.
C. PEOPLE'S CHURCH AND SOUTH WARD ROOM.

B. ST. JOHN'S CHURCH.
D. ADVENT CHURCH.

down. The bodies of two of the former pastors, Revs. William Shurtleff and Job Strong, had been buried under the communion table in the church, and at this time their remains were disinterred and removed to the South Cemetery, where suitable monuments were erected. Their young minister, Rev. Job Strong, lived but two years after being ordained. Then followed the long and distinguished ministry of Rev. Dr. Samuel Haven, who, for a time, was assisted by Rev. Timothy Alden. After Dr. Haven came the brilliant pastorate of the Rev. Dr. Nathan Parker, who, in 1819, attended at Baltimore the ordination of Rev. Jared Sparks; on which occasion the Rev. Dr. William Ellery Channing preached and boldly proclaimed the Unitarian theology. The liberal sentiments there enunciated were being disseminated in New England, and impregnating ecclesiastical circles throughout the country; bringing forth, from the not altogether tolerant in the established churches, reproach and censure, and in many instances kindling fires of bitter animosity. On his return, Dr. Parker was denied ministerial intercourse by the Piscataqua Association of Ministers, and was reproved as an infidel. Dr. Parker remained, and was their pastor at the time the society moved to their new building.

THE STONE CHURCH OF THE SOUTH PARISH,

Built of Rockport granite by the South Parish in 1824-6. Dr. Nathan Parker preached in the new church until his death, after an eventful pastorate of twenty-five years, and was succeeded by Rev.

Andrew P. Peabody, who served them until he left for Cambridge, in 1860, to accept the Plummer Professorship of Christian Morals at Harvard College. Rev. James De Normandie for twenty years was their pastor, when in 1883 he was called to Massachusetts, to serve as pastor of the First Religious Society in Roxbury, and was succeeded in 1884 by Rev. Alfred Gooding, the present pastor.

The ministry of the South Parish has been as follows: Rev. John Emerson, installed March 28, 1715, died January 21, 1731; Rev. William Shurtleff, installed February 21, 1733, died May 9, 1747; Rev. Job Strong, ordained January 28, 1749, died September 30, 1751; Rev. Samuel Haven, D. D., LL. D., ordained May 6, 1752, died March 3, 1806; Rev. Timothy Alden (colleague), 1799-1805; Rev. Nathan Parker, D. D., ordained September 14, 1808, died November 8, 1833; Rev. Andrew P. Peabody, D. D., ordained 1833, died March 10, 1893.

The great fire of 1813 started in the rear of the residence of Daniel Webster, upon the premises of Moses Woodward, the site of this church.

ST. JOHN'S CHURCH,

Situated on the hill at the corner of Chapel and Bow Streets. Eminent authorities state that a majority of the early settlers of Portsmouth belonged to the Church of England, and soon after the settlement, probably about 1638, the exact date not being known, a chapel and parsonage were erected on Pleasant Street, on the site of the Rev. Samuel Langdon house, north of the present Universalist Church;



A



C



D

A. CHRIST CHURCH.
C. BAPTIST CHURCH.

B. UNITARIAN CHURCH.
D. METHODIST CHURCH.

and worship was conducted in the chapel according to the ritual of the Church of England. The plate and service books were sent over from England by Captain John Mason, one of the founders of the plantation at Pascatqua. In the year 1638 Rev. Richard Gibson was installed as pastor and continued until 1642, when he was called before the General Court at Boston to answer to the charge of having performed the marriage ceremony, and that of baptism at the Isles of Shoals, without authority from the Governor of Massachusetts. He appeared before the Court and frankly admitted that he had acted as charged, and furthermore stated that he should, under like circumstances, repeat the offense. He was ordered to leave the Province, and soon after sailed for England, having been practically banished from these shores.

For a long period, mainly on account of ecclesiastical dissensions, no regular Episcopal services were held, but in 1732 a number who had steadfastly adhered to the faith organized and erected, on the site of the present church, a building which was named "Queen's Chapel," in honor of Queen Caroline, who presented the society with a service of plate for use of the altar, all stamped with the royal arms. This handsome communion service is still used at St. John's. At the same time was received the "Vinegar Bible," which to-day stands in its handsome case in the church. In 1736 a chalice of silver was presented by Captain Christopher Rymes, which is still in use. The beautiful marble font is an ancient piece of workmanship, and was brought from Senegal by Captain John Tufton Mason, a

resident of Portsmouth, who participated in this African expedition, and captured the font in 1758. It, undoubtedly, antedates the settlement of this country. There is engraved upon the metal lid of the font, in Latin, the story of its presentation to Queen's Chapel. The translation is as follows :

"Sarah Catherine and Anna Elizabeth, accomplished daughters of Captain John Tufton Mason, generously gave this Baptisterium, acquired from the French at Senegal under the auspices of the above-mentioned John, to the English Church at Portsmouth in the year of our Lord 1761 and the 26th of the preaching of Arthur Browne. Wyseman Clagett and Samuel Livermore, Wardens."

The bell which hangs in the belfry of St. John's has an interesting history, as it was captured in 1745, at Louisburg, from the French, and was brought home by the officers of the New Hampshire regiment, which assisted in the capture. The bell was cast in France, and had been sent to Louisburg in the early part of the century. It hung in the belfry of Queen's Chapel for sixty years, until 1806, when that edifice was destroyed by fire. The bell was so badly damaged that it was necessary to have it recast, the work being done by Paul Revere, of Revolutionary fame, in Boston. When the present church was completed, in 1808, it was hung in the belfry, and for a period of nearly ninety years, until 1896, did faithful service. At that time it was found that its tone had become so much impaired that another recasting was necessary, in which three hundred pounds of new metal were added. Thus we have, in the bell which every Sunday rings out from the tower of St. John's, the metal of the old bell that nearly two hundred years ago called the French

to prayers within the walls of Louisburg. If any should wish to climb the long and tedious stairway to the bell, they will find upon it, cast in relief, these inscriptions:

“Vox Ego Sum Vitae
Voco Vos, Orate Venite.”

The English of this Latin inscription being:

I am the voice of life,
I call you: Come! Pray.

Beneath the motto, the history of the bell is told, as follows:

“This bell brought from Louisburg
by Sir William Pepperrell,
A. D. 1745.

“Recast by Paul Revere,
A. D. 1807.

“Again recast
A. D. 1896.”

Upon the rim appear these words:

“My mouth shall show forth Thy praise.”

On the opposite of the bell is the following verse in English:

“From St. John's Steeple
I call the people
On Holy Days
To prayer and praise.”

Here in Queen's Chapel, on the morning of November 1, 1789, President George Washington, accompanied by the President of New Hampshire, John Sullivan; Hon. John Langdon, Secretary Lear and Marshal John Parker, attended services and sat in what, in Colonial times, had been the pew of the Royal Governors, a large, square, canopied pew, in which were placed the two antique chairs presented by Queen Caroline. In one of these chairs

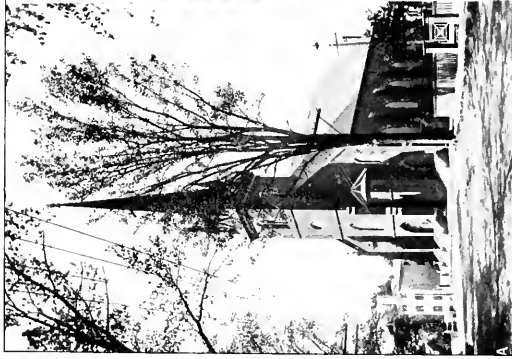
Washington sat, and it is believed that the one saved at the time of the fire in 1806, and which now stands within the chancel rail of St. John's, was the one occupied by President Washington that Sunday morning.

The corner-stone of the present church was laid on St. John's Day, June 24, 1807, by Thomas Thompson, Grand Master of the Masonic fraternity of New Hampshire, there being a large military and civic gathering.

In 1736 Rev. Arthur Browne was settled as rector, retaining the position for thirty-seven years, until 1773, when he died, aged seventy-four years. During the Revolutionary days no regular services were held in this chapel. In the summer of 1809 Mr. Charles Burroughs, of Boston, officiated as reader in St. John's Church, and that fall he received and accepted an invitation to become its pastor. On May 20, 1812, nearly two and one-half years later, he was admitted to the order of priest, and on the following day was inducted rector of St. John's Church, and served until 1857.

UNIVERSALIST CHURCH.

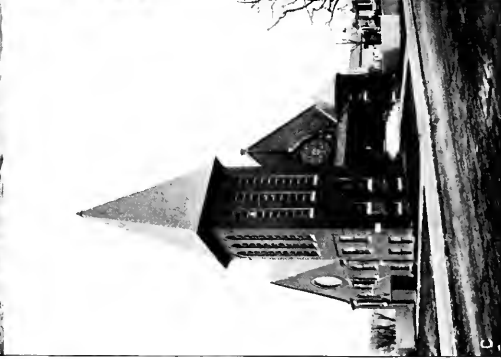
In 1784 this society built a church near Vaughan Street, afterward known as “The Cameneum,” but as early as 1773 Rev. John Murray, the founder, had preached to them occasionally. Rev. Noah Parker in 1777 officiated as pastor in a small school-house on Market Street, and then removed to the Sandemanian meeting-house. In 1808 a fine large edifice was erected on Pleasant Street, south of the site where stood the first Episcopal Chapel. It was



A. ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH.
C. UNIVERSALIST CHURCH.



B. FREE WILL BAPTIST CHURCH.
D. CHRISTIAN CHURCH.



destroyed by fire in 1896, and the present brick church erected on the site the same year.

THE CHRISTIAN CHURCH.

The first meeting, and the one which formed the nucleus of this association, was held in Jefferson Hall in October, 1802, by Elder Elias Smith, of Epping, who soon after moved here, living on Bridge Street in a house belonging to Edward Call. Meetings were conducted there by him every Sunday, until the great fire of December 26th of that year destroyed the building, after which services were held in the North Schoolhouse until March, 1803, at which time they procured from the selectmen the use of the court room in the Old State House. Here in that month they organized their society; agreeing to call themselves a Church of Christ, or simply "Christians, without the addition of any unscriptural name." On the first Sunday in April following they held their first communion, the Elder occupying the judge's stand as a pulpit and the members the seats of the lawyers, which, says Elder Smith, "were just enough to contain the members." Up to this time the society was very small, but from this period its growth was rapid, and in less than a year the membership was over one hundred and fifty. The society worshiped here until the latter part of 1803, when they moved to their new church, which was erected that year on the site of Music Hall, where they remained many years. In about 1839 they purchased the brick church on Pleasant Street and moved into it, remaining until 1856, after which they occupied Lord's Chapel on Hanover Street. In

1858 they again returned to worship in the Temple, so-called, the place they had erected fifty-five years previous. Subsequently they purchased the Free Will Baptist Church on Court Street, which they now occupy, the first service being held January 8, 1862. Several years later this building was extensively repaired, and rededicated February 4, 1891.

On September 1, 1808, Rev. Elias Smith began in Portsmouth the publication of the *Herald of Gospel Liberty*, this being the first religious paper ever issued in the country, if not in the world; and is yet the organ of the Christian Church, now published in Dayton, Ohio.

Elder Smith frequently issued books and pamphlets, and preached in nearly all parts of the country. He was a bold, energetic and fearless writer and preacher, his main fault seeming to be in calling things by their right names, which to the maculate is usually "the unpardonable sin." His unusual and advanced ideas on religious topics made him a mark for repeated assault upon his theology from leading men of the established churches, and in many instances he suffered persecution of the most unchristian nature, and often had to seek protection from the frenzy of violent mobs. Of the many experiences, we quote from his own pen some of the happenings at their new church, then situated on the site of Music Hall.

"Our meeting-house was stoned many times when full of people. The windows were frequently broken, and three whole windows were once carried off in one night. At one time they threw a vial of asafetida into the aisle, which broke as it fell upon

the floor. The opposers fired guns around the house, made hideous noises, beat drums, played on fiddles and fifes, blew horns and whistles, fastened our door when the house was full of people, and came with a mob to take me out of the pulpit when preaching. I was often disturbed while baptizing, and once a man undertook to baptize another to show his contempt of baptism."

NOTE.

In the article on "The Temple" where it says "Free Will Baptist," it should read "Christian." Elias Smith formerly was a Baptist and did not withdraw from that society for some time after organizing the Christian Church, and by this means the societies became somewhat confounded.

METHODIST CHURCH.

The dogma of the Methodists was preached in Portsmouth as early as 1790, by Jesse Lee, though no society was organized until 1808, which was effected in the Hutchings house on Washington Street. About this time they purchased the "Came-neum," on Vaughan Street, of the Universalist Society, for \$2,000. It was occupied by them until they moved to their new church on State Street, in 1827, which was built that year at a cost of \$9,000, and Rev. John H. Maffit, the noted revivalist, was then assigned here as pastor, and lived in the brick house on the southerly corner of Daniel and Chapel Streets. His son John, at this time, was about ten years old, and afterward became noted as the commander of the rebel privateer, "Florida."

MIDDLE STREET BAPTIST CHURCH.

This church is situated on the corner of State and Middle Streets, and was erected in 1828. The church was organized August 10, 1826, by eight individuals who met for worship in the Assembly House on Vaughan Street. It has been recently extensively repaired and decorated and a new Guild and Pastor's Study erected on State Street, on the site of the first chapel, which was built in 1852 and occupied until the completion of their new chapel, situated on the opposite side of State Street.

CHRIST CHURCH (EPISCOPAL)

Is situated on Madison Street, opposite the west end of Austin Street. The stone of which it was constructed was taken from Leach's or Murphy's Island in Little Harbor. By the will of George M. Marsh, who died November 19, 1878, there was left a bequest for the founding of this church. The corner-stone was laid on St. John's Day, 1880. The church was dedicated July 3, 1883. The seats, by will of the founder, are made free.

THE FREE WILL BAPTIST CHURCH,

Built in 1858, on the corner of Hanover and Pearl Streets. The society was organized in 1832 by Rev. David Marks, who was one of the leading men of the denomination in those days. The society was disbanded in 1846 and reorganized in 1851. The present building was remodeled in 1866 during the pastorate of Rev. L. L. Harmon, who was pastor from 1866 to 1877.

The Free Will Baptist denomination was founded by Benjamin Randall, of New Castle, who was once a sailor. Primarily he was a member of the Congregational Church, subsequently of the Baptist Church in Berwick, Me. He was of a studious and inquiring nature, thinking for himself; and not being in harmony with the established creeds, and persecuted at home he retired to New Durham, where he established the mother church of this denomination in 1780. There were numerous adherents of this faith, the "Freewillers," in and about Portsmouth, previous to and after 1801, at which time there were seventeen Free Baptist Churches in this State: but no record can be found of any organization having been perfected here until 1832.

PLEASANT STREET CHURCH,

On the corner of Pleasant and Livermore Streets. This building was erected for a Congregational Church in 1829 by a branch of the North Church, forty members having been dismissed for this purpose. It was sold to the Christian Baptists in 1839, and altered into a triple dwelling-house in 1858.

SECOND ADVENT CHURCH

Was organized January 4, 1859: their house of worship being dedicated in June of that year, and recently has been quite extensively remodeled. It is situated on the north side of Hanover Street, next the engine house, once the old Lord Chapel.

ST. MARY'S ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH.

The first services of the Roman Catholics were held in the Peduzzi Building, on the corner of Con-

gress and High Streets. In 1852 a frame church was built on the corner of Summer and Chatham Streets, over the ledge in the old circus field. This was during the rectorship of Rev. Charles McCallion, who was the first resident priest. At that time the congregation numbered about three hundred. The building was destroyed by fire in 1871.

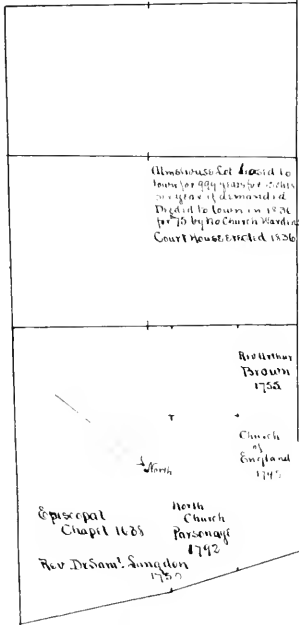
In 1873 the present brick church was built at a cost of \$50,000. The beautiful memorial windows were the recent gift of Rev. Father E. M. O'Callaghan, P. R., a former rector, now the Vicar-General of the State. The society numbers upwards of two thousand members, and is one of the wealthiest in the city, owning nearly the entire square bounded by Summer, Austin, Winter and Chatham Streets. On the corner of Austin and Winter Streets is the large Parochial School owned by the society, built in 1887.

THE GLEBE LANDS.

Some original documents, counterparts of nearly all the leases and the schedules of the lessees, have recently been found by the writer, which have enabled him to compile a plan of the lower glebe and a more detailed and accurate account of the whole grant than was possible heretofore. The accompanying plan shows the first owners of the leases, just after the land was laid out into house lots in 1705; again in 1788, and a few as late as 1825 had not secured discharges from the 999 year leases.

On the 25th of May, 1640, only seventeen years after the first settlement, Francis Williams, the first appointed Governor of the colony, and

PLAN
of the Lower Gleebe
showing assignees of lots
from 1700 to 1700 in 1788
and from 1823 to 1824



Negro Burying Ground

111	M Crawford 1704 S and A Mills 1704-58 D Brown, James & Peile 1823	J Seach 1705
45	A Jaqua 1712 C 150 John O.C. 1788-38 1820	J Booth 1709
46	J Sheehy 1730 Robt Dwyer 1734 with Spence 1788 Parsonage 1820	

South St. now Court St.

47	J Price 1730 D Rogers 1788	S Barron 1705 J Gilmore 1788 J H Clinton 1822 Ed. S.S. for vines
48	Jos Price 1730 D Rogers 1788	
49	M Hendon 1712 Sheehy 1712 Shoolbrooke 1720 S do 1724 E Palmer 1788 B Adams 1823 A Hybrid 1712 M. H. in 1712 Somerset	J Sheehy 1712 do 1724 M Woodward 1788 M. H. in 1712 Somerset
50	Capt W Woodward 1788 John Haven 1824.	

North St. now State St.

PLAN of portion of GLEBE LAND granted in 1640, planted in 1700, consolidated in 1702

51	J Price 1730 O. W. Apple 1788	J Deering 1730 J. S. Apple 1788	J M 1712
52	J Price 1730 O. W. Apple 1788	J Deering 1730 J. S. Apple 1788	J M 1712
53	J Price 1730 O. W. Apple 1788	J Deering 1730 J. S. Apple 1788	J M 1712

COURT ST

STATE ST

W. M. W. 1700
G. A. 1700
W. G. 1700
C. S. 1700 and 1723

W. M. House 1716 to 1736
Capt J Parrott 1704
S. Parrott 1713
W. M. P. 1700

Back St. Bacon Lane now Chestnut St.

30	M Nelson 1709 Whipple 1785 and 1823	E Toward 1709 Scherburne 1736-88
31	E Pelly 1709 Capt W. H. 1785 W. M. 1730-88	Capt Redgapp 1712 J. Scherburne 1736-88
32	E Pelly 1709 W. M. 1730-88	Capt Redgapp 1712 J. Scherburne 1736-88

33	S. P. Hallow 1712 P. Hallow 1730	J. W. Hallow 1712 J. W. Hallow 1730
34	E. Pelly 1709 Capt W. H. 1785 W. M. 1730-88	Capt Redgapp 1712 J. Scherburne 1736-88
35	E. Pelly 1709 Capt W. H. 1785 W. M. 1730-88	Capt Redgapp 1712 J. Scherburne 1736-88

W. M. 1730-88

Queen St. now Fleet St.

33	J. Toffrey 1709 N. D. 1715	John Price 1709 N. D. 1715
34	J. Toffrey 1709 N. D. 1715	John Price 1709 N. D. 1715
35	J. Toffrey 1709 N. D. 1715	John Price 1709 N. D. 1715

36	J. Toffrey 1709 N. D. 1715	John Price 1709 N. D. 1715
37	J. Toffrey 1709 N. D. 1715	John Price 1709 N. D. 1715
38	J. Toffrey 1709 N. D. 1715	John Price 1709 N. D. 1715

Church Lane

39	J. Toffrey 1709 N. D. 1715	John Price 1709 N. D. 1715
40	J. Toffrey 1709 N. D. 1715	John Price 1709 N. D. 1715
41	J. Toffrey 1709 N. D. 1715	John Price 1709 N. D. 1715

42	J. Toffrey 1709 N. D. 1715	John Price 1709 N. D. 1715
43	J. Toffrey 1709 N. D. 1715	John Price 1709 N. D. 1715
44	J. Toffrey 1709 N. D. 1715	John Price 1709 N. D. 1715

COURT ST

Court St. now Pleasant St.

Green St. King St. now Congress St.

Ambrose Gibbons, his assistant, with eighteen of the principal inhabitants of the lower part of Pascataqua, for the "advancement of the glory of God and for the support of the minister," made a grant of fifty acres of land for a glebe or parsonage. Three acres of this grant were at that time enclosed for a cornfield, on which was a "parsonage with a chapel thereto united." Thirty-eight acres, called the Upper Glebe, were "lying at head of Strawberry Bank Creek." The powder house and water tower are about in the center of this lot. For many years it was let to John Sherburne for one hundred and twenty shillings per year.

In 1791 the land was divided into five lots of from six to nine acres each, and the present Islington Road laid out through it, and was sold by the wardens of the North Parish at public auction October 27, 1791, to obtain a means for building the parsonage house on Pleasant Street. The remaining twelve acres were bounded by Congress Street on the north, commencing at the northeast corner of the North Church, and running to the west side of the Kearsarge House lot; thence parallel with Chestnut Street to South Pond; thence via Court House lot and the garden of the Dr. Langdon estate to Pleasant Street; thence to the North Church.

This tract of land, known as the Town or Minister's Field, in which in 1705 "Thomas Phipps hath built a house and now liveth," was at a public town-meeting on the 25th of April, 1705, "ordered to be laid out into house lots for peopling the town and that the advantage which arises thereby be for the benefit of the ministry, reserving a conveniency for

a meeting-house, court-house, almshouse and burying-place."

The main part of the field was divided into fifty-one lots of about fifty by eighty feet each, and leases were made for 999 years, at from seven to fifteen shillings per year, and three-fifths of the lots were leased between the years 1709 and 1712. For many years the rents were collected somewhat regularly, but in 1788 many lessees owed for from twenty to thirty years' rent, amounting in all to two hundred and sixteen pounds. A compromise was made and nearly all paid up. Some lessees at this time bought an acquittance for the remainder of the term for which the lots were leased. In 1823 nearly one-half the lots were still under the leases, with from forty to one hundred and sixty-seven dollars due for each lot. By order of the wardens Charles W. Cutter was engaged to commence suit against the delinquents, and he was later assisted by Jeremiah Mason and Edward Cutts. This action resulted in the collection of the rents due and also in the payments for the discharges of the leases. At the time of the division of the North and South Parishes their respective rights to the glebe land were vehemently disputed.

This article and the glebe plan is a donation from C. A. Hazlett.

THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

The schools of the city are maintained at a high degree of efficiency, and the schoolhouses will, as a rule, compare favorably with those of most other cities of its size. The first town schoolhouse was



A. HIGH SCHOOL.
C. FARRAGUT SCHOOL.

B. WHIPPLE SCHOOL.
D. HAVEN SCHOOL.

built in conformity with a vote of the town-meeting of 1709, and was opened in 1713. It was a wooden structure of one story, and stood nearly where the present Haven schoolhouse stands, on South School Street. There had previously been a town school, however, Thomas Phipps having been appointed town schoolmaster in 1697, and taught a number of years in a wooden building on what is now State Street, which was rented from Ebenezer Wentworth, and in 1735 became the property of the town. This second town schoolhouse was replaced in 1790 by a brick one, which was partly destroyed by the great fire of 1813, and rebuilt to its present dimensions in 1814. In the upper story of this building the boys' high school was kept for many years, the girls' high school being kept in the basement of the old Court House on Court Street, part of said basement being at the same time utilized as the town "bride-well" or lockup. The State Street building, up to the time it was condemned for school purposes, was called the Peabody School; the lower story is now the office of the superintendent of schools, and the upper story is occupied by the Woman's Exchange. The first school in the town to which girls were admitted was opened in 1780 by Benjamin Dearborn, whose house was on Market Street where the National Mechanics and Traders Bank now stands, and who was the inventor of the spring balance.

THE HIGH SCHOOL,

At the junction of Daniel and Chapel Streets, was built in 1858 for the boys' and girls' high school, which previously occupied separate buildings, and

continued to be taught separately until 1873. The building is on a lot given to the town in 1700 as a site for a schoolhouse, but which was not used for that purpose until more than a century and a half later, and then had to be bought by the city at a good round price. Bridget Cutt, daughter of Richard Cutt, brother of the first President of New Hampshire, married Thomas Daniel, and after his death became the wife of Thomas Graffort. In 1700 Mrs. Graffort, then a widow, gave to the town the highway now called Daniel Street, but which for more than half a century after it was opened was called Graffort's Lane, and also "one lot of land in my great field for erecting a schoolhouse," there being then no schoolhouse owned by the town. This schoolhouse lot was, in 1735, exchanged for the one on State Street where the Peabody schoolhouse was afterward built: and it is certainly singular that so many years after Mrs. Graffort's generous gift to the town was made, the lot should again become the property of the town and be put to the use for which she gave it. At the time the High School was built it was supposed it would answer all demands for a century, but although it has since been materially enlarged it has been overcrowded for many years, and a more modern and much larger structure is much needed. Portsmouth is the fifth city in the State in population, but its High School stands second in number of pupils, being exceeded by that of Manchester only. The need of a new building in a new location and with more extensive grounds is universally admitted, but when and how it can be secured is an unsolved problem.

THE HAVEN SCHOOL,

On South School Street, at its junction with South Street, was built in 1846, and has recently been extensively remodeled and improved. It was the first schoolhouse of more than two rooms built in the town, and at the time of its erection the extravagance of providing so large and costly a structure, which it was declared never could be required in that part of the town, was roundly denounced. For many years there was indeed all the room needed, but in recent times the number of scholars has rapidly increased year by year, and now the South Wardroom Building, which occupies the site of the former Old South Church on Meeting-house Hill, has again been taken for school purposes, after being disused as such for a number of years, to accommodate the kindergarten and first-grade overflow from the Haven School. The Haven Schoolhouse is a brick structure of two stories, with a hip roof, and whatever attempt at ornamentation there is about it is due to its recent remodeling.

THE FARRAGUT SCHOOL,

On School and High Streets, is of about the same size as the Haven School, but of a much more ornate style of architecture, having been built in 1889. It is a fine building, in a wretched location for a large school. It is on the very edge of the district from which its scholars are drawn, and the children have absolutely no playground but the adjacent streets. Notwithstanding these drawbacks, the attendance is so large that three small rooms, not intended for such use, have been taken as classrooms, and in



A. CABOT STREET SCHOOL.

B. FRANKLIN SCHOOL.

all the other rooms are many more seats than were originally planned for.

THE WHIPPLE SCHOOL,

On State Street, near the top of Mason's Hill, was built in the same year as the Farragut; like the latter, its style of architecture is modern, but, unlike the same, its situation is a very good one, being central to the district it serves, and the children having a good-sized play-yard on each side of the building. That the same committee who selected the site for the Whipple School should have chosen that for the Farragut seems inexplicable. The Whipple is the largest schoolhouse in the city, but all its rooms contain more seats than the original plan called for, two small rooms designed for other purposes have been taken for classrooms, and two or three years ago the Cabot Street Schoolhouse, which was closed when the Whipple was opened in 1890, was reopened as an auxiliary of the Whipple, to accommodate its kindergarten and some of the first and second grade pupils.

CABOT STREET SCHOOL.

The two-story wooden schoolhouse fronting on Cabot Street, at its junction with State Street, was built in 1860, on the site of an old two-story schoolhouse of brick, with a pitch roof, the date of the erection of which much research and inquiry have failed to reveal. The old schoolhouse was probably built some time previous to 1800, for when it was taken down and its materials used in mending Cabot Street and elsewhere, in 1860, it bore many

indications of age; and residents of the West End, now over eighty years old, who attended school there, say it was considered an old building when they were children. It was much smaller than the structure now occupying its site, and its desks and seats were of two-inch plank, the back of each seat forming the front of the desk in the rear; and there were but few desks that were not ornamented on the top or side with jackknife engravings of initials and dates, or fly-traps. There was a big fireplace in each room, at the end opposite the teacher's desk. The schoolhouse is now used to accommodate the kindergarten and part of the primary grade of the Whipple School.

THE FRANKLIN SCHOOL,

On Maplewood Avenue, popularly known as the Christian Shore School, was built in 1847. It is a brick structure of two stories and two large rooms, and though unpretentious in style it has long done good service and is doing it still. A mile or so from the Franklin School, on Bartlett Street, on the same side of the North Pond, but in the Creek District, so-called, is the Spalding School, built in the early seventies. At that time the population at the Creek was not large, but now the section is thickly settled and children are more numerous than elsewhere in the city; the local school is unable to receive all the scholars entitled to attend it, and many of them have to go to the Franklin School. An enlargement of the Spalding School and the dividing of the Franklin into four rooms are planned. The old brick schoolhouse, used previous to the erection of

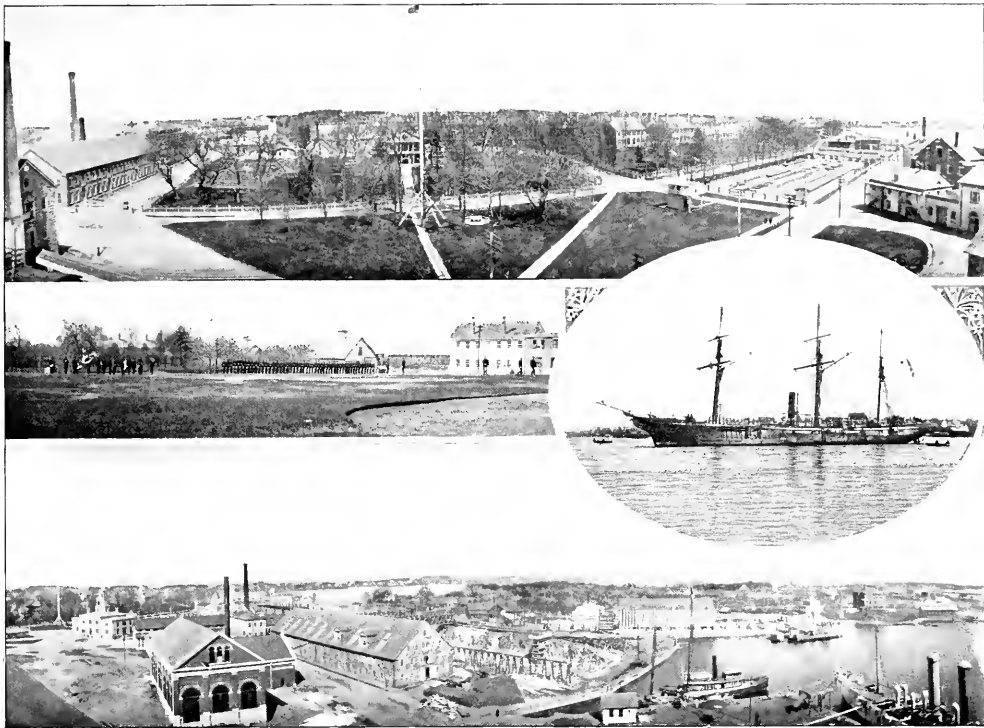
the Franklin School, was built more than a century ago, and is yet standing on the corner of Prospect Street opposite the Dennett house, converted into a dwelling.

SUBURBAN SCHOOLS.

There are three suburban schools, namely, the Plains School at the Plains, the Lafayette School on Lafayette Road, and the Woodbury School—better known locally as the Gravelly Ridge School—on Woodbury Avenue. Either of these could pose for a picture of "the little red schoolhouse" of New England that has had so mighty an influence toward making this country what it is to-day: they are all built of brick, of one story and one room, and each has a capacity of about forty scholars. Where the Woodbury School stands a wooden building twenty feet square, and called the Gravelly Ridge Schoolhouse, was erected in 1775: the door and a huge chimney took up the whole of one end, and three small windows made a feeble effort to furnish sufficient light for the pupils. In 1820 the town doubled the size of the building, plastered the walls and ceiling, and put in a stove; and in 1853 the old building was torn down and the Woodbury School erected on its site. With the exception of the Spalding and Cabot Street Schools, all the school buildings of the city are of brick, and none are above two stories in height. In the near future the city must necessarily, under the stress of a constant and soon to be a rapid increase of pupils, expect to be called upon to make considerable additions to their school capacity.

THE NAVY YARD.

The Portsmouth, N. H., navy yard is not in Portsmouth or New Hampshire, but is situated on an island—formerly two islands, now united by the filling in of the separating channel—on the opposite side of the river, in the town of Kittery and State of Maine. In the year 1800 the government bought Fernald's (or Dennett's) Island of William and Sarah Dennett for \$5,500,—a little less than \$100 an acre, the island having an area of fifty-eight acres. This island, increased about six acres by the filling of flats, was the entire navy yard territory until 1866, when Seavey's (otherwise known as Jenkins' or Trefethen's) Island was bought of twenty-eight owners, the government paying therefor \$105,000, or \$1,000 an acre for the 105 acres included in the purchase. Little was done at the yard previous to the war with England in 1812–15. During that war there was considerable repairing of vessels done here, and early in 1813 the first keel of a warship was laid, that of the "Washington," which though rated as a 74-gun ship actually carried eighty-six guns. The "Washington" was not launched until July, 1815, after the close of the war. She made one cruise to Europe, as flagship, was used as a receiving ship at New York afterward, and was broken up in 1843. She was built by contract, the government furnishing the materials, in the building known, until its recent removal, as the "Alabama ship house," at a cost of \$335,800. During the Civil War the yard was a busy place, and many ships were built or repaired here. This activity continued on a diminishing scale for some

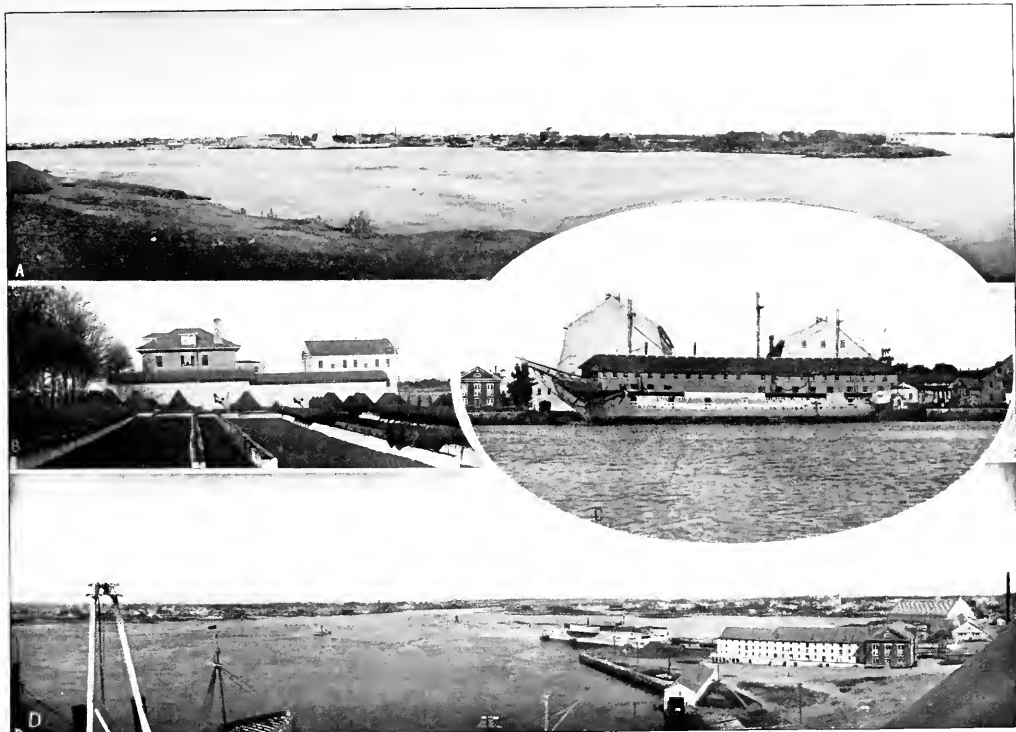


NAVY YARD, WITH THE OLD "KEARSARGE" AND PARADE GROUND IN CENTER.

years after the war; but during the transition period from the old navy to the new, when the building and repairing of wooden ships was given up, and steel adopted in place of wood as shipbuilding material, operations at the yard wholly ceased. At that time, for several years, strong influences were at work to secure the abandonment of the yard; and it is literally true that the paths and roadways of the yard were green with grass, summer after summer. But there will never be any more talk of abandoning this yard; the superlative value of this deep and never-frozen harbor as a naval station is now acknowledged, and more money has been expended in new buildings and other permanent improvements here during the last five or six years than was expended for all purposes, including the building and repairing of vessels, during the first forty years of its existence; and what will be the best dry dock of its size in the world, when finished, is now approaching completion. An abundant supply of water, for all present or future needs, has been secured; a standard-gauge railroad, connected with the Boston & Maine system, runs all over the yard wherever required; all the most modern appliances for the building or repairing of steel vessels have been or are being installed; and the Portsmouth Navy Yard will within a few years attain the position of conceded importance to which its unrivaled natural advantages entitled it from the day it was started.

Looking across the river from the central wharves on the Portsmouth side, there is seen along the water front of the yard, at the extreme left from

the spectator's point of view, the Franklin ship house, popularly so-called, although on the yard plan it is designated only by a number. To the right of the ship house is a long, low building, originally a timber shed, now the steel bending, ship fitters' and shipwrights' shop, back of which rises the tall chimney of the new smith and angle shop, foundry and machine shop. Next, near the center of the original yard's water front, is the floating dry dock; then comes the general store, a large brick structure standing end to the river, built in 1821, and the first brick building erected at the yard; the big shears, with a safe lifting capacity of one hundred tons; the new building of the power plant, with the tallest chimney on the yard; and then the mast house, a long stone building standing end to the river, and marking the southerly boundary of the original yard. Next, on the northerly edge of what was formerly Seavey's Island, is the unfinished stone dry dock, in evidence principally through the piles of cut stone and the temporary buildings used in its construction; then the naval hospital, and at the extreme right the tall, stiff-looking standpipe, at the foot of the knoll on the southerly front of Seavey's Island, on the top of which in the time of the Revolution was Fort Sullivan, where now is the reservoir. During the Civil War there was a strong battery of eight-inch guns mounted in Fort Sullivan, the garrison, a regiment of colored troops, being quartered in barracks on the island. The Franklin ship house got its popular name through the building therein of the steam frigate "Franklin," the largest vessel ever built at the yard. Her displacement was



A. HENDERSON'S POINT AND NAVY YARD.
B. OLD GUNS.

C. OLD FRIGATE "CONSTITUTION."
D. RIVER AND PART OF NAVY YARD.

5,170 tons. Her keel was laid in 1854, but she was not launched until 1864. She was the first ship to fly the flag of a United States Admiral in European waters, having been Admiral Farragut's flagship in 1867-68. There were formerly two other ship houses on the yard: the Alabama ship house, a portion of whose site is now occupied by the new power house, and the Santee ship house, which stood between the former and the river front, and whose site is now an open space. Like the Franklin ship house, these buildings took their popular names from long-time tenants: both were taken down within a few years to make room for other structures called for in accordance with the plans for modernizing the yard. In the page engraving containing the old frigate "Constitution," beyond it can be seen the end view of both these old buildings. The "Santee," a 44-gun frigate, was built in 1820, but was not launched until 1855. Being a sailing ship, she did not count for much during the Civil War, and was broken up about 1880. In 1817 the keel of the "Alabama," a 74-gun ship, was laid in the ship house from which the "Washington," another seventy-four, had been launched two years previous. The "Alabama" was not launched until 1864, when, there being at the time a steam sloop-of-war of the same name in the service, the antiquated old hulk was renamed the "New Hampshire" and fitted as a store ship; later she was for many years the receiving ship at Newport, R. I., and is now the training ship of the New York Naval Militia. This old ship, obsolete years before she was launched, is the only naval vessel of the United States ever

named in honor of New Hampshire: and yet New Hampshire was one of the original thirteen States, did its full share toward securing the independence of the colonies, and was intimately connected with the naval history of the country during the Revolution, the War of 1812 and the Civil War. The oldest vessel in the navy, still borne on the "serviceable" list, is the sailing sloop-of-war "Saratoga," built at this yard in 1842, now the marine schoolship at Philadelphia; and the next oldest is the "Portsmouth," built here in 1843, now the training ship of the New Jersey Naval Militia. The floating dry dock, built by contract in 1848-51, cost, with its basin and the railway at its head, \$1,282,000. It was denounced at the time as an extravagant and corrupt job, and ridiculed as an assured failure, that would undoubtedly be cast aside in a few years. But during the first quarter century from the time of its acceptance more than one hundred vessels were lifted out of water by it without difficulty or damage, and it is still serviceable for docking vessels of 2,000 to 3,000 tons displacement. The government test, previous to its acceptance, was the taking up and hauling out on the railway of the old 74-gun ship "Franklin." On that railway, recently destroyed, in accordance with the plan of modern improvement of the yard, the old frigate "Constitution" was hauled out in 1857 and practically rebuilt; and in 1861 the famous sloop-of-war "Kearsarge" was built on the railway, her keel being laid on the 3d of May, and the vessel launched through the dock on the 5th of October following.

In this brief sketch mention is made of those



A. DRY DOCK.
C. PART OF RIVER FRONT.

B. MARINE BARRACKS.
D. MAIN OFFICE.

buildings only which are on the water front and prominently visible from the river: but these are only a small fraction of the entire number on the yard. There is not room to specially notice the officers' quarters and their handsome grounds, the marine barracks and parade ground, the office building, ordnance building, or many other structures, some of them large and important ones, back from the water, there being nearly one hundred in all. But enough has been told to indicate the importance to which the yard has attained, and the much greater degree of importance it is to attain in the near future. Illustrating this article are three pages of photographic engravings made especially for this work, which embrace a view of nearly the entire yard.

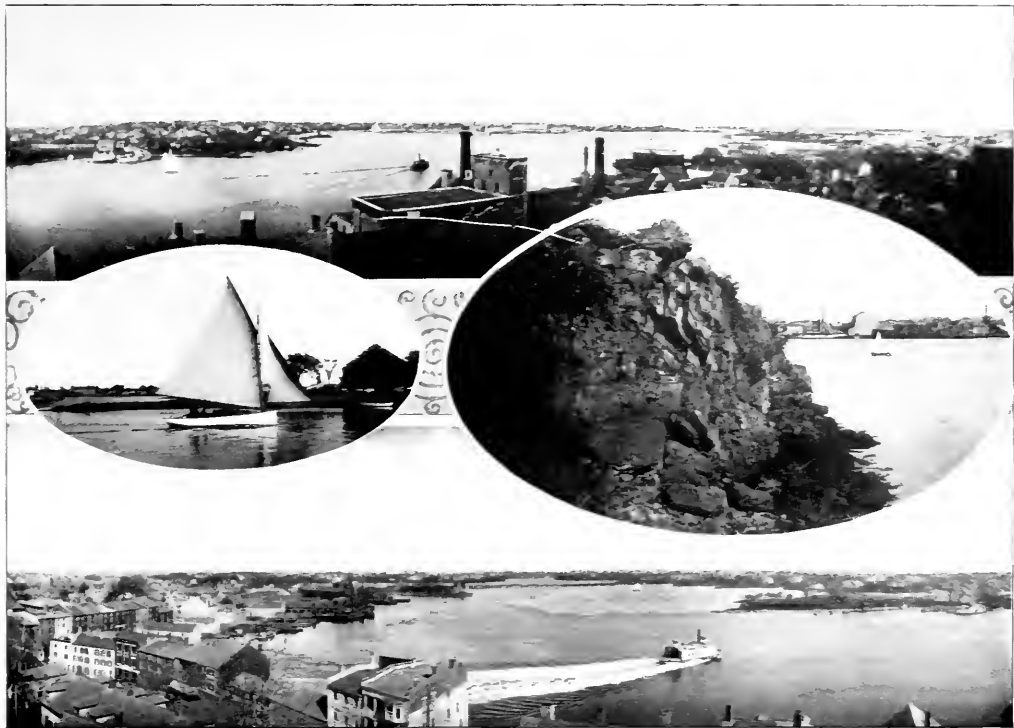
ON THE PISCATAQUA.

The Piscataqua River, to which Portsmouth owes so much, and to which in the future it must necessarily be indebted, as well as the State of New Hampshire, for the existence of its only seaport, is properly not a river at all, but a long, narrow, crooked and deep-channeled arm of the sea, extending into the land in a westerly direction about a dozen miles, making three rectangular turns on the way, and then expanding into the broad sheet of water called Great Bay. A number of small rivers, of which the principal are the Cochecho and the Salmon Falls, flow into it, but these, even during the period of their spring freshets, have no perceptible effect on the height of the tides of the Piscataqua, the current of which is so swift, owing to the

peculiar formation of the inlet and the filling and emptying of Great Bay at every tide, that the harbor never freezes over. The Indian name of the inlet was *Pascataquack*, and that name, in becoming *Piscataqua*, has undergone less transformation than most Indian names adopted by the white man.

The *Piscataqua* was visited in 1603 by Martin Pring, who, after exploring the coast of Maine, ascended this inlet—which in his report he calls “the westernmost and best river”—to a distance of ten or twelve miles from its mouth. In 1605 the French adventurer, Champlain, landed at Odiorne's Point, and sailed up the river several miles; and in 1614 the famous Captain John Smith came here and named the islands off our shore, which he passed on the way, “Smith's Isles”—which name they should now bear, instead of that of *Isles of Shoals*—and sailed up the *Piscataqua* some twenty miles, in his report describing it as “a safe harbor with a rocky shore.” Those old explorers evidently guessed at their distances, inasmuch as twenty miles from the mouth of the *Piscataqua* would have taken Captain Smith's vessels several miles into the woods.

A row or sail on the *Piscataqua*, in either direction from the city, is a thoroughly enjoyable experience to any one with even a moderate appreciation of Nature's attractions; but it should never be undertaken by a person unaccustomed to boating, nor even by the skilled boatman who is unacquainted with the river, unaccompanied by a local river-man. But an imaginary trip on the *Piscataqua* is perfectly safe: let us take one. Looking northerly up the river from Portsmouth Bridge, with Kittery on the

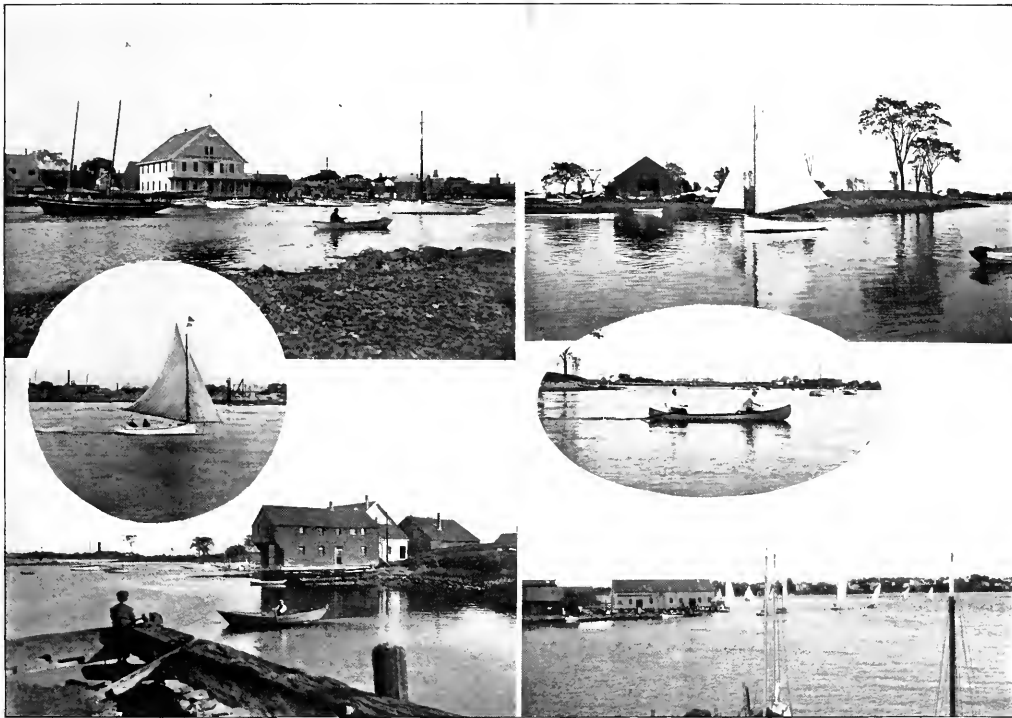


DOWN AND UP RIVER FROM ST. JOHN'S TOWER

right hand and Freeman's Point on the left, a half-mile or so distant appears the village of Eliot Neck. Here the river makes a turn to the westward at a right angle. Freeman's Point, formerly one of the most beautiful spots in this picturesque section of the country, is now the scene of great industrial activity, many hundreds of men, with horses and much machinery, being engaged in leveling hills, filling valleys and otherwise altering the face of Nature, preparatory to the erection of what is to be the largest paper-mill in the world. The Kittery shore of the river, above the bridge, is still as beautiful as ever.

Below the bridge, on the river front, are many points of historic interest, of which only the briefest mention can be made. First on the westerly, or New Hampshire, side is Noble's Island, formerly a noted fishing station and later the building place of many ships, and is now owned by the Boston & Maine Railroad. Just below the island are the railroad coal wharves of J. A. & A. W. Walker, which include the site of what was once Rindge's Wharf, where the frigate "Raleigh," later run ashore on the coast of Maine and captured by a British squadron after a hard fight, was built for the Continental Navy in 1776; and where the sloop-of-war "Ranger," the first war-ship to display the stars and stripes as the American ensign, and in which John Paul Jones went to England in 1777, capturing the British sloop-of-war "Drake" on the way, was built after the "Raleigh" was launched, and on the same blocks. Where once floated the "Raleigh" and the "Ranger" can now be seen coal schooners sev-

eral times larger than both of them together, and steam diggers lifting out several tons of coal a minute. Next below is Gray & Prime's coal wharf, where the late Edward F. Sise started the "sea coal" business in Portsmouth; the Isles of Shoals steambot and other wharves; and where the river makes one of its right angles is the ferry station of the Portsmouth, Kittery & York Street Railway, formerly the Spring Market. From the ferry house to Church Point are lofty brick warehouses, five stories high on the river front and two or three stories high on the street, reminders of the time when Portsmouth's foreign trade was very great; and towering above them is old St. John's Church, on the apex of Church Hill. Passing around Church Point—an easy thing to do if the tide is running that way, but not otherwise—the excursionist comes to the big plant of the Portsmouth Brewing Company, the new power house of the Rockingham County Light and Power Company, the navy landing, lumber wharves and another coal wharf, and then next you observe the new, commodious house of the Portsmouth Yacht Club and Peirce's Island, which forms one side of the Narrows. On the Maine side of the river, just below the bridge, are fields and farms of Kittery, the old Rice house, close to which was the old-time ferry landing, Badger's Island and the navy yard. Badger's Island, now the Kittery landing of the Portsmouth, Kittery & York Railway Ferry, was for many years a noted shipyard, more than a hundred vessels, many of them of large size, having been built there, among them the "America," the first 74-gun ship ever built



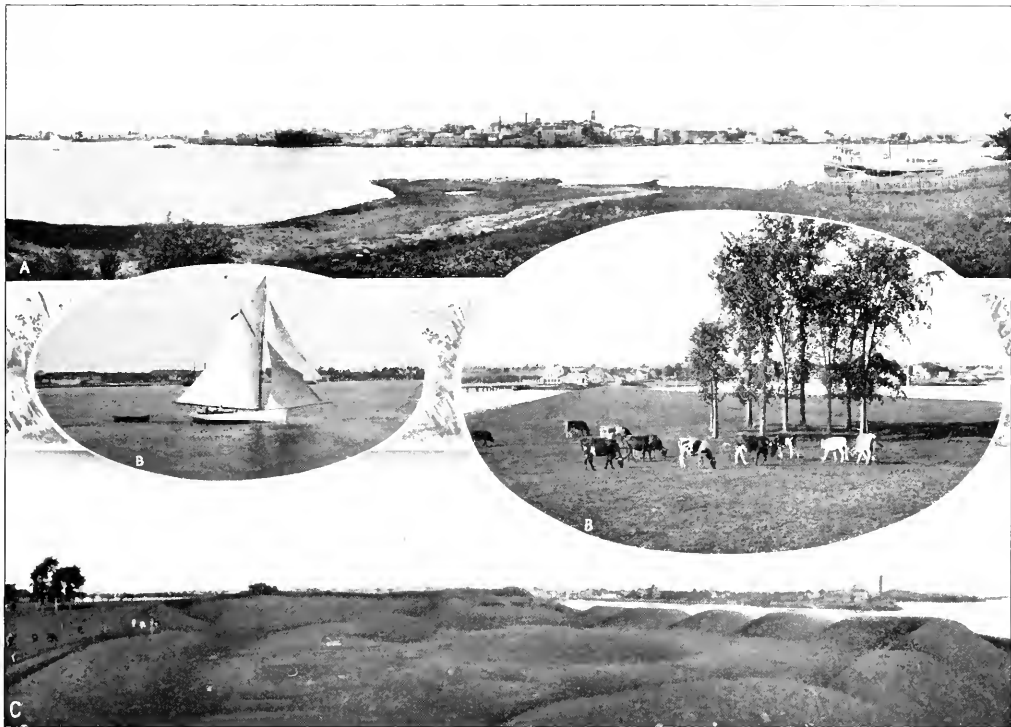
PORTSMOUTH YACHT CLUB HOUSE, AND AROUND THE RIVER.

on this side of the Atlantic, the construction of which, on blocks but a few rods from the present ferry landing, was superintended by John Paul Jones, and which was launched under his personal direction and command. Of the navy yard no further mention need be made here.

Passing through the Narrows, on the right is seen, at the top of the steep bank of Peirce's Island, old Fort Washington, an extensive earthwork built in 1775, and strongly armed and garrisoned during the Revolution under the command of Captain Titus Salter, and again armed and equipped in 1812-15. Next on the same side is Shapley's Island, separated from Peirce's only by a boat channel, and not even by that at low tide; this island was once a noted shipyard. Here the main river makes a turn to the left at a right angle, but the Little Harbor branch keeps straight on to the southward, broadening out near the sea into Little Harbor, now improved by dredging and breakwaters into an excellent harbor of refuge for small vessels. This branch is spanned, between Shapley's and Goat Islands, by a draw-bridge; and Goat Island and Great Island—the latter being the town of New Castle—are connected by a road recently built on top of the government breakwater, beside the old pile bridge. From Goat Island to Fort Point, along the main river, the New Castle shore is occupied by quaint old houses and new summer cottages, and at Fort Point the river takes another turn at a right angle, and goes straight out to sea in a southerly direction. At Fort Point is old Fort Constitution, formerly Fort William and Mary, and outside of the old fortification is the

wreck of the new Fort Constitution, commenced at the close of the Civil War and planned to be a granite fortress with three tiers of guns, but the work was abandoned after many thousand dollars had been spent thereon. There is now a new battery there of modern guns, near the old breastworks, and another fort is being built at Jaffrey's Point, the southern extremity of the island. At Fort Constitution is also a lighthouse, officially known as Portsmouth Harbor Light, on the site of a former wooden tower one hundred and fifteen feet high, built before the Revolution, during the administration of Governor John Wentworth.

Returning to the Narrows, on the left is Henderson's Point, the southwesterly point of Seavey's Island, which is now a part of the navy yard. The government at the present time have a large force at work removing this obstruction to navigation, to the depth of thirty-five feet, allowing vessels of the greatest draught to pass over what is now, but soon to be no more, Henderson's Point. Here are range lights for the guidance of mariners coming up river at night, and a house for the lightkeeper. Not far away is a pretty little house known as the Greely cottage, in which General Greely, now head of the national signal service, rested for several weeks after his fearful experience in the Arctic regions. Just to the eastward of the Greely cottage, at the top of the highest point of Seavey's Island, seventy feet above the water, is a curving rampart of stone, looking something like a fort. It is not a fort, however, but the top of an open reservoir made by digging out old Fort Sullivan and



A PORTSMOUTH FROM BADGER'S ISLAND.

B. THE SOUTH END AND A SUMMER SAIL.

C. OLD FORT WASHINGTON.

cementing the inside of the hole. Fort Sullivan was built in 1775, and was armed and garrisoned in 1812 and again during the Civil War. Just back of it is the tall standpipe of the navy yard water system. At the easterly end of the island is the slope where the Spanish War prisoners were confined. A little farther down the river is Clark's Island, treeless and uninhabited, with Jamaica Island, the summer home of a wealthy gentleman, back of it and near the Kittery shore. Then the channel down on the charts as Crooked Lane, and then Kittery Point, with its ancient church, its summer hotels and cottages and its many pretty homesteads, and old Fort McClary, once of much importance as a harbor fortification but now useless, though guns were mounted there during the war with Spain. At Kittery Point Village are the former homes of the Brays, Pepperrells and Sparhawks, and the anchorage between the village beach and the Fishing Islands is called Pepperrell's Cove. From Kittery Point to the ocean front extends Gerrish Island, which to the passer-by appears to be a part of the mainland, and which is largely taken up by the summer homes of wealthy people, though not far from the sea is Fort Foster, a strong fortification recently built, and right on the sea front a summer hotel and a number of cottages. There are several small islands at the mouth of the harbor, including Wood Island, which has no wood on it; and marking the entrance is Whalesback Lighthouse, a tall granite structure with an iron tower containing a fog signal apparatus in its rear. The outer island of all, a mere ledge of rocks, is White Island; and half a mile from there a bell

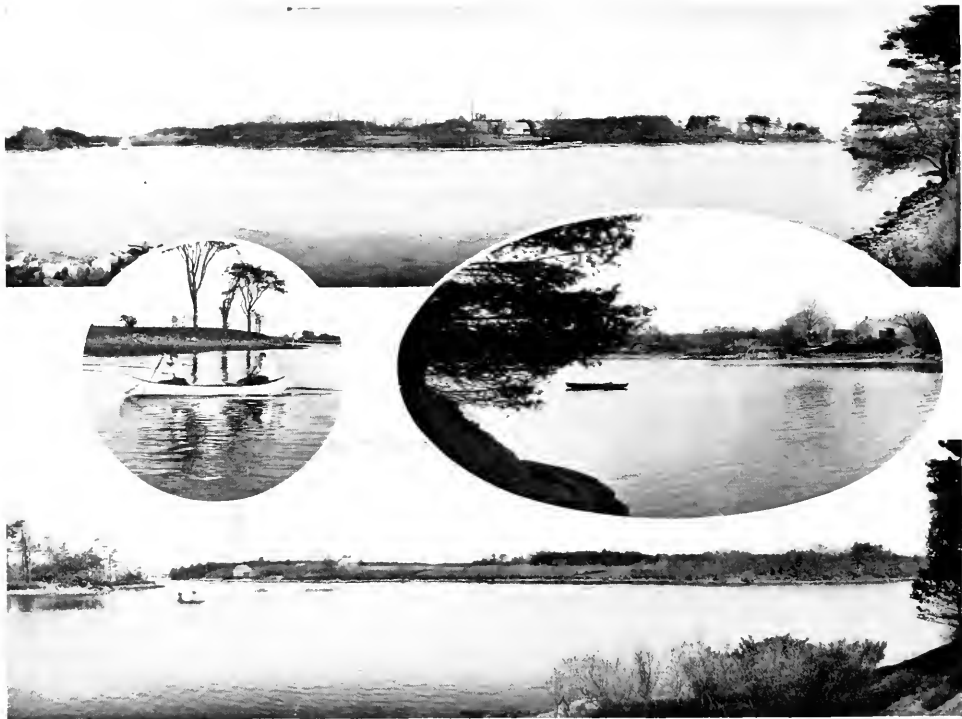
buoy marks the location of Kitt's Rock, a sunken ledge, on passing which the excursionist is well out to sea. From Portsmouth Bridge to the ocean, almost every spot along the banks of the river is of historic or traditional interest.

SAGAMORE CREEK.

Sagamore Creek is a salt-water inlet, unimportant from a business point of view but of rare beauty, extending westerly from the Little Harbor branch of the river, near where it broadens out into the now much improved harbor of refuge, to near the foot of Peverly Hill, a distance of not far from three miles. For a lover of the beauties of Nature, nothing could be more charming than a boat trip up Sagamore Creek at high water on a calm day, from its mouth to the Lafayette Road Bridge, a distance of about two miles as the crow flies; from this bridge to the end of tide-waters the creek is hardly more than a waterway a few yards wide through the salt meadow which ends at the hills, making on the way as many crooks and turns as possible, after the usual custom of such waterways through salt meadows, and rapidly diminishing in width and depth until it finally ends in a number of thread-like rivulets. Throughout the winding way of the creek, from its mouth to Lafayette Bridge, the banks are at many points wooded to the water's edge: high and bold shores alternate with gentle slopes and unexpected coves, and here and there a small island is seen, and wherever there is open ground the evidences of thrift and intelligent cultivation are apparent. Sagamore Creek is indeed a most beau-

tiful and picturesque little stream, and the enthusiasm with which its attractions are spoken of by those acquainted with its varied beauty is not extravagant. The inlet was at one time called Witch Creek, and on one map is called Sackem Creek; and its present name, Sagamore, is supposed to have come from the chieftain of the minor Indian tribes that were here when the early settlers arrived, having lived on its banks, sagamore having been the Indian title of such petty chiefs all along this section of the New England coast. A sachem was superior to a sagamore, being the chief of a more important tribe or tribes, and "Sackem" may have been but a corruption of "Sachem" as a name for the creek. Ambrose Gibbins, a steward of John Mason, the founder of the Portsmouth colony proper, was the earliest English settler on the creek, and there are evidences that at one time there was quite a numerous population located on its banks near the mouth, although there are no written or printed records to show this. It was a favorable location for fishing and trading, the objects for which the early colonists came here, and the tradition is that the fishery was extensively carried on from there. A short distance northward from the entrance to the creek, on the bank of the Little Harbor Channel, stands a building "famed in song and story"—the Governor Benning Wentworth house, and built by him when he was Governor of the Province of New Hampshire under the Crown, and occupied by him as the vice-regal residence until his death. But with all its historic and romantic associations and its delightful location it cannot truthfully be called a thing of beauty, for its

style of architecture is of the nondescript order. At the mouth of the creek, on its northerly side, is the summer home of Arthur Astor Carey, of Boston, the house occupying the former site of one built there some sixty years ago for the late T. Sheafe Coffin, and which, when the new house was built, was moved a short distance away and fitted for the occupancy of the servants. Next above the Carey place is the summer home of R. Clipston Sturgis, of Boston, formerly the Martine farm. THE MARTINE HOUSE is much older than the Wentworth mansion, and is supposed to have been built by Richard Martine about the year 1700, and remained in the Martine name until between 1850 and 1860, when it was sold by Mrs Martine to the late Clement March, the title afterward passing to several persons before reaching the present owner of the property. In this house, in 1798, were entertained for a time the famous and unscrupulous French Statesman, Talleyrand, and the French Princes then touring this country in his company, one of whom later became King of France. In an account of Louis Philippe's tour in the United States in 1797-98, published shortly after his death in 1850, occurs the following: "Journeying northward the Princes were for a week guests at the Martine farm on the borders of Sagamore Creek, near Portsmouth. The Martine homestead is still standing, and some flowers sent from its garden to the Tuileries soon after Louis Philippe had ascended the throne were acknowledged by an autograph letter." Next westerly of the Martine farm, and extending nearly to Sagamore Bridge, is a stretch of woodland known during most of the last cen-



SAGAMORE CREEK.

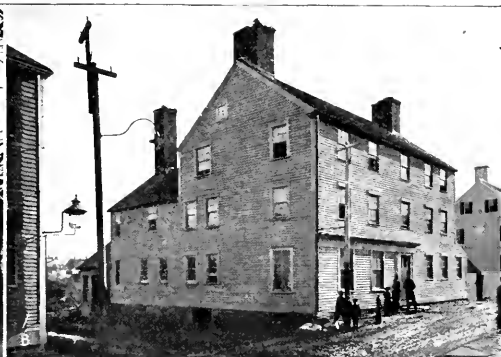
The old Martine House appears in about the center of the upper view.

tury as "Wendell's Woods," now owned by Arthur W. Walker, of this city, who has built near the bank of the creek a "bungalow" for an occasional summer retreat. Next to Mr. Walker's, at the northerly end of Sagamore Bridge, is where the late Abner Greenleaf, the first Mayor of Portsmouth, lived in 1850, the year in which the bridge was built by the city to furnish a more direct road to Rye than had previously existed, and toward the building of which Mayor Greenleaf's influence was potent. The house now there is not the original one, that having been burned years ago. This property is now owned by Charles P. Wendell. On the westerly side of the road is the house of Albert Shedd, built some sixty years ago by the late William Pettigrew for a summer home, at a time when summer residences were not common; then the farmhouse of Edmund James and a farmhouse bought by the city some years ago for hospital use, both the latter being near where Jones Avenue ends at the creek, and both a long while in existence. There are no other dwellings on the northerly bank of the creek, and but few indications that this side, westward from Sagamore Bridge, was ever thickly settled. The land on the southerly side of the creek, from its mouth to Sagamore Bridge and from the shore of the creek to Rye Road, now known as Elwyn Road, was once the great Jacob Sheafe farm, which was sold about fifty years ago by the Sheafe heirs to Edmund Davis, and has changed titles several times since, most of it being now owned by Hon. Frank Jones. The fine Sheafe mansion, near the mouth of the creek, is now owned by a Mrs. Hill, of Boston, who

makes it her summer abode. On the creek, at the back of the house, are the remains of what was once a large and substantial wharf, at which tradition says large quantities of fish used to be landed to be cured. West of Sagamore Bridge, on the southerly side of the creek, comes a strip of land formerly a part of the Sheafe farm, now owned by Josiah F. Adams, extending from the creek to Elwyn Road; then the Moses farm, the Tucker place, the Beck farm and the Elwyn farm, all extending from the creek to Elwyn Road and some of them far across it. Beyond the Elwyn farm, to the westward, is Lafayette Road, and westerly of that road, on the line of the creek, is the salt meadow on which no houses border. Near the creek front of Mr. Adams' land is the Sagamore House, which stands near the bridge on the site once occupied by the house of Ben Lear, "the hermit of Sagamore," who died in 1802 at a great age, and whose chief claim to fame seems to have been that he lived alone in his hovel for many years, was shiftless and lazy to the last degree, and never did any particular harm or good. The Tucker place, next west to Mr. Adams', is now owned by James R. Connell, of Portsmouth. The Tucker, Moses and Beck families all settled on the creek at an early period, probably prior to 1635. The first Tucker was a tanner, who brought from England whatever he needed for the business, and established near the creek the first tannery in the colony. The present Tucker house, which is on Elwyn Road and not visible from the creek, is not very ancient, having been built in 1781 as a residence for Mary Wallis, daughter of Lieut. Samuel

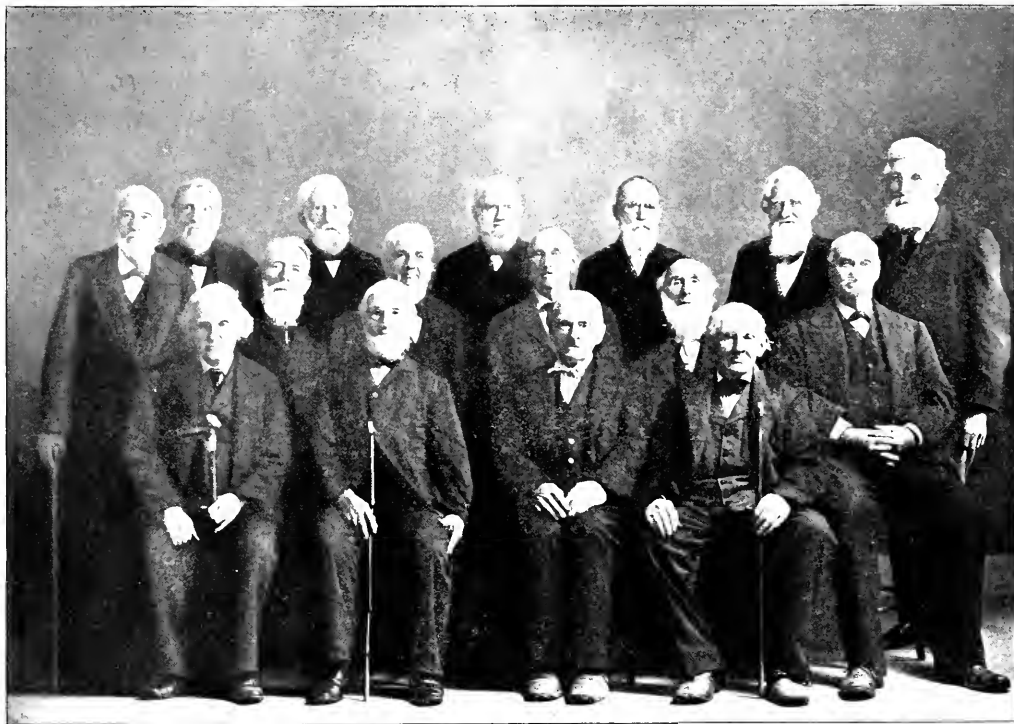
Wallis and Sarah (Moses) Wallis, of Wallis' Sands, Rye, on the occasion of her marriage to Joseph Tucker on December 25th of that year. Her sister, Abigail (Wallis) Moses, and husband, Nadab Moses, who lived at the creek in the old Moses homestead and wished Mary to live near them when she got married, gave her a lot of land on which to build the house, and her father gave the lumber to build it with, a yoke of oxen to haul the lumber, four cows and two sheep, as a wedding present. The Moses house stands near the creek and can be seen from Sagamore Bridge, and is the third to occupy the site, and was built one hundred and twenty years ago. The first one was erected prior to 1640 by John Moses, who is mentioned in the Cleaves and Tucker deeds of date 1646. The estate was handed down in direct line and in the Moses name until it came to the present owner, William E. Rand, who is a lineal descendant of John Moses, but on his mother's side. The Beck farm is now owned by John W. Johnson, whose dwelling, picturesquely perched on the top of a rocky and tree-shaded knoll on Elwyn Road, is not visible from the creek. There is, however, an old Beck house near the creek, on a bluff commanding an extended view up and down the stream, and near it can still be traced the cellar of the Beck garrison house, which was removed early in the last century. The Elwyn farm is owned by Rev. Alfred Langdon Elwyn, of Philadelphia, who

usually resides there summers in a modern cottage out of sight in the woods. This was formerly the Langdon farm, and in a house located where the present farm buildings stand, on Elwyn Road, but in sight from the creek, was born John Langdon, Revolutionary patriot and later Governor of New Hampshire, who, as the first President of the National Senate, declared the vote which elected George Washington and John Adams as President and Vice-President of the United States. The first house built on this farm was erected about 1650 by Henry Sherburne, who married the daughter of Ambrose Gibbins, and Tobias Langdon, who married a daughter of Mr. Sherburne, afterward came here to live. In about 1740 this house was destroyed by fire, and another one was then built on its site by John Langdon, father of the Governor John. This house remained until about 1840, when it was taken down and a large annex, used by the Langdons for parties and as entertainment rooms, was at that time removed to town and now forms the basis for one of the near-by houses westerly from the Baptist Vestry on State Street, but which one we are not able to determine. The present farmhouse, and the third to be erected on the same site, was built at the time the old one was taken down and the annex removed. The present owner of the farm is a great-grandson of Governor Langdon, his grandmother having been the Governor's only child.



A. GOV. LANGDON HOUSE.
C. OLD CUSTOM HOUSE AND POST OFFICE.

E. OLD PITT TAVERN BEFORE REMODELING.
D. OLD JACKSON HOUSE, REAR VIEW.



A VENERABLE GROUP, WITH NAMES AND AGES COMING BIRTHDAY.

Benjamin M. Parker, 81.	Moses H. Goodrich, 88.	James Sandborn, 83.	Daniel Mason, 82.	William H. Foster, 87.	William H. Rollins, 81.
Joseph H. Betty, 75.	J. Woodman Moses, 90.	Andrew Sherburne, 84.	William G. Bell, 85.	Samuel P. Treadwell, 87.	Samuel S. Faye, 83.
George Parkinson, 84.	Oliver Manson, 89.	Charles E. Hodgdon, 89.	Thomas Roberts, 92.		

A VENERABLE GROUP OF CITIZENS.

In the engraving representing the group of old gentlemen is revealed an interesting feature. These sixteen veterans are all natives of Portsmouth, or the immediate neighborhood, and all have been citizens of Portsmouth since their boyhood days except one, and he has resided here for more than half a century. Of these, fifteen of them were attending the several schools of this vicinity together over seventy-five years ago; and four of them, Mr. J. Woodman Moses, Hon. Moses H. Goodrich, Mr. Samuel P. Treadwell and Mr. William H. Foster, were pupils in the same school together over eighty years ago; the three latter being in the same class, while the former was in a senior class; and the two oldest of this venerable group, Mr. Joseph H. Berry and Mr. Thomas Roberts, were attending the schools about here upward of ninety years ago.

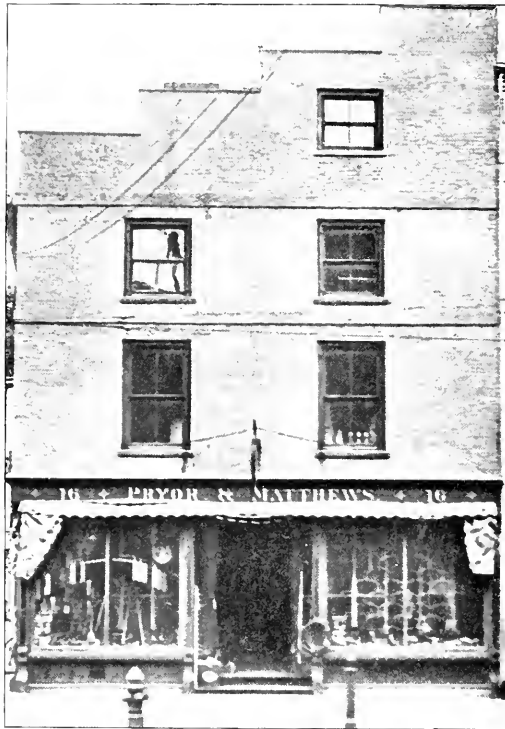
These old gentlemen are remarkably well preserved, and have always been active, working citizens, representing about as many trades and

professions as there are individuals, and some of them are yet in the arena of active business, and all in the enjoyment of good health. From these respected representatives of a long past, we have been able to glean much valuable information, which otherwise might have been forever lost; and to them we acknowledge our obligations, and trust we may be allowed, in behalf of future generations, to tender their thanks.

The National Mechanics and Traders Bank was chartered by the government as a National bank in 1864, succeeding the Mechanics and Traders Bank, established in 1845. The capital is \$100,000, with surplus of \$25,000. The Safe Deposit boxes in the lately reconstructed vault are conveniences for the examination of papers by box owners. The officers are: President, G. Ralph Loughton; Cashier, C. F. Shillaber; Directors, Joseph W. Peirce, Gustave Peyser, G. Ralph Loughton, C. F. Shillaber, William E. Marvin and Thomas H. Rider. (See page 30.)



MARKET STREET AND DANIEL STREET.



PRYOR & MATTHEWS HARDWARE BUILDING.



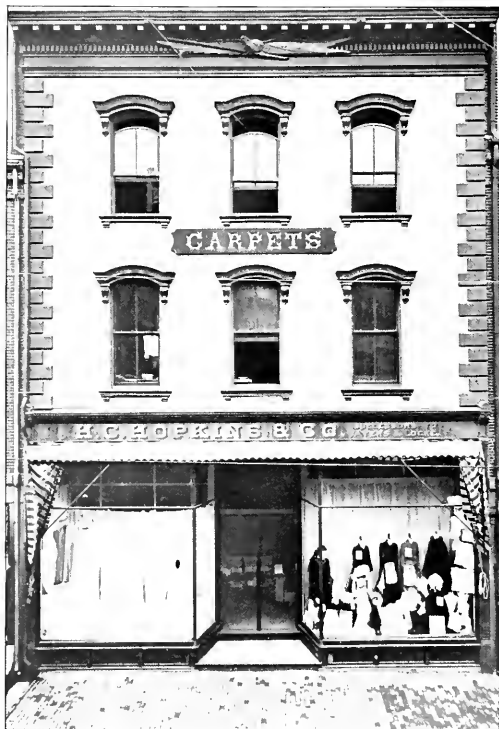
NATIONAL MECHANICS & TRADERS BANK BUILDING.



W. E. PEIRCE & CO.,
INSURANCE AND INVESTMENTS BUILDING.



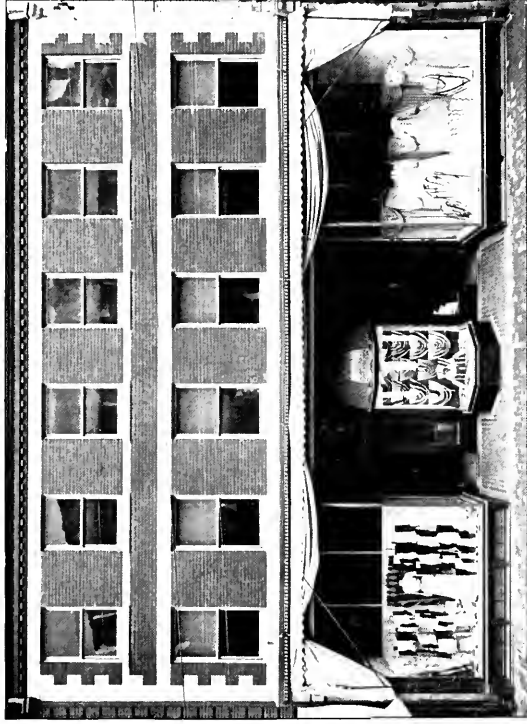
G. B. FRENCH CO.,
DRY GOODS AND CARPET STORE



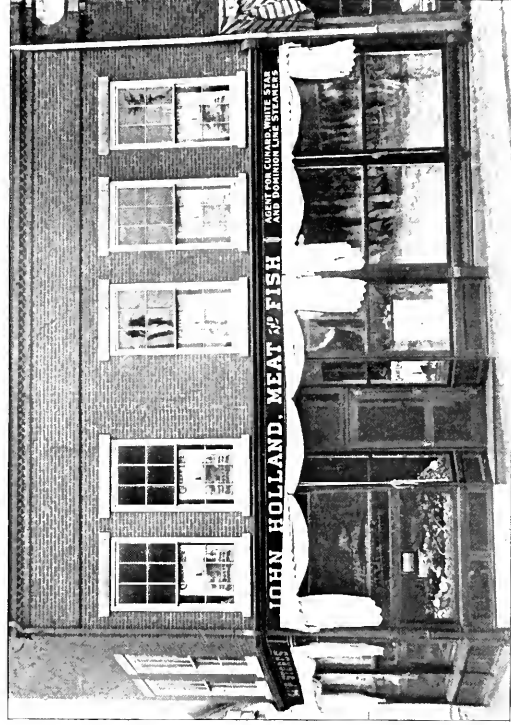
H. C. HOPKINS & CO., DRY GOODS AND FURNISHINGS BUILDING.



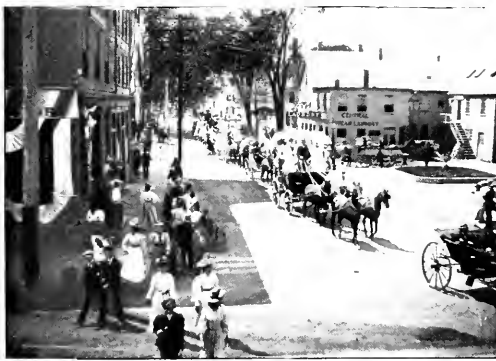
J. H. TAYLOR, MANUFACTURER AND FANCY CONFECTIONER,
SECOND FLOOR, THE WHITE DENTAL ROOMS,
AND ABOVE THE STUDIO OF PERRY E. CONNER.



D. F. BORHWICK'S DRY GOODS STORE.



MARKET HOUSE OF JOHN HOLLAND.



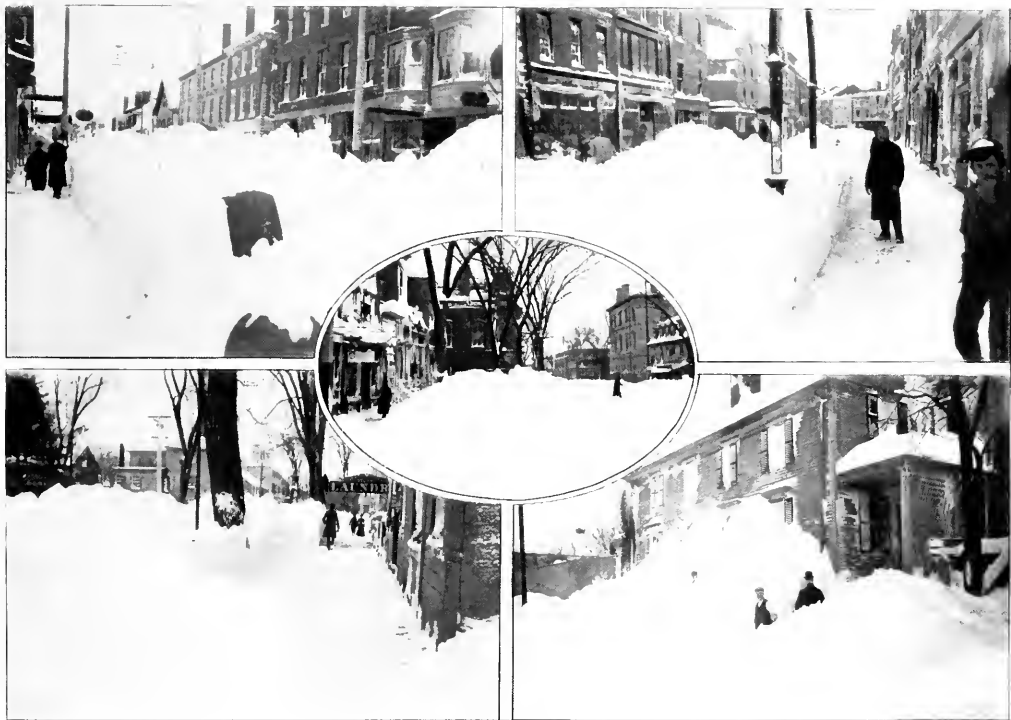
MERCHANTS PARADE, AUGUST 14, 1897.



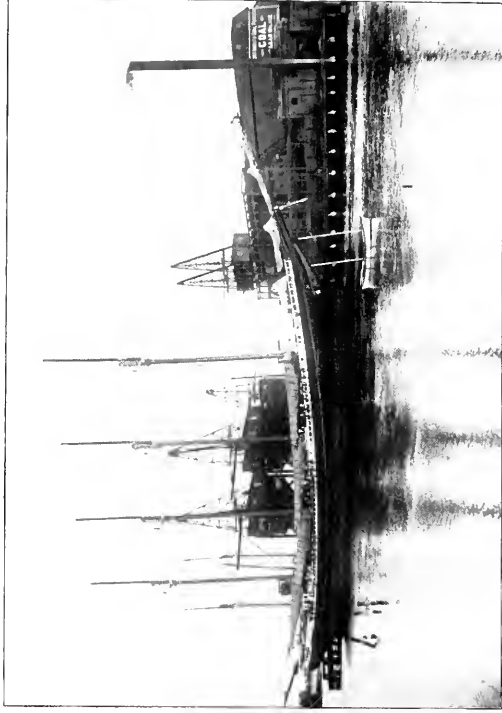
MERCHANTS PARADE, AUGUST 14, 1897.



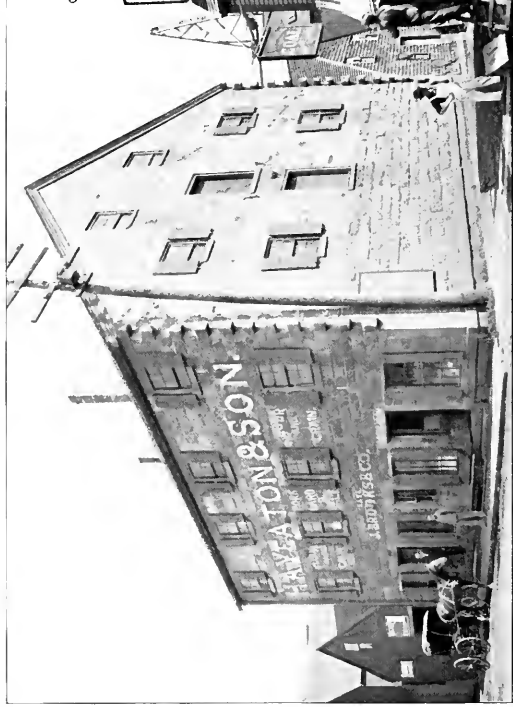
CLOTHING AND GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHINGS STORE OF HENRY PEYSER & SON.
The office of Daniel Webster was in the rooms formerly over the entrance to this store.



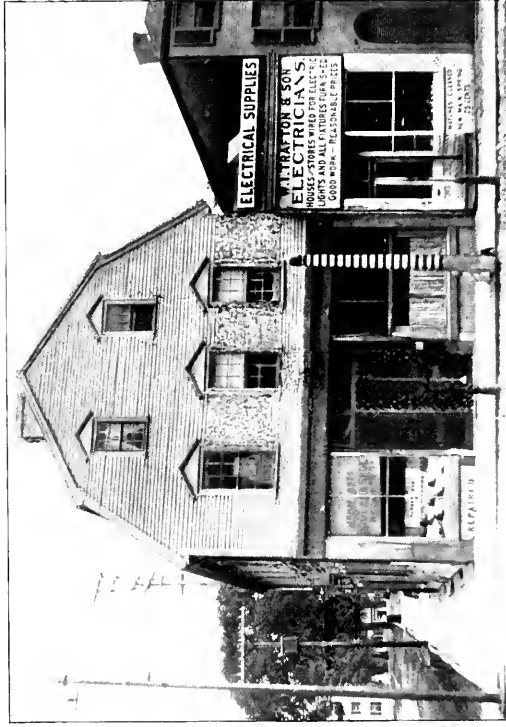
GREAT SNOW STORM, JANUARY 31, 1898.



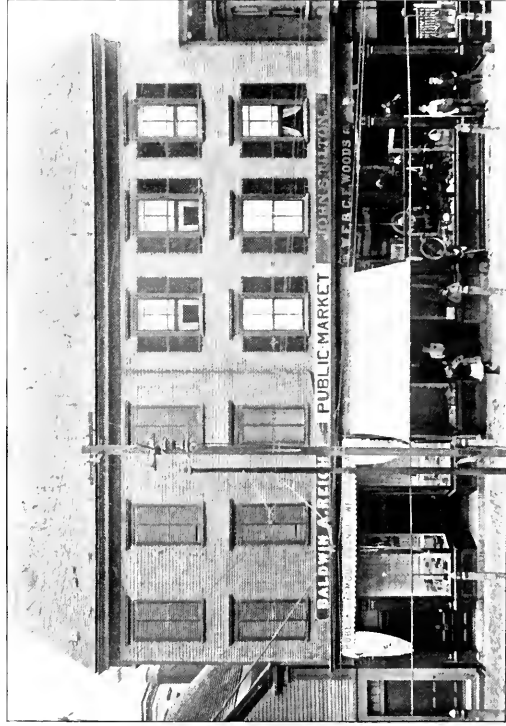
PORTSMOUTH COAL POCKETS, J. A. & A. W. WALKER.



STONE STORE. H. A. YEATON & SON, FLOUR AND GRAIN.



DEAN BUILDING. SEE PAGE 23.



BALDWIN A. REICH,
FANCY BAKERY.

ROGERS BUILDING.

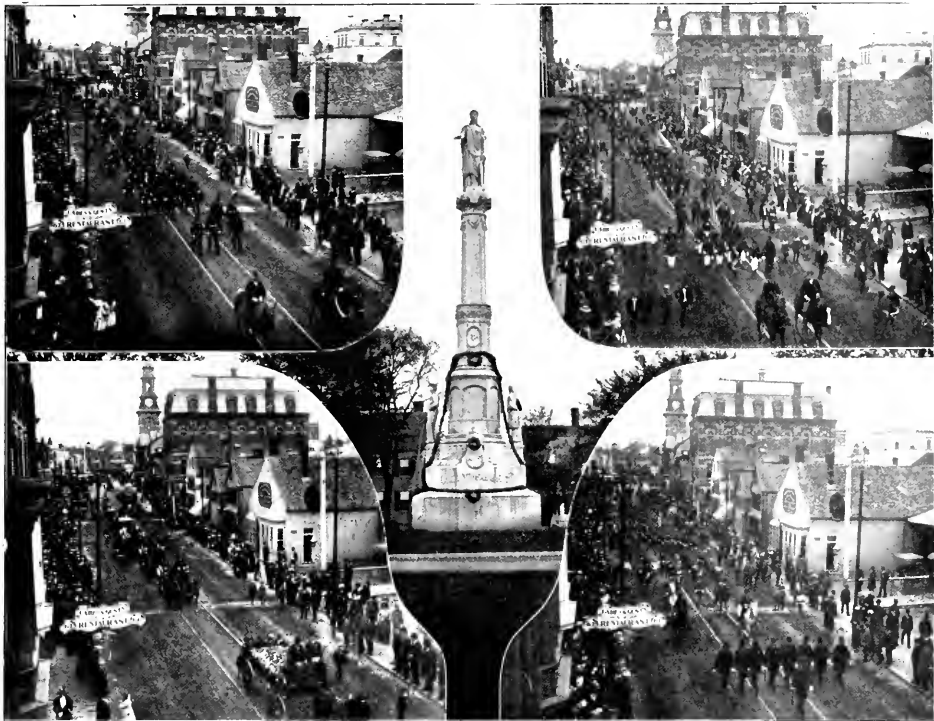
W. F. & C. E. WOODS,
HARNES MANUFACTORY.



BENJAMIN GREEN'S
PHARMACY.

A. P. WENDELL & CO.'S
HARDWARE STORE,
ESTABLISHED BY A. Q. WENDELL IN 1834.

MORRIS C. FOYE'S
LADIES' FURNISHINGS STORE,
UPPER FLOORS, OFFICES OF
JOHN SISE & CO., INSURANCE.



GRAND ARMY PARADE, MEMORIAL DAY, 1901.



P. J. FLANAGAN. A. G. SIDES & CO., MILLINERY.
TWO UPPER FLOORS, OFFICE AND STUDIO OF C. S. GURNEY

JOSEPH DONDERO,
FRUIT AND CONFECTIONERY.

CANNI'S MUSIC STORE.

CAMP LONG AND THE SPANISH PRISONERS.

On July 5, 1898, the United States auxiliary cruiser "St. Louis," Captain Caspar F. Goodrich, left Santiago de Cuba with seven hundred and forty-four prisoners, including Rear Admiral Pascual Cervera, together with fifty-two officers rescued from Cervera's fleet, which was destroyed while attempting to escape from Santiago Harbor, July 3d, arriving in Portsmouth Harbor on the morning of July 10th.

The prisoners, ten officers and six hundred and eighty-two men, were landed at Camp Long, on Seavey's Island, in the afternoon of July 11th from barges to the pier, which was in front of the house where General Greely regained his health after his last cruise to the polar region. Immediately on landing the names of the prisoners were called off, and as each man answered squads were formed and the march of the unique procession proceeded to Camp Long, where comfortable quarters were assigned them. The "St. Louis," with Admiral Cervera on board, sailed July 14th for Annapolis, there also being forty-two officers and their personal servants.

The auxiliary United States cruiser "Harvard," Captain C. S. Cotton, formerly the American liner, "New York," sailed from Siboney, near Santiago, July 11th and arrived in Portsmouth Harbor July 15th with nine hundred and sixty-one prisoners and two officers, who were landed at Camp Long July 16th.

Camp Long was surrounded by a strong guard of marines under command of Colonel James Forney. At the two entrances Gatling guns were mounted, while along the water front a marine was posted every fifty feet. There were specially erected, according to official reports, the following buildings: Eight large barracks for prisoners, eight for marine guard, six cook houses, four cells for prisoners, three eating houses, each two hundred feet long, one wash house, one for navy officers, one for army officers and one for sanitary purposes.

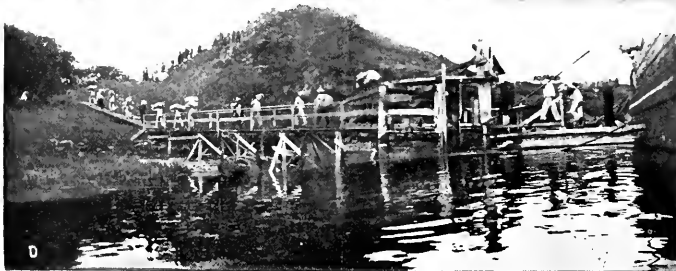
The prisoners amused themselves by giving mock bull fights, and a favorite pastime was fishing from the high rocks at the bank of the river. The grounds, being pleasantly situated and spacious, afforded them advantages for indulgence in all manner of sports, which they were allowed without restraint.

On September 11, 1898, steamship "City of Rome," Captain Young, arrived, and sailed the following day at noon for Santander, Spain, with 1,667 prisoners, including those brought on the "City of Rome" from the naval hospital at Norfolk. The barges "Eliot" and "Berwick" were used in transporting the men to the ship. Admiral Cervera and his son, Lieutenant Angel Cervera, arrived in Portsmouth September 9th to assist in arranging transportation for his men.

Thirty prisoners are buried on a knoll at the northeast of the camp.



C



D



E

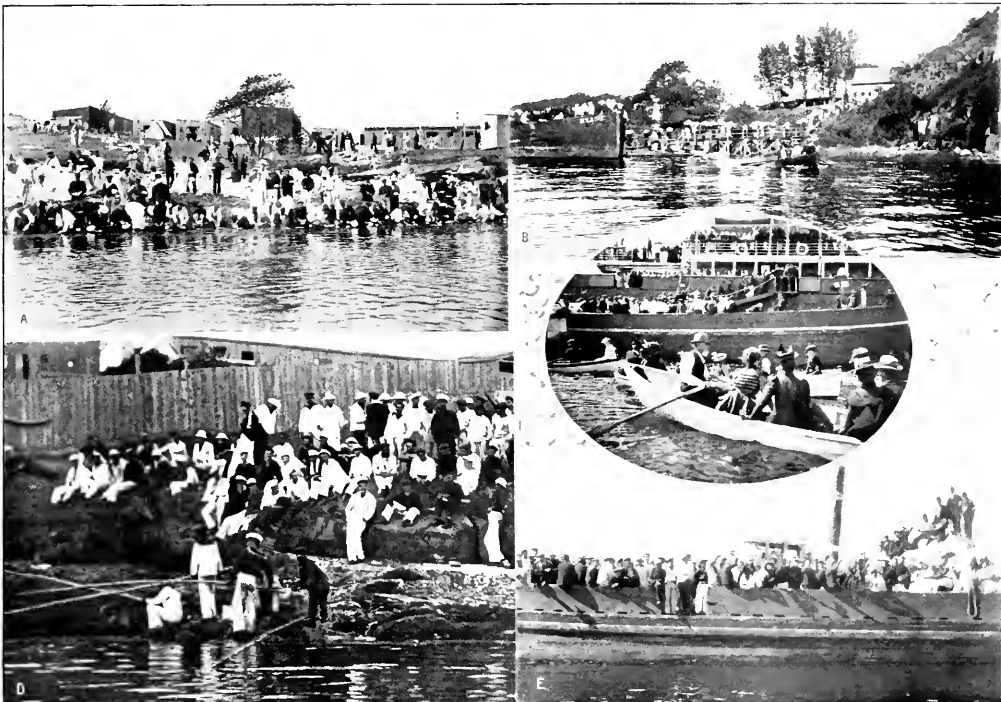
A. GROUP OF SPANISH OFFICERS.

D. PRISONERS LANDING FROM BARGE.

B. PRISONERS ON BARGE KITTERY FOR CAMP LONG.

C. FULL PRISON YARD, CAMP LONG.

E. BARGE DURHAM AND TUG H. A. MATHES FOR PRISONERS TO CAMP LONG.



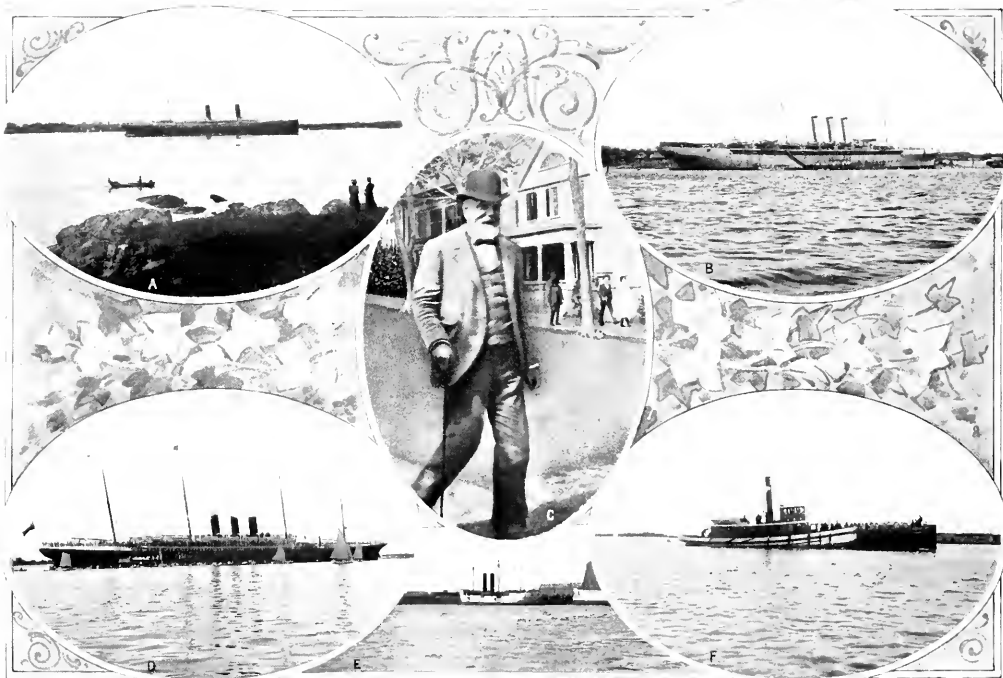
A. PRISONERS WASHING THEIR DISHES AFTER DINNER.

D. PRISONERS FISHING.

B. PRISONERS DEPARTING FOR S. S. CITY OF ROME.

C. EMBARKING ON CITY OF ROME FROM BARGE BERWICK.

E. PRISONERS BIDDING GOOD-BY TO THEIR OLD CAMP.



A. THE S. S. ST. LOUIS.

C. ADMIRAL CERVERA, ON STATE ST.

B. THE S. S. HARVARD.

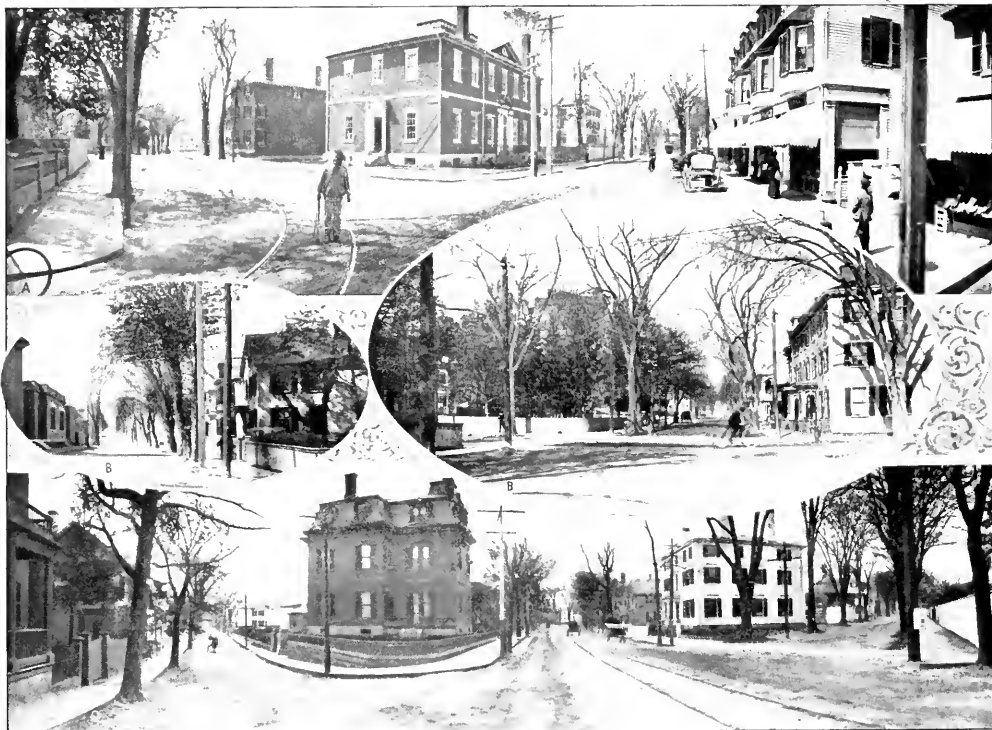
D. THE S. S. CITY OF ROME.

E. THE REINA MERCEDES

F. BARGE KITTERY AND TUG H. A. MATHES WITH PRISONERS FOR CAMP LONG.



THE ROCKINGHAM.



A. MIDDLE AND ISLINGTON STREETS.

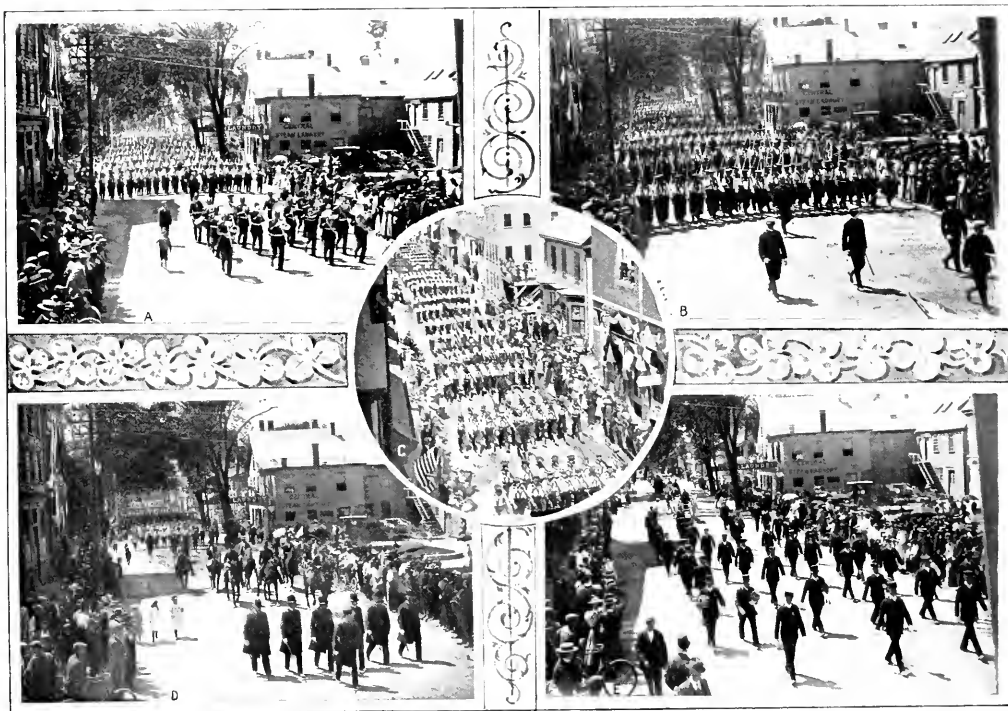
B. STALL STREET.

C. RICHARDS AVENUE, MIDDLE AND AUSTIN STREETS.

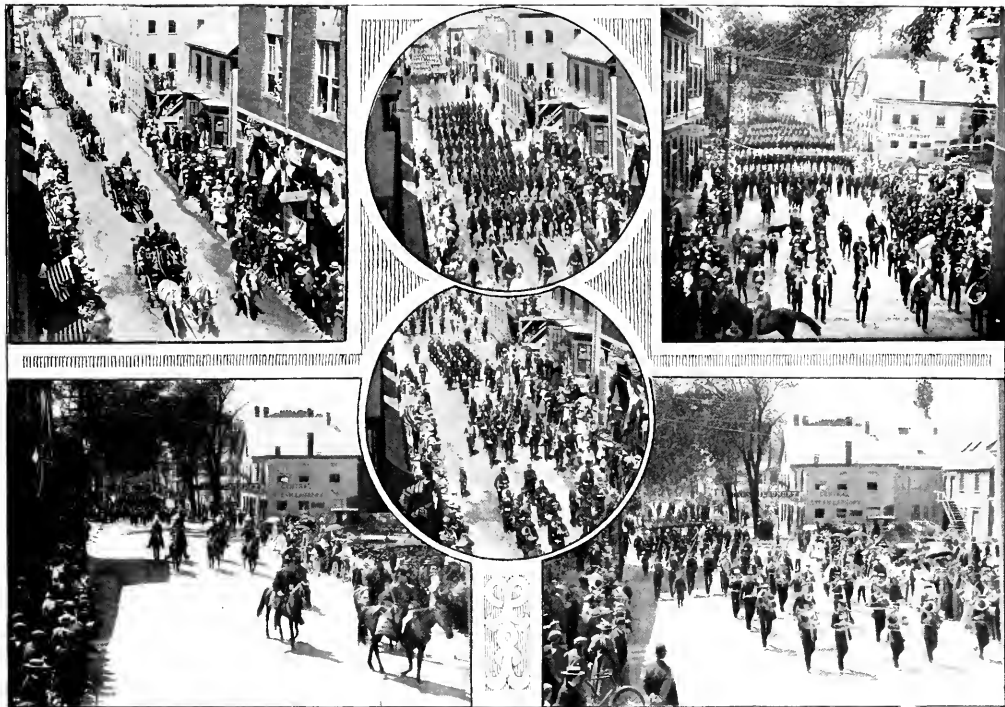


FACTORY OF THE PORTSMOUTH SHOE COMPANY.

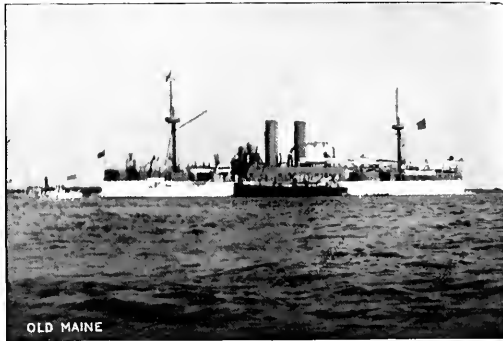
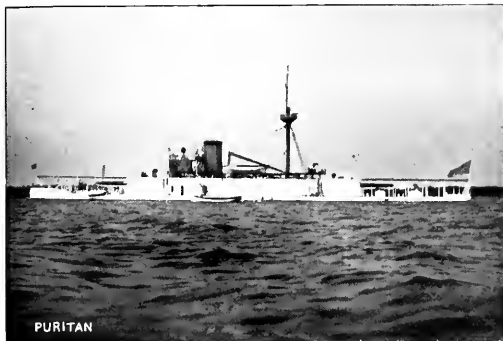
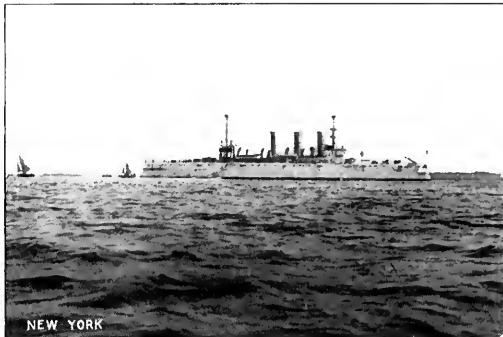
The Portsmouth Shoe Company was organized in 1886, for the manufacture of women's and misses' boots and shoes; the officers being, Frank Jones, President; Charles P. Berry, Vice-President and General Manager, and Chas. H. Mendum, Treasurer. The building is 350 feet by 55 feet, with a capacity of 175 sixty-pair cases of shoes per day.



NAVAL AND CIVIC PARADE, AUGUST 13, 1897.



NAVAL AND CIVIC PARADE, AUGUST 13, 1897.



THE WHITE SQUADRON AT PORTSMOUTH, AUGUST 12 - 15, 1897.



LEWIS E. STAPLES,
DRY GOODS AND FURNISHING STORE.

PICKERING BLOCK.

J. H. HUTCHINSON & CO.,
JEWELERS AND OPTICIANS.

The site of this block was a part of the Madam Graffort estate, a bequest from her father, Richard Cutt, in 1676, upon which was built a large two-story house, occupied by Ichabod Plaisted, later by Daniel Rindge. The fire of 1802 destroyed the old dwelling, and about 1812 this block was erected for a hotel, but completed for stores and tenements; after several remodelings it is now occupied by the Warwick Club in the third story; in the second are the dental rooms of Dr. E. C. Blaisdell; the law offices of Judge Edward H. Adams; the real estate office of Frank D. Butler and others, with stores underneath.



EXCHANGE BLOCK.

H. P. MONTGOMERY,
MUSIC AND ART STORE.

PAYNE & WALKER,
GROCERY MARKET.

ROCKINGHAM COUNTY
ELECTRIC LIGHT AND POWER CO. OFFICES.

PORTSMOUTH TRUST AND
GUARANTEE CO.

NEW HAMPSHIRE
NATIONAL BANK.

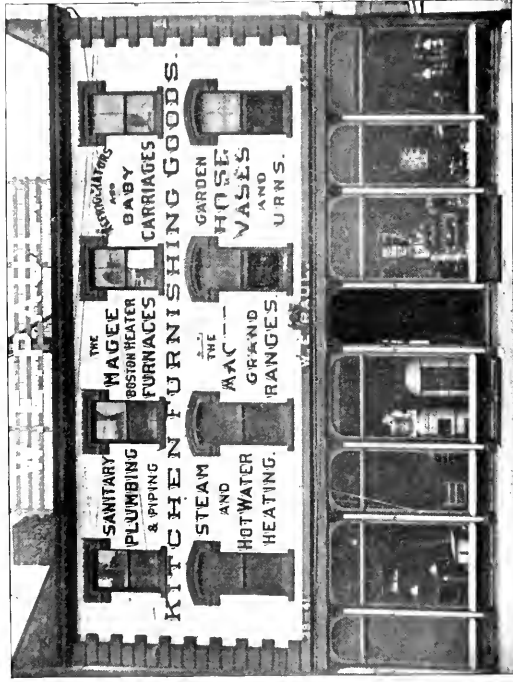
EXCHANGE BLOCK.

The site of Exchange Block, and from the City rooms to State Street previous to 1744, was the Adams property, and Nathaniel Adams, father of the "Annalist," lived here, his house being situated near the corner of State Street, and here Nathaniel Adams, the author of the "Annals of Portsmouth," was probably born. Part of this property was sold at the above-named date and buildings erected thereon which were destroyed in the great fire of 1813, as was also the Adams house. This block was soon after erected, and about ten years ago extensively remodeled and fitted up into modern stores and offices, the occupants of which are, — in the first on the north is that of H. P. Montgomery as a music and art store. The *Portsmouth Chronicle*, *Herald* and the *New Hampshire Gazette* occupy the floors over Montgomery's music store. The *Chronicle*, established in 1852, is a morning publication; the *Portsmouth Herald*, formerly the *Penny Post*, is an evening paper, and the *New Hampshire Gazette*, a weekly, established in 1756, is the oldest newspaper of continuous publication in the country. The second store south and the floor above it are occupied by Henry P. Payne and Ralph Walker, successors to Charles E. Loughton. The third store south is used as offices for the local business of the Rockingham County Electric Light and Power Company; also for the office of the assistant superintendent of the corporation. The law firm of Calvin Page and John H. Bartlett occupy the two floors over the Electric Light and Power Company's offices. The fourth store south is the offices of the Ports-

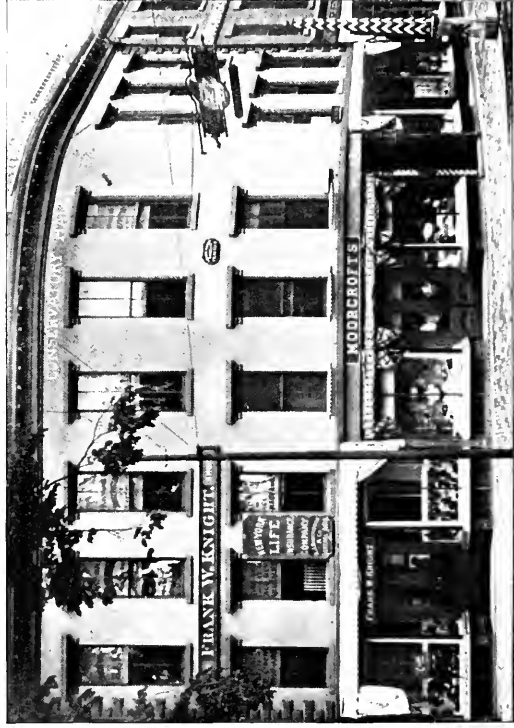
mouth Trust and Guarantee Company, incorporated in 1871, capital \$100,000. The directors are Frank Jones, Moses H. Goodrich, Samuel J. Gerrish, Ezra H. Winchester, Calvin Page, Justin V. Hanscom, Benjamin F. Webster, Alfred H. Howard and John H. Bartlett; President, Calvin Page; Vice-President, Moses H. Goodrich; Treasurer, Samuel J. Gerrish; Clerk, Howard Anderson. The floor over these rooms is occupied for the law offices of John W. Kelley, who also has the County Attorney's office here. In the last store are the offices of the New Hampshire National Bank, formerly the Bank of New Hampshire, organized in 1855, and chartered a National bank in 1865. The officers are: President, Calvin Page; Cashier, W. C. Walton; Directors, Calvin Page, Frank Jones, H. Fisher Eldredge, Arthur W. Walker, Justin V. Hanscom, J. Albert Walker, Fred H. Ward and William C. Walton. The floors over the New Hampshire Bank are occupied by Joseph Boylston for his dental parlors; by W. H. Hannaford, M. D., for his offices and for the city physician, and by Frank Parker for his commodious photographic studio.

HAVEN BLOCK,

Corner of Market Square and Market Street. Built by the Havens soon after the fire of 1802, on land bought of John Melcher, upon which previously stood his large wooden dwelling. The block has since had various owners and occupants, and recently the third story has been fitted into the commodious Conservatory Hall, which is used for a music school, under the direction of Mr. Gerald Bertrand Whitman, and for private dancing parties and socials.



PLUMBING ESTABLISHMENT OF W. E. PAUL.



FRANK W. KNIGHT, FOOTWEAR STORE. MOORCROFT'S MILLINERY ESTABLISHMENT. HAVEN BLOCK. CONSERVATORY HALL. THIRD FLOOR.

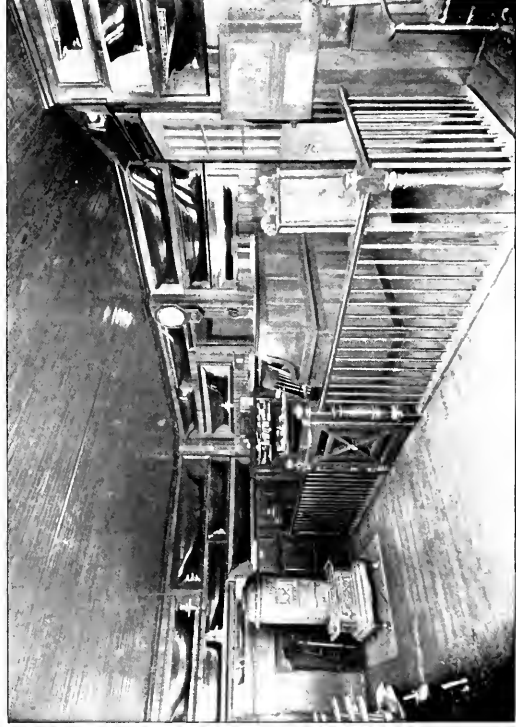


FACTORY OF THE MORLEY BUTTON MANUFACTURING COMPANY.

The Factory of the Morley Button Manufacturing Company is located on Islington Street, the east end resting on what was Frenchman's Lane, so-called. Established in 1891 for the manufacture of papier-maché buttons, for shoes and clothing. This firm also manufactures tufting buttons and nails, also upholstery buttons and nails, and ring spinning travelers and twisters. The Morley Button Sewing Machine Company occupy a part of the building, and manufacture machines for sewing shoe and clothing buttons. Both companies were established by the late Charles A. Sinclair. About 125 operatives are employed. The Hon. Frank Jones is President; S. M. Merrill, Treasurer; and W. E. Bennett, Superintendent.



PORTSMOUTH SAVINGS BANK AND FIRST NATIONAL BANK BUILDING.



INTERIOR GRAY & PRIME'S COAL OFFICE.

THE PORTSMOUTH SAVINGS BANK,

Organized in 1823 and located in the present building in 1842. The officers are: President, John S. H. Frink; Treasurer, G. Ralph Loughton; Trustees, John S. H. Frink, Joseph W. Peirce, D. F. Borthwick, Moses A. Safford, G. Ralph Loughton, George A. Wiggin and William E. Marvin.

THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK

Is the successor of the Piscataqua Bank, which was organized in 1824, and of the Piscataqua Exchange Bank, chartered in 1844. In 1863 this bank was the first to file its bonds in Washington under the National Banking Act. It has been a government depository for nearly forty years. The capital is \$200,000, with a surplus of over \$60,000 and assets of over \$1,000,000. Its vaults have all the modern improvements for the safety of valuables in its rented deposit boxes. The officers are: President, E. P. Kimball; Cashier, C. A. Hazlett; Directors, E. P. Kimball, E. H. Winchester, John H. Brough-

ton, Henry A. Yeaton, Wallace Hackett, C. A. Hazlett, J. O. Hobbs; Teller, John K. Bates; Bookkeeper, C. W. Brewster.

COAL OFFICE OF GRAY & PRIME.

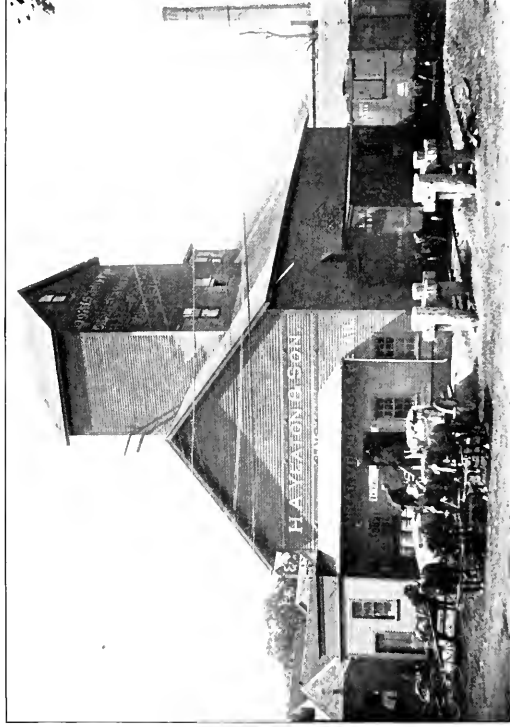
The firm of E. F. Sise & Co., coal and salt, was established in 1818, by E. F. Sise, the pioneer in the coal business in New Hampshire. The first coal shipped into the State was consigned to him in 1831, and consisted of thirty-five tons of Lehigh lump coal, and was part of the general cargo of the Portsmouth and Philadelphia packet schooner "Fawn." In 1847 William H. and Joseph, sons of E. F. Sise, entered the firm and continued until 1894, when Joseph died and William H. conducted the business until his death in 1896, when Charles W. Gray and Herbert O. Prime, clerks for Sise & Co., succeeded to the business. The old firm was largely interested in shipping, and in the office, on the walls, may be seen the best collection of old models of Portsmouth vessels to be found, and some of them historic.



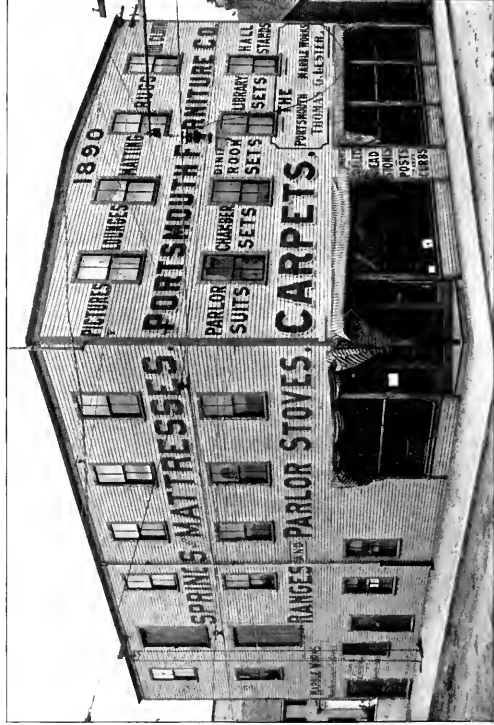
HOTEL MERRICK (SEE JENNESS HOUSE, PAGE 76).



RESIDENCE OF DR. S. F. TOWLE.



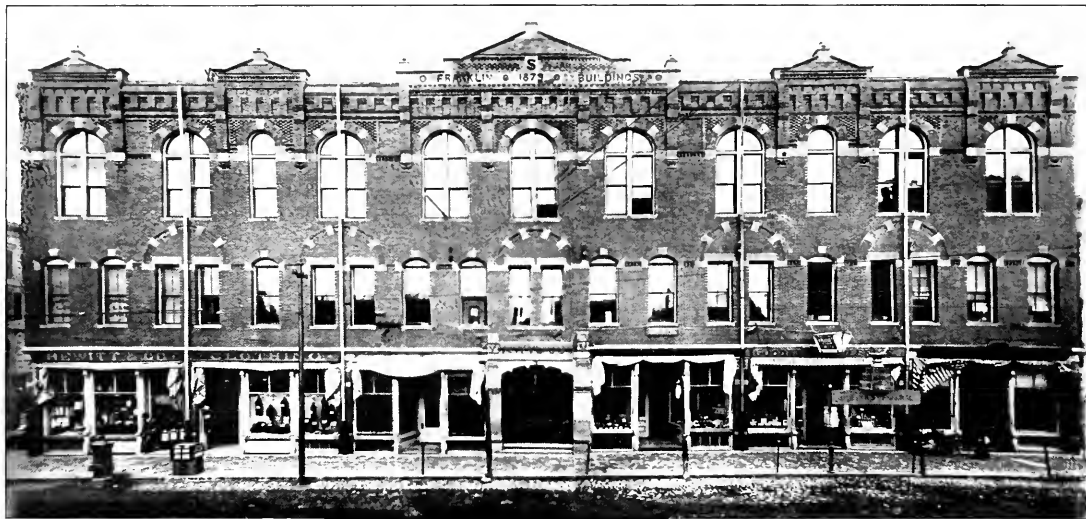
GRAIN MILL OF H. A. YEATON & SON. SEE PAGE 47.



PORTSMOUTH FURNITURE CO.'S BUILDING.



ON THE FARM.



FRANKLIN BLOCK.

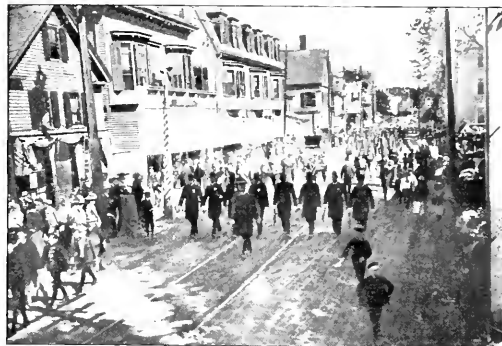
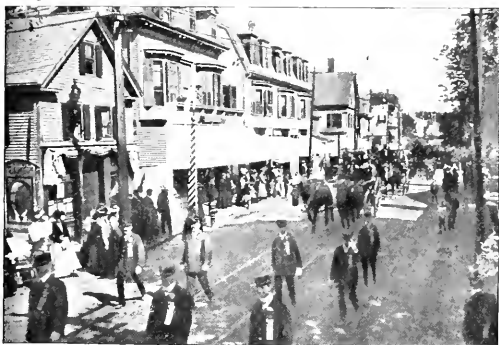
H. C. HEWITT & CO.,
GENTS' FURNISHINGS AND CLOTHING STORE.

PAUL M. HARVEY'S PHARMACY OF
JEWELRY STORE. GOODWIN E. PHILBRICK.

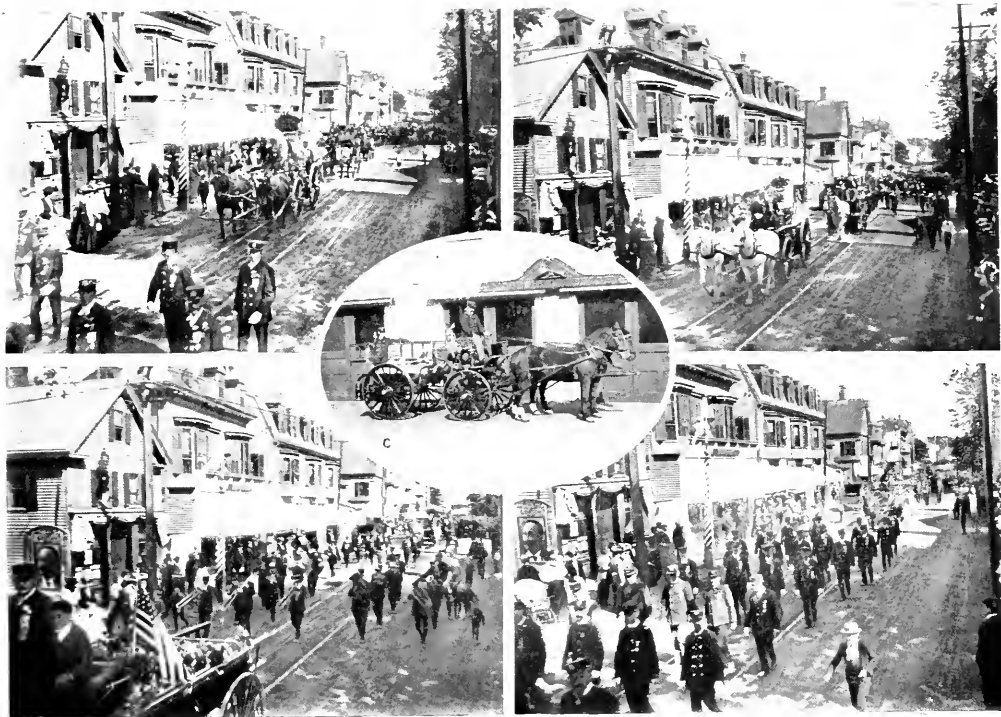
Franklin Block was erected in 1879 on the site of the old Franklin House and a wooden dwelling. The building formerly had a theatre and a hall, but recently extensive improvements have been made, the theatre being removed; and the hall extended is the largest in the city, with a gallery on three sides. Formerly the hall was known as Philbrick; but recently the block was purchased by H. J. Freeman and is now called Freeman's Hall. On the ground floor, on the front and sides are stores; on the second floor, besides the hall, are the offices of Dr. A. B. Sherburne; Edwin B. Prime, Special Agent and Notary Public; S. Peter Emery, Attorney-at-Law, and the law offices of Judge Samuel W. Emery, William H. Rollins, and of the law firm of Emery, Simes & Corey, and other offices. On the third floor are the assembly rooms of Damon Lodge, Knights of Pythias, and opposite the Commercial School rooms.



PORTSMOUTH FROM FRANKLIN SCHOOLHOUSE BELFRY, FREEMAN'S POINT IN LEFT CENTRE.



FIREMEN'S PARADE, SEPTEMBER 26, 1901.



FIREMEN'S PARADE, SEPTEMBER 26, 1901.



D. J. CARROLL & CO.'S GROCERY AND SHIP STORE.



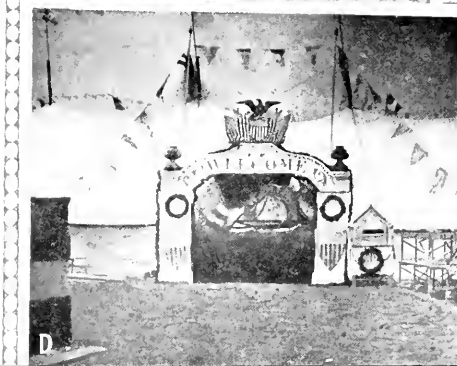
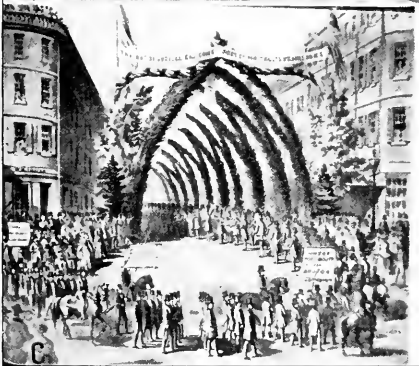
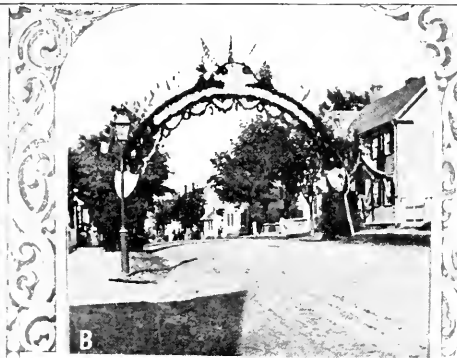
ENTRANCE TO J. P. SWEETSER'S STORE, MARKET STREET.



HARRY I. FREEMAN, SOAP MANUFACTORY.



OLD POST OFFICE 1829 - 1840, NOW SHELDON'S FURNITURE ROOMS.



A. ARCH AT SOUTH BRIDGE, RETURN SONS, 1873.
C. MARKET STREET ARCH, RETURN SONS, 1853.

B. DOVER STREET ARCH, RETURN SONS, 1873.
D. ENTRANCE TO MAIN TENT, RETURN SONS, 1873.

"KEARSARGE" AND "ALABAMA."

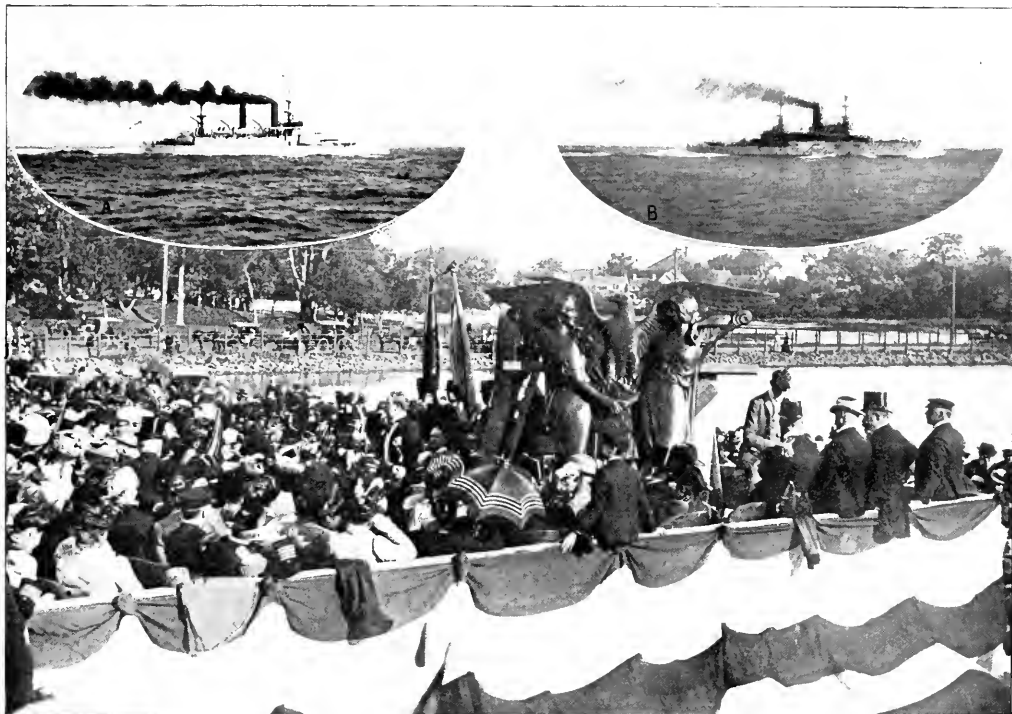
On the evening of September 17, 1900, the officers attached to the North Atlantic Squadron and those stationed at the navy yard were tendered a reception and dance at Peirce Hall, previous to the presentation of the "Kearsarge-Alabama Tablets," which were a gift from the State of New Hampshire to these vessels, which were so named in honor of the two, bearing their respective names, engaged in the famous battle. The tablets were presented the following afternoon, and Mayor E. E. McIntire opened the exercises with an address of welcome: they being unveiled by Miss Mary Thornton Davis, grand-niece of Admiral John A. Winslow and daughter of Judge Charles Thornton Davis, of Boston, and Mrs. Anna Bryan, of Alabama, daughter of Admiral Raphael Semmes, the commander of the original "Alabama." The presentation of the State's gift was by Governor Frank W. Rollins, and the acceptance by the Hon. John D. Long, Secretary of the Navy, and Governor Joseph F. Johnston, of Alabama. Remarks of acceptance in behalf of the vessels followed by Captain William M. Folger, U. S. N., commanding the United States steamship "Kearsarge," and by Captain Willard H. Brownson, U. S. N., commanding the "Alabama." Short addresses were also made by Assistant Secretary of the Navy, Hon. Frank W. Hackett, and others.

The keel of the original "Kearsarge," so named

in honor of the famous mountain, was laid at Portsmouth Navy Yard in May, 1861, and the vessel was launched October 5th of the same year, and sailed from the yard February 5, 1862, in command of the late Captain Charles W. Pickering, of Portsmouth.

The battle between the two original vessels was on Sunday, June 19, 1864, in the Bay of Cherbourg, France, the "Kearsarge" then being in command of Captain John A. Winslow, the "Alabama," which was sunk, being commanded by Captain Raphael Semmes. The "Kearsarge" was last fitted out here for sea in 1893, and left in July of that year, in command of Captain A. S. Crowninshield. The vessel was finally wrecked on Roncador Reef, February 2, 1894, and destroyed.

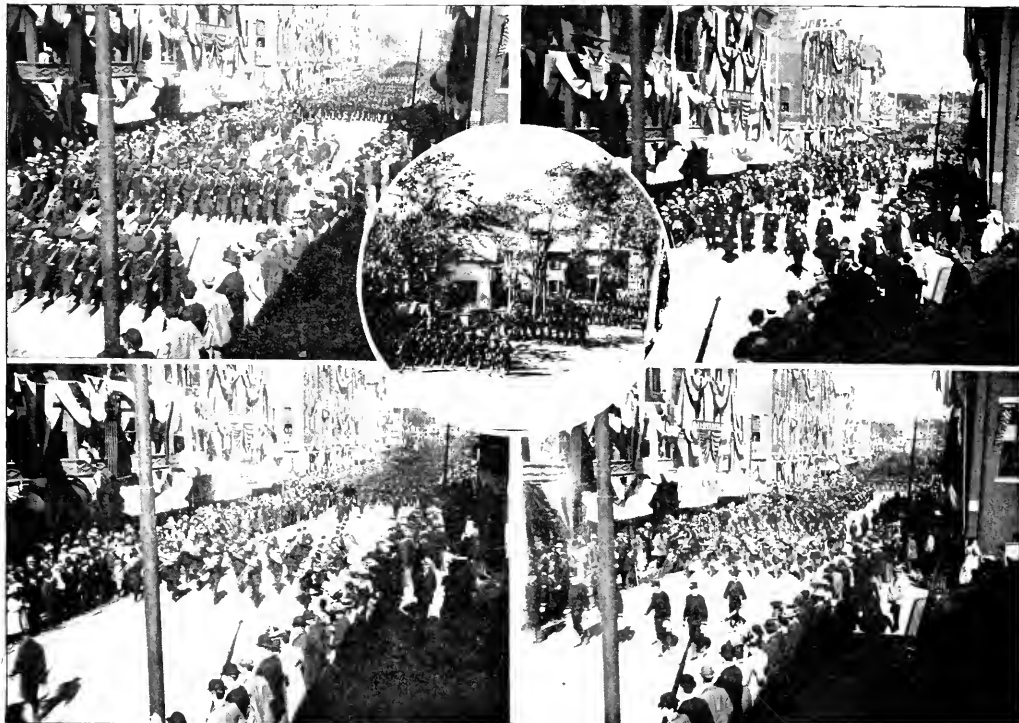
The "Kearsarge"—"Alabama" celebration occurred September 19, 1900. The line of the parade consisted in part of the Governor of New Hampshire, Frank W. Rollins, and staff, the Naval Brigade, New Hampshire National Guard, New Hampshire Agricultural College Cadets, of Durham, Storer Post, No. 1, G. A. R., Kearsarge Naval Veterans, of Boston, Thornton Naval Veterans, of Manchester, and the Governor of Alabama and ladies in carriages. There were about 3,000 men in line, with General A. D. Ayling chief marshal. The decorations along the route were profuse, and arches spanned Daniel Street, State Street, Liberty, South Mill and New Castle Bridges, and Haymarket Square.



PRESENTATION OF THE KEARSARGE-ALABAMA TABLETS, SEPTEMBER 18, 1900.

U. S. BATTLE SHIP KEARSARGE.

U. S. BATTLE SHIP ALABAMA.



KEARSARGE-ALABAMA PARADE, SEPTEMBER 19, 1900.



STATE STREET,
DANIEL STREET.

KEARSARGE-ALABAMA ARCHES, SEPTEMBER, 1900.

LIBERTY BRIDGE,
SOUTH BRIDGE.



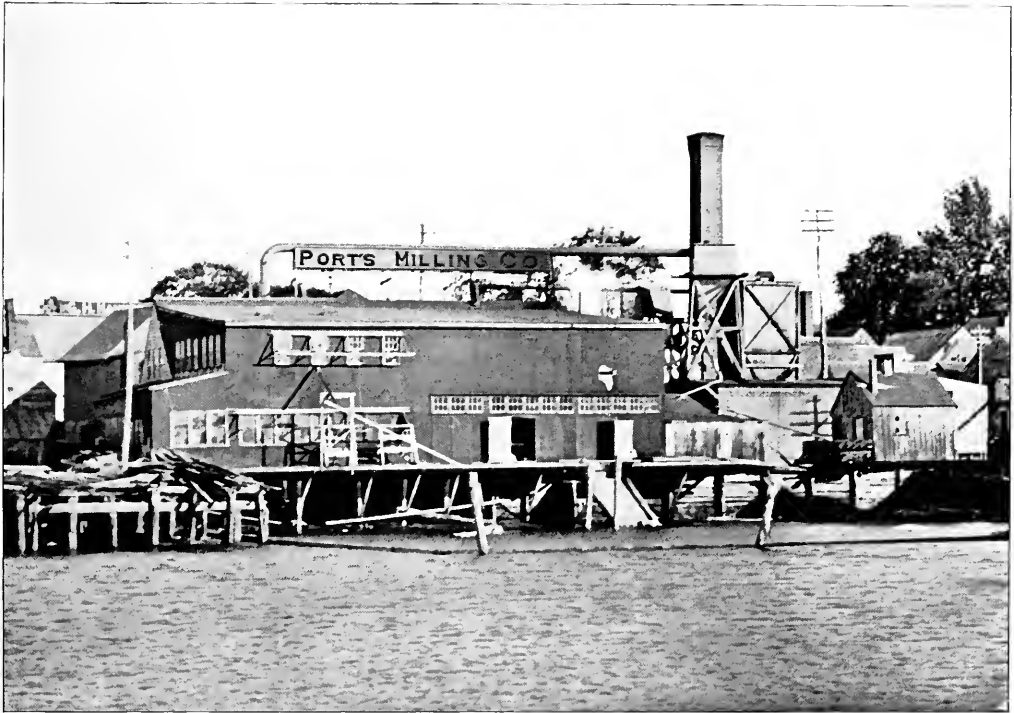
PLANT OF THE FRANK JONES BREWING CO., LIMITED.



ELDRIDGE BREWERY.



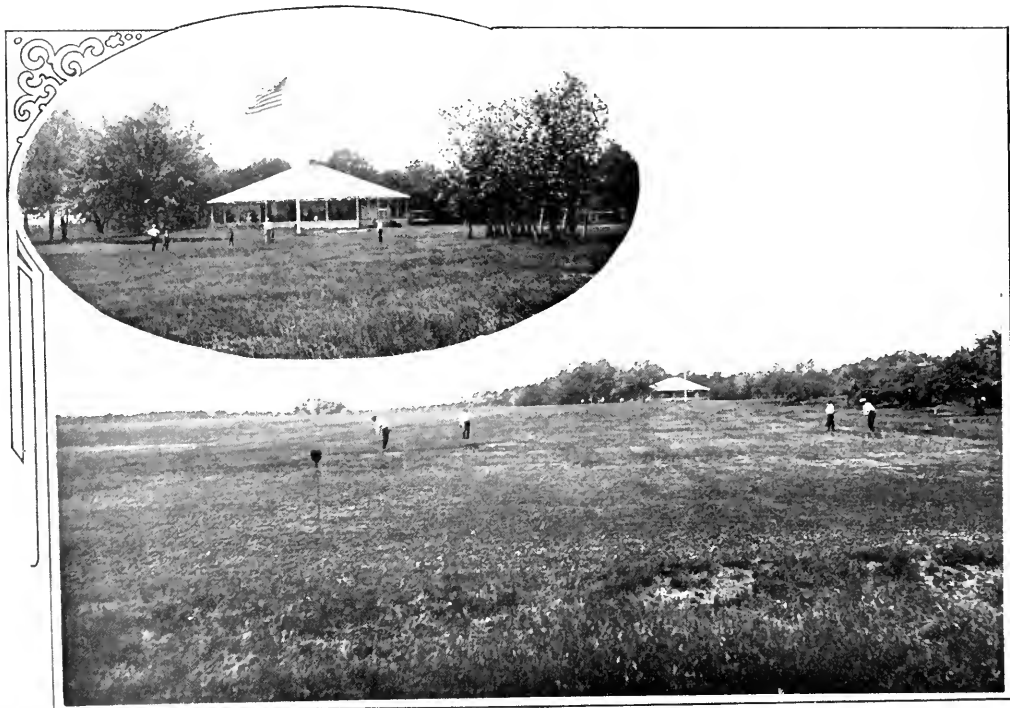
BREWERY OF THE PORTSMOUTH BREWING CO.



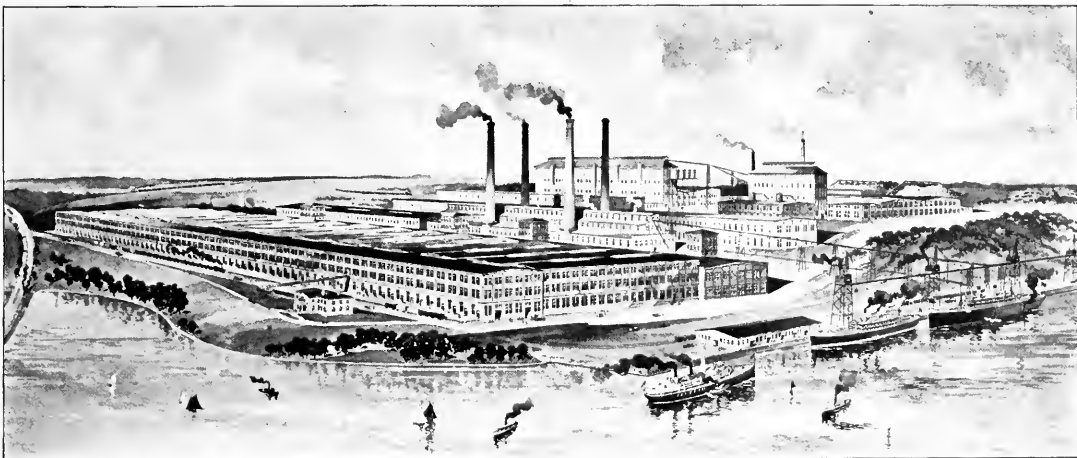
JOHN H. SUGDEN.

PORTSMOUTH MILLING CO.'S PLANT.

ROBERT I. SUGDEN.

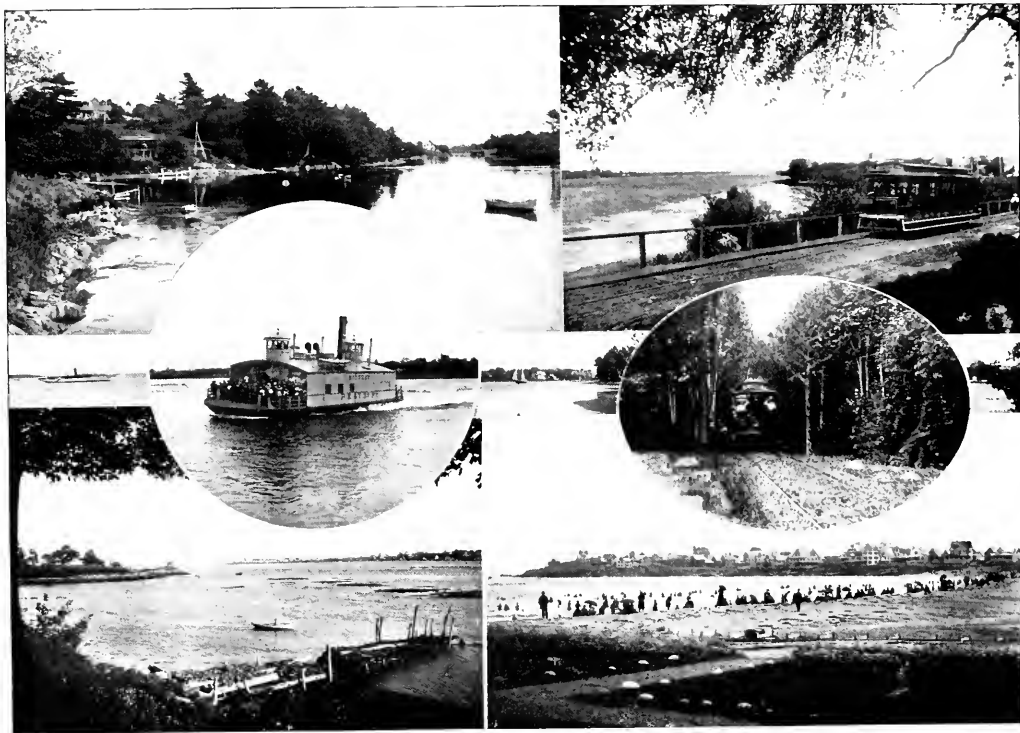


COUNTRY CLUB GOLF LINKS, 1902.



PLANT OF THE WHITE MOUNTAIN PAPER COMPANY.

The White Mountain Paper Company is located on the west side of the Piscataqua River on what is known as Freeman's Point, originally Ham's Point, so named from the first settler, William Ham, who was granted fifty acres of land here by the town in 1652, upon which he built a house, situated east of the brick office building about midway between it and the river, it remaining there until taken down about thirty years ago. The manufacturing plant of the Company, that enclosed under roofs, covers an area of twenty-two acres: the machinery being of the latest improved patterns, driven by electricity and steam engines aggregating 20,000 horse-power. The Company own 625 square miles of spruce and poplar timber lands in Maine and New Hampshire, with six ground wood pulp mills, located on the Saco River, with a development of 40,000 horse-power. The daily product of this Company being 250 tons of sulphite, 120 tons soda pulp, 200 tons of ground wood pulp, with a total output of finished paper of 500 tons per day; manufactured into book, print, manilla, colored and super-calendered book papers.



SCENES ALONG THE LINE OF THE PORTSMOUTH, KITTERY AND YORK STREET RAILWAY.

PORTSMOUTH, KITTERY AND YORK STREET RAILWAY.

Of the abundance of historic and interesting places and things in and around Portsmouth, a visit to the old town is not complete without crossing the Piscataqua, and feasting the eyes for a short time on the beauties Nature has so lavishly bestowed upon the river's banks and along the coast from "Old Strawberry Bank" to York Beach. To reach this picturesque and historic locality, you board the ferry-boat of the Portsmouth, Kittery and York Street Railway at their station, which is situated on the site of the old Spring Market, on Bow Street. In the three minutes' sail across, you will observe, in the distance, up the river, on the east bank, the beautiful "Greenacre," surrounded by fine old trees and pleasant delves, fanned by the gentle breezes from the Piscataqua, with its high and rugged shores. Looking down the river can be seen the numerous islands, nearly all with a history. Before you, on the right, is the Navy Yard, and near where you land, at the left, on Badger's Island, formerly Langdon's, is the spot where the "America," the second man-of-war of the name, was built by order of the Continental Congress, under the supervision of John Paul Jones, and later presented to the French government, and afterward captured by the British in an engagement with Lord Howe. Upon alighting from the boat you will be seated in a commodious double-trucked car, and in an instant are across the bridge to the mainland in Kittery. If you have taken the Eliot car you will turn a sharp curve to the left and be on your way to the Greenacre, along the banks of the river, lined with beautiful and stately old trees and fine groves, interspersed with graceful coves, winding inlets and beautiful meadows, abruptly ending at the foot of some rugged hill or pleasant rise. If you have taken the York car, you turn the sharp curve to

the right and are soon at Kittery Foreside and the Navy Yard. Thence you go along the highway over slightly hills and through green and woody valleys with farm-houses dotted here and there. Locke's Cove, at high tide an attractive little bay, is crossed, and ascending the hill you see pleasant cottages, with a fine view of the river and harbor and picturesque scenery. A few steps and you descend to Spruce Creek, with the old toll house yet standing at the end of the bridge. Here a small steamer awaits which runs between this point and New Castle, the historic old town by the sea. As you ascend the hill, making a sharp curve, then at the point of another is the Lady Pepperrell house, and near by on the left is the Sparhawk mansion, both ancient and of historic interest; here, too, is the old cemetery and meeting-house. Passing on, near the ruins of old Fort McClary, through vales and over hills, you soon find yourself at Kittery Point. Here close by the track, on the right, is the Sir William Pepperrell mansion, and a few steps beyond is the oldest house in Kittery, the Bray house. Passing these and along the banks of Chauncey's Creek, you soon are in "Old York," the first chartered city in this country, with its old cemetery, court house and ancient jail, built in 1633. The car whirls you on through this historic town, with its magnificent scenery of both land and sea, passing pleasant and shady nooks and groves, with the stately oaks, the maple and the elm; the tall pine and the scraggy old monarchs of the forest may be seen on every hand. Winding inland are the silent estuaries, creeping through meadow and marsh; interspersed with views of the rocks and the sea, the hills and valleys, the forest and the streams; to say nothing of the beautiful farms, summer villas and hotels, the fine bathing beaches, playgrounds and handsome lawns, making a trip to York Beach so varied in its picturesque beauty and historic interest, as to hold one in raptured fascination to the end



PLANT OF THE ROCKINGHAM COUNTY ELECTRIC LIGHT & POWER CO.



THE WAY THEY BROKE THE STREETS FIFTY YEARS AGO.



A. RESIDENCE OF A. W. WALKER.
C. RESIDENCE OF E. P. KIMBALL.

B. RESIDENCE OF H. FISHER ELDREDGE.
D. RESIDENCE OF WALLACE HACKETT.



A. MAPLEWOOD AVENUE.
B. JUNCTION LAFAYETTE AND SOUTH STREETS.
C. AT FREEMAN'S POINT.

D. PLEASANT STREET FROM HAVEN PARK.
E AND F. FROM LINCOLN HILL.

