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TO THE

HISTORY OF DERRYFIELD,  
NEW HAMPSHIRE.

OCCUPATION AND SETTLEMENTS.

EARLY OCCUPATION AND FIRST SETTLEMENTS CONTINUED—HOME LIFE—  
CHURCHES, SCHOOLS, ETC.—THE DERRYFIELD SOCIAL LIBRARY—  
SUMMARY AND CONCLUSION.

BY WILLIAM E. MOORE.

A PAPER READ BEFORE THE

MANCHESTER HISTORIC ASSOCIATION.

PART V.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY THE AUTHOR.

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## CONTRIBUTIONS

TO THE

# HISTORY OF DERRYFIELD.

BY WILLIAM E. MOORE.

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## CHAPTER X.

### EARLY OCCUPATION AND SETTLEMENT CONCLUDED.

In the preceding chapter the attempt was made to present a long-distance view of the times preceding and immediately following the first permanent settlements in New England. Continuing the inquiry it will be our endeavor to ascertain and set forth in order the dates of the first authorized expeditions into New Hampshire.

The first patent granted by the London Company to the Mayflower Pilgrims was applied for in 1617 and granted in 1619. Landing and luncheon over, like cats in strange garrets, these colonists sent out exploring parties in every direction, and were not long in discovering the Merrimack, which they approached in the neighborhood of Haverhill, the course of the river at that point being nearly due east. Disregarding an earlier patent of 1606, under which some abortive attempts at colonization took place, we come next to the Gorges and Mason patent of 1620, superseded in 1621 by what was then known as the "Mariana" grant. It is only necessary for our purpose to remember that the grantors were so ignorant of the territory granted that they had supposed the east and west course of the Merrimack continued to its source, which was thought to be Lake Champlain. In

1622, however, another patent to Gorges and Mason conveyed what was known as the Laconia grant, including land "situated between the Rivers of Merrimack and Sagadehock, extending back to the great lakes and rivers of Canada." Under this last grant settlements were simultaneously made at Portsmouth and Dover Neck, in the spring of 1623. In March, 1627, a grant to Henry Roswell conveyed "the territory between a line running from the Atlantic ocean three miles south of the mouth of the Charles River, and every part thereof, and a line extending from the Atlantic ocean, three miles north of the Merrimack river and every part thereof." How far inland this great paralellogram extended from the sea no one knew, and at that time no one believed, not even the grantees, that the northern limit extended more than three miles beyond an east and west line projected from Newburyport to Haverhill. The last fatal misconception was the source of much subsequent trouble and disagreement, the last echo of which did not die for two hundred and seventy years, when the boundary line between New Hampshire and Massachusetts was finally and definitely agreed upon—in favor of Massachusetts.

Up to this time every grant and patent, and all the territory held or claimed to be held under them, as well as every occupation and settlement, were made in entire disregard of the right or ownership of the Indians to any of the territory in question. In the spring of 1629, however, the famous Wheelwright deed was executed by Passaconaway and three other owners of the soil in fee simple, conveying an extensive tract of land for a consideration of ten or twelve pounds in lawful money. This deed was subsequently pronounced a forgery, but no sufficient proof has been produced to show that it was not a genuine conveyance. Our interest in the question is mainly historical and especially in the local trend of the northerly line, described in the instrument as passing through the present towns of Strafford, Northwood, Deerfield, Candia, Hooksett and Manchester,

thus covering the whole of our title to Derryfield and the lands immediately adjoining. It is of further interest to remember that the identical territory thus acquired by purchase under this deed was afterwards, in November of the same year, granted to Mason by the "Council of Plymouth," at his request. No consideration was mentioned, but the obvious inference is, in the light of all the known subsequent facts, that this new grant was designed not only to repudiate the Passaconaway deed but to forever disallow an Indian claim of ownership anywhere. Thus early did these god-fearing and land-loving people of Massachusetts covet the soil, and from that time on they grabbed what was in sight and claimed the remainder.

In the meantime the Roswell patent of 1627 had been merged in an exclusive and inclusive charter from King George to the "Governor and Company of the Massachusetts Bay in New England." It is scarcely necessary to explain that this charter included Boston. About this time the authorities discovered what had long been known to hunters and rangers in the north country that the Merrimack made a great right-angled bend at Dracut and thereafter ran northerly, whereupon not only their maps but the plan of possession was modified accordingly, and a new boom of geographical discovery and exploration was born. Scouts and surveyors were at once privately commissioned to spy out the land and report. Some years passed, during which a number of expeditions were quietly set on foot to explore the country in various directions, some of which followed the coast, some the Merrimack and others the Connecticut valley.

From these various sources of information the Massachusetts Bay people took their cue, and in 1638 openly sent out "a committee to find out the most northerly part of the Merrimack River." The committee reported that "some part of it above Penacook was more northerly than forty-three and a half degrees." This means literally, allowance for error considered, that upon reaching Franklin the committee took the Pemige-

wasset branch, which they followed beyond Plymouth and past Baker river to the neighborhood of Woodstock. Here they would naturally halt for two reasons: First, the Pemigewasset near this point divides into a net-work of headwater streams, of which the East Branch, Hancock, and Franconia are the chief. Second, the explorers would find themselves in a veritable *cul de sac* formed by the mountains; on the right the water-shed of Sawyer and Swift rivers, tributaries of the Saco; on the left the water-shed of Baker river, and in front the steep dividing crest, down whose northern slope the Wild Ammonusuc tears down to the Connecticut. On the other hand the committee may have followed the valley of Baker river to Warren. Here they would have been surrounded by a circular sweep of mountains, among them Mt. Carr, Mt. Kineo and Moosilauke; it is likely the way by Baker river would be chosen, rather than that of the Pemigewasset, as the old Indian trail followed the former. On the other hand they must have halted before reaching the height of land at Warren summit; had they climbed to this point they would have seen the white foam of trout-streams tumbling down toward the north, might have caught glimpses of the frightful precipice of Owl's Head, and could not have failed to see spread before them the broad valley of the Connecticut, with the great ox-bow in Haverhill. None of these things were alluded to in the report of the 1638 committee. It is equally certain they did not follow the Winnepesaukee, since the lake would have been encountered before the parallel of  $43\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$  was reached, but the lake is likewise unmentioned. So that we are forced to conclude either that this committee followed the Pemigewasset, that they were themselves mistaken as to the distance traversed or that they made a false report.

In 1639 another committee was sent "to find out the northernmost part of Merrimack river." This committee must have made a lame and inconclusive survey, for they established the line at a great pine tree three miles north of the junction of the Pemigewasset and Winnepesaukee.

Early in 1652 still another commission was appointed by the General Court of Massachusetts, to establish the north head of the Merrimack, and on the first of August, 1652, it was formally fixed at  $43^{\circ} 40' 12''$ —namely, at the outlet of Winnepesaukee, with an allowance of three miles more north, “wch run into the Lake.” Thus, with rare forecast, the surveyors drove all other contrary-thinking people into deep water. This was the famous “Endicott Rock” expedition, concerning which there has been much misdirected enthusiasm. Upon the soil of the Bay State the shaft at Bunker Hill bears witness to the unselfish heroism and self-sacrifice of the sons of New Hampshire; the monument at the Wiers commemorates an act of Puritan greed and perfidy, committed against men of their own blood and lineage. The heirs of Mason, the assigns of Gorges, the possessors by purchase, and every claim of occupancy whatsoever was for years stubbornly denied by Massachusetts. Forced construction of charters, chicanery, indirection, falsehood and fraud failing to be sufficient, the General Court resorted to threats of force, in turn followed by arrest or banishment. The whole history of this usurpation, however, is too black to be painted.

All of these expeditions, with others set on foot by other parties in interest, passed directly through Derryfield and around Amoskeag Falls; and yet we are soberly told that these were first discovered in 1739, a hundred years later than the excursion of the first Massachusetts committee.

We should be glad to believe that the Apostle Eliot preached and taught at Amoskeag. Potter labors to show that he came here by invitation of Passaconaway a little later than 1650, and asserts that here were a number of praying Indians who were preached and prayed to, and that schools for the youth were also established. In 1648 Eliot wrote, with undoubted reference to Amoskeag, “There is another great fishing place about three score miles from us, whether I intend (God willing) to go next spring.” In 1649 he again writes, “I had and still have a great

desire to go to a great fishing place, Namaske, upon the Merrimack river." In the same letter he adds, "But in the spring when I should have gone, I was not well, so that I saw the Lord prevented me of that journey." There is no direct evidence that Eliot ever carried out his intention, or that he came farther in this direction than Nashua. But it is important to note this cumulative evidence that Amoskeag was not only thus early known, but that it had been long familiarly known as a great fishing place.

Let us now briefly trace the course of advancing settlements in this direction from Massachusetts. Many towns contiguous to Boston were early settled, several of which, like Rehoboth, embraced extensive tracts afterwards formed into three or more townships. The date of settlement is given for Beverly, 1630; Andover, 1634; Newburyport, 1633; Salisbury, 1639; Haverhill, 1640, and Dunstable in 1659. A considerable number of other towns in Massachusetts were settled between the latter date and 1700, but few in southern New Hampshire. This was mainly owing to the fact that comparatively few emigrants came to New England during the period following 1640, and it is said that for a century and a quarter thereafter more people went back to England than came hither. These facts have been too often overlooked by historical students, who found it difficult to account for the delay in making settlements in this part of New England. The rigor of the climate, the fear of wild beasts and Indians, even necessary hardship and privation, had less effect in checking the tide of immigration than the disillusion of the dream of wealth in which many of the earlier adventurers had indulged. The golden bubble had been pricked, no longer compelling by its false and glittering allurements.

Old Dunstable, a portion of which was settled as early as 1659, embraced more than two hundred square miles, and out of this seven entire townships and parts of several others were subsequently carved. Litchfield was one of these, where a claim of settlement is made as early as 1656.

Following the list of towns referred to above we find Pelham, 1721; Amherst, 1728; Goffstown and Bedford, 1733, and Derry and Londonderry, 1719.

Looking to the east we see the settlers creeping toward us in much the same order, from Exeter and Dover. From these towns the people came to the Merrimack valley and became acquainted with its fisheries long before 1650. As to this western extension of our sea-coast towns most historians begin with the records and not with the facts. They agree in assigning 1719 as the date of settling the "Chestnutt Country," afterwards "Walnut Hill," "Cheshire," and finally Chester. Charles Bell's notes are extremely valuable, although written when he was but eighteen years of age. He died young, as the editor's preface naively says, "at the early age of 29½ years," and in his death the state lost a born historian. The courts have always claimed that records make the best witnesses—but there are others—and although we are historically limited to 1719 we shall attempt to project the reverted eye to an earlier date. For some years many towns not included in Ancient Dover were within the limits of Exeter, and those not in either were included in Chester, which embraced Epping, Raymond, Candia, Auburn, Hooksett, and parts of other territory known to the geography of guesswork. The early surveyors ran lines hither and yon, forcing a balance among the figures read from their rickety transits, but being always careful to add, include and reckon enough, with an extra allowance for error. So these early surveys, reinforced by conjecture, allotted the whole woodland acreage about us, with the exception of Derryfield, which was providentially reserved for greater things.

Here we are impertinent enough to inquire, Why not Derryfield? Let these four points be remembered: That the first step was discovery, the second occupation, the third either grant and survey or survey and grant as it might happen, and fourth an actual settlement. In the case of Derryfield the surveyors hes-

itated and finally halted, not because they were weary nor at the command of conscience, nor otherwise by any claim of prior grant or survey, but because they found the soil occupied and actual settlers in possession. This fact alone strongly reinforces our claim that the accepted dates must be revised and put back to a time certainly not later than the year 1700 and undoubtedly much earlier.

A society was formed in 1719 "for settling the Chestnutt country." The members were familiar with the land they desired to erect into a township, for they had hunted and fished in it for years and had eaten of its nuts. The record recites that a previous petition had been preferred in the autumn of 1718, by virtue of which the petitioners claimed some rights, setting forth that they had "been at a vast expense of blood and treasure to maintain the same against the enemy." No precise description is given of the enemy, but it was intended that those to whom they ever prayed should believe them to be Indians, though we are inclined to think them certain down-country people from Haverhill, who then claimed to have an Indian deed to the whole territory. In any event nothing is more certain than the fact that a considerable number of hunters, trappers, fishermen and scouts, if not actual settlers, had ranged back and forth for years before the society was formed and that the organization was only a step taken to keep what they already had, and at the very least to prevent others from getting it.

There was at this time and had been from time immemorial what was known far and wide as the "Pennacook Path," which ran all the way from Exeter through Chester, passing over the east shoulder of Mine Hill and so on by "Jake Chase his house," to the present highway in Auburn; thence, skirting the Auburn shore to Sucker Village, the trail turned west, making a detour northward around the Merrill brook swamp, and again easterly, leaving the Massabesic to the south, thence to Amoskeag and by way of the Merrimack valley to Concord. We are informed that the nearer easterly section of this path ran through "Sam

Bell's orchard," and down over Wilson Hill south of the poor-farm to the old falls road. There was a similar path to Kingston, another to Haverhill by way of Tyngsborough. At about the same date the bridge over Exeter river was only passable for foot-passengers or riders in single file, but was made "convenient for carts" in 1720. It is said the incorporators of old Chester had no shadow of right upon which to base their petition, which was only granted by preference over earlier combinations, although the secretary credited himself with five shillings for a "copy of an Indian deed." This was one of the pretences early employed by our forefathers, as it was an easy matter to induce any Indian under the seduction of Jamaica rum to affix his mark to a deed or any number of them, and the wily settlers were quick to employ these opportunities.

That the soil of Chester was occupied by actual settlers long before 1719 is sufficiently shown by the action of the new proprietors at their first meeting, when the selectmen were empowered to eject all trespassers upon the land covered by Governor Shute's charter, and a committee was subsequently chosen for the same purpose.

In August, 1737, Chester had a visit from Governor Belcher, and in the earliest account of his tour we read that "His Excellency was much pleased with the fine soil of Chester, the extraordinary improvements at Derry, and the mighty fall at Skeag." This was two years before the date of Secombe's famous sermon at the falls, and conclusively shows that even at that date there were good bridle-paths from Portsmouth to Amoskeag and from the falls to Derry. As a matter of fact nearly every part of the territory under consideration was much better known and easier of access than the historians would have us believe.

In May, 1739, John McMurphy was granted a privilege to build a grist-mill at "Massabesic River," below the great fall, "provided said McMurphy shall not stop or impede the course of the fish up the said river, but shall and will leave, continue and make sufficient passage for that purpose." This allusion

to "great falls" upon what we now know as Cohas Brook very clearly indicates that a much heavier volume of water commonly flowed from the lake at that date than has been known for two generations. The cause of the present greatly decreased and diminishing flow is obviously to be attributed to the disappearance of the great forests. The object of this old provision for a fish way was to protect the ale-wives in their run to the lake, as they furnished a considerable food-supply to the settlers. Laws were also passed to prevent the killing of deer and "Deer Inspectors" were duly appointed. On the other hand a bounty of twenty shillings was offered for each head of "a full-grown wolfe." In this year more than twenty wolves were killed in Chester and Derryfield, of which John Stark killed two.

In 1745 a man by the name of Bunten was killed by Indians in Hooksett. He was from Pelham and on his way to Penacook, following the old path to which reference has been made.

The 1719 Chester petition before referred to was "signed by about 100 hand," and modestly asked for a tract "on the east to Kingston and Exeter, on the south to Haverhill, and on the West and North to ye woods." This elastic piece of "waiste land," originally intended to be eight miles square, was afterwards increased to ten and finally to fourteen, which was under the limit, and extended from the Exeter line westerly to the Merrimack north of the Derryfield reservation. This latter appears to have been first known as Harrytown or Henrysburg, and originally consisted of about eight square miles, but in 1751 eighteen square miles from Chester and nine from Londonderry were added.

At various dates between 1639 and 1733—the Massachusetts century of dishonor—that commonwealth made an extensive series of land grants in the disputed northern territory, ranging as far north as Lake Winnepesauke. These grants were of two classes, those given to friends and supporters of her claims and those made to soldiers. It was well understood that none others

need apply. Many of the grants issued to soldiers who had engaged in the old French and Indian wars were hastily made, the bounds illy defined and the land hard to locate. Whole townships were granted by guesswork. Of these the record remains as to Bow, Todds-Town, Beverly-Canada and Bakerstown. Of other early grants known to have been made one was of a part of Derryfield, but the records are lost, and we are inclined to believe this to have been the original Harrytown grant. The charter for Derryfield was not issued till 1751, and did not even then include that part of old Harrytown near Martin's Ferry, which was added later. The evidence as to Bow and Dunbarton is conclusive and the lines stand. Some grants were early settled while others were not; but the Derryfield grantees came without delay, the fishery alone presenting the principal inducement, much of the soil being very poor.

Not a few towns changed names from three to six times in ten years, were granted and regranted to differing parties, lines and bounds over-ran, fell short or conflicted, and order only came after the Revolution, when the original claimants, like Gridley, had died out of court and chancery. The history of those old claims and counter-claims, though full of stirring incidents, can never be written; many a settler defended his homestead gun in hand against the emissaries of the Great and General Court of Massachusetts, and his dogs were trained to discover in the wind the smell of Boston. In the general absence of fences, cattle and hogs ranged at long and at large, and we read of farmers who turned out cows to graze in Haverhill and the next day found them in Hooksett. Thus here and there are caught brief glimpses projected upon the scene by the side-lights of history. The most patient research and scholarship is in our day engaged in unravelling the tangled threads of our early colonial annals, and in this task any contribution, however slight, must be of value, and to this end we have labored.

The date of the settlement of Salisbury, for instance, is given as 1748, and yet it is traditional that as many as eight families

resided in the township before that year, the "Mink Hills" having been known and named in 1737, and Kearsarge certainly as early as 1657. A similar state of facts is generally true of all the earlier townships.

Nutfield gives a good example of historical uncertainty, the probable occupation ranging from 1629 to 1719, the latter date alone standing for settlement. But it is known that not less than four Indian deeds previously passed to the whole or a portion of that territory, one of which from Indian John was dated March, 1701. In one deed the description recites "a certain tract of land about thirty miles square, to run from the Merrimack river eastward and so up the country." In another the "northerly bound was the westerly part of Oyster river, which is about four miles northerly beyond Lampereele river." As Oyster river is in Durham and the Lamprey in Raymond it is easy to see the Nutfield people had a good margin.

Finally, the first presence of white men in Derryfield must be put not later than 1636, the date of a probable survey by Burdet, under instructions from Governor Winthrop, carried out by Captain Wiggin, and even at that time the route was familiar to hunters and scouts, to which the record adds "artists," which term was probably intended to mean surveyors. Waldron's testimony is conclusive as to this point. Peter Weare says that since 1637 he had "in the same way become familiar with the same region," he having "oftentimes travelled the country," and "some of the natives always with him." He adds that he had been on "a great mountain north of Lake Winnipicioket." All these expeditions went up the Merrimack because that river was the bone of contention, and without doubt followed and contributed to make the famous "Pennacook Path." We find also the record of Woodward and Stratton's survey in 1638, of Woodward, Howlet, Jacob Clarke and Manning, in 1639, and after that a deluge of expeditions by opposing factions. Some of these long-lost records may yet be brought to light.

The earliest map of the Merrimack river from its source to its mouth is also the latest discovered, but is unfortunately without date. It is finely drawn and certainly the work of an "artist." The "plot" gives the photography of the river, with lakes and mountains on either side. It shows the islands, bends and falls; the Uncanoonucks, Massabesic Lake and Amoskeag Falls are laid down, and the Suncook river is put where it belongs. The work is of such a character that the whole valley from Dunstable to Penacook is seen to have been pictured from an actual survey, probably the first undertaken by competent hands.

We cannot now further prolong our researches in this field of inquiry. We have purposely abandoned the beaten route hitherto followed by historians, and have hazarded an attempt to revise some of their conclusions by methods of historical deduction. Wherever possible ascertained dates have been assigned, and whenever by reasonable inference these were found to be misleading the known facts have been compared and the logical interpretation followed. In concluding our pictures of the past we may be pardoned for renewing the suggestion that we claim for them nothing not included in the title chosen, and that they pretend to be no more than contributions. Should these serve to awaken a new dawn of inquiry and rouse the spirit of research the writer will be well contented.

## CHAPTER XI.

### HOME LIFE, CHURCHES AND SCHOOLS—THE DERRYFIELD SOCIAL LIBRARY —SUMMARY AND CONCLUSION.

The home life of the first settlers of Derryfield, so far as the direct testimony can be relied upon, was in marked contrast to that of most New England settlements, and outwardly presented few characteristic Puritan features. All accounts agree in pronouncing them generally a rough lot, much more closely resembling the frontiersmen of our own day than the traditional religious community of that age. The negative evidence as to this point is still stronger, as the record discloses no movement or organized effort to provide for preaching or religious teaching of any sort whatever; public means of grace and an active spread of the gospel were of so little importance as utterly to escape the notice of local historians. If gospel privileges were enjoyed the opportunities were wide apart. There were no settled ministers, no stated supply, and occasional preaching was as rare as earthquakes. Before Secombe's salmon-sermon in 1739 it is not certainly known that any religious exercise or exhortation whatever took place within the limits of Derryfield, nor for rather more than a quarter of a century thereafter.

The religious record — or non-record — would be amusing if it were not distinctly disgraceful. Potter says McDowell probably preached here now and then before 1754, in which year the town voted to build a meeting house, but this was the next year reconsidered. In 1758 the frame was raised and the building boarded and shingled in 1759, though still without underpinning and having but one door, one layer of rough flooring and no pews, and this skeleton of the visible church was then badly in need of repairs. Fifteen years later, though some preaching intervened and the Rev. George Gilmore was called, the call was not answered, and the ravages of decay continued to affect both God's house and people.

The Revolution now became matter of concern to the exclusion of a multitude of interests ; there was no Sunday for soldiers or citizens, and the cause of Zion languished. In 1780 an effort to repair the building failed, three years later the repairs were not completed, and this state of affairs continued without betterment until 1790, at which time the "pew-ground" of the main floor was sold at public auction, and the gallery area similarly disposed of three years later. But the gallery pews were never built and no part of the house ever finished. In the thirty-five years which had elapsed the progress of decay had outstripped the process of repair. Potter says, "The house was fit for a place of worship at no time, but in summer and of a fair day it answered better than a barn." The old, weather-beaten structure is well remembered by the writer, and remained in a dilapidated condition in Hallsville till 1853, when it was sold, moved a short distance, and converted into a dwelling-house block, which is still standing.

Throughout this entire period we hear next to nothing about schools. It is said there were none in Derryfield before or during the Revolution, and Dr. Wallace asserts that no steps productive of actual results were taken until some years later than 1788, and adds that "for nearly a century after the settlement of the town there was neither lawyer, physician or minister among its permanent inhabitants." It is certain there was no schoolhouse untill 1795, and even that was built by private subscription, none being built by vote of the town earlier than the year 1798, possibly later.

In such a community the morals of the people must have kept pace with their ignorance and inattention to godliness. The pursuits of fishing, hunting and river-rafting were not calculated to favor a devout frame of mind, and the conventional restraints of the church were lacking. A considerable number of the earlier inhabitants were rollicking, devil-may-care roysterers, who spent their spare time in wresting, bowling, or pitching horse-

shoes for pennies, accompanied with a daily diet of rum. The records show frequent brawls and fighting, sometimes among themselves, sometimes with kindred spirits from Londonderry, who were not averse to liquor at home or abroad. The annual reproduction of Donnybrook Fair by our Scotch-Irish neighbors included the more lively features of its old-world model. The reverend historian of Londonderry, with an unusual devotion to truth, says that this fair "proved a moral nuisance, attracting chiefly the more corrupt portion of the community and exhibiting for successive days in each year scenes of vice and folly in some of their worst forms." These fairs were attended by large delegations of the rougher element of Derryfield. Our limits permit us to give no more than the setting and outline of the picture; details are not difficult to be supplied, since the same causes and like effects still surround us.

#### DERRYFIELD SOCIAL LIBRARY.

An opportunity has been afforded us to examine the book of records of the "Social Library," which has never been printed. Contrary to our first design, which contemplated a mere epitome, we have thought best to reproduce the entire record, with the exception of the charter, which may be found in the first number of the published papers of the "Manchester Historic Association." A verbatim copy follows:

At a Library Meeting held December 12th, 1796  
 Voted to form a society by the name of the Proprietors of The Social Library in Derryfield—  
 Voted To Raise Two Dollars on each Right or share  
 Voted Capt John Goffe Clerk to said Meeting  
 Voted Daniel Davis Receive the money & purchase the books

At a Library Meeting held January 12th 1797  
 Voted Capt John Goffe Moderator  
 Voted Daniel Davis Librarian & Clerk  
 Voted Capt John Perham Daniel Davis & John Goffe Inspectors

At a Library Meeting held on the 6th November 1797

Voted Capt John Goffe Moderator

Voted Daniel Davis Librarian & Clerk

Voted That the Proprietors keep their books three months

Voted Capt John Perham, Daniel Davis, & David Young Directors

Voted to accept Capt John Goffe book at 50 Cents

Voted To Raise Fifty Cents annually as an increasing fund to support said Library

At the Annual Meeting Held on Monday the 5th November 1798 At 4 oClock P M

Voted Daniel Davis Moderator

Voted William Farmer Librarian & Clerk

Voted Samuel P. Kidder, Daniel Davis, & William Farmer Directors

Voted That the Words (*Derryfield Social Library Annual Meeting First Monday in November*) be printed in each book belonging to said Library

Voted That the Fifty Cents as an increasing Fund be Omitted the ensuing year —

Voted that the Two Volumes of the Magazine shall be taken out & Returned as one other Volume

At the Annual Library meeting on the First Monday of November 1799 at Four O Clock P M

Voted Daniel Davis Moderator

Voted Daniel Davis Librarian & Clerk

Voted To Raise Fifty Cents on a share the present Year

Voted Samuel P. Kidder, Daniel Davis & William Farmer Directors

Voted that the Fifty Cents be paid to the Clerk by the 20th December next

Voted That Daniel Davis Purchase the books

Voted That new subscribers be admitted the year ensuing at two Dollars Each share

Voted that no Proprietor that keeps a book three months shall take it out again at Return.

[ Here follows the Charter.]

At a Meeting Legally Warned and holden on Monday 3d Novr 1800

Voted Capt John Perham Moderator

Voted William Farmer Librarian & Clerk

Voted Samuel P. Kidder, Benja F. Stark & Daniel Davis Directors

Voted To Raise Fifty Cents on each share for purchasing New Books

Voted Daniel Davis be the Person to purchase said Books

Voted to allow Danl Davis \$1.60 Cts for Paines writing

Voted to Purchase two Blk Books one for the purpose of Making Records the other for accompts —

Voted that the Clerk make the proper Records in said Books

Voted that Fifty Coppins of the Constitution be printed

Voted that Benjn F. Stark be the person to hire the aforesaid printing —

Voted that any person may be admitted the ensuing year For two Dollars

Voted that the Directors be authoris'd to purchase a book Case for the use of the Proprietors.

At the Annual Meeting holden on the First Monday in Novr 1801 at the House of Wm Farmer

Voted Lft Benja F. Stark Moderator

Voted Daniel Davis Librarian & Clerk

Voted Samuel P. Kidder Daniel Davis & John Perham Directors

Voted To Raise Fifty Cents on a share

Voted that the Librarian Collect all arrearages by the First Day of January next ensuing

Voted that Daniel Davis Purchase the Books

Voted that New Proprietors Come in at Two Dollar the year Ensuing

The Subscribers Finding it necessary to Call a special Meeting do hereby Notify and warn the Proprietors of Derryfield Social Library to meet at the Dwelling House of Daniel Davis in said Derryfield On Monday the Fifteenth Day of March next at Four OClock P. M to Act on the Following Articles (Viz)

1st To Choose a Moderator to Regulate s'd Meeting

2d To Choose a Clerk Librarian & one Director for the Remainder of the present year A punctual attendance of the Proprietors with their Books are Requested —

Derryfield 24th Febr'y 1802

John Perham	} Directors
Daniel Davis	
Sam'l P Kidder	

At a Special Meeting Legally Warned & Holden on Monday 15th March 1802 at the House of Daniel Davis —

Voted Benja F. Stark Moderator

Voted Saml P. Kidder Clerk & Librarian

Voted David Flint Director

We the Subscribers acknowledge ourselves to be members of the Derryfield Social Library Company and promise to Conform to all rules and regulations which may at any time be adopted by the society while we remain members of said society

James Griffin paid  
Philip Haseltine Jr  
John Dickey Jr paid  
Stephen Worthley  
Peter Hills  
Moses Davis interest of John G. Moor

Asa Haseltine sold his rights to his son  
Asa  
David Flint  
Reuben Sawyer  
Ephraim White  
Joseph Farmer Jr

James Parker	Wm Walker
Jesse Baker	Israel Webster
Moses Heseltine for Pingrey	James Nutt
Amos Weston	William Perham
Isaac Huse	David Webster Jr
John Proctor	Job Rowell
Elijah A. Nutt	John Ray
John Hall	Saml McAllaster
John Frye paid By Book No 30	David Adams
Nathan Johnson paid	Phinehas Pettengail
Daniel Hall Jr	Ephraim Stevens
John Dwinell Paid	Jacob Chase
Samuel Jackson	John Stark Jr paid
Nathaniel Conant	Saml Moor Jr paid
Phinehas Bayley	Stephen Moor
John Perham	Joseph Moor paid
Benja F Stark	Robert Hall in lew of John Gammel
Saml P Kidder	Asa Heseltine 3rd

[ These names were all signed in the handwriting of the subscribers. The following names were also written, but for some unknown reason were afterwards crossed out with a pen: "Benjn Leslie, Ann E Couch Paid Stephen Pingrey Wm Farmer transferd to John Gambel Mrs Edna Davis".]

At a Library Meeting held on the first Monday of November 1802

Voted Lt Benj F Stark Moderator

Voted to admit new members at two Dollars Each

Voted to Relinquish John Tufts fines

Voted Saml Moor Jr Clerk and Librarian

Voted Saml P Kidder Saml Moor Jr Capt John Perham Benj F Stark and David Adams directors

Voted to except the Constitution in lue of the old one that was lost

Voted that all fines due be paid the first of January 1803

At the annual Library meeting held on 7th Novr 1803

Voted, John Stark Moderator.

Voted, to excuse Philip Heseltine Jr his taxes and fines for the Book case

Voted, Philip Heseltine Jr Librarian —

Cash on hand six Dollars and seventy two Cents

Voted, 

Philip Heseltine	}	Directors
Samuel Hall		
William Farmer		

Voted, to buy Gordens History and Rollins,s antient History

At the annual meeting of the members of Derryfield social Library held on the fifth of November AD 1804

Voted, to adjourn the meeting until the 12th of Novr

Derryfield 12th Novr 1804 meeting being opened according to adjournment

Voted, B F Stark Moderator

Voted, to admit new members at two Dollars each down

Voted, Samuel P Kidder Treasurer —

	B F Stark	} Directors
	Samuel Moor Jr	
Voted,	Capt John Perham	
	John Stark Esq	
	Ephraim White	

Voted, the Directors meet the first Monday in February May and August

Voted, Benjamin Leslie Librarian and Clerk

Voted, that the Librarian collect all the Debts and fines that now is or may become Due the year ensuing

Voted, to give Lieut Daniel Davis two Dollars in full of all accounts he hath against the society —

Voted, to abate Samuel Hall his fine of twenty five Cents

Derryfield, November 4th 1805 at a Libraiarys Meeting held for the purpose

Voted Saml P Kidder Moderator

Voted to Choose three directors

Voted directors	} Nathaniel Moor	
		Ephraim White
		Capt John Perham

Voted Samuel P Kidder Treasurer

Voted New members be admitted for two Dollars

Voted to Choose an agent to Collect the tax and the fines that are due

Voted Capt Perham Collect the above tax &c

Voted the Money be Collected in thirty days

Voted the directors overhall the Books and Select out such as they think proper and sell them to the highest bidder this night

Voted to Choose an agent to lay out the money and purchas the new books

Voted Saml P Kidder purchas the Books

Voted Saml Moor Jr Librarian and Clerk

Derryfield November 3d 1806 Annual Meeting

The proprietors of the Derryfield Social Library Met Novmr 3d agreeable to Constitution and acted on the following articles

1st Voted Capt Joseph Moor Moderator

2d Voted John G Moor Librarian and Clerk

3d	} Lt Job Rowell	
Voted		Benjamin Leslie
Directors		John G Moor

4th Voted that Each man pay the Money which is due Before he recev a Book

Voted New members Come in at 2 Dollars Each

Voted to reconsider Capt Perham as Collector

Voted John G Moor Collector of the whole

Voted the Librarian Purchase the Books

Voted the Librarian Call on the last years treasurer for Money which belongs to the Library

Derryfield November 2nd 1807

At an annual Meeting of the proprietors of the Derryfield Social Library, holden at the house of John G Moor's in sd Derryfield, proceeded as follows

Voted 1st Lt Job Rowell Moderator

2nd To ajourn this Meeting to the 2nd Monday in November to Meet at John Hall's Jr in sd Town at four of the Clock Afternoon

Novemr 9th Mett according to ajournment

Voted Mrs Farmer Clerk & Librarian

Voted 

James Nutt	}	Directors
John Stark, Jr		
Job Rowell		

Voted the Directors Collect all Taxes & Moneys that shall be found due

Voted not to raise Money the present year

Voted the Directors sell all such Books as they may think proper

Voted to Reconsider the 4th article in a Meeting of the year 1806

At a meeting of the proprietors of the Derryfield Social Library holden at Mrs Farmers house on February 8th 1808

Voted Joseph Moor Moderator

Voted To Excuse Mr Flint one Dollar for the two first Taxes Charged to him

Voted to relinquish 50c of Capt Moor's fine

Voted The remainder of the fines be Colected

Voted to Dissolve this meeting

Mrs Farmer Clerk & C

Derryfield Novr 7th 1808

At an anual Meeting of the proprietors of the Derryfield social Library, holden at the hous of Mrs Farmer's in sd Derryfield proceded as follows

Voted 1st Robt Hall Moderator

Voted 2d To ajourn this Meeting to the 1st Monday in December next at four of the Clock P. M.

December 5th 1808

Met according to adjournment and Chose Amos Weston Clerk and Li-brayan

Voted 

Samuel Moor Jr	}	Directors
Amos Weston		
Joseph Moor		
John Adams		
Robert Hall		

Voted the Directors Collect all the Money that shall be found due to Li-brary by the next annual meeting Voted the directors lay out the Money due to the Library and purchase the Books

Derryfield 6th of November 1809 the proprietors of Derryfield social Library met and voted as follows

1st Voted to adjourn the meeting the 13 day of this month at 6 of the clock P M

November 13th 1809 then met according to adjournment and Voted as follows 1st Amos Weston Clerk and Librarian the present year

2nd Voted Amos Weston Collect all moneys due to the society and be treasurer

3rd Voted Isaac Huse Esq Robert Hall & Saml Moor Jr be Directors the present year

4th Voted that new proprietors be admitted to the society on paying two Dollars

5th Voted that the Laws of the State of New Hampshire be bought for the society

6th Voted that the Laws of New Hampshire be returned within forty five days from the time it is taken out

7th Voted the Directors purchase such Books as they see proper

Manchester 5th of November 1810

At an annual meeting of the proprietors of the Derryfield Social Library holden at the house of Amos Weston in S'd Manchester proceeded as follows

Voted 1st Isaac Huse Moderator of sd Meeting

Voted 2nd Amos Weston Clerk and Librarian

Voted 3d     Isaac Huse  
              Samuel Moor Jr } Directors  
              Robert Adams

Manchester November 4th 1811

At an anual Meeting of the Proprietors of the Derryfield Social Library holden at the house of Mr Amos Weston in said town proced as follows

Vot 1st Isaac Huse Moderator

Vot 2nd to adjourn this Meeting to the last Monday in November

November 15 1811

Met according to adjournment Voted Isaac Huse Librarian and Clark

Voted     Job Rowell  
           Robert Adams } directors  
           John Perham

November 2d—1812 Four of the proprietors met and agreed to ajorn our anual meeting to 16 Novr ins at 4 oclock P M

Novr 16th 1812 Met agreable to ajournment

Voted Samuel Moor Moderator

Voted Moses Haseltine Librarian & clerk—

Voted Capt Perham Job Rowell & Robert Adams directors

Voted to Relinquish to Mr Ephraim White a claim of 50 cts

Voted Isaac Huse Agent to Collect what appears to be due to the Incorporators

Manchester November 1st 1813 Isaac Huse Moderator the proprietors Met and Agreed to ajorn our anuel meeting to the 15 of November Instant at Six oclock P M

November the 15 1813 Met according to adjournment and voted to ajourn to the twenty Ninth of November Instant Met acrding to ajournment and procded as follows Voted Robt Perham Libirian and Clark

Robert Adams }  
 Samuel Moor } Directors  
 Job Rowell }

November Manchester November 7th 1814 this Being the Day of the anual Meatting For the Proprietors of the Manchester Socel Library Not a Nuf to hold a meaten or to Do Buseness Chose John G Moor Moderator and adyourned the meating to this Day Fortnight at the house of Robert Perrams at four Clock P M

November 21th this Day Met accordang to adjournment and Chose John Dwinell Clark and lybrarein

And

Samuel Moor }  
 Samuel P Kidder } Durectors  
 John Stark Esq }

November 6—1815

The Members of Manchester Social Library Met and proceeded to the Choice of officers for the year ensuing

Choose John Stark Moderator John G Moor Clerk protem

Choose; John Dwinel Clerk & Librarian

Directors { Isaac Huse  
 { John Stark  
 { Job Rowel

Voted John Frye be Treasurer

Voted that the director be authorized to examin the Books and sell at auction all such Books as they shall think proper for sale

Voted that new propritors be admitted for the usual price of \$2.00

Voted to adjourn the meeting to the 20th November

attest John G. Moor Clerk p t

November 4th 1816

At a meating of the Proprietors of the Derryfield Library holden at the house of John Dwinell on Monday the 4th of November 1816 and proceeded as follows

1 Chose John Stark Esq Moderator

2 Chose John Dwinell Librarian and Clark and Colector and treasury

Chose { Isaac Huse {  
 { John Frye } Drectors  
 { James Nutt }

November Monday the 3th 1817

at a meeting of a number of the Proprietors of the Manchester Library holden at the house of John Dwinells and Chose Isaac Huse Esq Moderator and Voted to agorn said meeting till the 17th Day of November instant at 4 oclock afternoon

November 17th 1817 the proprietors of the Social Library met according to a agournment and Voted that Isaac Huse Esq stand Moderator of said meeting and Chose John Dwinell Clerk and libarien and Chose

John Dickey  
John Stark Esq } Directors  
and Nathan Johnson }

and Chose Isaac Huse Colector and tresurer and Voted that all the fiens Due on the Book be Corlected

Voted not to have anything to do with any Books of Elijah Nutt Except that one which was Excepted and that was the Columbian orator Price \$0=75  
John Dwinell Clark

November Monday 2th 1818

the members of the Manchester Sochal Library met and

1 Chose James Griffen Modorator

2 Chose John Dwinell Clark and Libaran

3 Chose James Nut

Capt Ephraim Stevens Jun }

John Proctor } Directors

4 Chose Israel Webster 3 (?) treasury

5 Chose James Nut Collecttor

6 Voted to adjorn this meeting till the first Mondy in february Nex at 4 oclock at the hous of said Dwinells

Monday Febray 1st 1819 Som of the Propritors Met according to agornment and Chose John Dicken Moderator Protem and Did adjorn said meeting till the first Monday in march next at 4 oclock

Novembr Monday the 1th 1819

At a meeting of the Proprietors of the Manchester Library Holden at the House of John Dwinell and Quimby and Chose Isaac Huse Esq Moderator and Chose John Dwinell Clark and libarien and Voted that the Clark Be authorized to Examon all the Books that are taken out of the Librey from time to time and to Examon them when taken in and to see if any Damiges are Don to any Book and to Prise the Damige Done and to keep a true a Count of Said Damage and make a Return of the same to the Directors at Each of their meetings and the Directors are to Exhibit the same at the aneuel Meeting and Chose Isaac Huse

and Jobe Rowell } Directors  
and John Dickey }

Novembr Mondy the Sixth Day 1820

This Day a full Number met at the house of John Dwinells and Elijah Quimby of the members of the Sochal lybry in Manchester and Voted John Dwinell Moderator of said meeting

Voted John Dwinell Clark and lybarin and Voted Elisha Quimby for Clark Protém

Chose Jams Grifn  
 Samuel P Kidder Esq } Directors  
 Capt Joseph Moor } the Prest year

Voted adjourn this Meeting until the 1th Monday of Feb Next 1821 5 Day at 4 oclock

John Dwinel Clerk

Met agreeably to the adjournment and Read the Constitution and Voted as Follows

1ly to excuse Saml P Kidder from the office of Director

Chose Robt Adams in his stead

Voted to excuse said Adams

Chose Capt Ephraim Stevens 2nd Director

Voted to dismiss this Meeting

John Dwinell } Clerk

Manchester Nov 5 1821

Met at the Annual Meeting a Few of the Members and Voted to adjourn this meeting until Saturday the first day December Next at 4 Oclock P M

Saturday December 1. 1821 met according to adjournment

1st voted Capt Dwinell Moderator

2d voted Samuel Jackson Librarian

3d voted John Dickey } Directors  
 John Gamble }  
 John Proctor }

4th voted to adjourn the meeting until the 4th Instant at three OClock P. M. to be holden at Dwinell & Quimbys tavern

Tuesday December 4th met agreeably to adjournment and voted to make a further adjournment until Tuesday the 18th of December instant at 4 O.Clock P. M. to be holden at Dwinell & Quimbys tavern

December 8th 1821

We the directors met and examined the Library and found in said Library Seventy four Books besides those that are taken out—

John Gamble } Directors  
 John Dickey }

Manchester, December 18th 1821

Met agreeable to adjournment

Voted Coll Nathl Moor Moderator

Voted S P Kidder Clerk and Librarian

Voted J. G. Moor Assistant Clerk

Voted John Dickey }  
 Robert Hall } Directors  
 Robert Adams }

Voted Capt John Dwinell Collector

Voted Samuel Jackson Treasurer

Voted That an Inventory of all the Books be taken by the Directors previous to the Removal of the Library

S. P. Kidder, Clerk

Manchester December 2th 1822

this Day the Members of the Sochal Librey a Greeable to agornment

1 and Chose John Stark Moderator

2 and Chose John Dwinell Clark and Librarian

the moderator has withdrawn

3 Chose Jese Bakar moderator in the Room of said Stark

4 Chose Ruben Sawyer }  
 Nathan Johnson } Directors  
 Job Rowell }

5 Voted that the Director shall Be Colectors of all moneys Bac

6 Votted to Give mis Elize Stark hir fine

Voted to Desolve said meeting

Manchester November 3th 1823

this Day a Number of the membrs of the Sochal Librey met but not a Nuf to act Business only to open the meeten, and Chose John Proctoter moderator and adjorned said meeting untill the 17 Day of this Present month at 5 oclock afternoon

Manchester November 17th 1823

this Day a number of the Proprietor met But not a Nuff to act Busies But have a Gorned said meeteen untill the first monday in November Next

John Dwinell Clark

Manchester November 1 Day 1824

and a fool meeting of the Propriertors and held thir meeting and Voted as follows

first Chose Israel webster moderator

secontly Chose John Dwinell Librain and Clark

thirdly Chose Capt Ephraim Stevens John Gambel and Isaac huse Directors

forthly Chose John Gambel Corlector

fifthly Chose John Dwinell tresurer

John Dwinell Clark

1824 at a meeting of the Directors of the Derryfield Social Library December 11, 1824

Examined the Records and found due to the said Library from sundrys persons—fines—\$2,62

Manchester December 25 1824

This day settled with Lieut Job Rowell and found due to the Social Lybra  
seventy eight cents

John Gamble } Directors  
Isaac Huse }

Manchester January 14th 1823 this Day Received of Lieut Job Rowell the  
Sum of Seventy Eight Cents Received by me

John Dwinell

November 7th 1825

this Day a number of the Proprietors of the Social Library in Manches-  
ter met but not a nuf to hold a meeting But Called the meeting and Chose  
Isaac huse moderator and aJorned said meeting untill the 28 Day of Novem-  
ber instant

John Dwinell Clark

November 28th 1825 this Day the Proprietors of the Sochall Libre met ac-  
cording to ajornment tho not a Nuf to transact Busines and Voted to aGorn  
said meeting untill the first monday of November in the year 1826 at four  
oclock after Noon at the place whear the Libra is kept

Manchester December 11th 1826 this Day I the Subscriber have taken the  
Sochall Libre and 92 Books from John Dwinell which I am a Countabel  
for as witness my hand

Daniel Hall

Received December 8th 1827 the Social Library consisting of 81 volumes  
and it appears by Lieut Daniel Hall's account there are eleven Books out

Samuel Jackson, Librarian

Attest Ephraim Stevens Jr } Committee  
Job Rowell }

[The foregoing include all the meetings of the proprietors. Meetings of the directors were held during this time in November, 1817, December, 1819, January, 1823, November, 1823, February, 1824, September, 1825, and November and December, 1826. Subsequently to the last meeting of the proprietors the directors held two meetings in 1828, and one each in 1829, 1830, 1831 and 1832. The following books were bought in 1823: "The holy War Price \$0 80, Gaseteer Price 1-67, the life of Eaton 1-75 and one Vollom on the World to Come which we have received of Mr finis Baley for a shear in the librety \$2-00." In addition to the list of fifty-four subscribers before given on pages 116 and 117, we give the following additional names: John Goffe, Daniel Davis, David Young, John Tufts, Samuel Hall, Nathaniel Moor, John Adams, Isaac Huse, Robert Adams, Elizabeth Stark, Mrs. Farmer, Israel Webster, Thomas Stickney and Elisha Quimby. The whole number of names of proprietors as shown by these records appears to have been sixty-eight. Of these but four have middle names; nine have military titles; two have the title of "Mr." and two—John Stark and Isaac Huse—are honored with the title of "Esq." The whole number of books on hand in 1826 was eighty-seven, with "one Book misen."]

Eight additional names are given by Mr. William H. Huse, from records in his possession, which names appear in the paper before referred to. He gives also a list of books which exhibits some inaccuracies. In the copy of the charter which he reproduces the attesting signature is given as "Philip Carrigian," but in the copy engrossed in our record-book it is given as "Nathl Parker, Depy Secy." The appended lists give the titles of all the books bought, with the cost of each in pounds, shillings and pence up to the close of 1798, after which the accounts were kept in federal currency :

The Proprietors of Derryfield Library Bot of E Larkin Boston 4th Jany 1796 1 Spectator 8 Vol £1.16.0 1 Fool Quality 3 V 15.0 1 Newton on Prophecies 2 V 13 6 1 Christian & Farmers Mag 2 V 18.0 1 Cooks Voige 2 V 15.0 1 View of Religion 10.0 1 Watts on the Mind 6.00 1 Pleasing Instructor 5.3 1 Franklins Works 6.0 1 Valuable Secrets 6.0 1 Burtons Lectures 5.3 1 Farmers Letters 4.6 1 Carvers Travels 5.0 1 Female Jockey Club 4.6 1 Looking Glass for the Mind 4.6 1 Forresters 6.0 1 Pomfrets Poems 4.0 1 Medical Pocket Book 4.6 1 Ovids Art of Love 3.9 1 History of America 2.3 1 Bold Stroke for a Wife 1.6 1 Provoked Wife 1.6 1 Agreeable Surprise 0.9 1 Arabian Nights Entertainments 2 V 10.6 1 Winchester's Dialogues 4.6 [This amounted to £9.13.9.] Deduct 10 pr Ct 19.4—leaving £8.14.5 1 Blank Book 3.0 Equal to \$29 57 Seven Wise Masters Rome 06 Howards Life 72 Priest Craft 3 Vol 2.09 Infant Baptism 50. Total \$32.94

The Proprietors of Derryfield Library Bot of E Larkin

1 Morses Geography 16.6 1 Don Quixote 12.0 1 Dyers Titles 6.0 1 Erskines Sermons 6.0 1 Doddridge Rise & Progress 5 3 1 Ditto Sermons 3.3 1 Ditto Ditto 3.0 1 Ditto on Regeneration 5.3 1 Boyles Voyage 4.6 1 Religious Courtship 4.6 1 Saunders Journal 3.0 1 Ladys Miscellany 4 6 1 Gentlemans Ditto 4.6 1 Hive 4 6 1 Rassalas & Dirabus 5.3 1 Browns Oracles 3.9 1 Christian Life 4 0 £4.17.9 Discount 10 pr Ct 9.9 £4.8.0 Equal to \$14.67 Decr 1797

The Proprietors of Derryfield Library Bot of E. Larkin Decr 26 1798

1 Josephar 6 Vol £1.10.0 1 Mores Journal 10 6 1 Robinsons Proofs 10.6 £2.11.0 Discount 10 pr Ct 5.2 £2.5.10 Equal to \$7.65

The Proprietors of Derryfield Library Bot of E. Larkin 26th Decr 1799

1 Goldsmith's Animated Nature 4 Vol 9 00 1 Morses Gazetteer 2.50 1 Pilgrims Progress 75 1 Herveys Meditations 87 1-2 1 Maria Cecilia 87 1-2 14.00 Disct 10 pr Ct 1.40 \$12.60

Derryfield Social Library Salem Feb 12th 1802 Bot of Cushing & Appleton  
 Adams History of England 2 25 Davis Sermons 2 Vol 4.00 Hunters Sacred  
 Biography 3 V 6.00 Adams Flowers of Travels 2 V 2.00 Lendronis (?)  
 American Revolution 2 V 2.00 Ortans Discourses to the Aged 1.00 Life  
 Joseph 62 1-2 Petitpierre on Divine Goodness 87 1-2 Phillip Quarll 75 Re-  
 pository 75 Dickinsons Five Points 75 Female American 75 1 Blk Book  
 2.00 1 ditto 1 00 24.75 Disct 10 pr Ct 2.47 1-2 \$22.27 1-2 the Washing-  
 tonia 1 ct (?)

Manchester January 1st 1813

Mr Thomas Stickney Brot forward 1 Book Exercises of Piety 1 An Expli-  
 catory Catechism 1 a Short and Easy Method with Deists

In addition to the foregoing five volumes were subsequently bought of Capt. John Dwinell ; three of Job Rowell, one of Mr. Phineas Bailey and five volumes of Washington's Life, bought of Job Rowell ; two books were added in 1800 and one in 1817. It appears from these records that the whole number of titles was eighty-two and the number of separate volumes not less than one hundred and twelve. In 1825 Betsey Kidder executed a deed to the Library, conveying her right and title to Jonathan Young. These names should be added to the list of proprietors previously given. It is probable that all the books were finally sold at public vendue. As each volume, by vote of 1798, was inscribed "Derryfield Social Library," etc., it is probable that some of these books are still in possession of the descendants of original proprietors or purchasers and may thus be identified. The suggestion is made that should any volumes of this curious collection be brought to light that they be deposited with the Manchester Historic Association for safe keeping.

#### CONCLUSION.

With this number we conclude the series of contributions to the early history of Manchester, throughout which we have kept up the pleasant fiction of Derryfield. The work has already outgrown our first design, but the field of inquiry is still inviting additional research. We have scarcely more than covered the

period antedating the first actual settlements in Derryfield, and in the events occurring from 1750 to the date of the city charter much matter of interest remains to be made of record.

We may attempt the task of gleaning the field already reaped, gathering perchance here and there a straw which has been jolted from the historical wain, and prolonging a little further the search amid fast disappearing annals. For the period following 1841 the writer will have the advantage of personal recollection, and he has already reached that over-ripe stage of life in which the pictures of past events are more vivid than those of recent occurrence. We should be permitted to add that the work is a labor of love, undertaken and published wholly at the expense of the writer, with little prospect of reward, but he is abundantly satisfied if he has succeeded in casting an added light upon the fading pages of the past.











