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Eben T. Hagg



# HISTORY OF OLD CHESTER,

FROM 1719 TO 1869.

BY

BENJAMIN CHASE.

AUBURN, N. H.:  
PUBLISHED BY THE AUTHOR.  
1869.

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## PREFACE.

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In my youth I was accustomed to hear my father, and other aged people, relate the incidents of olden time, in which I was always interested, and therefore remembered. When Dr. Charles Bell's "Facts in Relation to the History of Chester" appeared in the seventh volume of the N. H. His. Soc. Coll., it was so small in compass, containing little or nothing respecting the Long Meadows, I thought of collecting and preserving the traditional history of that part of the town.

Upon mentioning the subject to the Hon. Samuel D. Bell, he insisted that we should have a history of the whole old town, and have it published, and wished me to undertake the work. I at first declined, but seeing that the alternative was presented of my doing it or having all the traditional part pass away and be lost, I at length consented, having the assurance of Judge Bell that he would aid me. He has done me the favor of perusing most of the work as it has been written, and has greatly aided by his advice and suggestions. Upon our comparing notes, our ideas have run nearly in the same channel. He furnished most of the materials for the notice of the grantees of Chester. I greatly regret that he did not live to see the work completed.

I have endeavored to ascertain and show who the early settlers were, who their ancestors were, where they came from, the identical spot where they settled, who their children were, and what became of them. To do this, it was necessary to examine thoroughly the records of deeds and probate, and also to have a map of the town as laid out into lots, which is an important part of the history of the town. These locations are thus fixed for all time.



I am aware that many will object to so much space being taken up with the genealogy. It was according to my own taste and that of Judge Bell, and may be an aid to descendants of Chester abroad, in tracing back their lineage. I have suppressed many dates, and much respecting the later generation which I had, or which was easily accessible, that many will yet wish had been printed. I have attempted to show how those pioneers lived, what they did, and the energy they exerted, &c., not in a poetical style, being sadly deficient in imagination, but by a plain statement of facts.

Where documents are copied, they are literal copies, capitals, orthography and abbreviations, and are indicated by quotation marks. I have used the orthography of names as found on the records from which I was copying. Judge Bell, when residing in Chester forty-five years ago, collected the tradition of some of the old families from Col. White and others, of which collection I have availed myself. Stephen Chase, Esq., kept a diary from 1784 to his death in 1819, from which I have derived a good deal of information. I would gratefully acknowledge the courtesies extended to me by those having charge of the various public offices I have had occasion to examine. I am greatly indebted to Capt. William F. Goodwin, late Librarian of N. H. His. Soc., for finding and copying documents in the Secretary's office. While all of whom I have made inquiries have treated me courteously, and cheerfully given such information as they possessed. I cannot refrain from acknowledging my great obligations to Miss Margaret Shirley for the information given respecting the ancient families; she and her sister having much more traditional knowledge than any other persons consulted. I am indebted to Henry M. Eaton, Esq., for aid in putting the names of the early settlers of Candia on the map, and also to John Brown, Esq., and the Rev. Joseph Fullonton for those of Raymond. Last, though not least, I would acknowledge my obligations to the compositors and proof-reader for their skill and patience in deciphering bad copy.

I lay no claim to literary merit for the work. There are, no doubt, many errors, some merely clerical or typographical; others, from uncertain and sometimes conflicting traditions; and probably I did not always understand the idea meant to be conveyed;

besides, when I have made statements from my own recollection I may have fallen into error.

The work has greatly exceeded my expectations when I commenced, and the labor of preparing it many times what I then anticipated; but I have never regretted the undertaking. Whatever may be its merits or demerits, or the labor bestowed upon it, I have derived a great amount of satisfaction in its compilation, and if the reader shall derive a quarter as much in reading it, he will be amply repaid for his money and time expended.

BENJAMIN CHASE.

AUBURN, N. H., May, 1869.





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## INTRODUCTION.

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I think that the earliest of anything which I have seen about Chester is Oct. 23, 1717. Samuel Smith of Haverhill deeded a right in Kingstown to Samuel Ingalls of Cheshire. Clement Hughes, the first clerk, spells it "Checher." The records commence with "A Society for Settling the Chestnut Country," and in the charter it is called "Chester." It is useless for me to speculate about the origin of the name, any further than to say that they are all nearly related in orthography and sound.

The surface of Chester is very uneven, and most of it stony, — much of it not susceptible of cultivation; but when it is cultivated, the soil is strong and produces such crops as are adapted to a New England climate. The forests, which were heavy, were, at the lower part where the settlement commenced, composed mostly of walnut and chestnut, intermixed with oak and pine and other woods. At the Long Meadows the same, with less walnut and more hemlock. Hooksett, or Chester Woods, abounded more in the yellow- or pitch-pine and oak, and when burnt over, as it frequently was, the oaks came up and grew rapidly, and produced an abundance of material for hoop-poles. Candia, and perhaps Raymond, had a greater predominance of maple, beech and hemlock. There is a great tendency when the growth is cut off for the hard woods to sprout from the stump, and the soft woods, especially white pine, to come up from the seeds, which makes even the roughest land valuable.

Although the land is uneven, there are no large hills, but simply swells which have names: Walnut Hill, near the lower

corner, so called from that timber; Ingalls Hill, because Capt. Ingalls settled there; Robie's Hill, because John Robie lived and had a tan-yard near its base; and Stockman's and Severance's Hill, from people of that name who lived on its side. The farms of Thomas Richardson and Thomas Craige went back on to Great Hill. At the Long Meadows is Mine Hill, in which the Devil's Den is situated. The Devil's Den is a cave on the southwesterly side of the hill, near its base, and some thirty rods from the road. Peter French of Sandown gave Dr. Belknap a description of it (which was published in his History in 1792, and copied into Morse's Geographies) in which he drew largely from his imagination, telling of a room fifteen or twenty feet square. I have never had the curiosity to explore it, but it is only a mere fissure in the rock, and so large that a man can with difficulty go in sixty feet. Rattlesnake Hill lies south of the pond and west of Londonderry turnpike. The swell between the two bays of the pond is called in the records Mount Misery. The hill lying north of the Oswego mill, mostly in Candia, is called in the records Tower Hill; but a small circumstance, which occurred a little more than fifty years ago, gave Hazen McDuffee, who lives there, the appellation of "the butcher," and the hill has since been called "Butcher Hill." A few years ago a liberty-pole was raised and a Fourth-of-July celebration held on the swell of land near school-house No. 5, in Auburn, when it was named Bunker Hill, which name it has since borne.

There are no *large streams*, but an abundance of small ones. A stream has its head in Beech Hill pond in Hooksett, and passing through Tower Hill pond, partly in Candia and partly in Auburn, taking the name of Oswego brook, empties into Massabesic pond. Another branch passes through Little Massabesic pond and unites with Oswego brook, near the old Calfe fulling-mill.

The pond is said to have derived its name from the circumstance that an Indian whose squaw's name was "Massa," being inquired of in regard to the health of his family, replied, "My massa be sick." It is a beautiful sheet of water with a hard shore and bottom, and some fine beaches of sand. The stream leading from the pond to Merrimack river is called the Cohas, and has a fall of

about one hundred and fifty feet. Alewives, and perhaps shad, formerly passed into the pond.

There are two of the sources of Exeter river which have their rise in Chester; one rising in Three Camp Meadows, passing by the old saw-mill into Sandown, and again into Chester, and another flowing from the North pond, uniting with it and passing through Raymond. Another branch rises in Candia, passing near the station and through Raymond, unites with the main river near the lines of the towns. This last is called the North Branch, and the locality near their junction, the Branch.

The stream rising near the Congregational church in Auburn, and passing through Auburn into Londonderry, and thence into Manchester, and emptying into the Cohas, has meadows most of its length, which were called the Long Meadows, and hence the west part of the town is called the Long Meadows. The stream in Manchester is called the Little Cohas.

There is a stream rising in Candia, passing the village and the island into Raymond, and through Jones pond; and another coming from Deerfield, uniting near Raymond Centre, forming Lamprey Eel river, which passes Freetown mill, and into Epping. Merrimack river passes a short distance into Old Chester, the line being some distance west of the river at Martin's Ferry. The Falls are called in the records "He Hoxey Falls," but were not in Chester, the line crossing below. The stream from Lakin's pond, passing Head's mill and entering the river above the falls, is called "He Hoxey brook" in the records.

A small stream entering the river near Martin's Ferry is called in the records "Lousy brook." The meadow on this brook, near the old Concord road, was called Bushnell's meadow, and the hills on the south and west were called Bushnell's hills, from the fact that a man by that name had a camp near the meadow, where Samuel Rowell formerly lived and Josiah Clark now lives, in Hooksett. It was a stopping place for travelers in early times, and was called Bushnell's Camp.



## MONEY.

There were different species of money used. Four shillings six pence sterling was equal to a Spanish milled dollar. Six shillings lawful was equal to a dollar. The principal part of the money in actual use was bills of credit issued by the Province, which depreciated, and its value was continually changing. The following values are extracted from Belknap's "New Hampshire," Vol. III., p. 125:

In 1720 an ounce of silver was worth 7s. 6d.; 1725, 16s.; 1730, 20s.; 1725, 27s. 6d.; 1740; 28s.; 1745, 36s.; 1750, 50s.; 1755, 70s.; 1760, 120s., or one pound was equal to one shilling lawful.

This was called "old tenor," and sometimes when there had been a *new* emission, was called "new tenor." I find by old accounts that from 1760 up to the issue of the Continental money by Congress, one pound "old tenor" was equal to one shilling lawful. Massachusetts also issued bills of credit, which did not depreciate so much as those of New Hampshire. One pound Massachusetts "old tenor" was equal to two shillings sixpence, lawful.

May 10, 1775, Congress issued two millions of dollars, and in July three millions more, and in December three millions more, which was called "Continental money," and promised to pay in Spanish milled dollars, or its equivalent in gold or silver. This was assigned to the several States, and they were to redeem it; but this State (New Hampshire) had more of its own paper than it could redeem, and it was counterfeited to a great extent, and therefore depreciated. One hundred dollars in silver was equivalent to the following sums:

January, 1777, it was at par; July, one dollar in silver was equal to \$1.04; January 1, 1778, to \$3.25; July, to \$4.25; January, 1779, to \$7.42; July, to \$14.77; January, 1780, to \$29.34; July, to \$60.00; January, 1781, to \$75.06; June, to \$120.00.

Paper money became entirely worthless, and the currency came to a specie basis. I give copies of the bills of some of the issues of paper money, and would give fac-similies, but the expense is too great for my work.

The following is a sample of the Province bills of credit:

“THIS INDENTED BILL of three Pounds & ten shillings Due from y<sup>e</sup> Province of New Hamp<sup>e</sup> in New England, to y<sup>e</sup> Possessor thereof shall be in Value equal to Money and shall be accordingly accepted by the Treasurer and Receivers subordinate to him in all Publick payments & for any Stock at any time in y<sup>e</sup> Treasury. Portsmouth the Twentyeth of May 1717. By Order of the General Assembly.”

The following is a copy of a nicely engraved bill. On the left of the signatures is a boat with men in it, nearing a wharf:

( N<sup>o</sup> )

( 4039 )

VII Shill<sup>s</sup> & 6 PenceVII Shill<sup>s</sup> & 6 Pence

WE JOINTLY AND SEVERALLY promise to pay  
ISAAC WINSLOW Merch<sup>t</sup> or order in BOSTON  
seven pennyw<sup>t</sup>; & half Coin'd Silver Ster<sup>g</sup>,  
Alloy, Troy-Weight or Gold pro Rata by the  
31<sup>t</sup> Decemb<sup>r</sup> 1755; Value Rec<sup>d</sup>; BOSTON.  
7<sup>s</sup>—6<sup>d</sup> N.E. 1<sup>t</sup> Aug<sup>t</sup>; 1740. 7<sup>s</sup>—6<sup>d</sup>

Edw<sup>d</sup> Hutchinson  
Thomas Oxnard  
Joshua Winslow  
Sam<sup>l</sup> Sewall

[ENGRAVING.]

(No. 220)

6d

{ Colony of the *Massachusetts*  
{ Bay, June 18<sup>th</sup> 1776.

*THIS* Bill entitles the Bearer to receive  
*SIX PENCE* L. M. out of the  
Treasury, by the 18<sup>th</sup> of June, 1778; and  
shall be received for that Sum in all Pay-  
ments agreeable to an Act of the Assembly  
of said Colony.

J. PARTRIDGE, Com.

The following is a copy of a Continental bill:—

\*\*\* No. 476427 \*

HALF A DOLLAR.

ACCORDING

to a Resolution

of CONGRESS,

passed at Phi-

ladelphia, FE-

BRUARY 17,

1776.

{ In this space is a fig-  
ure of a sun-dial, with  
"Mind your Business"  
beneath it. }

W. COALE.

HALF A DOLLAR.

On the reverse side is a chain with thirteen links, to represent the thirteen United Colonies. "Printed by Hall & Sellers in Philadelphia, 1776."

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#### ABBREVIATIONS.

In ancient writings a great many abbreviations are used, such as *y<sup>e</sup>* for the, *y<sup>t</sup>* for that, *y<sup>m</sup>* for them. For the lots I have used H. L. for Home Lot, O. H. for Old Hundreds, 2d P., 2d D., for Second Part of the Second Division, 3d D. for third Division. &c. In the Genealogy, b. is used for born, m. for married, un. for unmarried, and d. for died. In one generation I have used Roman numerals, and in the next figures, to denote the number of the children; also the parent in one generation is printed in small capitals, the next in Italics, and the next in Roman.

# HISTORY OF CHESTER.

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## CHAPTER I.

PROPRIETARY HISTORY FROM 1719 TO THE PROCURING OF THE  
CHARTER, MAY 8, 1722.

THE records of Chester commence with the proceedings of a meeting of "The Society for Settling the Chesnut Country, held at Said Country the fifteenth day of October, 1719." This society had probably existed some time, and held meetings and kept records. It was composed principally of Hampton people, with a few Portsmouth men.

At a meeting of the proprietors of Chester, held by adjournment, at the house of Joshua Wingate of Hampton, Oct. 7th, 1729, it was

"Voted, That Capt. Henry Sherburne and Dr. Edmond Topin be a Committee to Examine and Compare y<sup>e</sup> town book, and y<sup>e</sup> Duplicate book, & see y<sup>t</sup> they Exactly Agree, they being upon Oath to Compare 'Em.

"Voted, That Dr. Edmond Toppin keep y<sup>e</sup> Duplicate book, and it be kept at Hampton from year to year, and that y<sup>e</sup> town Clerk Send attested Coppys after Every Meeting to him y<sup>t</sup> keeps y<sup>e</sup> Duplicate book, in order to be Entered in said book."

The records of the earlier meetings were probably entered in the book kept at Hampton; but it is, probably, with other papers, lost. The Hon. S. D. Bell has made enquiries for it, but without success.

There were also other parties who petitioned for a grant of this territory, or lands adjoining, and made efforts to have possession, which I will notice before following up the proceedings of the society.

In Council,

August 24, 1720. "The petition of John Calf & Compa. prefered to this board, praying for a township above Exeter, was read."

This was by Massachusetts men, Mr. Calf being an inhabitant of Newbury.

There is a deed on the Rockingham records, dated Oct. 23, 1717, from Samuel Smith of Haverhill to "Samuel Ingalls of Cheshire, Blacksmith," of a right in Kingstown. If Capt. Ingalls was in Chester at all at that time, it is probable that it was to have possession for some of the parties.

In Council,

Oct. 26, 1720. "A message to the board by Mr. Speaker, and Lt. Col. Wear, praying that the Consideration of the petition of Mr. John Calf and Company be suspended for the present."

In board,

"Ordered that the Petition of Mr. John Calf and Company praying for township north westward of Exeter be suspended till the land disposed of in that part of the province be laid out and bounded to prevent interfering of bounds.

Richard Waldron, Cler. Con."

In Council,

April 19, 1721. "A petition signed by about one hundred persons was prefered to this board by Messrs. Ezekiel Walker, John Calf and Elisha Story, praying for liberty and Encouragement to settle a town on a certain tract of land North westward from Exeter, lying partly between Cheshire and New Portsmouth and partly above new Portsmouth adjoining Cheshire line, containing the Quantity of ten miles Square, upon Such Conditions as in Said petition as is on file is contained: Wherefore it is ordered in Council that the petitioners have liberty To build and Settle

upon the said tract upon the Conditions in Said petition mentioned, provided it in no way infringe on or Interfere with any former grants or possessions or propertys.

Richard Waldron, Cle. Con."

Mr. Calf's former petition was probably for Cheshire, which being postponed, he with others now petitioned for Nottingham. There is a deed on the Rockingham records, dated 1721, from Mary Cottle to John Calf for Moses Little, of a right of settlement in land lying westward of Exeter, called New Boston. The New Portsmouth was probably Barrington. Barrington was granted to the taxpayers of Portsmouth, according to the amount of rates they had paid for the last four years, May 10, 1722. It is said to have been used as an out-lot to settle their poor people on.

Nottingham charter is not in the Secretary's office, probably having been burnt in the office in 1736. It was, however, granted in 1722, shortly after that of Chester. In the House, Aug. 26, 1720: "Whereas our House having a petition from Mr. Brown & Company for a town Ship, We Think Itt Infrindg on our towns, especiall on Cheshire whare We have a petition on file for this two years. Have sent up the petition and Memorial to the upper House which Lays on file In y<sup>e</sup> Clark's office."

Who Mr. Brown and his company were, or where they resided, does not appear.

Stephen Dudley of Freetown (Raymond), who was of Exeter before and afterwards, obtained a deed from an Indian named Peter Penuet, and Abigail his squaw, of a tract of land at Freetown, as appears by a deed on Rockingham records, dated May, 1722, wherein, in consideration of affection, Dudley conveys to Francis James of Gloucester "his right in four hundred acres of land in Freetown to be taken out of that tract bought of Peter Penuet and Abigail his squaw, by deed dated Jan. 17, 1718-19, also in virtue of a power of attorney from John Vickers of Charlestown." The deed to Dudley is not on the records. This was prob-

ably a move for color of title and possession for some of the parties.

We now return to the proceedings of the Society and the Governor and Council in relation to them.

At the aforesaid meeting Oct. 15, 1719,

“ 1<sup>st</sup>, Voted, That Capt. Henry Sherburne be Moderator.

“ 2<sup>dly</sup>, Voted, That Joseph Tilton be Clerk of the Society.

“ 3<sup>dly</sup>, Voted, That Capt. Henry Sherburne be Receiver.

“ 4<sup>thly</sup>, Voted, That Joseph Tilton, Ichabod Robie, Caleb Tole, Clement Hughes, Capt. Henry Sherburne, Eph. Denet and Jacob Stanyon, be a Committee to manage the affairs of the Society; And That the s<sup>d</sup> Committee Shall have power to Call meetings of the Society as often as they Shall Think Necessary, and to act in all other matters that they Shall Think proper for the good of the whole Society.

“ 5<sup>thly</sup>, Voted, That Ichabod Robie, Jacob Stanyon, Caleb Tole & Michael Whidden be a Committee to Lay out the Lotts.

“ 6<sup>thly</sup>, Voted, That all priviledges of Streams shall be Reserved for y<sup>e</sup> Use of the Society.

“ 7<sup>thly</sup>, Voted, That the Number of the Society for the settling Shall not Exceed ninety persons.

“ 8<sup>thly</sup>, Voted, That the Committee Shall have power to admit Such as they Shall Think proper till the afore<sup>sd</sup> number of ninety be Completed.

“ 9<sup>thly</sup>, Voted, That Three men Shall be kept upon the spot at the charge of the Society.”

At a meeting of the Society for settling the Chesnut Country, held at Hampton the 20th of December, 1719,

“ Voted, That in case of a warr with the Indians before the Three years Limited for the Settling of the Chesnut Country be Expired, the Same Time of Three years shall be allowed after a conclusion of a Peace with the Indians for the s<sup>d</sup> settlement.”

“ At the Same Time the Propri<sup>rs</sup> drew their home Lotts.” The home lots of twenty acres had been laid out since the October meeting, but the list of those who drew does not contain any names of the Massachusetts men who after-



wards became proprietors. There are the names of eighty-nine persons who drew their home lots at this time, eleven of which are erased as having sold out, or forfeited their rights.

Joseph Small died,—his wife was a daughter of Col. Thomas Packer, and her husband's right was voted to her, and her home lot exchanged for one near her father's. Thus came a woman to be a proprietor. She kept a public house in Portsmouth, and many of the committee meetings were held there. There is a deed on the Rockingham records, Book 14, page 20, in which Thomas Packer conveys to Susannah Small one "negro girl."

There is recorded in another place in the Proprietors' records, those "Propriet<sup>s</sup> y<sup>t</sup> did not draw for their Home Lotts at the first." The list contains thirty-nine names, a large portion of whom were those taken into the Society from Massachusetts.

[Council Records, Sep. 24, 1719, p. 388.]

"Mr. Clement Hughes preferred a petition to this board directed to His Excellency the Gov<sup>r</sup> and council, signed by ab<sup>t</sup> 100 Persons, praying for a township above Kingstown as on file, which being read, it was resolved that the Same should be considered when His Excellency comes next into this province."

At a meeting of the Proprietors of the Chesnut Country, held at Greenland the 16th day of March, 1719-20:

"1<sup>ly</sup>, Col. Packer Chosen moderator.

"2<sup>ly</sup>, Joseph Tilton Chosen Clark.

"3<sup>ly</sup>, The form<sup>r</sup> Committe are Confirmed in their place w<sup>th</sup> the Same power as formerly.

"4<sup>ly</sup>, The former Lott Layers are confirmed.

"5<sup>ly</sup>, Capt. Sherburne chosen Receiver.

"6<sup>ly</sup>, That whereas there was a petition formerly preferred to the Governm<sup>t</sup> for the Granting the Chesnut Country for a Township to the Society, That the same be withdrawn and another preferred when there is a convenient Season.

"7<sup>ly</sup>, Voted, That our Annual meeting to chuse prudential men Shall be on the third Wednesday in March, yearly."



At a meeting of the Committee, April 25, 1720,

“Voted, That a home Lott and a Farm of five hundred acres be given to His Excellency our Govern<sup>r</sup>, or fifty pounds in money.

“Voted, Also a home Lott and a Farme of five Hundred Acres to his Honn<sup>r</sup> our Lt. Govern<sup>r</sup>.”

By the Council records this company seems rather to have the preference over the others, yet it was deemed wise policy to hold out this inducement, which looks a little like bribery. But we do not know the inducements offered by the other parties.

[Council Records, April 28, 1720, p. 148.]

“The petition Preferred by Mr. Hughes at the Sessions in September last, signed by about 100 persons, and suspended till this Time, and also another signed by Capt. Henry Sherburne and Mr. Clem<sup>t</sup> Hughes and comp<sup>a</sup> as a Supplement To the aforesaid petition, preferred this day, was read at the board, praying for a Township in the waste land adjoining Kingstown, &c.

“Ordered, that the Clerk give notifications to Such persons as have claim upon the Said land or have anything to object against the making a Township according to the tenor of the above petition, To appear before His Honor the Lieut. Gov<sup>r</sup> and Council, to whom the matter is referred.”

[Council Records, May 24, 1720, p. 154.]

“The Petition of Clement Hughes and Henry Sherburne preferred last session in behalf of themselves and sundry others, praying for a township at a Place called Cheshire, read at y<sup>e</sup> board; also another petition from sundry persons of Exeter and Haverhill, praying to be joined with the first petitioners in the settlement of the township, was read as on file.”

[Proprietors' Records, May 24, 1720.]

“This day the Committee (agreeable to a vote of the Society of y<sup>e</sup> 16th of March last) preferred a Petition to the Govern<sup>r</sup> and Council for withdrawing the form<sup>r</sup> Petition and a grant of a Township in the Chesnut Country of ten miles Square, w<sup>h</sup> Lys under consideration till next Term.”

[Council Records, August 26, 1720, p. 169.]

“The petition of Messrs. Henry Sherburne, Clement Hughes and comp<sup>a</sup>, preferred May 24, praying for a township &c., is granted, and Col. Hunking, Capt. Wibard, Capt. Henry Sherburne and Capt. Tilton appointed to lay out the lands.”

I have made an examination at the Secretary's office for the foregoing petitions, but without success. There are petitions relating to Chester, bound up in a volume with other towns back to 1726, but none of these are among them. The old files are in a very confused condition, every thing mixed together,—due partly, probably, to their being removed to rebuild the State-House,—so that it would be almost an impossibility to make a thorough examination. The following (apparently genuine) is copied from Bell's “Facts in relation to the history of Chester” in N. H. Hist. Soc. Coll., Vol. VII, p. 403.

[From the Council Records of 1719.]

PETITION FOR GRANT.

A petition for a township in y<sup>e</sup> Chestnutt County, signed by about 100 hand, preferred by Mr. Hughes, Sept. 24, 1719. Minuted—Read again, Apr. 28, 1720.

To his Excellency Samuel Shute, Esq., Capt. Gen<sup>l</sup> & Comman<sup>dr</sup> in Chief in an over His Majesty's Province of New Hampshire, &c., and the Hon<sup>ble</sup> the Council, now sitting in Council at Pourtsmouth, in and for said Province :

The humble petition of sundry of the Inhabitants of s<sup>d</sup> Province Humbly sheweth That y<sup>r</sup> Petitioners have associated themselves together to settle a certain tract of waiste land containing Eight miles square, laying in the Province of New Hampshire afores<sup>d</sup>, and adjoining on the East to Kingston and Exeter, and on the South to Haverhill, and on the West and North to y<sup>e</sup> woods.

And forasmuch as y<sup>r</sup> Petitioners are informed that sundry persons belonging to severall Towns in the Province of the Massachusetts Bay design to petition y<sup>r</sup> Excellency & Hon<sup>rs</sup> to have the same lott of land granted to them for a township,

Your Petitioners therefore most humbly pray that they may have the preference (having been at a vast expense of blood and treasure to maintain the same against the Enemy), and that the said tract of land may be granted a township to them, and as many more as are willing to settle the same, so as to make up the number of one hundred (and twenty five) persons, under such limitations for the settling of it as y<sup>r</sup> Excellency & Hon<sup>rs</sup> will in your great wisdom see convenient for the speedy settling thereof, and y<sup>r</sup> Petitioners ever will pray as in duty bound.

Sept. 24, 1719.

Tho<sup>s</sup> Phipps,  
 Jos. Pierce,  
 Tho. Packer,  
 Joseph Tilton,  
 Nath<sup>l</sup> Batchelder, jr.,  
 John Cram,  
 Philemon Blake,  
 Jacob Stanyan,  
 Robt. Row, Sen<sup>r</sup>,  
 David Tilton,  
 Reuben Sanborn,  
 John Morrison,  
 Sam<sup>l</sup> Blake, jr.,  
 Nath<sup>l</sup> Healey,  
 Nath<sup>l</sup> Sanborn,  
 Joseph Batchelder,  
 John Sealy,  
 Jethro Tilton,  
 Ichabod Robie,  
 Edward Sauborn,  
 John Prescott, jr.,  
 Zachariah Clifford,  
 Joseph Batchelder, jr.,  
 Sam<sup>l</sup> Blake, senr.,  
 Edward Gilman,  
 John Searll,  
 William Godfree,  
 Nehem<sup>h</sup> Leavitt,  
 John Morrison,  
 Sam<sup>l</sup> Elkins,  
 Rob<sup>t</sup> Wade, jr.,  
 Jeremiah Sauborn,  
 Daniel Tilton,

Henry Shurburne,  
 Benj. Gambling,  
 Jos. Sherburne,  
 Clement Hughes,  
 Sam<sup>l</sup> Plaisted,  
 Elez<sup>r</sup> Russell,  
 Samuel Hart,  
 Eph<sup>m</sup> Demett,  
 John Preston,  
 Benj. Sanborn,  
 Joseph Sanborn,  
 James Prescott,  
 Jonathan Prescott, jr.,  
 Richard Sanborn,  
 Richard Clifford,  
 George Veazi, jr.,  
 Jonathan Sanborn,  
 Nathan Longfellow,  
 Sam<sup>l</sup> Sanborn,  
 Jacob Green,  
 Henry Dyea,  
 Benj. Fifield,  
 Sherburne Tilton,  
 Benj. Fogg,  
 Joseph Love,  
 Jacob Gilman,  
 Joseph Young,  
 Ephraim Hoit,  
 Abraham Sanborn,  
 Israel Blake,  
 William Healey,  
 Charles Stuart,  
 Enoch Sauborn,

Thomas Veazi,	Daniel Lovering,
Joshua Prescott,	Ebenezer Lovering,
John Cass,	Jona <sup>n</sup> Robinson,
Daniel Ladd,	Reuben Smith,
Abner Herriman,	Thomas Veazi, jr.,
Sam <sup>l</sup> Prescott,	Nath <sup>l</sup> Stevens, jr.,
Nath <sup>l</sup> Bachelder, senr.,	James Leavit,
John Ladd,	Win. Stevens, Porch <sup>th</sup> ,
Oliver Smith,	Jona <sup>n</sup> Plummer,
Edward Fifield,	John Smith,
John Gilman, jr.,	Benj. Tole,
John Knowles,	Caleb Tole,
Sam <sup>l</sup> Veazi,	Abraham Drake,
Benj. Veazi,	Sam <sup>l</sup> Smith,
Thomas Veazi, jr.,	Thomas Garton,
Nicholas Norris,	James Purkins,
John Norris,	Jacob Moulton,
Nicholas Seavy,	Jonathan Nason,
Thomas Rollins,	Elisha Smith,
Joseph Lorrane,	Jonathan Dearborn,
John Roberts,	Thomas Leavitt,
Moses Norris, senr.,	James Fogg.

## COPY OF THE LAYING OUT OF THE FIRST GRANT.

Whereas we the subscribers were Ordered and directed by the Committee appointed by His Excellency the Govern<sup>r</sup> and Council to Lay out a new Town adjoining to Haverhill, Kingston & Exeter, Pursuant to the afors<sup>d</sup> Directions we have run the following Lines, viz.: We begun at a white pine Tree marked R. W., H. S., I. T., W. B., Standing on the Supposed Kingston line, where Haverhill Supposed Line Cutts it, and run Ten miles upon a W. N. W. Line to a pitch pine Tree notcht on four Sides; Then we begun again at the afors<sup>d</sup> white pine Tree and run Three miles, along Kingston Supposed head Line to the Supposed Kingston North Corner Bounds next to Exeter; And from thence Seven miles upon a N. b E. Line to a Hemlock Tree marked R. W., H. S., I. T. the other two Lines being run parralell to those two Lines will make a Tract of Ten miles Square, Agreeable to the Petition preffered by Capt.

Henry Sherburne, Clem<sup>t</sup> Hughes & Comp<sup>a</sup> to and Granted by His Excellency the Governour & Council. Dated at Portsmouth

Jan<sup>y</sup> 4<sup>th</sup>, 1720-1.

Tho<sup>s</sup> Pierce,  
Eph<sup>m</sup> Dennet,  
George Pierce,  
Jo<sup>s</sup> Tilton.

Prov. of }  
N. Hamp<sup>r</sup>. } Whereas, we the Subscribers were appointed by His Excellency the Govern<sup>r</sup> & Council a Committee to Lay out a Tract of Land of Ten miles Square adjoining to Haverhill & Kingston & Exeter, for a Township, and after having duly considered how the Said Tract of Land ought to be Layd out Consonant to the Petition prefered to His Excellency the Gov<sup>r</sup> and Council by Henry Sherburne, Clem<sup>t</sup> Hughes & Comp<sup>a</sup>, and that the Land may not Infringe on any Former Grant, and having Chosen Capt. Jo<sup>s</sup> Tilton, Capt. Tho<sup>s</sup> Pierce, m<sup>r</sup> Ephraim Dennet, m<sup>r</sup> George Pierce, m<sup>r</sup> Ich<sup>d</sup> Roby & mr. Jacob Stanyan to run the Lines for y<sup>e</sup> bounds of y<sup>e</sup> above Township, we did order and direct them the s<sup>d</sup> Capt. Tilton, &c., to run the Lines as is Expressed in their return on y<sup>e</sup> other side ; & being persuaded y<sup>t</sup> y<sup>e</sup> same will not Infringe on any former Grant, we do allow & Confirm y<sup>e</sup> s<sup>d</sup> return as far forth as it Lyes in our Power, and pray that y<sup>e</sup> same may be allowed and Confirmed by His Excellency the Governour & Council.

The corner bound of Chester, next to Londonderry, near Mr. Tenney's, down to 1801 was a beech tree, which is expressly mentioned in the charter of Londonderry, June 21st, 1722. In this survey they commenced at a white pine, but if the points were not identical they were not far apart, for a range of the home lots laid out in 1719 certainly commenced near the present corner. This return runs on Kingston line three miles (probably to the corner near David Lane's) and "next to Exeter," whereas Exeter corner was finally established more than two miles farther east. The lines were all uncertain, as we shall see when we come to the settlement of the lines. This was merely a grant of the land, not the charter of a town, and whether

satisfactory or not, the bounds of the charter were essentially different, including much more land. The Society seem to have made great efforts, and spent time and money to secure their object. They built a possession fence around the country. The committee had a meeting June 15, 1720, and examined and allowed various accounts, including an account of "Mens days Fencing the Chesnut Country & going there to Oppose the Haverhill people." There were 484 days allowed, at an expense of £144, 18s. This could hardly have been expended since the October meeting.

Whether the claim of the Haverhill people was merely an effort to get a grant, or a claim under the charter of Haverhill from Massachusetts, or both, I do not know. When I was surveying on the additional lot No. 31, in 1819, Mr. Peter Hall and Mr. Abraham Sargent were present, and they said that they had seen a monument near there, said to have been erected by Haverhill people. Their tradition was that the charter of Haverhill began at "Holt's Rocks" (so called), and was to run thence N. W. to Merrimac river; that they started at the Rocks and run twenty miles; failing of provisions and liquor they erected their monument and went home. They were probably right in regard to the monument, but wrong in regard to the explanation, as the following, which is taken from a copy in the case of French vs. Morse, before the Court of Appeals in the Secretary's Office, will show:

"Haverhill, July 4<sup>th</sup>, 1674.

At the Request of the Selectmen of Haverhill, the Bounds of Said Town were perfected as followeth: From Holts Rocks we run due northwest according to the Compass, not allowing any variation, allowing almsbury their full and just bounds, as hath been determined by the honoured General Court; all the other line on the west Side of the Plantation we run from Merrimack River due North until it cutt with the first line, where we erected a great Pillar of Stones. this last line was Set out & begun to run by Ensign Noyes and Sargeant John Parker at eight miles distance from Haverhill meeting [house], upon a due



west Line, which is according to the grant of the General Court. the Running lines on both Sides of s<sup>d</sup> Plantation were bounded by markt trees and heaps of stones, laid out by Jonathan Danforth, Survey<sup>r</sup>. Bilereca 12 3m., 1675.

The Court approves of the Return, as attests Edwd. Rawson, Secretary."

This pillar of stones was probably the one seen by Mr. Hall and Mr. Sargent. Capt. David Shaw tells me that there used to be an oak tree by the poor farm which was called "Haverhill bounds." Margaret Shirley and Mrs. Cowdery recollect the tree. By looking at the map it will be seen that the northwestern line from the corner of Chester and Derry (the road over Walnut Hill and down Jack's Hill) does not correspond with the northeastern end of the additional lots at and above the poor farm, and the question may arise, If they intended in laying out the home lots to follow Haverhill line, how came the offset? In answer, we may suppose that Haverhill line was not well defined; that if trees were marked in 1675 many of them were down; and that they started at the supposed intersection of Haverhill and Kingston lines, and on the supposed course, and run on to near Three Camp meadow, and then offset about sixty rods to keep clear of the meadow to the road through Hall's Village. The line of the home lots over the hill, if extended, would be about the northeast line of home lot 124, on which John Shirley settled, where Mr. Cowdery now lives. They then found that they were about sixty rods northeast of the old Haverhill line, the oak tree and perhaps other monuments, and they run that range of lots to the line, and then continued on as far as the home lots extend.

This is corroborated by the fact that, accompanying a petition of Richard Hazzen, Jr., and others, to the Council of Massachusetts in 1728, complaining of the encroachments of the people of Londonderry, was a plan in which the line running northwest passes over the corner of Chester, and extends into Chester, so as nearly or quite to correspond to this monument. A reduced copy of this plan is

inserted in Chase's History of Haverhill, page 290. And further, the first settlers of Londonderry obtained a deed, dated Oct. 20, 1719, from John Wheelwright (a grandson of the original grantee of the Wheelwright claim), of "A certain tract of land bounded as followeth, not exceeding the quantity of ten miles square: beginning at a pine tree marked, which is the southwest corner of Cheshire, and running to the northwest corner of the said Cheshire, and from the northwest corner running a due west line unto the River Merrimack, and down the River Merrimack, until it meets with the line of Dunstable, and there turning eastward upon Dunstable line until it meet with the line of Draent, and continuing eastward upon Dracut Line untill it meets with the line of Haverill, and Extending northward upon Haverill until it meets with the line of Cheshire, and then turning westward upon the said Line of Cheshire unto the pine tree first mentioned where it began."

This line of Haverhill is probably the one on Hazzen's plan, but stopped at the line of Cheshire running west north-west, according to the grant of 1720,—which had probably been previously surveyed,—and not up to the northwest line to the monument seen by Mr. Hall and Mr. Sargent. It would probably intersect the Londonderry line not far from the Derry road.

At any rate, there was a line of Haverhill run up into Chester, and the proprietors or lot-layers, in laying out the home lots in 1719, did not intend to trespass on Haverhill, and began on what they supposed to be the intersection of Haverhill and Kingstown lines, and run north-west the course of the supposed Haverhill line; and the gore, between these lots and Londonderry line as established by the charter, was laid out into additional lots in 1726.

The return says: "We the subscribers have lay<sup>d</sup> out an additional lot of fifty acres to Each home lott, beginning first at y<sup>e</sup> south-east corner of y<sup>e</sup> town next Haverhill, Running westerly along Derry line, called the first Range."

There was allowed at the same time, June 15, 1720, "For time about the Law suits, 9 days, £2—14s." Also of



“Money expended on the Law Suits & paid by Capt. Henry Sherburne the Receiver for the Prop<sup>rs</sup>.”

It would seem from the Proprietors' records that they had lawsuits, but who the parties were, and what legal authority any body had, does not appear. There is a credit March 30, 1723: “So much recovered of Jarvis Ring, £2 12.” I have examined the Court records of that period, but have found no such cases.

	£	s.	d.
Paid to Mr. Aemuty for pleading . . . . .	1	10	00
to Cap <sup>t</sup> Phipps, do. Sundry times . . . . .	2	10	00
to Mr. Waldron . . . . .	1	00	00
to Mr. Jeffries . . . . .	1	00	00
to Jno. Pray, serving a writ . . . . .	2	00	00
to Michael Whidden, for do . . . . .		15	00

In 1723, there is credit given for cash recovered of Jarvis Ring, £2 12. There is also “an account of men's Labor Since the Lotts were drawn,” amounting to £47 10, giving the inference that the other was before the lots were laid out.

	£	s.	d.
To Lot-layers . . . . .	24	10	00
to Committee . . . . .	8	2	00
to Committee's expenses . . . . .	6	00	00

*Clement Hughes' charges.*

	£	s.	d.
To drawing a petition . . . . .	5	00	
to cash paid the Clerk of the Council . . . . .	10	00	
to Drawing articles for the Society to Signe . . . . .	6	00	
to do. a plat for the Society . . . . .	5	00	
to Copy of an Indian Deed (probably the deed to Stephen Dudley) . . . . .	6	00	

There is also a charge for “4½ gallons of rum, 6 lbs. of sugar of Capt. Sherburne, w<sup>ch</sup> was given y<sup>e</sup> men at work in the Country,” £1 16 6. The whole amount of their account current, June 15, 1720, was £247 7 6.

“At a meeting of the Committee the following persons

were admitted proprietors in the Town of Checher agreeable to the Desire of the Govern<sup>t</sup>, viz :

William White,	Jona. Clough,
Jona. Emerson,	Thos. Whiting,
Jno. Packer,	Jno. Jaquish,
Jona. Kimball,	Wm. Daniels,
Steph. Webster,	Step. Johnson,
Thos. Silver,	the Rev. Thos. Simms,
Sam <sup>l</sup> . Ingalls,	Rich <sup>d</sup> Haselton,
James Fales,	Nathan Webster, of Bradford,
Jno. Littlehale,	Richard Jaquish."
Eph. Guile,	

At a meeting of the committee Nov. 20, 1720, the following persons were admitted proprietors, viz. :

"Capt. Henry Sloper,	Jacob Gilman,
James Boid,	Ed. Gilman,
Benning Wentworth,	Thos. Smith, in the
Wm. Crosswait,	Room of Richard Swain,
Clem <sup>t</sup> Mishervey,	Robert Ford,
the Rev <sup>d</sup> Nath <sup>l</sup> Rogers,	Amos Cass,
Samuel Sherburne, in y <sup>e</sup>	Eben <sup>r</sup> Eastman,
Room of Wm. Stivens,	Luther Morgan,
Jos. Young,	Samuel Thompson."

The first, and a part of the second list, were Massachusetts men, and a part were Exeter men, including probably the petitioners mentioned May 24, 1720, and was a matter of compromise and put an end to the contest with Haverhill people.

"At a General Meeting of the Proprietors of the Town of Checher held at Hampton the 11th day of January, 1720-1,"

"Voted, Col<sup>o</sup> Packer moderator.

"Voted, That each prop<sup>r</sup> that does not Settle pay ten Shillings per year during three years, the whole to be Divided yearly among them that Settles.

"Voted, To Coll<sup>o</sup> Packer, Coll<sup>o</sup> Wiar, Caleb Tole and Sam<sup>l</sup> Ingalls the whole Priviledge of the upper Falls on the great Brook forever, to build a Sawmill or mills on, and also ten acres of land gratis on Each Side of s<sup>d</sup> falls for the

s<sup>d</sup> mills conveniency, with condition that the s<sup>d</sup> mill shall be fitt to Cutt boards in a Twelve month from this time and that they shall saw at halves the Prop<sup>rs</sup> Loggs, So much as they shall have Occasion for, for Building.

“And those prop<sup>rs</sup> that Shall have Occasion to buy boards shall be supplied with So many as they shall have occasion for at the Rate of thirty shillings per thousand del<sup>d</sup> at the mill.

“And if the making of a pond or ponds for s<sup>d</sup> mill dam-nific any of the prop<sup>rs</sup>, the Town shall make good the Damage.

“Voted, that as soon as Thirty Householders are settled there Shall be a minister of the Gospel maintained by the whole proprietary; and as soon as fifty families are Settled there shall be a meeting House for the Publick Worship of God built by the Whole Proprietary.”

This was a grant of the privilege of the “Old” (Haslton’s) sawmill. Samuel Ingalls was one of the grantees, and the Haverhill people were quieted before this.

Thus early, too, was provision made for preaching, and a meeting-house.

At a meeting of the Committee, Jan<sup>y</sup> 25, 1720-1,

“Voted, that whereas the number of proprietors is con-[a part of this word is torn off] and no provision made for a school master, that the next proprietor that shall Forfeit his Lott the Same Shall [be] appropriated for a School.”

At a meeting of the Committee, March 15, 1720-1, “The following acco<sup>ts</sup> were rec<sup>d</sup> & allowed of. Ac<sup>t</sup> of charges about y<sup>e</sup> bridge the first time.” There are the names of persons and the days worked amounting to sixty-two days.

“Acco<sup>t</sup> of Charges about the Bridge the Second time,” eighteen days. “The third time,” twenty-seven days, the whole amounting to £134 10s.

This was on the bridge between Sandown and Danville, which was always called “Cheshire Bridge.”

“Acco<sup>t</sup> of time Searching the Country,” thirty days by five persons, £9.

“Acc<sup>t</sup> of Charges in Running the Line.” There were

twelve men five days each; seven hands four days each, and one man three days, — £38 16s.

“Acco<sup>t</sup> of Charges Looking and cutting the way,\* and keeping possession, &c.” There were twelve men five days each; fifteen men four days each; seven men six days each; amounting to £48 12s.

The committee had a bill for settling, from three to ten days each, £16 6s., besides collecting the assessments, &c.

Joseph Tilton charges “six days attending the Gov<sup>r</sup> & Council.”

“Acco<sup>t</sup> of Time laying out y<sup>e</sup> Haverhill mens lots,”— four men six days each, £9 12s.

“Account of Charges Repairing the possession fence,”— seven men two days each, two men four days each, £6 12s.

“Acc<sup>t</sup> of time to Give Evidence at Court,”—two men two days each, £1.

“Acc<sup>t</sup> of time to find if any Trespas<sup>d</sup> upon the Society,”— four men three days each, £3 12s.

“Account of what allowed the Committee appointed by the Governor to Lay out y<sup>e</sup> Town,”— four men one pound each, £4.

*Clement Hughes' charges.*

To Attendance on the Govn <sup>t</sup> 2 days . . . . .	£0 12
To do. on Courts 3 days . . . . .	0 18
To P <sup>d</sup> Dan <sup>l</sup> Levit for two horses that run away from people left in the Country to keep pos- session . . . . .	7 10
To drawing 2 new mapps . . . . .	£10 00

and many other items.

\* There was probably no kind of a road this side of Kingston Plain, and when they first came to the Chestnut country they must have come through the wilderness on horse-back, if not on foot, and therefore kept south of Exeter river, and come up on to Walnut Hill. But they afterwards looked out and cut a way over Beech Plain, and built some kind of a bridge across Exeter river, to come through the north part of Sandown.

At the June Term of the Court of Sessions, 1736, the grand jurymen from Londonderry represented that there was no highway from Kingstown to Chester. An order of notice was served on the selectmen of Kingstown, who appeared in 1737, and prayed for time.

*Capt. Henry Sherburne charges.*

To a book 9s. 6d.; pair of marking irons 3s. 6d.	0 13
To a mapp . . . . .	10
To So much paid Mrs. Small for expenses w <sup>th</sup> y <sup>e</sup> Lt. Gov. &c. . . . .	1 00

and other items. The general price of labor and time is 6 shillings per day. The whole amount is stated March 30, 1723. The Dr. side is £583 4s. 7d.

## The Credit :

125 proprietors 60s. each . . . . .	£375 00
For forfeitures . . . . .	6 16
Recovered of Jarvis Ring . . . . .	2 12
Balance due from the Proprietors . . . . .	198 16 7
	—————£583 04 7

The account current is stated again for 1724 and 1725. The Dr. side, including the above balance, £541 16s. 9d.

## The Credit side consists of :

126 Propri <sup>ts</sup> 50s each 2 payment . . . . .	£315
126 do 3 payment 20s. . . . .	126
126 do 4 do 10s. . . . .	63
One for the first omitted . . . . .	3
	—————507
Balance . . . . .	£34 16 <sup>s</sup> 9 <sup>d</sup>

I give these items of the accounts to show something of what these men did and paid to start the settlement of Chester.

“ At a Publick meeting of the Proprietors, held at Capt. Wingate’s at Hampton, March 16, 1720–1 :

“ Voted, mr. Eph<sup>r</sup> Dennet moderator.

“ Voted, Clem<sup>t</sup> Hughes Cl<sup>r</sup>.

“ Voted, Capt. Tho<sup>s</sup> Pierce, Clem<sup>t</sup> Hughes, Eph. Den-  
net, Capt. Jo<sup>s</sup> Tilton, Caleb Tole, Ich. Roby and Jacob  
Stanyan be a Committee to manage the affairs of the So-  
ciety for y<sup>e</sup> Year Ensuing.

“ Voted, Capt. Jo<sup>s</sup> Tilton Receiver.

“ Voted, Cap<sup>t</sup>. Tilton, Caleb Tole, Ich. Roby, Geo.  
Pierce and Jacob Stanyan Lott Layers.

“ Voted, That y<sup>e</sup> Lott layers lay out a Second Division  
of 100 acres each Lott, and Such Highways as they see  
meet.

“ Voted, That Cap<sup>t</sup> Wingit, Deacon Shaw, & mr. Ingalls be a Committee to audit the Committee’s acco<sup>ts</sup>.

“ Voted, That Each proprietor pay thirty Shillings by the first day of May next to discharge y<sup>e</sup> Society’s debts.

“ Voted, That the four persons to whom the Stream is granted Shall give each a bond of Fifty pounds to the Committe to perform the Conditions of s<sup>d</sup> Grant ; and if any of them Refuse to do it, the Committee is Impowered to admit others.

“ Voted, That y<sup>e</sup> Haverhill people that are proprietors make their way to the Chesnut Country passable for Carts, at their Charges, and that mr. Ingalls be Surveyor.

“ Voted, That the bridge on the Road from Kingston to the Chesnut Country be made passable for Carts, and that Jo<sup>s</sup> Sanborn, Jun<sup>r</sup> be Surveyor.”

“ At a meeting of the Committee Sep. 29, 1721, the following persons were admitted Proprietors, viz., Coll<sup>o</sup> Peter Wear, Capt. Rich<sup>d</sup> Kent, Capt. Josh. Wingate, Tho<sup>s</sup> Dean, Sam<sup>l</sup> Shaw, John Calf.”

“ Voted, That the proprietors of the upper Falls on the great Brook have the priviledge of the Lower falls also, for their Further Incouragement to build a mill according to a vote of the Society at a publick meeting held Jany. 11, 1720 ; And in consideration of w<sup>ch</sup> additional Priviledge they are to build a Grist mill as Soon as the Town will need it.”

This grant was where Haselton’s grist-mill and pail-factory are.

“ At a meeting of the Committee Jany. 2, 1721-2,

“ Voted, Sam<sup>l</sup> Welsh, and Jacob Moulton have forfeited their Right in the Town of Checher, they not having paid their Charges.”

“ At a meeting of the Committee Jan<sup>y</sup> 22<sup>d</sup>, 1721-2,

“ Present, Thos. Pierce, Eph<sup>t</sup> Dennet, Clem<sup>t</sup> Hughes and Caleb Tole.

“ Sundry of the Proprietors having complained to the Committee That it was Detrimental to the Town That the second Division was not Laid, nor the first yet perfected, and having also Desired That a meeting of the Prop<sup>rs</sup> might be warned to consult the Affairs of the Town : —



“ Voted, That Notifications be Sett up accordingly.

“ Voted, That His Excellency’s Farm of 500 acres be Laid out as near the Center as may be without Discommoding the home Lotts.”

“ THE NOTIFICATION, VIZ :

These are to Notifie all Concerned That a Gen<sup>l</sup> meeting of the Propriet<sup>rs</sup> of the Town of Checher is appointed to be held at the House of mr. Nicholas Perryman in Exeter on Monday the Fifth day of Feb<sup>ry</sup> next, at ten of the clock in y<sup>e</sup> morning, to Choose lot layers to Lay out the Second Division, the lot Layers chosen at the last meeting having neglected to do it, and Further to Consult and do what may be Thought Needful for the Town Service.

Jan<sup>y</sup> 22<sup>d</sup>, 1721-2.

Rich<sup>d</sup> Webard, }  
Tho<sup>s</sup> Packer, } Just. P<sup>c</sup>.

Tho<sup>s</sup> Pierce,  
Eph<sup>r</sup> Dennet,  
Clement Hughes,  
Caleb Tole.”

“ At a Publick meeting of the Proprie<sup>ts</sup> of the Town of Checher held at Exeter, Feb. 5, 1721-2,

“ Voted, Coll<sup>o</sup> Tho<sup>s</sup>. Packer Moderator.

“ Voted, That the Second Division be two hundred acres instead of 100 before voted.

“ Voted, Sam<sup>l</sup> Ingalls, Clem<sup>t</sup> Hughes, and Caleb Tole Lott layers, to Lay out the same.

“ Voted, That the Lott layers go on the same as Soone as possibly they can, and as soon as they have accomplished it and make a Return thereof to the Committee, That the Committee Notifie the Prop<sup>rs</sup> to meet to draw their Lotts ; And whereas there is a former vote that there should be a meeting annually on the Third Wednesday of March, and it not being probable that the Said lotts can be laid out before that time, That the meeting be Defered till the first Monday in may next Except the Committee See Cause to call the meeting Sooner.”

## THE ROYAL CHARTER.

PROVINCE SEAL.
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GEORGE by the Grace of God of Great Britain, France and Ireland, King, Defend<sup>r</sup> of the Faith, &c. :

To all People to whom these p<sup>r</sup>sents Shall come, Greeting. Know y<sup>e</sup> That we of our Especial Knowledge and meer motion, for the due encouragement of Settling a new plantation, by and with the advice of our Council, have given and granted and by these p<sup>r</sup>sents as farr as in us lies do give and Grant, in Equall Shares unto Sundry of our beloved Subjects, whose names are Entred in a Schedule hereunto annexed, That Inhabit or Shall Inhabit within the said Grant within our Province of New Hamp<sup>s</sup>, all That Tract of Land within the following bounds: (Viz) to begin at Exeter Southerly Corner bounds and from thence run upon a West and by North point two miles along Kingston northerly Line to Kingston North Corner bounds, then upon a South point three miles along Kingston head Line to Kingston South Corner bounds, then upon a West North West point Ten miles into the country, Then to begin again at the aforesaid Exeter Southwardly Corner bounds and run seven miles upon Exeter head Line upon a North East point half a point more Northerly, Then fourteen miles into the Country upon a west North west point to the river Merrimack, and from thence upon a Straight Line to the End of the afores<sup>d</sup> Ten Mile line; and That the same be a Town Corporat<sup>d</sup> by the name of Chester to the persons afores<sup>d</sup>, for ever To have and to hold the said Land, to the Grantees and their Heirs and assigns forever, and to Such associates as they Shall admit upon the Following Conditions :

1. That Every proprietor build a Dwelling House within Three years and Settle a Familley Therein, breack up Three acres of Ground and plant or Sow y<sup>e</sup> same within four years, and pay his proportion of the Town Charge when and so often as Occasion shall require the same.
2. That a meeting House be built for the Public worship of God within the said Term of four years.
3. That upon default of any particular Proprietor in Complying with the Conditions of this Charter upon his part, Such Delinquent proprietor Shall forfeit his Share to the other Proprietors, which Shall be Disposed according to y<sup>e</sup> major vote of the Said Comoners at a Legall meeting.



4<sup>thly</sup>. That a Proprietor's Share be reserved for a Parsonage; another for the first minister of the Gospell, another for the Benefit of a School.

PROVIDED nevertheless that the Peace with the Indians Continue during the aforesaid Term of Three years; but if it should so happen That a warr with the Indians Should commence before the Expiration of the afores<sup>d</sup> Term of Three years, the aforesaid Term of three years Shall be allowed to the Proprietors after the Expiration of the warr for the performance of the aforesaid Conditions, Rendering and paying therefor to us, our Heirs and Successors, or Such other officer or officers as shall be appointed to receive the same, The annual quit rent of acknowledg-  
em<sup>t</sup> of one pound of Good merch<sup>ble</sup> Hemp in the said Town on the Twentieth of December yearly forever; reserving also unto us, our Heirs and Successors, all mast Trees growing on said Land — according to acts of Parliament in that behalf made and provided. and for the better order, Rule and Government of the said Town we do by these p<sup>r</sup>sents Grant for us, our Heirs and Successors, unto the said men & Inhabitants, or those that shall Inhabit the Said Town, That yearly & every year upon the last Thursday in march forever, they shall meet to Elect and Chuse by the major part of them Constables, Selectmen and all other Town officers, according to the Laws and usage of our afores<sup>d</sup> Province, for the year ensuing, with Such Power, priviledges and authority as other Town officers within our aforesaid Province have and Enjoy.

In Wittness whereof we have Caused the seal of our Said Province to be hereunto annexed. Wittness, Sam<sup>ll</sup> Shute, Esq<sup>r</sup>, our Governour & Command<sup>r</sup> in Chief of our Said Province, at our Town of Portsmouth the 8<sup>th</sup> day of may in the Eighth year of our reign, annoq. Domini 1722.

By His Excellency's Comand  
w<sup>th</sup> advice of the Council.

Sam<sup>ll</sup> Shute.

R. Waldron, Cler. Con.

A SCHEDULE OF THE PROPRIETORS' NAMES, OF THE TOWN OF  
CHESTER.

Cap <sup>t</sup> Henry Sherburne,	Jethro Tilton,
Benj <sup>a</sup> Gambling Esq <sup>r</sup> ,	Amos Cass,
Tho <sup>s</sup> Phipps Esq <sup>r</sup> ,	James Perkins,
Cap <sup>t</sup> Josh <sup>a</sup> Pierce,	Susan <sup>a</sup> Small,

Coll <sup>o</sup> Peter Wear,	Will <sup>m</sup> Hally,
Rev <sup>d</sup> Nath <sup>l</sup> Rogers,	Zach <sup>s</sup> Clifford,
Clem <sup>t</sup> Hughes,	Enoch Sanborn,
Cap <sup>t</sup> Tho <sup>s</sup> Pierce,	Josiah Bachelder,
Cap <sup>t</sup> Jos Sherburne,	Sam <sup>l</sup> Prescott,
Cap <sup>t</sup> Arch <sup>d</sup> Macpheadris,	Nath <sup>l</sup> Bachelder, Jun <sup>r</sup> ,
Eph <sup>m</sup> Dennet,	Benoni Fogg,
Benning Wentworth,	Rich <sup>d</sup> Clifford,
Cap <sup>t</sup> Eben <sup>r</sup> Wentworth,	James Fogg,
Cap <sup>t</sup> Rich <sup>d</sup> Kent,	Eben <sup>r</sup> Easman,
George Pierce,	Eben <sup>r</sup> Lovell,
Eleaz <sup>r</sup> Russell,	Rob <sup>t</sup> Row,
Ichabod Roby,	Philip Tole,
Rev <sup>d</sup> Tho <sup>s</sup> Simms,	Edw <sup>d</sup> Sanborn,
Sam <sup>l</sup> Shackford,	Henry Works,
Jn <sup>o</sup> Shackford,	Jery Sanborn,
Will <sup>m</sup> White,	Caleb Tole,
Sam <sup>l</sup> Ingalls,	Jon <sup>a</sup> Plummer,
Mich <sup>l</sup> Whidden,	Benj <sup>a</sup> Tole,
Will <sup>m</sup> Rymes,	Benj <sup>a</sup> Smith,
Will <sup>m</sup> Godfry,	Cap <sup>t</sup> Jon <sup>a</sup> Sanburn,
Eben <sup>r</sup> Dearbon,	Moses Blacke,
John Cram,	Jacob Basford,
John Prescut, Jun <sup>r</sup> ,	Jacob Garland, Sen <sup>r</sup> ,
Abram Browne,	Jon <sup>a</sup> Brown,
John Prescut, Sen <sup>r</sup> ,	Philemon Blake,
Joseph Bachelder,	Stephen Sweat,
John Packer,	Jn <sup>o</sup> Sanburn,
John Silly,	Sam <sup>l</sup> Marston, Jun <sup>r</sup> ,
Tho <sup>s</sup> Levit,	Nath <sup>l</sup> Drake,
Sam <sup>l</sup> Page,	Henry Sloper,
Nath <sup>l</sup> Sanborn,	Tho <sup>s</sup> Smith,
James Prescut,	Will <sup>m</sup> Crosswait,
Nath <sup>l</sup> Bachelder, Sen <sup>r</sup> ,	James Boid,
David Tilton,	Joseph Young,
Jon <sup>a</sup> Emerson,	Clem <sup>t</sup> Mesharvy,
Elijah Smith,	Luther Morgan,
Sam <sup>l</sup> Smith,	Rich <sup>d</sup> Hasleton,
Jon <sup>a</sup> Dearborn,	Jacob Gilman,
Abram Drake,	Sam <sup>l</sup> Sherburne,
Cap <sup>t</sup> Joshua Winget,	Edw <sup>d</sup> Gilman,
Sam <sup>l</sup> Blacke,	Tho <sup>s</sup> Dean,
Jos Sauburne,	Sam <sup>l</sup> Shaw,
Ruben Sauburne,	John Calf,
George Brownell,	Jon <sup>a</sup> Clough,

Benj <sup>a</sup> Sanburne,	Rob <sup>t</sup> Ford,	
Maj <sup>r</sup> Jn <sup>o</sup> Gillman,	Jn <sup>o</sup> Jaquish,	
Sam <sup>l</sup> Thompson,	Will <sup>m</sup> Daniel,	
Stephen Webster,	Steph <sup>n</sup> Johnson,	
Edward Emerson,	Nath <sup>l</sup> Webster,	
Tho <sup>s</sup> Silver,	Rich <sup>d</sup> Jaquish,	
Tho <sup>s</sup> Whiting,	James Fales,	
Jn <sup>o</sup> Littlehale,	Jn <sup>o</sup> Cutt &	} one prop <sup>ties</sup> share.
Eph <sup>m</sup> Guile,	Benj <sup>a</sup> Ackerman,	
Jon <sup>a</sup> Kimball,		

Province N. Hamp<sup>e</sup>, May 10<sup>th</sup>, 1722.

His Excellency the Govern<sup>r</sup> and the Hon<sup>ble</sup> Lieut. Govern<sup>r</sup>  
and Council Entered associate with the within persons,  
(viz) —

His Excellency a Farm of five Hundred acres and a  
home Lott.

The Lieut Govern<sup>r</sup> the same.

Sam <sup>l</sup> Penhallow, Esq <sup>r</sup> ,	a proprietor's Share,
Mark Hunking, Esq <sup>r</sup> ,	ditto,
George Jaffrey, Esq <sup>r</sup> ,	ditto,
Shad <sup>a</sup> Walton, Esq <sup>r</sup> ,	ditto,
Rich <sup>d</sup> Wibird, Esq <sup>r</sup> ,	ditto,
Tho <sup>s</sup> Packer, Esq <sup>r</sup> ,	ditto,
Tho <sup>s</sup> Westbrook, Esq <sup>r</sup> ,	ditto.

A True Copy of Chester Charter and the Schedule  
annexed to it.

Compared P<sup>r</sup> Rich<sup>d</sup> Waldron, Cler. Con.

## CHAPTER II.

### THE FIRST SETTLEMENT AND LAYING OUT OF THE LOTS.

#### THE FIRST SETTLEMENT.

THE grantees of Londonderry were actual settlers; but the grantees of Chester were not residents, and very few of them ever did reside in Chester. Most of them were residents of Portsmouth and Hampton, but several dwelt in Haverhill, Bradford, Newbury and other places. Among them were merchants, farmers, mechanics and clergymen. However patriotic and desirous to develop the resources of the country they may have been, the idea of making money by the enterprise entered largely into their plans. As has been seen, they spent a great deal of time and money. Many grew tired and refused to pay more, and forfeited their rights, both before and after the charter, and others took their places. At nearly every meeting, while the affairs of the town were managed by the Proprietors, there was a vote passed and a committee chosen to enforce payment of the assessments due. The "Rights" were thrown on the market like railroad shares of the present day, and in order to show something of their value, I insert a few of the sales, with the consideration named in the deeds:

John Calfe sold his right, in 1725, for fifty pounds.

Ephraim Dennet deeded H. L. 143, in consideration of settlement, building a house and breaking up three acres of land.

John Karr sold H. L. 13 and half of the right of Henry Sherburne, to Alexander Craige, 1725, for thirty-four pounds current money.

Edmond Tappan sold to Joseph Dearborn half of Nath. Drake's right, in 1727, for sixty pounds money.

Thomas Symmes sold to Richard Haselton his father's right, for one hundred pounds bills of credit.

Richard Kent sold to John Tyler his right, in 1727, for one hundred pounds good money.

John Wentworth sold to Moses Hale his home lot, extending from the meeting-house to Shackford's Corner, for thirty pounds, in 1730.

Moses Hale to Ebenezer Flagg, two home lots and a house, for two hundred pounds, in 1736.

Lovewell's war (as it was called) with the Indians commenced about the time the charter of Chester was obtained, which no doubt retarded the settlement. There does not seem to have been any great accession to the population before 1727 and 1728. The settlement at Londonderry was commenced in 1719, by the Scotch Irish, as they were called (Scotch people who had emigrated to the North of Ireland). Others came over, and some stopped awhile in the older towns,—Alexander Craige in Chebacco, the Wilsons in Stratham, Tolford in Bradford, &c. Others came to Londonderry first, and then came to Chester. Here were two races, and a considerable prejudice existed between them, though I think not nearly as much as is represented by the writer of the New Hampshire Churches. They were of two denominations, but both united in the settlement of Rev. Mr. Hale, though after he left the Presbyterians settled a minister of their own, and refused to pay taxes for the support of Mr. Flagg, which would, no doubt, produce ill feeling. Then they had different modes of living. The Irish ate potatoes and the English did not; the Irish churned their milk and drank buttermilk and the English did not; the Irish put barley into their pot-liquor and made barley broth, the English put in beans and had bean porridge. It is true that intermarriages were considered improper. As late as 1762, when Benjamin Melvin married Mehitable Bradley, it was considered an improper connection. But, after all, I have seen no evidence to

show that they as neighbors, did not live quietly and peaceably together, or that there was any difference made in the election of officers.

The question, *when* the settlement commenced and *who* were the first settlers, is difficult to answer. We have seen that Samuel Ingalls is said, in a deed, to have been of "Cheshire" in October, 1717. He was a Haverhill man, and would, naturally, belong to the Haverhill people, whom the Society were opposing. Mr. Ingalls is said in a deed to be of Haverhill in 1719. In March, 1721-2, Samuel Ingalls, of Winfield, otherwise Cheshire, conveys to the Rev. Mr. Phillips the right of Stephen Webster, reserving the home lot No. 64, which "he lives on," so that he had made a permanent settlement previous to that, and was probably the first settler. There is a list of the proprietors who were allowed "Settlery for y<sup>e</sup> first year," containing twenty-four names, but I think only two of them were actual settlers—Samuel Ingalls and Thomas Smith—and Smith might not then have resided in town. The proprietors had voted, January 11, 1721, "That each Prop<sup>r</sup> that does not settle shall pay ten Shillings per year during three years, the whole to be Divided yearly among those that settles." The proprietors would build a house and break up a piece of ground, and would be entitled to the money. This settlement money, amounting to twelve pounds, is charged by the receiver or treasurer as having been paid to Samuel Ingalls in 1723. There is another list, "For y<sup>e</sup> 2<sup>d</sup> & Third year," of eighteen, all but Ingalls and Smith non-residents. But this account has no date. The town officers were chosen and all business done by the proprietors, so that it is somewhat difficult to determine which of the officers were residents and which were not, in some cases. Ichabod Robie was a proprietor and held several offices, which would indicate a residence; but probably he never lived in town.

The following is a list of those who were allowed ten shillings for settlement in 1723, "For the first year," with the numbers of their lots and the name of later owners; they erected a log house and cleared a piece of land:



Clement Mesherve, No. 31; Ephraim Elliot bought of Ezekiel Worthen of Kensington, 1747.

Amos Cass, No. 100; sold to John Calf, 1724; and afterwards owned by John Stockman, and by Benjamin Severance in 1751.

George Pierce, No. 121; sold to Dea. Ebenezer Dearborn of Hampton, Oct. 3, 1729.

Col. Wear, No. 124; Sampson Underhill, 1730, and John Shirley, 1731.

Col. Packer, No. 30; Robert Runnels previous to 1733; Ben. Brown, W. M. Richardson, have owned since.

Capt. Thos. Pierce, No. 131; Ebenezer Dearborn, Jr., 1731.

John Sanborn, No. 120; John Smith, and he deeded it to his sons Paul and Sylvanus in 1751.

Zach. Clifford, No. 53; Anthony Towle; now Samuel Kendal.

Thomas Smith, No. 109; James Basford, Moses Hills, Jacob Hills; now Calvin Hills.

Thomas Smith lived on No. 150.

Benjamin Smith received settlement money on 111.

Caleb Towle on 55; Francis Towle, his son, lived on it.

Jona. Kimball, 63; Samuel Ingalls.

Samuel Ingalls, 70; Dea. William Tolford lived on it.

Ephraim Gile, 61; Thomas Wells; now Wm. Tenney.

Robert Ford, 149.

William White, 74; Thomas Haseltine; now Z. Shirley.

Thomas Dean, 19.

James Perkins, 59; Henry Hall lived on it.

I now insert the names of some of the early settlers, and when their names are found on any record, to make it nearly certain that they resided in Chester:

Samuel Ingalls is named in a deed, March, 1722, though said to be of Haverhill.

Thomas Smith received settlement money, 1723, was a committee to run Londonderry line in December, 1722, and was constable, 1724.

John Tolford, of Bradford, bought of John Packer, H. L. 66, on which he settled May 25, 1724; was constable 1730.

James Whiting was lot-layer in 1725, had a child born in in Haverhill in 1724, and one born in Chester in 1726, and was constable in 1726.

John Karr of Chester sold to Alexander Craige of Chebacco H. L. 113, in 1725, and divided lots with Caleb Towle in 1727.

Jonathan Goodhue had deeds in 1727.

William Powel, constable in 1727.

Jacob Sargent, surveyor of highways, 1727.

Eldad Ingalls, town clerk and treasurer, 1728. He sold to Thomas Wells, 1729.

William Healey settled on his H. L. in 1728; child born in Chester, 1729.

William Wilson was in Stratham, 1727; was fence-viewer in 1728.

James Wilson was in Stratham in 1727; had a deed in 1728, was tythingman in 1729.

Robert Wilson of Stratham had a deed of Geo. Jaffrey in 1725; was in Chester in 1729.

John Smith is mentioned in the return of Gov. Wentworth's farm of 200 acres in 1728. He was the first settler at the Long Meadows, on Brownel's additional lot No. 51.

Ephraim Haseltine, lot-layer, 1728; constable, 1729.

Nathan Webster, selectman, 1729.

Benaniah Colby, fence-viewer, 1729.

Isaac Foss of Greenland, deed, 1729; surveyor in 1731.

Sylvanus Smith, committee to prosecute trespassers, 1729.

Thomas Glen, deed, 1729, fence-viewer, 1730.

Benjamin Sanborn gave to his son-in-law, Enoch Colby, half his right with the house in 1723. He was assessor in 1730; child born Jan., 1730.

Thomas Wells of Amesbury, deed, 1729; surveyor, 1731.

Titus Wells, fence-viewer, and child born, 1730.

Ebenezer Dearborn of Hampton, deed, 1729; selectman, 1730.

Israel Huss, field-driver, 1730.

Page Bachelder, deed, 1730.



James Basford, deed, 1730.

Lemuel Clifford of Chester, tanner, deed, 1730.

John Shirley, deed, 1730; surveyor, 1733.

Jonathan Blunt had a sawmill, 1730; constable, 1731.

John Boid, highway across his lot, 1730.

John Aiken, highway and mill grant, 1730.

William Crawford, deed, 1730; tythingman, 1734.

Samuel Emerson, selectman, 1731.

Sampson Underhill sold his farm in Salisbury, April 1, 1730, probably came to Chester in 1730.

John Ambrose, deed, 1731.

Henry Ambrose, deed, 1731; field-driver, 1733.

Nathl. Ambrose, road across his land, 1733.

Robert Graham, deed of No. 128 in 1733.

Who were the early surveyors in laying out the lots is uncertain. Clement Hughes charges for "drawing a plat for the society," "To drawing a Second plat," "To drawing two new Mapps." He might have been a practical surveyor.

Ichabod Robie was a lot-layer to lay out the north division, and was voted fifteen shillings per day while the others had but ten shillings. In his account in 1723, he has credit for seventeen days lot-laying, and five days running the line, which may indicate that he was a surveyor.

Samuel Emerson, Esq., was probably surveyor in laying out the 2<sup>d</sup> P. 2<sup>d</sup> D., and all subsequent divisions, and it was said that his memory was so tenacious that he was seldom at a loss to find any bound or tell where it stood if lost.

Their surveys were inaccurate. There is no certainty that they ever surveyed the side lines of the lots, but probably run through on one side of the range-ways and marked bounds on both sides. The manner of measuring may be inferred from the complaint against the Londonderry committee, that they would not allow eleven chains for ten.

On the old plans of the Old Hundreds (Raymond) the lines next to Chester and Candia are both straight; whereas both are really very crooked. The same is true of the

third division. There were probably rough plans made of all the divisions at the time, which accompanied the proprietors' records.

At a Proprietors' meeting, Jan. 6, 1747, it was "Voted, That the Proprietors Shall Pay for Riting a Return and Drawing a Plan of the fourth Division Lotts."

Hon. S. D. Bell says, in the index which he prepared for the two volumes of the Proprietors' Records, that the plan there inserted, of the home and additional lots, was made from a copy which he made from the original plan in the first volume. I recollect the plan perfectly well in 1819 and 1820. That plan is now lost; but it was far from being accurate.

The corner of the additional No. 101, lying on Sandown line, is, according to that plan, the corner of Sandown; whereas the record of the lot says that it is about thirty-two rods west of it, and it *is* thirty-one rods and a half. The range-way (the road passing Benaiah Spofford's), on the plan, is four lots of about thirty rods each above the corner of Sandown; whereas it is actually but one lot.

In that plan three home lots, Nos. 41, 42 and 106, have a corner cut off by Sandown line; whereas, according to the record, and as a matter of fact, the additional lot No. 131, at the north end, is thirty-two rods wide between the home lots and Sandown line. The additional lot No. 132, according to the plan, is some forty rods from the home lots, but the records bound it on the home lot. And Three Camp Meadow is not correctly represented on the plan.

I have seen several plans of the Old Hundreds (and have one in my possession), apparently ancient copies, and similar, drawn on a scale of eighty rods to an inch. I think there are some old copies of the third division.

When I was first acquainted with the records in 1819 and 1820, I think there were vestiges of plans of some of the other divisions. This was earlier than Judge Bell's copies. But I copied from the plans of Stephen Chase, Esq., the same that Judge Bell copied from into the Index; and as he commenced surveying about 1785, I supposed

that he might have originally copied from the old plans, though the plans I then copied from were comparatively recent, made, I think, in 1810, by his son Stephen Chase, Jr. Esquire Chase made a plan of all the lots in town much earlier than that, which I think is yet extant.

An act was passed December 30, 1803, requiring the several towns in the State to cause surveys to be made and plans to be sent to the Secretary's office for a State map. The map was contracted for by Philip Carrigain, and was called "Carrigain's map." Stephen Chase, Esq., made the survey and plan of Chester, Joseph Shepard, Esq., of Raymond, Richard Emerson, Esq., of Candia, and David Patten, Esq., of Derryfield. There are great discrepancies in their measures and some in the bearings of their lines. Patten makes the line of Derryfield, from No. 134 across the pond, 80 rods longer than Chase does. Shepard makes Raymond line 62 rods shorter than Chase. Shepard's plan had been returned and a letter was endorsed on the back, saying that he at first drew partly from other men's surveys, but he had now surveyed for himself and he knew that he was correct. In making a preliminary plan for the map I followed Shepard, as he was so positive; and Raymond was too short, and crowded the lots out of place, so I am confident that Chase was nearer right than Shepard. Massabesic Pond agrees, essentially, with a more recent survey.

In making the plan, the outlines were drawn as near as I could from these surveys. I then made an examination of Candia lines, in respect to the lines of the lots, and made extensive examinations and some surveys in respect to roads, etc., and have availed myself of my own surveys and those of Stephen Chase, Esq., to make corrections, but mathematical accuracy is not claimed. It has been a very perplexing job to construct the map, for many times when an alteration was made to correct one place it injured one or two more.

It is, after all, what the lawyers would call a "chalk," but it gives a good general idea of the situation of the lots, of the roads and the early settlers.

## THE LAYING OUT OF THE LOTS.

We have seen that the Home Lots, of twenty acres each, were laid out in the fall of 1719, before, so far as I have seen, that they had obtained any grant of the land. They laid out small lots, so as to live compact and be safer from the Indians. The settlement seems to have commenced at Walnut Hill and Hall's Village, and the first burying-ground was near "Three Camp meadow." But it seems that they had an idea that the "town," the "centre," was to be at its present location, and it was laid out on rather a magnificent scale, for in laying the lots they reserved a ten-rod way northwest and southwest one mile, and northeast half a mile to Shackford's, and southeast as far as the lots extended, to near where G. W. Everett now lives.

In laying out the road from Sandown by Asa Wilson's, July 5, 1731, the selectmen allowed "Every one of these men to take up six Rods of the ten Rod Highway that Lyeth at the southend of their home Lotts." The lots were laid out in squares, and reserves left for roads, many of them traveled a long time before there was any formal, legal laying out. What induced them to make the offsets in their squares of lots and reserves is incomprehensible to me. The idea of Haverhill line running northwest gave that direction to the lots. The home lots, when laid out in 1719, were not recorded in the book, if any record was kept. There was afterwards a committee chosen to renew the bounds of the several lots when called upon by the owners. Only a portion of them were re-surveyed, and those returns were made by the committee on separate sheets of paper, and were not recorded until December 1, 1794, when Capt. John Emerson and Stephen Chase, Esq., were chosen a committee "to record, in regular order, in the Proprietors' book all the Home lots they can find on old records, and other matters that appear to concern the Proprietors." They did it, and most of the home lots are dated about 1740.

At a meeting of the proprietors held March 16, 1720-21,

“Voted, That y<sup>e</sup> Lott layers lay out a Second Division of 100 acres each Lott, and such Highways as they See meet.”

These lots were never laid out.

At a meeting of the proprietors of the town of “Checher,” held February 5, 1721-2,

“Voted, That the Second Division be two hundred acres instead of 100 before voted.”

This was not laid out at that time.

#### THE ADDITIONAL LOTS OF FIFTY ACRES.

At a general meeting of the proprietors of Chester, held the 28th day of March, 1723 (the first under the charter),

“Voted, That the Comons be laid out in fifty Acre lotts for an Addition to the home lotts; and what is wanting to accomodate all the home lotts, to have as many of the 200 acre lotts divided into 50 acre lotts as will Compleat it.”

These additional lots were laid out nearly all around the home lots, extending from Sandown and Derry to near the Long meadow, and it was voted that “The Proprietors draw for their addition on the same Quarter of their home lott Lyes.” They were laid out in 1724.

#### THE OLD HUNDREDS OR NORTH DIVISION.

This division includes the town of Raymond. “At a meeting of y<sup>e</sup> prop<sup>s</sup> of the town of Chester, held at the house of Sam<sup>l</sup> Ingalls, 10th of June, 1728,

“Voted, That there Shall be a Division of Land Lay<sup>d</sup> out, Containing 100 acres to Each originall prop<sup>r</sup> which is halfe y<sup>e</sup> Second Division which was formerly Voted to be 200 acres. It is to be understood that this Division of land Shall be laid out in parish order, viz, beginning on Exeter head line where Nottingham line Divides between them &



us, & so Extending five Miles upon Each line or so farr as to Make up Every full prop<sup>r</sup> 100 acres to his Share."

" Voted, m <sup>r</sup> Ichabod Roby m <sup>r</sup> Nath. Heley m <sup>r</sup> Jacob Gilman m <sup>r</sup> Eben <sup>r</sup> Derbern m <sup>r</sup> Ephraim Heselton	}	to be a Committee to lay out y <sup>e</sup> 100 acre lotts."
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" Nov. 27<sup>th</sup>, 1728. The wages of the committee set,—Ichabod Robie 15 Shillings, the rest 10 Shillings per day."

The report of the committee was accepted Nov. 19, 1729.

Before these lots, called the Old Hundreds or North Division, were laid out, there was a mill built at Freetown, and a road made from there to Exeter line. Some of the lots were bounded on the mill pond, others on the " Easterly side of y<sup>e</sup> highway y<sup>t</sup> leads to the afores<sup>d</sup> mill pond." There was one tract of about forty acres where the mill stood, and another of about sixty acres between the 66th and mill pond, not lotted. There were a great many votes passed, and committees raised, about these tracts, and something was sold to James Wilson and Robert Wilson, and the residue was finally sold at auction, Sept. 6, 1774, to Capt. John Underhill for eleven dollars; he to have no claim on the proprietors if he did not recover any thing. The lots appear more regular on the old plans than they lay in reality. The lots in the twelfth range, the one bordering on Chester, were not bounded at the south end, and were supposed by the early purchasers to extend south to the reserve where the road now is, and they settled there. The proprietors called them to account, and in 1773, the owners employed Nathan Lane to survey these lots, who decided that the lots extended only to where Raymond line now is, forty-three rods north of the road. In June, 1773, the proprietors chose a committee to prosecute the owners of these lots unless they would settle, and the first of October, 1773, they voted to John Lane the land against Nos. 126 and 128 for twenty-four shillings; to Joshua Hall, against No. 129 for twelve shillings; to John Lane, Jr.,

against No. 130 for twelve shillings; to Abigail Smith, against No. 127 for twelve shillings; to the owners of 123, 125, 127, 131 and 132, twelve shillings each.

#### THE MEADOWS.

*Cheshire* abounded in beavers that built dams across the various streams, which, by flowing killed the growth, if there was any before there were beavers; and when the hunters killed the beavers, the dams went down and the land came into grass, which was of great use to the early settlers. Beaver ponds and beaver dams are frequently mentioned in the records.

At a meeting of the proprietors held Feb. 5, 1721-2,

“Voted, That the Lott Layers survey the principal meadows and Reserve them out of the Second Division for the Publick use untill the Prop<sup>rs</sup> See Cause to Divide 'em.”

April, 1727, it was

“Voted, That The Inhabitants, and those That are coming to Settle, divide y<sup>e</sup> Cutting of y<sup>e</sup> meadows in Equal Proportion among Themselves for y<sup>e</sup> Year Ensuing; and that none Cutt any before the Last day of July on the penalty of 20s. to be paid by each person for Every day y<sup>t</sup> he or they shall offend, to be paid to the Selectmen for y<sup>e</sup> use of the Poor of the Town.”

March, 28, 1728, it was

“Voted, That there shall be a Division of Meadow to Every Right according as it will hold out in quantity & quality, according to y<sup>e</sup> goodness or badness of y<sup>e</sup> Meadow, to make every man's share as Equal as can be.”

The meadows were in all parts of the town from Three Camp meadow to the White Hall mill and Derryfield. The most prominent one commenced just below the Congregational church in Auburn, and united with the north branch just back of the burying-ground, and extended to Londonderry line, and was the “Long Meadow”; hence that part of the town was called until recently the “LONG MEADOWS.”

## SECOND PART OF THE SECOND DIVISION.

At an adjourned meeting held December 11, 1735, it was

“Voted, That there shall be a Division of Land of one hundred acres Laid out to Each full Proprietor’s Share for Quantity and Quality, beginning at Kingston Line and so filling up the Vaquency between the additional Lotts and the north division Hundred acre Lotts, so Extending Round the additional Lotts, which is one half, and to Compleat the second division formerly voted to be two hundred acres.

“Voted, Cap<sup>t</sup> Sam<sup>l</sup> Ingalls, Insin Jacob Sargent, Ephraim Haseltine, Sam<sup>l</sup> Emerson, and James Campbell, be the Committee to Lay out the same.”

This division was laid out in 1736, and fills the space between the additions and Old Hundreds, and extends into Candia and Auburn to the neck of the pond.

## THE THIRD DIVISION.

At a meeting held Jan. 17, 1738-9,

“It was put to vote whether to Lay out another division or divisions of Land. Past in the negative.”

At an adjournment of this meeting May 16, 1739,

“Voted, That the Vote Relating to Laying out another Division or Divisions of Land, that was Passed in the negative, shall be Reconsidered.”

And it was

“Voted, That there shall be a third division of Land Laid out for Each full Proprietor’s Share, Containing Eighty acres; bounding the same Easterly on the old Hundred acres Called the north division, Northerly on Nottingham Line, and Southerly on the Second part of the second division, so Extending Westerly to Compleat the same; the Committee having Power if they meet with mean Land to give reasonable allowance, and if they meet with Exceeding mean land to leave it undivided.

“Voted, That Lt. Ebenezer Dearborn, Insin Jacob Sargent and Mr. James Campbell to be the Committee to Lay out the s<sup>d</sup> third Division of Land.

“Voted, That Sam<sup>l</sup> Emerson be Sirvaioir to assist to Lay out the s<sup>d</sup> third Division of Land; but if by Sickness or



otherwise he be disabled, the Committee to Provide sum other Sirvaior as to them shall appear needful; and for Each Lott shall be Paid fourteen Shillings before the Lotts be drawn, by the Proprietors Respectively."

This division lies in Candia and the lots are more regular on the old plans than they are in reality, though it is presumed the committee did not meet with any *exceedingly* mean, or even *mean* land.

What was the inducement to lay out the upper end of the first range at such an angle, I cannot explain. The upper lot, instead of N. 29° E., is with the present variation of compass, N. 68° E. This division lay entirely in Candia.

#### THE FOURTH DIVISION.

At a meeting March 27, 1745,

"Voted, That Capt. John Tolford, Lieut. Thomas Wells & Capt. Sam<sup>l</sup> Ingalls be a Committee to lay out another Division Containing 60 Acres to each full Proprietor's share: considering the Quality, If it don't exceed 120 acres to a Lott.

"Voted, That the Afores<sup>d</sup> Committee for Laying out each Lott shall have three shillings Lawful money to be paid to them by the Proprietors.

"Voted, That the afores<sup>d</sup> Committee shall lay out the afores<sup>d</sup> Division of land & make return to the Proprietors by the first day of Decemb<sup>r</sup> next."

The return is dated 1746.

The Fourth Division lay partly in Auburn, but mostly in Manchester and Hooksett.

#### FIFTH DIVISION.

At a meeting held December 28, 1749,

"Voted, That the Remainder of the Common Lands in this town Shall be Divided and Laid out and Called the fifth Division.

"Voted, That Messrs. William Crafford, Anthony Towl and John Tolford shall be the Committee to lay out the fifth Division of Lands agreeable to the foregoing Vote, and

to Lay it out for Quantity and Quality as near as they Can, So that Every Proprietor may have their equal Proportion as near as may be, and as soon as may be."

The return is dated 1752.

The Fifth Division lay between the Fourth Division and Allenstown line in Hooksett.

#### SIXTH DIVISION.

The vote for laying out the Sixth Division was passed Nov. 9, 1772. The lots were called ten acres each. The committee were John Tolford, John Underhill and William Crafford, who made their return June 7, 1774. This Division was made up of tracts of undivided land, and of super-numerary lots in the other divisions in all parts of the town.

#### THE GOVERNOR AND LIEUT. GOVERNOR'S FARMS.

It has been seen that the committee for managing the prudential affairs of the proprietors of the Chestnut Country, April 25, 1720, voted a home lot and a farm of five hundred acres to the Governor and the same to the Lieut. Governor. This was also a condition of the Charter.

Gov. Shute's home lot lay on the southeast side of the Derry road, southwest from the meeting-house. His farm was bounded on the southwest by Pennacook path, sixty-four rods, extending from the farm of Jacob Chase southeast by east, and extending back nearly two miles. To whom it was originally sold I have not learned. There is recorded in the Rockingham Records, Book 21, page 443, an indenture dated 1735, in which Samuel Shute, of the Parish of St. James, Westminster, England, gives to his nephew, John Yeomans, of the same place, all his lands in Chester, Nottingham, Rochester, Bow, Barnstead and elsewhere. It is made in two parts and certified by the Lord Mayor of London, and the great seal affixed.

A power of attorney was made by Yeomans to William Shirley, Richard Waldron, John Boydel, Samuel Ingalls, Ephraim Haselton, Samuel Emerson, Hugh Montgomery

and John Morrison, to enter and take possession in his name. Dated April 21, 1736; July 1, 1736, proved in the Inferior Court of Boston; June 18, 1736, John McMurphy, John Calf, John Boydel, Samuel Ingalls and Ephraim Haselton entered and took formal possession.

Yeomans brought an action of ejection against Elizabeth Underhill (Sampson's widow), in September, 1738, who appeared and entered a disclaimer.

Gov. Wentworth's home lot lay from the meeting-house to Shackford's Corner, and was sold by him to Rev. Moses Hale, May, 1730. Mr. Hale sold to Rev. Ebenezer Flagg two home lots, September 22, 1736. The corner was about eight rods north of the meeting-house. Jabez French bought five rods of the ten-rod way, and James Varnum five rods against his lot.

Gov. Wentworth's farm was laid out in 1728 in three tracts. Two hundred and fifty acres, nearly the square on the southwest side of the road southeast of the Congregational church in Auburn, sold to Andrew and Alexander Craig; two hundred acres in the south part of Auburn settled by Nathaniel Linn; fifty acres sold to John Moore on Sandown line.

There were a great many tracts laid out as amendments of lots and compensation for highways. Many tracts were sold to pay debts. One hundred and fifty acres lying on Oswego brook, from Clark's mill to the Oswego mill, extending back northeast, were sold to the Rev. Moses Hale, to pay arrears of his salary. Land was sold to the Cochrans to pay arrears for building the meeting-house, and a gratuity for their loss in building it. A large tract was sold Robert Boyes, Esq., on which is the Head tavern in Hooksett.

Joseph Brown, Samuel Gault, a Knox and Andrew Oetterson settled at the upper end of the town on land not lotted, and claimed by the proprietors, and long lawsuits were carried on, commenced in 1749, some of which were carried before the Governor and Council as a court of appeal, but were finally settled by the individuals purchasing

and quieting their titles. June 19, 1753 it was "Voted, that an agreement be made with Messrs. Gallt, Knox, Brown and their associates that the proprietors have Sued, of the northwest part of the town, they paying the Proprietors of Chester Sixty pounds old tenor in part pay of our Charges, and Sink their own charges and pay twenty Shillings per acre for their Land they are Sued for, that they have Deeds of, according as what they were laid out for in Quality by them." They probably settled under title from Suncook, which was granted by the General Assembly of Massachusetts, as Tyngstown, was granted. The deeds were dated 1754. The proprietors kept during nearly the whole time of their corporate existence equivalent to a standing committee to prosecute trespassers, and held hardly a meeting without passing a strong vote on the subject. When the Rev. Mr. Flagg was settled the proprietors gave him, by way of settlement, two hundred acres, lots No. 20 and 21 in the second part of the second division. The Presbyterians dissented, and in return a large tract was given to Rev. John Wilson:

"That piece of Common Land about the west meadows, bounding southerly on Londonderry line and Easterly and Northerly on Cochran's land and on Governor Wentworth's farm of two hundred acres, northerly on the Highway by the side of the 39<sup>th</sup> lott and westerly on the 88<sup>th</sup> and 92<sup>d</sup> hundred acre lotts, which Land was set apart for the use of those who dissented against giving away Land. At their, the dissenters request, it is voted and given to the Rev. mr. John Wilson their minister."

## CHAPTER III.

### THE ORIGINAL GRANTEES AND THEIR LOTS.

The grantees of Londonderry were actual settlers, who were on the ground before they procured their charter. The grantees of Chester, on the other hand, were non-residents, very few of whom ever resided in Chester. They may be chiefly placed in three classes: First, the original association for settling the "Chesnut Country," formed at Hampton or Hampton Falls, which included, from the first, some Portsmouth gentlemen like Clement Hughes, Col. Packer, etc., but was mainly composed of residents of Hampton and Hampton Falls, and a few from Exeter and Kingston. A second class consisted of people belonging to Haverhill, Bradford and other towns in that vicinity. Some of them were proprietors or purchasers in Haverhill, and laid some claim to the Chesnut Country, or wished to procure a grant of it, and tried to obtain possession, and were admitted proprietors by desire of the government. A third class were the Governor and Council and their friends, and others in and about Portsmouth. Many of these secured their places in the list of grantees as a matter of personal favor, or by such means as were suspected to have influence, in those days no less than our own. We cannot always be certain that individuals are arranged in their proper classes, though in most cases there is little doubt. Then, some not belonging to either class, and some who were not petitioners, and some were petitioners who were not grantees. The first class had some men known to our day as prominent men, men in public stations; but

the mass of them and the second class were the substantial yeomanry of their towns—the farmers and mechanics. Their motives were probably various; some went themselves as settlers, others settled their sons there, and still others soon sold out their rights, either to make money or to get rid of paying bills without any immediate profit. The third class were induced to take an interest in the grant chiefly from an expectation of realizing a profit from the sale of their lands. But probably their lots fell in such locations as, in many cases, to disappoint their expectations. We will now give some facts obtained in regard to them:

JOSEPH BATCHELDER, JOSIAH BATCHELDER, NATHANIEL BATCHELDER, NATHANIEL BATCHELDER, JR. They were descendants of Nathaniel, son of the Rev. Stephen Batchelder, the first minister of Hampton. Both were early settlers of Hampton and ancestors of a numerous race widely scattered. Nathaniel Batchelder was one of the assessors of Hampton Falls in 1719-20, and Nathaniel Batchelder, Sen., probably the same man, was selectman in 1722-3.

JACOB BASFORD. (See "Early Settlers.")

MOSES BLAKE, PHILEMON BLAKE, SAMUEL BLAKE. They were all tax-payers in Hampton Falls in 1727, and were descendants of Jasper Blake of Hampton, who died 1673. Philemon and Samuel were petitioners, but Moses was not.

ABRAHAM BROWN and JONATHAN BROWN. They were descendants of John Brown, an early settler of Hampton, whose descendants are numerous and widely scattered. They were tax-payers in Hampton Falls in 1727. Numerous persons of the name of Brown, and probably of the same origin, are found in ancient Chester.

AMOS CASS was a tax-payer in Hampton Falls in 1727. He was a descendant of John Cass, an early settler of Hampton, who was selectman in 1653, '7, '8, and in 1672 and '5 to his death in June, 1775. In 1727 five of the name, Amos, Ebenezer, Jonathan (ancestors of the Candia families), Samuel and Joseph, Jr. (ancestor of Gen. Lewis Cass), paid taxes in Hampton Falls.



RICHARD CLIFFORD and ZACHARY CLIFFORD. They were tax-payers in Kingston in 1727, and Richard in Exeter the same year. Zachariah Clifford's home lot was No. 53. The north end was sold to Lemuel Emerson by Samuel Clifford of Chester, tanner, in 1734. Peter Clifford had children recorded in Chester from 1739 to 1750. Several Cliffords, probably descendants, were early settlers in the northeast part of Candia.

REV. THEOPHILUS COTTON was minister of Hampton Falls, son of the Rev. John Cotton of Plymouth, grandson of the Rev. John Cotton of Boston, nephew of the Rev. Scaborn Cotton of Hampton; born 1682, graduated at Harvard in 1701, ordained 1712, and died August 12, 1726.

JOHN CRAM was selectman of Hampton Falls in 1722, tax-payer in 1727; a descendant of old John Cram of Exeter, afterwards of Hampton. Three descendants each had a son John of a suitable age to be a grantee of Chester.

EBENEZER DEARBORN and JONATHAN DEARBORN. (See "Early Settlers.")

THOMAS DEAN. His name appears in a deed as of Exeter.

ABRAHAM DRAKE and NATHANIEL DRAKE were sons of Robert Drake, an early settler of Hampton. Abraham was ancestor of the eminent antiquarian, S. G. Drake of Boston.

BENONI FOGG, JAMES FOGG. Benoni was a tax-payer in Hampton Falls in 1727, and James Fogg in Hampton in 1732. They were descendants of Samuel Fogg of Hampton, 1650, who died in 1672, leaving sons, Samuel, Daniel and James.

JACOB GARLAND was on the tax-list in Hampton Falls in 1727, and at Hampton in 1732; was taxed for a saw and grist-mill. He was a descendant of John Garland who went to Hampton previous to 1653.

WILLIAM GODFREY was a tax-payer in Hampton in 1732; a descendant of Dea. William Godfrey who was of Hampton in 1651 and died there 1671.

WILLIAM HEALEY was of Hampton Falls, and moved to Chester. (See "Early Settlers.")

NATHL. HEALEY, brother of William, and great grand-



father of the Hon. S. D. Bell's wife, though not a grantee, was one of the society, and early became a proprietor and was one of the lot-layers of the North Division. He was of Hampton Falls, where his descendants still reside.

THOMAS LEAVITT was a tax-payer in Hampton Falls in 1727 a descendant of Thomas Leavitt who signed the Exeter combination in 1639, and removed to Hampton before 1644. He left several sons, among whom was Thomas, but the grantee was probably a grandson.

SAMUEL MARSTON, THOMAS MARSTON, were tax-payers in Hampton in 1732. Thomas and William Marston were early settlers in Hampton, having had lands assigned them before June, 1640. Both were selectmen several years. Thomas was representative in 1677.

SAMUEL PAGE was probably of Hampton, where the name is on the tax-list of 1732.

JAMES PERKINS. His name not found, though Perkins is a common name in Hampton, Hampton Falls and Exeter. Abraham Perkins was an early settler in Hampton, having land assigned to him before 1740, and was one of the selectmen in 1650, and five other years.

JAMES PRESCOTT, JOHN PRESCOTT, JOHN PRESCOTT, JR., SAML. PRESCOTT. James, John and Samuel were tax-payers in Hampton Falls in 1727, and James was selectman of Hampton in 1718. They were descendants of James Prescott of Hampton, spoken of as early as 1669. James married Mary, daughter of Joseph Sanborn, 1717. James and John were sons of the first James, John, Jr., son of John, and Samuel, son of the second James.

ICHABOD ROBIE was of Hampton Falls. (See "Early Settlers.")

ROBERT ROWE and ROBERT ROWE, JR., were tax-payers in Hampton Falls in 1727. Thomas Rowe was of Hampton in 1678, and Richard Rowe, who had a son Thomas, was of Dover in 1650.

BENJAMIN SANBORN, ENOCH SANBORN, EDWARD SANBORN, JERRY SANBORN, JOHN SANBORN, JONATHAN SANBORN, JOSEPH SANBORN, NATHANIEL SANBORN, REUBEN SANBORN. The Rev.

Stephen Batchelder had a son-in-law Sanborn, supposed to be John, who died in England leaving two sons, John and William, born about 1620 and 1622, who came over with Mr. Batchelder, and moved with him to Hampton and there settled. They had large families and are the ancestors of all the Sanborns in the country, so far as is known. The oldest, called Lt. John, had eleven children, and died Oct. 20, 1692; and the second called Esq. William, had six children,—died Sept. 18, 1692.

Of the Chester grantees, ENOCH, son of John, Jr., and grandson of Lt. John, was taxed in Hampton Falls in 1727.

EDWARD, son of Joseph and grandson of Lt. John, married Dorothy Roby.

JEREMIAH, son of Nathaniel and grandson of Lt. John, born 1701.

NATHANIEL was probably father of Jeremiah and son of Lt. John; married Rebecca Prescott in 1691, who died at Hampton Falls, Nov. 9, 1723; was a tax-payer in Hampton in 1732.

JOHN, son of Richard, grandson of Lt. John, tax-payer in Hampton in 1732.

REUBEN, son of Joseph and grandson of Lt. John, married Sarah, daughter of Benjamin Sanborn, 1714. He was a tax-payer in Hampton Falls in 1727.

BENJAMIN, son of Lt. John, tax-payer in Hampton Falls in 1727.

JONATHAN, son of Jonathan and grandson of Lt. John, married Theodate Sanborn. He was a tax-payer in Hampton in 1732. He is mentioned in a deed as being of Kingston, and a tax-payer there in 1727.

The wives of several other grantees were Sanborns.

Abigail, sister to Reuben and Edward, married Ebenezer Dearborn, who settled in Chester.

Sarah, daughter of Benjamin, married Reuben Sanborn.

Abigail, daughter of Nathaniel, married Luther Morgan.

Mary, daughter of Benjamin, married William Healey, settled in Chester.

Abial, daughter of Benjamin, married Enoch Colby of Chester.

Theodate, daughter of Benjamin, married Jona. Sanborn.

Mary, daughter of Joseph, sister of Reuben, married Saml. Prescott.

Hannah, daughter of Josiah, married Jacob Garland.

Besides these, three others were petitioners, who were not grantees, Abraham, Richard and Samuel, sons of Joseph, Nathaniel, and Jonathan.

DEA. SAMUEL SHAW was of Hampton Falls; taxed there in 1727; a descendant of Roger Shaw, an early settler of Hampton. He was selectman of Hampton Falls in 1712, '17 and '19.

JOHN SILLY was of Hampton Falls; a tax-payer in 1727; son of Thomas Silly, who came to Hampton about 169-, and married Ann, daughter of John Stanyan and Mary Bradbury. They had two sons, John, born June 7, 1699, and Joseph, of Nottingham, born Oct. 4, 1691, father of Gen. Joseph Cilley.

John Silly is named in the will of John Stanyan, son of Anthony, of Exeter, as his grandson.

BENJAMIN SMITH, ELISHA SMITH, SAMUEL SMITH, THOMAS SMITH. Elisha Smith is on the list of tax-payers of 1732. Lt. Thomas Smith is said to have come from Hampton to Chester, though born in Ireland. (See "Early Settlers.")

Among several families of Smiths in Hampton, the names of the other grantees are not found. Benjamin, Samuel and Thomas Smith were cut off from Haverhill by the settlement of the province line in 1741. Thomas and Benjamin were paid settlement money in Chester, and were probably Haverhill Peak men.

JACOB STANYAN was of Hampton. Anthony Stanyan of Exeter had a son John, who married Mary, daughter of Thomas Bradbury of Salisbury, who in his will, 1718, names his son "Jacob, born 26, 4th m., 1667," who was uncle to John Silly above. He is, however, mentioned in a deed as of Kingston.

STEPHEN SWEAT, probably of Hampton, son of Benjamin Sweat and Theodate Hussey, born Aug. 3, 1689. This Benjamin was son of Capt. Benjamin Sweat, who married

Hester Weare, sister of Councillor Weare, and removed with him to Hampton Falls in 1662. Capt. Sweat was killed by the Indians at Scarborough, Me., June 29, 1677.

CAPT. JOSEPH TILTON, DAVID TILTON, JETHRO TILTON, SHIRBURN TILTON. They were all of Hampton Falls, descendants of William Tilton, of Lynn, whose widow married Roger Shaw, and moved to Hampton. Capt. Tilton was first town clerk of Hampton Falls, and in 1721 was moderator, town clerk and selectman. Sherburn was his son, born in 1699, and David was probably his brother. Jethro's marriage and children are recorded in Hampton Falls.

BENJAMIN TOWLE, CALEB TOWLE, PHILIP TOWLE, were of Hampton. Benjamin and Caleb were in the tax-list of 1732. They were descendants of Philip Towle, and early settlers of Hampton, in 1670, or earlier. (See "Early Settlers.")

COL. PETER WEARE was of Hampton Falls, son of Councillor Nathl.; himself Councillor in 1698, and Judge of the Superior Court from 1726 to 1730. He was one of the grantees of the old saw-mill privilege in 1721. He sold his right to Sampson Underhill in 1730. No descendants of his name remain.

CAPT. JOSHUA WINGATE was of Hampton, taxed in 1732, among other things, for his trade. He was selectman in 1709 and 1722. He was son of John Wingate, of Dover, 1660, and had a brother John of that town. He was the father of Hon. Paine Wingate, of Stratham.

THOMAS DEAN was probably of Exeter. His name is on the tax-list for 1727, but is mentioned as of Dover in a deed.

JACOB GILMAN, MAJOR JOHN GILMAN, EDWARD GILMAN. Jacob Gilman was a tax-payer in Kingston, and one of the selectmen in 1727. Major John Gilman and Edward were tax-payers in Exeter 1727. Major John Gilman was son of Hon. John Gilman, born Jan. 10, 1676. Edward was a grandson of Edward, a brother of John, who was lost at sea on a voyage to England for mill-gear, in 1653. In

a division of land in Exeter, in 1725, thirty, out of two hundred forty-nine persons, were Gilmans. Maj. John had 250 acres, Edward 140, Edward, Jr., 50, but no Jacob.

EBENEZER LOVEREIGN was of Hampton in 1730, and of North Hampton in 1742, and deeded land in Chester.

SAMUEL WELCH, whose share was transferred to the Rev. Theophilus Cotton, was a tax-payer in Kingston in 1727.

The following were admitted proprietors at the desire of the Governor:—

WILLIAM WHITE was a descendant of a William White first of Ipswich, then of Newbury, and one of the first settlers of Haverhill. William the grantee was a clothier; married Sarah Phillips, and had a son Samuel. Both were large land-holders in Chester. Samuel had a daughter Sarah, who married David Howe, and Rebecca married James Duncan, two leading merchants of Haverhill. The Chester lands descended to Mrs. Duncan, and were called the "Duncan lots." The last was sold to Hon. Richard H. Ayer and Hon. Richard Bradley, about 1832.

JONATHAN EMERSON was of Haverhill, and was cut off by the province line; he was the father of Samuel Emerson, Esq., of Chester. (See "Early Settlers.")

DEA. EDWARD EMERSON was of Newbury, so named in deeds.

JOHN PACKER was of Haverhill, so mentioned in deeds, and was a "cordwainer" in 1726. He was left in Haverhill on running the line.

JONATHAN KIMBALL. There was a Jonathan Kimball who lived in that part of Haverhill which fell to New Hampshire, but I think the grantee lived in Bradford. Benjamin Kimball, of Bradford, sold half his father's (Jonathan) right to Samuel Ingalls.

STEPHEN WEBSTER, NATHAN WEBSTER. (See "Early Settlers.")

THOMAS SILVER was of Haverhill in 1709. John and Thomas, and others, had leave to build seats in the gallery in 1708.

SAMUEL INGALLS. (See "Early Settlers.")



JAMES FALES, of Dedham, sold land in Chester in 1728.

JOHN LITTLEHALE was probably of Dracut. His son John, of Dracut, sold his additional lot to McFerson in 1733.

EPHRAIM GULE or GILE, was of Haverhill, named repeatedly in Haverhill records. He helped cut out the first way to "Cheshire."

JONATHAN CLOUGH was mentioned in connection with dividing lands in Haverhill in 1720.

THOMAS WHITING was probably of Haverhill. David and John were left in Haverhill in 1741. James was probably a son; was in Chelmsford in 1719, in Haverhill in 1724, and in Chester in 1726. He settled on the home lot of Thomas, No. 62, next west of where William Tenny now lives.

JOHN JAQUISH was of Bradford, and sold land in Chester in 1731; also sold land to Richard Jaques, of Haverhill, in 1728.

RICHARD JAQUISH was probably of Newbury. Sebastian Ralle was killed in 1724 by Lieut. Jaques of Newbury, at Norridgewock.

WILLIAM DANIELS was of Salisbury and sold his home lot to Nathan Webster in 1728.

STEPHEN JOHNSON was of Haverhill, where were seven Johnsons who fell to New Hampshire in the settlement of the line in 1741, among them Stephen and Stephen, Jr.

REV. THOMAS SIMMES was minister of Bradford, son of a former minister, Rev. Zacariah Simmes of that place. He had a son Thomas who sold his father's right to Richard Haselton in 1728.

RICHARD HASELTON was of Bradford. (See "Early Settlers.")

NATHAN WEBSTER of Bradford, STEPHEN WEBSTER. (See "Early Settlers.")

The following grantees were Massachusetts men but not admitted by request of the Governor: —

EBENEZER EASTMAN was of Haverhill. He and his wife Sarah, "taverner," sold his home lot to Ebenezer Dearborn in 1729. He was active in the first settlement of Penna-

cook and it is said the he was first settler there, that his was the first ox-team that went from Haverhill, and that he set out for Pennacook with a barrel of molasses. (See "History of Roads.")

ROBERT FORD was of that part of Haverhill which fell to New Hampshire in 1741.

CAPT. RICHARD KENT was of Newbury, and sold his right to John Tyler of Boxford, in 1727. ("See Early Settlers.")

GEORGE BROWNAL is described in a deed to John Smith as of "Boston, Schoolmaster," in 1735.

JOHN CALFE was of Newbury. (See "Early Settlers.")

PORTSMOUTH GRANTEES, including the Governor and Council, and their friends.

AKERMAN and CUTTS, were of Portsmouth. Benjamin Akerman and Richard Cutts were on the tax-list for 1732.

WILLIAM CROSSWAIT was of Portsmouth, and was taxed there in 1732.

EPHRAIM DENNETT, Esq., of Portsmouth, taxed in 1732; son of John Dennet, who was freeman in 1672; appointed June, 1731, Justice of the Court of Common Pleas, continued till 1741; appointed Councillor by mandamus in 1732, and held the office one year.

BENJAMIN GAMBLING, Esq., of Portsmouth, taxed there in 1739; son of Robert Gambling of Roxbury; born October 20, 1681; graduated at Harvard in 1702; preferred to spell his name Gambling. He was much in public office: Clerk of the Court, Register and Judge of Probate, Sheriff, Judge of the Superior Court and Councillor.

COL. MARK HUNKINS of Portsmouth, taxed there, 1732; was a Councillor from 1710 to 1731, and Judge of the Superior Court from 1712 to 1729. His daughter, Sarah, was the wife of Lieut.-Gov. John Wentworth, mother of Benning Wentworth and grandmother of Gov. John Wentworth.

CLEMENT HUGHES was a merchant of Portsmouth; taxed in 1732; Clerk of the Court of Common Pleas in 1717, and of the Superior Court in 1717 and 1718. He was clerk of the society for settling the "Chesnut Country,"



and of the proprietors from 1719 to 1727. He wrote a beautiful hand.

GEORGE JAFFREY, Esq., of Portsmouth; taxed there 1732; son of Hon. George Jaffrey of New Castle; born in 1683; graduated at Harvard in 1700; Councillor from 1716 to his death in 1749; Treasurer in 1726; Judge of the Superior Court from 1717 to 1726; Chief Justice from 1726 to 1730.

ARCHIBALD MCPHEDRIS, Esq., Portsmouth; taxed there in 1732; was a native of Scotland and an opulent merchant. He married Sarah Wentworth, one of sixteen children of Gov. John Wentworth. After his death she married George Jaffrey. He was Councillor from 1722 to his death, about 1729.

CLEMENT MESSERVE was of Portsmouth, but was not taxed in 1732. A Clement Messerve, perhaps the father of the grantee, was taxed in 1673; took the oath of allegiance in 1685; had a seat in the meeting-house in 1693.

THOMAS PACKER was of Portsmouth; born in London; bred a surgeon; was at Salem; removed to Portsmouth; was eminent as a physician and surgeon; Lieut.-Col. in the militia; Judge of the Court of Common Pleas from 1686 to 1698, 1692 to 1695, and 1698 and 1699; Councillor from 1719 to his death in 1728.

GEORGE PIERCE, CAPT. JOSHUA PIERCE and THOMAS PIERCE were all probably of Portsmouth. George and Thomas are on the tax-list of 1732; Joshua is not.

SAMUEL PENHALLOW, Esq., of Portsmouth; born in Cornwall, England; came to Portsmouth; married Mary Cutt, daughter of President Cutt, who inherited a large estate; was a successful merchant; was elected a Representative in 1699 and 1702; Speaker in 1702; Recorder from 1702 to 1705, 1719 to 1722; Councillor from 1702 to 1726; Judge of the Superior Court from 1714 to 1716; Chief Justice from 1717 to his death in 1726, at the age of 61. He wrote a history of the Indian wars.

NATHANIEL ROGERS was of Portsmouth; son of Rev. Nathaniel Rogers; born 1700; graduated at Harvard in

1717; physician, Representative and Speaker; died November 29, 1745. First wife was Olive Plaisted; second, widow Rymes, daughter of Henry Sherburne.

ELEAZER RUSSEL of Portsmouth; married Margaret Waldron. He was taxed in 1732; was Postmaster and Sheriff in 1733, '4, '5, '8 and '41. His son, of the same name, born in 1720, was naval officer and acting collector at Portsmouth several years.

WILLIAM RYMES was perhaps of Portsmouth, but of Dover according to some deeds.

JOHN SHACKFORD and SAMUEL SHACKFORD were of Portsmouth. ("See Early Settlers.")

CAPT. HENRY SHERBURNE, JOSEPH SHERBURNE and SAMUEL SHERBURNE were of Portsmouth; descendants of Henry Sherburne, who came to Portsmouth about 1632, married Rebecca, only daughter of Ambrose Gibbins, and whose will was set aside in favor of his younger children. He was Commissioner for small causes seven years; Clerk of Writs in 1649; Selectman eleven years; in 1659 and 1660 Deputy to the General Court. He died in 1680. Capt. Henry Sherburne is on the tax-list in 1732. Samuel and Samuel, Jr., Capt. Joseph and Capt. Joseph, Jr., and five others, were also on the tax-list of Portsmouth in 1732.

SUSANNAH SMALL. Joseph Small died. His wife, Susannah, was a daughter of Thomas Packer and took her husband's right. She kept a tavern in Portsmouth, and several of the early meetings of the society and committee were held at her house.

HENRY SLOPER was of Portsmouth. Richard Sloper of Dover married Mary, daughter of Capt. Henry Sherburne, 1658, and had a son Henry.

SAMUEL THOMPSON was probably of Newington. "Mr. Samuel Thompson" is on the tax-list of Newington in 1727.

COL. SHADRACH WALTON was of New Castle, son of Geo. Walton, of Exeter in 1639. He was at the taking of Port Royal in 1711; was of the Council in 1716, and presided in that body in 1731 and 1736; Judge of the Common Pleas 1695 to 1697, and from 1716 to 1737, and Chief Justice

from 1729 to 1737; died October, 1741, aged eighty-three.

BENNING WENTWORTH, EBENEZER WENTWORTH, THOMAS WENTWORTH, were of Portsmouth; descendants of Elder William Wentworth of Dover. Lieut.-Gov. John Wentworth had fourteen children: 1st, Benning, the Governor; 2d, John, Judge of Probate of Portsmouth; 3d, Hunking; 4th, William; 5th, Samuel, father of Mrs. Gov. John; 6th, Mark Hunking, father of Gov. John; 7th, Daniel; 8th, Ebenezer; 9th, George; 10th, Hannah, married Samuel Plaisted and Theodore Atkinson; 11th, Sarah, married McPhedris; 12th, Mary; 13th, Elizabeth; 14th, Rebecca, married Thomas Packer. Benning and Ebenezer were taxed in Portsmouth in 1732. Benning was Councillor from 1732 to 1741, when he became Governor and remained in office till May, 1767. How Thomas is related does not appear.

COL. THOMAS WESTBROOK is on the Portsmouth tax-list in 1732. In 1721 he commenced an expedition against Norridgewock, but Ralle escaped. He was of the Council from 1706 to 1732, and died 1736.

MICHAEL WHIDDEN was of Portsmouth, and taxed there in 1732, with Michael, Jr., and John. He was a builder.

RICHARD WIBIRD was of Portsmouth, came there about 1700, from England; was successful and became wealthy. In 1727 he paid the largest tax in Portsmouth. He was Councillor in 1716 to 1732. He had three sons, Richard, Jr., a councillor, Thomas and John, and a daughter who married Hunking Wentworth. He was sheriff in 1732, '34, '35 and '36.

HENRY WORKS. Nothing found in regard to him.

JOSEPH YOUNG was on the Exeter tax-list for 1727, and in a deed of 1738, as being of Kingston.

## T A B L E

CONTAINING THE NAMES OF THE ORIGINAL GRANTEES OF CHESTER, IN ALPHABETICAL ORDER, WITH THE NUMBER OF THEIR LOTS.

NAMES.	H. L.	ADD.	O. H.	2P2D.	3d D.	4th D.	5th D.	6th D.
Philemon Blake.....	117	97	124	93	101	123	19	74
James Boyd.....	59	18	85	80	40	25	94	12
Abraham Brown.....	151	46	129	69	19	73	33	28
George Brownell.....	21	51	46	37	11	72	117	11
Nathaniel Bachelder, Sen.....	1	104	122	104	9	82	14	17
Jonathan Brown.....	38	121	47	39	16	68	37	104
Moses Blake.....	114	113	77	97	77	63	133	64
Samuel Blake.....	119	38	139	26	56	96	99	90
Josiah Batchelder.....	37	105	137	41	87	133	89	87
Nathaniel Batchelder, Jun.....	50	115	23	113	83	104	100	120
Joseph Batchelder.....	130	73	69	71	57	48	79	96
Jacob Basford.....	42	110	107	73	118	24	16	26
John Caffé.....	123	24	43	12	109	67	70	39
Amos Cass.....	100	87	10	44	34	32	58	31
Richard Clifford.....	110	100	20	75	85	93	118	48
Zachariah Clifford.....	53	20	15	95	94	116	76	10
Jonathan Clough.....	77	6	128	56	49	119	41	68
Rev. Theophilus Cotton.....	46	94	50	68	119	127	121	42
John Cram.....	141	41	113	100	99	56	67	93
William Crosswait.....	32	72	116	22	67	90	57	25
Cutts & Akerman.....	10	31	108	7	113	17	129	116
William Daniels.....	71	130	75	110	75	21	26	36
Thomas Dean.....	19	48	106	46	82	83	17	67
Jonathan Dearborn.....	80	47	136	66	22	52	109	83
Ebenezer Dearborn.....	17	26	64	35	39	84	114	73
Ephraim Dennet.....	143	95	86	86	95	87	55	95
Abraham Drake.....	132	77	53	16	105	85	29	44
Nathaniel Drake.....	138	76	78	99	25	59	10	59
Ebenezer Eastman.....	122	36	62	33	71	69	115	72
Edward Emerson.....	129	75	24	126	46	12	87	70
Jonathan Emerson.....	73	127	81	42	63	110	123	41

T A B L E—*continued.*

NAMES.	H. L.	ADD.	O. H.	2d D.	3d D.	4th D.	5th D.	6th D.
James Failes .....	76	4	131	36	13	109	20	35
*Rev. Ebenezer Flagg.....	-	-	-	20 } 21 }	-	-	-	-
James Fogg.....	24	52	4	61	50	120	25	127
Benoni Fogg .....	36	86	8	102	27	86	101	56
Robert Ford.....	149	33	44	77	129	98	82	15
Benjamin Gambling, Esq.....	22	40	9	1	41	95	60	103
Jacob Garland .....	23	35	83	34	62	76	127	57
Jacob Gilman .....	106	125	3	87	116	23	47	94
Major John Gilman .....	201	59	28	17	5	97	97	49
Edward Gilman.....	44	42	35	43	124	18	86	105
William Godfrey .....	18	45	30	49	130	99	23	9
Ephraim Guile.....	61	132	33	106	37	15	110	18
Richard Haseltine.....	75	15	19	55	102	92	45	77
William Healey .....	7	74	110	112	61	36	125	27
Rev. Moses Hale .....	M	96	80	130	12	31	73	8
Clement Hughes.....	28	55	29	108	110	4	71	91
Col. Mark Hunking.....	20	55	102	59	53	100	83	100
Samuel Ingalls .....	70	10	74	6	72	10	130	16
George Jaffrey, Esq.....	147	131	40	121	35	39	15	37
John Jaquish.....	78	17	36	90	68	9	128	6
Richard Jaquish.....	72	7	135	116	43	34	11	46
Stephen Johnson .....	69	11	100	82	44	61	122	78
Capt. Richard Kent.....	5	43	6	3	112	89	4	23
Jonathan Kimball.....	63	1	63	105	115	51	103	122
Thomas Leavitt .....	4	93	16	50	15	125	124	110
John Littlehale.....	79	8	123	19	86	129	12	30
Ebenezer Lovell.....	54	53	17	127	20	40	39	80
Samuel Marston.....	52	91	2	79	117	16	56	55
Capt. Archibald McPhedris .....	125	27	99	91	79	13	18	51
Clement Messervy.....	31	71	73	14	104	37	2	112
Luther Morgan.....	126	21	114	74	128	130	53	124
Col. Thomas Packer.....	30	62	140	52	100	128	116	92
Samuel Page .....	104	114	52	13	126	108	84	121
John Packer .....	66	19	91	98	64	132	51	123

\* Voted to him by way of settlement.

T A B L E — *continued.*

NAMES.	H. L.	ADD.	O. H.	2P. 2D	3d D.	4th D.	5th D.	6th D.
Parsonage lots .....	-	37	90	78	90	38	32	-
Samuel Penhallow, Esq.....	128	34	57	122	93	54	92	89
James Perkins .....	56	50	133	84	70	88	119	29
Thomas Phipps, Esq.....	25	126	95	101	80	122	78	109
Capt. Joshua Pierce.....	57	16	21	123	96	11	104	66
Capt. Thomas Pierce.....	131	57	5	18	53	121	134	118
George Pierce .....	121	44	39	10	84	19	42	111
Jonathan Plummer .....	103	111	79	15	88	65	108	52
John Prescott.....	105	120	25	58	31	42	113	88
John Prescott, Jr.....	146	128	126	51	122	126	21	82
James Prescott.....	33	65	130	70	121	29	90	98
Samuel Prescott.....	26	64	96	31	17	75	126	3
Ichabod Roby .....	116	119	82	81	54	124	136	62
Rev. Nathaniel Rogers .....	142	88	111	65	2	107	7	53
Robert Row.....	2	117	45	40	4	78	36	6
Eleazer Russell.....	127	32	38	133	28	134	34	2
Capt. William Rymes .....	135	80	58	54	59	28	28	60
Joseph Sanborn .....	40	106	92	103	8	27	72	126
Nathaniel Sanborn.....	3	-	31	38	55	47	91	21
Benjamin Sanborn.....	115	118	117	72	89	55	3	119
Reuben Sanborn .....	14	122	54	2	66	7	96	84
John Sanborn.....	120	25	127	117	120	30	22	99
Enoch Sanborn.....	49	112	27	107	103	49	1	106
Edward Sanborn.....	8	68	120	28	106	94	40	50
Capt. Jonathan Sanborn.....	112	124	48	48	33	77	31	38
Jerry Sanborn.....	29	58	59	128	3	45	137	13
School lots .....	-	79	89	67	91	64	43	-
John Shackford.....	148	22	55	47	97	70	75	81
Samuel Shackford.....	51	92	119	8	74	118	62	34
Capt. Henry Sherburne .....	13	89	49	63	21	60	44	114
Samuel Sherburne .....	11	90	109	45	30	80	46	113
Capt. Joseph Sherburne.....	137	66	56	76	69	50	105	126
Dea. Samuel Shaw .....	60	29	37	96	107	106	85	54
John Silly.....	35	107	1	115	1	91	6	43
Rev. Thomas Simms.....	68	3	105	29	26	20	120	76
Thomas Silver.....	67	9	22	25	38	117	112	107



T A B L E—*concluded.*

NAMES.	H. L.	ADD.	O. H.	2P. 2D	3d D.	4th D.	5th D.	6th D.
Susannah Small.....	134	61	76	124	73	113	68	32
Thomas Smith.....	109	109	18	9	7	74	111	20
Benjamin Smith.....	111	30	132	53	114	35	9	75
Elisha Smith.....	45	102	51	125	81	112	13	47
Samuel Smith.....	39	108	103	5	51	33	106	33
Capt. Henry Sloper.....	145	129	97	114	36	1	50	125
Jacob Stanian.....	136	67	66	62	6	46	52	102
Stephen Sweat.....	16	39	26	60	108	111	135	108
Capt. Joseph Tilton.....	15	98	7	24	78	62	38	19
David Tilton.....	150	49	134	132	45	22	5	85
Jethro Tilton.....	113	60	72	120	65	44	24	117
Samuel Thompson.....	34	56	65	119	98	115	54	97
Philip Towle.....	41	101	42	64	14	105	49	45
Benjamin Towle.....	102	99	60	57	10	131	102	71
Caleb Towle.....	55	23	12	85	18	8	88	63
Col. Shadrack Walton.....	47	116	112	23	111	102	80	69
Col. Peter Weare.....	124	54	11	111	76	43	59	86
Nathan Webster.....	65	14	13	89	60	3	107	22
Stephen Webster.....	64	12	61	27	123	58	131	79
Capt. Ebenezer Wentworth.....	9	70	68	83	92	2	69	1
Benning Wentworth.....	133	78	32	109	29	71	74	4
John Wentworth, Esq.....	B	Farm	of	250 200 50	acres.	-	-	-
Michael Whidden.....	101	84	41	30	125	41	77	58
Thomas Whiting.....	62	5	34	118	24	26	35	14
William White.....	74	13	138	94	127	103	132	40
Capt. Richard Wibird.....	48	123	14	32	32	53	27	101
Capt. Joshua Wingate.....	58	2	84	129	58	66	81	24
Col. Thomas Westbrook.....	143	69	115	4	42	101	8	61
Henry Works.....	12	103	118	92	23	14	61	7
Joseph Young.....	43	28	121	11	48	57	30	115



## CHAPTER IV.

### SETTLEMENT OF THE LINES.

At a meeting of the proprietors held at Kingston, Dec. 31, 1723,

“Voted, That a Committee be Chosen to Join with the Londonderry Committee to run the Line between Chester and Londonderry.

“Voted, That Sam<sup>l</sup> Penhallow, Esq<sup>r</sup>, George Jaffrey, Esq<sup>r</sup>, and Capt. Henry Sherburne be the Committee.”

At a meeting March 31, 1726, it was

“Voted, That the Selectmen be a Committee to Apply to the Gov<sup>r</sup> & Council for a Committee to run the line between Exeter & Chester, and that they forward the Committee that are Appointed to run y<sup>e</sup> line between Chester & Londonderry to make their return as Soone as possible.”

At a meeting on the 31 of Oct., 1726,

“Voted, That Caleb Towl & Sam<sup>l</sup> Ingalls be a Committee w<sup>th</sup> the Selectmen to see that the line between Chester & Nottingham be run'd according to Charter, and also the head line of Chester.”

These lines were run soon after, as appears by the accounts. Ichabod Roby charges for four days between Exeter and Chester, five and a half days next Nottingham.

I have not been able to find any return of the running of these last lines, but there was a tradition which I had from my father, many years since, that they ran out their fourteen miles, and not finding the river, stopped and took legal advice, and were directed to run to their monument regardless of the measure; that they ran to and across the river, and then made the head line curve half a mile.

The head line is crooked ; but the most probable hypothesis is that they started at the three pines at Londonderry, and took a course too far west and so made a curve, and perhaps came out the west side of the river. This line comes to the river just below Martin's Ferry and crosses the river. The road to the Ferry laid out in 1766 came to the river "where Lousy brook enters the river," then began at the west bank and ran about northwest to the line of the town.

At a town meeting, March 13, 1794,

"Voted, Stephen Chase, Arthur Livermore, & Will<sup>d</sup> White, Esqrs., be the Committee (with full Power in behalf of the Town of Chester) to settle with Derrifield and Goffstown, and petition the General Court in Order to make the River the Jurisdiction line from allenstown down to Derrifield."

There was probably an Act passed to that effect, but I have not seen it.

The fourteen-mile line, according to the surveys for Carigain's map taken about 1805, was Raymond against Nottingham, three miles two hundred and fourteen rods; against Deerfield, two hundred and eighty-eight rods; Candia, six miles two hundred and twelve rods; Chester, now Hooksett, against Allenstown, five miles one hundred and sixty rods; making sixteen miles two hundred and thirty-four rods to the river.

#### EXETER LINE.

Oct. 15, 1726. Clement Hughes, Robert Smith and John Sanborn, selectmen, preferred a petition to the Governor and Council, showing that Capt. Tobias Langdon, Capt. Timothy Gerrish and John Smith had been appointed to run the head line of Exeter, and did it under the direction of the selectmen of Exeter, and made a return to them instead of to the Court. They pray for a committee "to run the two miles that Exeter is to run a W. b. N. point above Dover, and then upon a straight line to a beech tree

on Kingston side line, appointed and marked in 1718 by the grand committee chosen by the General Assembly to fix the bounds of each town; which straight line is the dividing line between Chester and Exeter.”

Dec. 16, 1726. Clement Hughes, for himself and in behalf of the rest of the selectmen of the town of Chester, petitioned the Lieut.-Governor and Council, showing :

“That the Prop<sup>s</sup> of y<sup>e</sup> Town of Chester in the year 1722 Obtained a Charter which bounded the said Town on Exeter head bound, which bounds were made certain in the year 1718 by a Grand Committe chosen for that purpose by y<sup>e</sup> Gen<sup>l</sup> Assembly in y<sup>e</sup> year 1715, as appears by the return of said Committe in the Secretary’s office; but the Clerk that drew up the return of said Committee made a mistake therein, Saying that Exeter Should run ten miles upon a W. b. N. Line from the North tree, whereas the Committee’s Intent and former settlement was from the South tree, as can be made to appear by Living Evidence, &c., Sundry of y<sup>e</sup> Gentlemen that were of y<sup>e</sup> Committee being now alive; and the Selectmen of Exeter taking advantage of s<sup>d</sup> mistake would tend to the ruin of the Town of Chester.

“Yo<sup>r</sup> petition<sup>r</sup> therefore humbly prays that the said Mistake may be rectified, and that no room may be left for Future Contention between the afore<sup>s</sup>d Towns. And your Petitioner as in duty bound shall ever pray.

“Dec. 16, 1726.

Clement Hughes.”

“In Council, Dec<sup>r</sup> 15, 1726.

“The Selectmen of Chester appearing to Prosecute their Petition for a Committe to run the head line of Exeter which is the Dividing line between the s<sup>d</sup> Towns, and the Selectmen of Exeter also appearing, and both parties being fully heard, It is Or<sup>d</sup> that the Prayer of the Petition be Granted; that Nath<sup>l</sup> Weare, Esq., Deacon John Cate & Dan<sup>l</sup> Lunt be a Committe, or the Maj<sup>r</sup> of them, to run and settle y<sup>e</sup> s<sup>d</sup> Dividing line, and That they begin at the red oak tree marked for Dover west northerly bounds, and run from thence upon a West & by North point of the Compass two miles for Exeter bound on that side, and from thence upon a straight line to the beach tree marked for Exeter west northerly bounds, according to the grand committee’s

return in y<sup>e</sup> year 1718, and that they measure from the said Beach tree along Exeter side line, being E. & b. S., to a Commonly Called Exeter South tree, which is the bound next Hampton; and they make report to this board of their doings therein sometime between this time and the Tenth of Jan<sup>y</sup> next, and that the Charge be paid by the two Towns jointly.

R. Waldron, Clr. Con.”

#### THE COMMITTEE'S RETURN.

Pursuant to an order of the hon<sup>ble</sup> the Lieut Governor & Council of his Majest<sup>s</sup> Prov<sup>e</sup> of New Hamp<sup>r</sup> bearing date Dec<sup>r</sup> 15<sup>th</sup>, 1726, Wee, The Subscribers, have been at the Red Oake Tree Marked for Dover West Northerly bounds, & Run from Thence upon a West & by north Point of the Compass two miles, making allowance for Windfalls & Unevenness of Ground, and there markt a Young Red oak Tree for Exeter Bounds on that Side; & from thence Run South twenty-nine Degrees and Thirty Minuts West, Eight miles and ninety Rods, without allowance to the Beach Tree Marked for Exeter West Northerly Bounds.

Jan<sup>y</sup> 9, 1726-7.

John Cate,  
Daniel Lunt.

#### LONDONDERRY LINE.

January 6, 1725-6. Henry Sherburne, Thomas Paeker, Samuel Ingalls and John Sanborn, in behalf of the proprietors of Chester, petitioned Gov. Wentworth and Council, showing:

“That two years since they Chose a Committe to Join with a Committe of Londonderry to run the Lines between the two Towns, which the said Committee accordingly began, and made some Progress in it, but did not Compleat them by reason that the Committee of Londonderry would not Consent to allow the usual allowance (of Eleven Chains for ten) for windfalls, &c., in y<sup>e</sup> woods in the measure in the W. N. W. side Line, and would allow only bare measure, which was unreasonable, and never Practiced before; the reason being so Exact is because the Proprietors of Londonderry have artfully contrived to have it in their Charter to Ingross to themselves the fishing

place at Amoskeag, by taking into their Town a small gore of Land at the Head of Chester, untill it takes the said fishing place, they having measured it beforehand for that purpose. Their Ingrossing to themselves y<sup>e</sup> fishing place will not only be greatly prejudicial to Chester but also to the other new towns."

They pray for a committee. Day of hearing the 25th instant and order of notice. The prayer granted and James Stevens appointed surveyor, Benj. Barker and Jno. Callton chainmen, and Capt. John Gilman and Edward Hall to keep tally and see that proper allowance is made.

THE COMMITTEE'S RETURN.

Province of New Hampshire :

Pursuant to an order from y<sup>e</sup> Hon<sup>ble</sup> Jo<sup>n</sup> Wentworth, Esq<sup>r</sup>, Lieut. Govern<sup>r</sup> and y<sup>e</sup> Hon<sup>ble</sup> Council for the province affors<sup>d</sup>, passed in Council Jn<sup>ry</sup> 25, 1725-6, Ordered, that M<sup>r</sup> James Stephens should be Surveyor to Run y<sup>e</sup> Course of y<sup>e</sup> Dividing lines Between y<sup>e</sup> towns of Londonderry & Chester, and M<sup>r</sup> Benj<sup>a</sup> Barker and John Callton to Carry y<sup>e</sup> Chain to Measure y<sup>e</sup> s<sup>d</sup> lines, and that Capt. John Gillman and M<sup>r</sup> Edward Hall to go one w<sup>th</sup> y<sup>e</sup> One Chainman & y<sup>e</sup> other w<sup>th</sup> y<sup>e</sup> other Chain Man to give just allowance as they thought fit.

The forementioned Committe y<sup>e</sup> 18<sup>th</sup> of this Instant Oct<sup>br</sup>, and began a Beetch tree on Kingstown head line and Run W. N. W. Course and Measured y<sup>e</sup> Same, and gave a just Allowance according to y<sup>e</sup> best of our Skill & Judgment, Untill we Made up ten Miles to three pitch pine trees standing on a plain & Marked, and then turned on a North Course three miles an half to a great Rock in a little hollow w<sup>th</sup> a heap of Stones upon it and Marked trees beside it. all y<sup>e</sup> affors<sup>d</sup> lines by Marked trees, the aforesaid Committee being upon oath.

Ja <sup>s</sup> Stephens, Surveyor.	
Benj <sup>a</sup> Barker,	} Chainmen.
John Callton,	
John Gillman,	} Overseers.
Edw <sup>d</sup> Hall,	

Province of New Hampshire, Portsm<sup>th</sup>, Mar. 23, 1726-7. Entered & Recorded this above written Instrument in y<sup>e</sup> province Records, Book 15, page 254 and 155.

P<sup>r</sup> M. Hunking, Record<sup>r</sup>.



## KINGSTOWN LINE.

The charter of Kingstown is dated Aug. 6, 1694. Begins "7 miles westward of the Meeting house in Hampton, thence a due course W. B. N. ten miles into the country; for its breadth is 4 miles Northerly from said head point of the west line from s<sup>d</sup> Meeting house, and southerly to within three miles of the Northermost side of Merrimack River." This had been run by the grand committee as far as Island Pond, though crooked against Chester, or at least not in a line to the beech tree, the corner between Chester and Londonderry. The charter of Londonderry on a continuation of this line lay "due south."

May 16, 1728, David Cargil preferred a petition in behalf of the proprietors of Londonderry, asking for a committee to settle the line between Londonderry and Kingstown. He represents that Kingstown charter says "southerly," and they claimed S. by W., and that Londonderry charter says south and that there is no discrepancy, the meaning being south. The committee repaired to the north bound of Kingstown and found the old line to run south between eight and nine degrees west. The line in 1805 ran south three and a half degrees west. Hence the controversy.

At a meeting October 6, 1741,

"Voted, That mr. John Macmurphy, Robert Boyes, Esq<sup>r</sup>, and Insin Jacob Sargent Shall be a Committee to See how Large Kingstown Grant is, and to see what Land yet remains to be Laid out between Said Kingstown head Line and the Land already Laid out in this town."

At a meeting June 27, 1745,

"Voted, messrs. Capt. John Tolford, John Robie, John Moore and Enoch Colby Shall be a Committe to treat with Kingstown Committe that are Chosen to Settle the Lines between Said towns of Kingstown and Chester, and to Settle with them upon the following Conditions: if they will Settle with us (viz.) agreeable to their Charter and our Charter as they bound one upon the other, and to make Return of their doings to the Proprietors at their next meeting."

At a meeting of the proprietors of Chester, Dec. 4, 1745,

“Put to vote whether to Settle the bounds with Kingstown agreeable to their Desire. passed in the negative.

“Voted, That Robert Boyes, Esq<sup>r</sup>, mr. Nathan Webster and Lieut. Thomas Wells Shall be a Committee to take Care and get a Sirvaioir to Run our town Line Bounding upon Kingstown, and from the Corner of Nottingham to the River and the head Line of the town, agreeable to our Charter; and to get Chainmen to measure where it is needfull; and to do what is needfull to be Don in that affair at the Proprietors’ Charge, and make return to the Proprietors at the adjournment of this meeting.”

At the adjournment March 4, 1745 [1746],

“Voted, That Robert Boyes, Samuel Emerson, Esqrs., and Capt. John Tolford, Shall be a Committe to Petition the Governor and Council for a Committe to be appointed by them to Run and Settle the Line between Kingstown and Chester agreeable to our Charter.”

The petition of Samuel Emerson and Robert Boyes, dated Jan. 24, 1746, to the Governor and Council, in the Secretary’s office, shows, “That the petitioners, the tenth day of May, 1722, obtained a Charter from this Hon. board, with a great many valuable Priviledges, &c., with a grant of land set forth in said Charter by metes and bounds; but part of said lines or bounds have never been run by order of this Hon. board, especially between your petitioners and Kingstown, whereby your petitioners hath been laid under considerable difficulty which yet subsists. May it therefore please your Excellency and this Hon. board to appoint a surveyor and chainmen to run and mark out said line according to the metes and bounds in said Charter,” &c. The petition seems not to have been granted.

There seem to be discrepancies in the dates. The petition for a meeting is dated Nov. 15, 1745; the warrant Nov. 16, 1745; the adjournment March 4, 1745; but if the adjournment was 1746, then the petition is dated before the choice of the committee.



The next we find is at a meeting of the proprietors of Chester, June 20, 1759,

“Voted, That major John Tolford, mr. John Robie and Capt. Anthony Towl shall be a Committee to Treat with the Proprietors of Kingstown and make a Settlement of the Lines Between the s<sup>d</sup> Towns of Chester and Kingstown with them, agreeable to our Charter and theirs, if they will ; and if they Refuse to Do that, then they have Power and are hereby authorized to Petition the Governor and Council for a Committe to Establish and Settle the Said Lines, In behalf of the Proprietors of Chester.”

At a meeting of the proprietors of Chester, March 11, 1760,

“Voted, That Major John Tolford, Mr. John Robie, and Capt. Anthony Towl, all Proprietors of Chester aforesaid, they or either of them be, and hereby are, agents and attornes for the Proprietors aforesaid, for them and in their name to agree with the Proprietors of Kingstown and make a final settlement of the Lines between said towns of Chester and Kingstown, or in order thereunto, if necessary and advisable, to Prosecute and defend in the Law any Petition, action or actions, Real, Personal or mixt, wherein the Said Proprietors are or may be Interested or Concerned, in any Court or Courts, to final Judgment and Execution, with full power to Substitute one or more attorney or attornies under them, and to transact and Do to all Intents and purposes as the said Proprietors might do if Personally Present.

“Voted, That the Charge that our Said agents and attornies shall be at in Prosecuting and Defending the aforesaid Petitions, action or actions, Shall be Raised and Repaid them by the Proprietors of Chester aforesaid ; and also for their time and trouble their-in.”

It seems that Kingstown Proprietors take their turn to petition, for we find that John Tolford for the proprietors of Chester, April 23, 1771, made answer to a petition of Benja. Stephens and Elisha Sweat, agents for the proprietors of Kingstown, preferred to the General Assembly April 2, 1761, in which he says, “And the respondents beg leave to say that the petitioners suggest that the respondents have lately raised a dispute concerning the bounds

between Kingstown and Chester, and would remove the west line of Kingstown further eastward. Now, the respondents say that the said dispute has been of long standing, and that they, the respondents, now are, and always have been ready to run the line between Kingstown and Chester agreeable to the bounds of Chester Charter, and that they do not desire one foot of land more than is contained within the bounds of Chester Charter; and that they would further observe that were it not for Chester Charter, the respondents apprehend that the westerly bounds of Kingstown would be nearly a mile and three quarters more to the eastward than where the respondents claim, and that they have often desired the Proprietors of Kingstown to run the lines between them agreeable to Chester Charter, and have no objection to the bounds between the said two towns to be properly run and settled, agreeable to the Charter of Chester, by persons unprejudiced and that understand the compass and running of lines."

The line was run, as appears by the petition of Isaac Blasdel, Joseph Linn and Jabez Hoit, and was as it now stands and ran as the north road to Sandown runs, twenty rods, or at right angles seventeen rods, east of the crooked line claimed by Kingstown. But this did not end the controversy; but at a meeting of the proprietors November 9, 1772, John Tolford and Samuel Emerson were made agents with similar powers to those given in 1760.

June 10, 1783, Isaac Blasdel, Joseph Linn and Jabez Hoit, selectmen of Chester, preferred a petition to the General Assembly, showing that they had been called upon to return a true inventory of all lots or tracts of land in Chester to the Secretary's office, which they had done, but find that seventy-two acres of the land have been inventoried in Sandown; that the lines between the towns were never, so far as they knew, perambulated according to law, though the selectmen of Kingstown and also the selectmen of Sandown had often been requested to do it. Though the selectmen of Sandown, in November, 1782, consented to perambulate the line between said towns, which was sur-

veyed and marked by Walter Bryant, Jr., Esq., in December, 1761, by agreement of the proprietors of Kingstown and the proprietors of Chester, agreeably to a resolve of the General Assembly in May, 1761, and the agreement of the proprietors and Esq. Bryant's return, yet the selectmen of Sandown refused to sign any return to be recorded. They pray the General Assembly to consider the difficulty, when Chester claims a straight line and Sandown a curve or rather a crooked one. [An abstract.] Day of hearing, the second day of the next session.

The proprietors of Chester June 7, 1785, "Voted to James Waddel, Samuel Wilson, Timothy Wells, Sargent Wells and Benjamin Wells, the land they have respectively in their possession laying west of Bryant's line," which was the end of the controversy.

#### TYNGSTOWN LINE.

At a meeting held June 9, 1741,

"Put to vote whether to take any notice of the Proposals made by the Committees meet to Confer upon the townships of Chester and Tyngstown Infringing upon Each other; past in the Negative."

This was at first thought to be a clerical error and to mean Kingstown. But such is not the fact. There was a long controversy between Massachusetts and New Hampshire about the line between them, and Massachusetts had granted towns up the Merrimack. Among others there was a company of volunteers went on snow-shoes, in the winter of 1703, to Winnepissiokee, against the Indians, commanded by Capt. William Tyng of Dunstable. A petition was presented to the General Court of Massachusetts December 13, 1734, by Ephraim Hildreth and John Shepley, in behalf of themselves and other soldiers, for a grant of land lying on the east side of Merrimack river, between Suncook and Litchfield. The grant was made on certain conditions and was "Tyngstown." Major Hildreth settled there and built the first mill on the Cohas at Harvey's.

They had a meeting-house near the old corner of Chester, —the three pines. The McCleutos were probably within the bounds of Tyngstown. It was from these settlers, under a Massachusetts grant, that the proposition came to settle the line, which Chester so summarily rejected. (See Potter's Manchester, pp. 190–212.) The settlement of the Province line in 1741 ended the Tyngstown claim.

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## CHAPTER V.

### SETTLING MINISTERS, PRESBYTERIAN CONTROVERSY, AND CLOSING THE PROPRIETORS' AFFAIRS.

1723. The first meeting of the proprietors, under the charter, was held the 28th day of March, 1723. The names of the officers are given in the list of town officers. It was "Voted, That forty shillings be paid by each proprietor by the 15<sup>th</sup> of June next, besides the Ten shill<sup>s</sup> w<sup>ch</sup> is given to those that have settled." Forty acres of land were granted to Thomas Brown, but for what consideration does not appear. It was laid out on Londonderry line. A home lot was granted to Clement Hughes in consideration of his serving the town as surveyor the year past.

1724. The annual meeting for 1724 was held at the house of Samuel Ingalls, in Chester, and adjourned to the house of Joshua Wingate, in Hampton, the second Tuesday in June. Votes were passed about drawing their additional lots and paying arrearages, on penalty of expulsion. Also, admitting Rev. Theo. Cotton in the room of Samuel Welsh, and Thomas Smith and William Couch in the room of Jacob Stanyan. This year is memorable on account of the capture of Lieut. Thomas Smith and John Karr by the Indians, the only hostile incursion in Chester. An account of it is given in a biographical notice of Lieut. Smith, on a subsequent page.

1725. The annual meeting for 1725 was held at the house of Mrs. Susannah Small, in Portsmouth, the 25th of March. Adjourned to the house of Thomas Webster, of Exeter, the 24th of May.

“Voted, To those that live at Chester the Sum of twenty pounds to hire two Souldiers to guard them four months next ensuing.”

In Samuel Ingalls' account is a credit, “By the hire of two soldiers as per vote, £20.” There was also a vote passed forbidding proprietors cutting or carrying away any timber on penalty of forty shillings, and a committee chosen to prosecute offenders.

1726. A similar vote was passed March, 1726, and repeated again at an adjournment in June, and a committee chosen to prosecute and another committee “to present this vote to y<sup>e</sup> next Court of Quarter Sessions for their allowance.”

The account current for 1726, including the former balance of £34 16s. 9d., is £92 4s. 10d.; Cr., 126 proprietors 5th payment, 10s. each, £63. Balance due, £29 4s. 10d.

1727. The annual meeting was held the second Thursday of April, 1727.

“Voted, That y<sup>e</sup> Surveyors hire men to repair the ways, y<sup>e</sup> wages not to Exceed 4s per day nor the sum of £10.

“Voted, That each Proprietor pay Ten Shillings to y<sup>e</sup> Selectmen to defray the Town Charges By y<sup>e</sup> Second Thursday in May next.”

*The Account Currant for y<sup>e</sup> year 1727.*

	DR.
To y <sup>e</sup> ballance of last years acct . . . . .	£29 4 10
To Sam <sup>l</sup> Ingalls, 49½ days work on y <sup>e</sup> ways, 4s. . . . .	9 18 00
To do. for laying out land as pr acct . . . . .	17 2 09
To James Whiting for his assistance per do. . . . .	3 16 00
To Clem <sup>t</sup> Hughes for sundry payments per do. . . . .	28 7 6
To Robert Smith as Selectman, 3½ d <sup>s</sup> a 6s. . . . .	1 1 0
To John Sanborn as ditto, 2½ d <sup>s</sup> . . . . .	15 00
To Selectmen, expences p <sup>d</sup> per Clement Hughes to Mr. Ludd and Mr. Ingalls . . . . .	0 11 10
	£90 16 0



*Ut Supra.*

Cr.

By rate on 126 Prop <sup>rs</sup> at 10s pr. . . . .	£63
Ballance due from the Prop <sup>rs</sup> . . . . .	27 16 1
	£90 16 1

This is the last account contained in the records. Up to this time, and in 1728, and probably longer, the money was raised by a tax on the proprietors' shares, resident and non-resident. So far, a large portion of the officers have been non-resident proprietors, but in 1728 there is a change, — all the *town* officers are residents.

The annual meeting was held at Chester, March 28th. Eldad Ingalls was chosen town clerk, and Capt. Henry Sherburn, Capt. Joseph Sherburn and Thomas Packer were chosen to “make up accompts w<sup>th</sup> Chester's Old Town Clerk, M<sup>r</sup> Clement Hughes, and to Receive y<sup>e</sup> town Book and Deliver it to Eldad Ingalls y<sup>e</sup> present town Clerk.”

“A vote was past at y<sup>e</sup> Ann<sup>l</sup> Meeting in March that all y<sup>e</sup> propr<sup>s</sup> of Chester should pay ten Shillings apiece at y<sup>e</sup> adjournment of the ann<sup>l</sup> meeting, which will be y<sup>e</sup> second Tuesday of June next, concerning y<sup>e</sup> hiring a Minis<sup>r</sup> for this Year.”

Eldad Ingalls was chosen town treasurer, and the constable was to gather the rates, and deliver it to the treasurer.

There was a vote passed at the adjournment, that if any settler settling on lands laid out should be molested by non-proprietors, the expense of trying the title should be paid by the proprietors.

There was a meeting held, Nov. 12, 1728, at the house of Samuel Ingalls. It was

“Voted, that y<sup>e</sup> Stating y<sup>e</sup> plan for y<sup>e</sup> Meeting house should be left in consideration till next March Meeting.”

But the meeting was adjourned to Hampton, on the last Tuesday in December, and there

“Voted, That y<sup>e</sup> place called y<sup>e</sup> Center where four principal Roads meet, being near y<sup>e</sup> Minis<sup>rs</sup> lott, be y<sup>e</sup> place for Setting up the meeting house.”

1729. The Annual Meeting was held at the house of Samuel Ingalls, and after choosing officers, adjourned until June 10, and a new meeting called at the same time and place, "To make Choice or give a call unto M<sup>r</sup> John Tuck of Hampton to settle w<sup>th</sup> us in y<sup>e</sup> work of y<sup>e</sup> Ministry, and to see what encouragement we shall give him for his maintainance with us."

At the meeting it was

"Voted, That Mr. John Tuck of Hampton is Chosen to settle w<sup>th</sup> y<sup>e</sup> Inhabitants of Chester in work of y<sup>e</sup> Ministry.

"Voted, That 120 pounds be Raised for y<sup>e</sup> support of y<sup>e</sup> Gospel Ministry (amonge us) by y<sup>e</sup> Inhabitants and prop<sup>rs</sup> according to their settlement for five years ensuing, and then be Raised as the law directs.

"Voted in y<sup>e</sup> affirmative.

"Voted, Samuel Ingalls, Dr. Edmond Toppin and Wilson, are chosen a Committee to wait on Mr. John Tuck to Invite him to y<sup>e</sup> work of y<sup>e</sup> Ministry in Chester."

Meeting adjourned to the third Tuesday of September, at Capt. Joshua Wingate's at Hampton.

#### MR. TUCK'S ANSWER.

Hampton, Oct 7<sup>th</sup>, 1729.

To y<sup>e</sup> prop<sup>rs</sup> of y<sup>e</sup> town of Chester this day met at Capt. Wingates in Hampton.

*Gentlemen,*

Whereas you, w<sup>th</sup> y<sup>e</sup> freeholders of y<sup>e</sup> town of Chester, Did somtime ago Invite me to y<sup>e</sup> work of y<sup>e</sup> Ministry in Chester; now these are to Signifie, that for Weighty Reasons I Decline settling there. I wish you a happy settlement in God's good time. This from

Your Hum<sup>ble</sup> serv<sup>t</sup>

Jo<sup>n</sup> Tucke.

At the adjournment, Sept. 16th, adjourned again to Oct. 7th.

"Voted, That Mr. John Tuck be paid thirty shillings per Sabbath for fourteen Sabbaths last past.

"Voted, That there shall a Committe be chosen to look



out and get a minis<sup>r</sup> to preach at Chester in order to his Settlement there.

“Voted, That Sam<sup>l</sup> Ingalls & Jacob Sargent be a Committe chosen to look out for a suitable orthodox good man y<sup>t</sup> shall be aproved by y<sup>e</sup> Neighboring Minis<sup>rs</sup>.

“Voted, That there shall be a meeting house built according to these Dimensions: Imp<sup>rs</sup>, fifty foot in length, and thirty-five foot wide & twenty foot post, and finish it completely, both inside & outside, to y<sup>e</sup> turning of y<sup>e</sup> key, and set upon y<sup>e</sup> place appointed and before voted.

“Voted, That a Committee be chosen to agree w<sup>th</sup> y<sup>e</sup> Carpenter or Carpenters to build a Meeting house according to y<sup>e</sup> Dimentions before mentioned, and that Dr. Edmond Toppin, & Sam<sup>l</sup> Ingalls & Nathaniel Heally, be y<sup>e</sup> Committee to agree w<sup>th</sup> y<sup>e</sup> Carpenters in y<sup>e</sup> behalf of y<sup>e</sup> prop<sup>rs</sup> of Chester.

“Voted, That there shall be Raised forty shillings in Money on Every full prop<sup>rs</sup> share in Chester to be paid unto ye town treasurer (Jacob Sargent is chosen), at y<sup>e</sup> next prop<sup>rs</sup> meeting towards y<sup>e</sup> building of a meeting house in Chester to be drawn out by the Committee as there shall be Occasion ; viz., Dr. Edmond Toppin and Sam<sup>l</sup> Ingalls & Nathaniel Haley, a Committe.

“Voted, That there shall be Raised twenty Shillings in money on Every full propr<sup>s</sup> lott in Chester for y<sup>e</sup> paying the town Debts, to be paid unto y<sup>e</sup> Constable for y<sup>e</sup> town's use at y<sup>e</sup> next prop<sup>rs</sup> Meeting in Chester.”

In regard to the location of the meeting-house, it sat on the ten-rod way. James Varnum bought of the town five rods in width of the ten-rod way, where Mr. Batchelder lives, so that the north side would be not far from where the north side of the street is now. When the Rev. Mr. Hale sold to the Rev. Mr. Flagg, the corner was described to be about eight rods northerly of the meeting-house. Jabez French bought five rods of the ten-rod way ; so the corner of the church is now probably near where the corner of the lot was, and eight rods from there would nearly correspond with the tradition that the house stood where the liberty-pole now stands.

At a meeting Nov. 19, 1729,

“Voted, That Capt. Thomas Pierce be a Collector for

portsmouth, and Dr. Edmond Toppin for Hampton, Jonathan Emerson for Haverhill & Bradford, Mr. Will<sup>m</sup> Blunt for Andover, Mr. John Calf for Newberry; and the Above named to Collect and gather y<sup>e</sup> Rates off those that are propr<sup>s</sup> in Chester and lives in the aboves<sup>d</sup> precincts.”

1730. At a meeting held January 15, 1729-30,

“Voted, That y<sup>e</sup> Rev. Mr. Moses Hale is chosen to settle w<sup>th</sup> us in y<sup>e</sup> work of y<sup>e</sup> Ministry in Chester.

“Voted, That there shall be 120 pounds in Current money or bills of Credit be Raised for y<sup>e</sup> Support of y<sup>e</sup> gospel minist<sup>ry</sup> amonge us, to be paid by the inhabitants & propr<sup>s</sup> of y<sup>e</sup> town of Chester, to y<sup>e</sup> Rev<sup>d</sup>. Mr. Moses Hale, out of y<sup>e</sup> town treasury annually as long as he Shall Continue to be our minist<sup>r</sup>; & Said money to be Raised by y<sup>e</sup> propr<sup>s</sup> & Inhabitants acording to their interests for five years Ensuing, & then to be Raised as the law Directs; and y<sup>t</sup> s<sup>d</sup> money be paid annually, according to y<sup>e</sup> Same Value that it passeth for at this present year.

“Voted, That Lieut. Thomas Smith, M<sup>r</sup> Ebenezer Dearbon, Nath<sup>n</sup> Webster, Will<sup>m</sup> Willson & Sam<sup>l</sup> Ingalls, be a Committe to treat w<sup>th</sup> the Rev. Mr. Moses Hale, & to acquaint him w<sup>th</sup> what y<sup>e</sup> town hath done, & to Invite him into the work of y<sup>e</sup> Minis<sup>ry</sup> among us in Chester, and to Receive his answer and to make Return thereof to the town.”

At the annual meeting March 26, 1730,

“Voted, That y<sup>e</sup> Proprietors of Chester pay two hundred and twenty pounds to defray y<sup>e</sup> Charges for y<sup>e</sup> year en-sewing.

“Voted, That y<sup>e</sup> Rev<sup>d</sup> Mr. Moses Hale have twenty shillings apiece of each full propriator's share, which amounts to one hundred and twenty seven pounds, to be payed y<sup>e</sup> present year in-sewing in Money or labor.

“Voted, That the meeting-house be set on the plan it hath bene formerly agreed on and voted for, agreeable to the vote in 1728 entered in the town Book in page 104.

“Voted, That Mr. Will<sup>m</sup> White, Nathan Webster, Ebenezer Derbon, a committe to agree with a carpender or carpenders to build a meeting house acording to the demenshins formerly agreed on and entered in y<sup>e</sup> town book.

“Voted, A gristmill privileged to John Aiken.” (See History of John Aiken's Mill.)

At an adjournment June 9th,

“Voted, That Doct. Rodgers, Mr. Hughes, Rich<sup>d</sup> Ward, Benj. Russ, be allowed there accounts in suppressing the Ryiot in 1726, five days a man at 6s. per day.

“Voted, Whereas there was formerly a vote past that the meeting house should be bulte 35 fete in width, that s<sup>d</sup> meeting house shall be bulte thirty eyght fete in width, and that the comite chosen last meting, Namely, Mr. William White, Nath<sup>n</sup> Webster, Ebez<sup>r</sup> Derben, be fully impowered to agree with any Parson or Parsons to build s<sup>d</sup> meeting house; and whatever Covenant or agreement they in there capasy shall make, the propriators will Ratify and Confirme.”

At a meeting July 15, 1730, there was a committee chosen “to deliver the minister’s lot to Rev. Mr. Moses Hale as soon as he becomes qualified to receive the same,” with a proviso that should he be at any expense on it and not be settled, it should be repaid. There was another committee to provide a parsonage.

1731. At the annual meeting held at the meeting-house March 25, 1731, adjourned to May 12, they chose a committee to sell all delinquents’ shares.

There was an act passed by the General Assembly April 29, 1731, the preamble of which says, “Whereas the towns of Chester, Nottingham and Rochester labour under inconveniences in carrying on y<sup>e</sup> publick affairs, especially supporting the gospel ministry,” enacting that lands of non-residents may be assessed and taken on execution if the taxes be not paid; to continue in force three years.

“Voted to Rais money for finishing the meetin hous, £230; and for ordaining the minister the present year, £30; and for the minister’s salary this year, £120.”

There is a memorandum as follows:

The money raised in the town of Checher in the year 1729, by Samuel Ingalls, Nathan Webster and William Wilson, their present Selectmen, and Committed to Constable Haseltine to Colec and gather	. 378 00 00
S <sup>d</sup> Constable Heseltine has paid	. . . 219 00 00
Remains in s <sup>d</sup> Constabel’s hands unpaid	. . . 159 00 00

The money Raised in the town of Chester in the year 1730, by Cap<sup>t</sup> Samuel Ingalls, Ebenezer Dearbon and Nathan Webster, the Present Selectmen and Committee to Constabel John Tolford to Collect and gather is . . . . . 282 00 00  
 which S<sup>d</sup> selectmen have not Counted for.

Given under our hands a Comite to Call s<sup>d</sup> selectmen.

Ichabod Robie, }  
 Moses Leavit, } Comite.

march the 24<sup>th</sup>, 1730-1.

There is an *advertisement* calling a meeting July 21, 1731 :

“ 1. That the Committee that Stand Ingaged to the Carpendors for Building the meeting hous want their money and must have it this meeting, or Else they are Liabel to be Sued.

“ 2. To Lett y<sup>o</sup> know that the Lands of several that have Leatly been put to sale to pay their Charges, and they that do not pay theirs at this meeting may Expect the same.”

At the meeting,

“ 2. Many things proposed but nothing acted.”

The meeting-house was built, probably by contract, by Thomas Cochran and Peter Cochran of Londonderry, and was so far finished that the annual meeting in March of this year was held in it; but it seems that it was not paid for until 1737, when forty-six acres of land were sold to Thomas Cochran to pay what was due to him and Peter Cochran for building the meeting-house.

At the same meeting June 7, 1737,

“ Voted, That Thomas Cochran and Peter Cochran have some gratuity to make up their loss, agreeable to their Petition, and that the Same be to the Value of fifty pounds.”

This was laid out in 1743 on the west side of Massabesic pond.

At a meeting held September, 1731,

“ Voted, That the Reverend Mr. Brown of Haverhill, Rev. Mr. Phillips, and the Reverend mr. Barnard of Andover, be a comitty to take for gathering and Setling a Church in Chester and ordaining the Reverend Mr. Hail.

“Voted, that Insign Jacob Sargent, mr. Ebenezer Dearborn, Enoch Colby, Captin Samuel Ingalls, Samuel Emerson, be a Commity to take Care for provishan of the ordination.”

The ordination is said to have been October 20.

1732. There was a provision in the charter that every proprietor should “build a dwelling house within three years and settle a family therein, and break up three acres of ground, and plant and sow the same within four years, and pay his proportion of the town charge when and so often as occasion shall require.” At a meeting August 2d there was a committee chosen to enquire and report on this subject. August 23,

“Voted, that there shall be a Comite Chosen, and fully Impowered to here and Determine the pleas of those proprtors that are brought in Delinquent in their settlements by the Comitee, Lt. Ebenezer Dearborn, Ins. Jacob Sargent, & Capt. Samuel Ingalls, and to allow or disallow of their pleas for Settlement as they shall see Just Reason, and to grant them sutabel time to perform their settlements, provided they speedily pay their arrears, and that Comite make report of their proceedings to the proprietors of Chester at their next meeting.

“Voted, Moses Leavite, Esq., Deacon William White and Samuel Ingalls be the Comite.”

1733. At an adjournment of the annual meeting May 28, 1733,

“Voted, to Rais 127 pounds to be paid this year towards the meeting hous and to Defray other necessary town Charges.”

At a meeting September 25, 1733,

“Voted that Doct. Nathaniel Rogers of Portsmouth is Chosen & fully Impowered to Prefer a Petition to the General Court at their next session to get them to make an act in behalf of the Proprietors that are Settled in the town of Chester pursuant to the first article in the Warning.”

That is, in regard to delinquents not settling in town.

“Voted, Lt. Ebenezer Dearborn, mr. Nathan Webster



& Capt. Samuel Ingalls, to agree with and hier a minister to Preach with us a Quarter of the year."

Mr. Hale's health failed and he became deranged in mind, so that he performed very little ministerial duty in Chester.

1734. At the annual meeting March 28, 1734,

"Voted, that there shall be a Counsell Called to Dissolve the pastoral Relation Between Mr. Hale and the Church in Chester."

At a meeting held June 27, 1734,

"Voted, that there shall be men chosen to wait on the ministers at their next associate meeting to urge a Counsel for the Dissolving the pastoral Relation between mr. Hale and the Church in Chester."

At a meeting held August 15, 1734,

"Voted, that the first Wednesday in September next be held as a day of fasting and Prayer for advise for another minister.

"Voted, that there shall be 5 men Chosen to receive the advise of the ministers at the fast.

"Voted, that Capt. Samuel Ingalls, Lt. Ebenezer Dearborn, Lt. Thomas Smith, Mr. John Calfe, John Sheral and John Aken be the men.

"Voted, that Lt. Smith and Mr. John Calfe wait on the Rev<sup>d</sup> Mr. Thompson of Londonderry to acquaint him when the fast will be.

"Voted, that mr. nathan Webster wait on the other ministers to acquaint them when the fast will be."

At an adjournment September 1, 1734,

"Voted, that the Result or Determination of the Councell be Excepted by the proprietors.

"Voted, that after three sabbath Days from this time, that then the pulpit Shall be Supplied three months at the publick Charge of the proprietors."

The Presbyterians, who were the Scotch Irish settlers, had previous to this hired the Rev. John Wilson, and ten of them protested against paying for the support of another minister.



## THE PROCEEDINGS OF THE COUNCIL.

At an Ecclesiastical Council held at Salisbury, August 13, 1734, consisting of the Elders and messengers of the Churches following, viz. :

<i>Churches.</i>	<i>Elders.</i>	<i>Messengers.</i>
Salisbury 1 <sup>st</sup> chh,	mr. Caleb Cushing,	mr. Justes Bradbury.
Salisbury 2 <sup>d</sup> chh,	mr. Joseph Persons,	Deac <sup>n</sup> Jabez True.
Exeter,	mr. John Odlin,	Deac <sup>n</sup> Joseph French.
Hampton Falls,	Mr. Joseph Whipple,	Dea. oniseferos Page.
Bradford,	Mr. Jos Persons, jun <sup>r</sup>	Dea. Jona. Woodman.
Newbury,	mr <sup>r</sup> John Lowel,	Dea. Edw'd Emerson.
Kingston,	mr. Ward Clark,	Dea. moses Elkins.
Amesbury, 2 <sup>d</sup> chh,	mr. Pain Winget,	Dea. Joseph Bartlet.

Being Regularly assembled by virtue of letters sent from the chh. in Chester to the aforesaid Churches to here, advise and direct the said Chh. of Chester what may be most proper for them to do under their present difficult circumstances, by Reason of the Revr<sup>d</sup> mr. moses Hale the Pastor being wholly Disabled from Serving them in the work of the ministry, and having made due inquiry into the Case and circumstances of the said minister and people, we find that the said mr. Hale, Having done Lettel or no service among them, and being by the Providence of God brought under greate disorder of body and distraction of mind, and for a time bereaved of his reason and understanding, and thereby Rendered uncapabell of Discharging the work of the ministry among them, and so Remaining without any present appearance or prospect of being restored to his ministry, and therefore we Judge and determine that it is the wisdom and Duty of the chh. and people of Chester to proceed in Regular steps to Call and Settle a gospel minister among them, that so they may no Longer be Destitute of the word and ordinances of Christ; and would also advise and direct the said chh. and people of Chester that besides allowing the said mr. Hale the town Right which accrued to him upon settlement and what also was then given him to Incurage his settlement, they should not forget their obligations to be Redy to Contribute to his support and Relief according to their power and ability. So

Commending them to the God of grace and peace we subscribe your Brethren in Christ.

Caleb Cushing, moderator.

John Odlin, Scribe.

In the name and behalf of the Council.

1735. The annual meeting held March 28, adjourned to May 14, 1735.

“The matter, after it was fairly set forth Relating to mr. Hale’s circumstances, It was put to vote whether mr. Hale had given satisfaction that he was Qualified for taking the full Charge of the ministry and whether the people Could Receive him as such. it past in the negative.

“Voted, that the proposals made by mr. Hale, Febr 6<sup>th</sup>, 1734, Shall be a Direction to us ; and forasmuch as by Vote of the town mr. Hale appears not to have given satisfaction to the people, we with mr. Hale do apply to the Elders and messengers of the Churches therein mentioned, who are Desired to Consider and Determine all matters Relating to mr. Hale and us as in their wisdom they Shall Judge Right.

“Voted, that the Elders and messengers meet at the hous of Deacon Dearborns in Chester the first Wednesday in June next at one o’Clock in the afternoon.”

This council probably dismissed Mr. Hale.

At another adjournment held June 10<sup>th</sup>, 1735,

“Voted that the town of Chester apply to the Neighboring towns for help in our Difficulties by a brief for paying mr. Hale’s arrears.”

John Calfe, Capt. Samuel Ingalls and Lieut. Ebenezer Dearborn were chosen for that purpose.

“Voted that Lieut. Ebenezer Dearborn, mr. Nathan Webster be Chosen and Impowered to take Care and provide a gospel minister to suply the pulpit, and also for a further Suply in order for settlement when occasion shall be.”

Sixteen of the Presbyterians entered their protest against “hireing, calling or settling any other minister in this town than what we now have.” At the request of a major part of the church a meeting was called and held November 6, 1735.

“Voted the Rev<sup>d</sup> Mr. Timothy White Chall be the minister of the town of Chester.”

A salary of £120 was voted, and a committee, consisting of Deacon Ebenezer Dearborn and Messrs. Nathan Webster and John Calfe, chosen to treat with Mr. White and receive his answer.

At an adjournment held November 27, 1735,

“Voted, that whereas there was 120 Pounds Voted for Mr. White’s Salery per annum, so long as he should Continue the minister of the town, it is Intended by it that the money Shall be accounted at the same Value that paper money was when the agreement was made with Mr. Hale.”

The money to pay the minister and all other purposes had been voted and raised by the “Proprietors,” by the “Proprietors and inhabitants,” and now “the Freeholders and inhabitants” are warned to meet. The proprietors of the common and undivided land held separate meetings distinct from the town after this time; but the money to support the minister was raised from the whole town.

In building the meeting-house and supporting Mr. Hale, the Presbyterians were active; but they now have their own minister, and claim that a proviso in a certain statute legally exempts them from paying a minister tax, and at the meeting of Nov. 6th they enter another protest, signed by thirty-one men.

At a meeting, held June 23, 1736,

“Voted, That the Rev<sup>d</sup> Mr. Ebenezer Flagg shall be the minister of the town of Chester.

“Voted, that there shall be one Hundred and twenty Pounds Paid to the Rev<sup>d</sup> Mr Ebenezer Flagg, as silver at twenty shilings an ounce, per anum, During his ministry in Chester.”

The following protest of the same tenor, and more numerously signed than those before mentioned, was entered:

We the Presbeterian Congregation and Propriators, Inhabitants and Freeholders of Chester afforsaid, do Enter

this our Protest and Desent against hiring, calling, or settling, any other ministers or minister in this town other than the Rev<sup>d</sup> M<sup>r</sup> John Wilson our Pastor, and also we protest against paying any charges or charge or salary that shall arise from or by such hiring, calling or settling any other minister then we have as afforsaid, or giving or settling any Lands for that or any other uess. given under our hands the day and year above. and farther we Insist upon the Benefit of the Province Law with Respect to the suport of the ministry, and also we declare this meeting Illegal.

James Wilson,  
 Robert Grimes,  
 Elexeandr Crage,  
 William Wilson,  
 John Carswell,  
 William Carswell,  
 John Sherala,  
 Thomas Smith,  
 Robert Wilson,  
 Robert Gillcreast,  
 William Wilson,  
 Andrew Crage,  
 Joseph Neill,  
 John moore,  
 Charls moore,  
 Robert mills,  
 John aiken,  
 John Dickey,  
 Paul mcferon,  
 John mills,  
 Patrick melven,  
 Hugh Wilson,  
 archebald Canigham,  
 James Campbell,  
 John Wadell,

James Wilson,  
 James Quanton,  
 James Whiting,  
 John Boid,  
 James Croset,  
 William Craford,  
 William White,  
 Thomas Glen,  
 Robert Grames,  
 James Farson,  
 Robert Boyes,  
 Joseph Steel,  
 John Steel,  
 Thomas megee,  
 James Wilson,  
 Thomas Colwell,  
 John macmurphy,  
 John mills,  
 John Tolford,  
 Thomas Horner,  
 John Ramsey,  
 William Patterson,  
 William Tolford,  
 Samuel Brown.

Rev. Ebenezer Flagg was ordained Sept., 1736. The selectmen continued to rate the Presbyterians and some rates were collected, and the Presbyterians presented the following petition to the General Assembly :

To his Excellency Jonathan Belcher, Esq. Gov<sup>r</sup> and Commander in chief in and over His Majesty's Province of New Hamp<sup>r</sup>, the Hon<sup>ble</sup> His Majesty's Council, & House of Representatives for the Province aforesaid.

The Petition of sundry of the Inhabitants of Chester in the Province of New Hampshire, Humbly Showeth :

That your Petitioners, though at present Inhabitants of Chester afor<sup>sd</sup>, formerly belonged, most of them, to the Kingdom of Scotland & Ireland, where they were educated in the principles of Kirk of Scotland, for which they have a great Veneration: That while Mr. Moses Hale was the Minister of the Town, your Petitioners paid taxes towards his Support, tho' they went many of them to Londonderry to meeting, & most if not all of them constantly to receive the sacraments, not then being in a Condition to settle a minister of the Presbyterian order; After Mr. Hale's misfortunes had necessitated him to lay aside the work of the Ministry, the Town being Destitute of a Gospel Minister, your Petitioners proceeded to call & ordain a Minister of that Denomination among them, tho' Scarce able to pay the charge, that they might worship God & enjoy the ordinances of the Gospel in a way (which they apprehend) more agreeable to Script<sup>e</sup> & the primitive pattern, at least more agreeable to their consciences than they could among the Congregationals: That during the time that y<sup>e</sup> Town was Destitute of a minister of the Congregational order, your Petition<sup>rs</sup> often invited the Brethren of that Denomination to join with them, if not longer at least till they were better provided for, & that such Conformity should be no Expense to them, for that your Petition<sup>rs</sup> would support their own Minister themselves; But they refused to accept the offer: That about two years after Mr. Hale had left Chester those of the Inhabitants who Differ in Sentiments from your Petition<sup>rs</sup>, in conjunction with the non-resident Propriet<sup>rs</sup>, proceeded to call and settle in the town a Congregational Minister who is still there: That your Petition<sup>rs</sup>, apprehending that those who had called & settled such a minister would be for supporting him by a tax on all the Inhabitants, representing to them in their Public meeting & to the Selectmen of the Town that it was highly unreasonable and unkind, all things and circumstances considered, to oblige your Petition<sup>rs</sup> to pay towards the support of a minister they did not call, nor hear when settled, &c., & prayed they might be Exempted, & the rather because they conceived themselves to be such Persons as were Intended



and Exempted by the Proviso in the Law of the Province, Entitled an Act for maintenance & Supply of ministry within this Province. But all would not prevail; the Selectmen of said Town rated all the inhabitants without Exception of any sect, & have Distrained & Imprisoned some of your Petitioners for such Rates. Your Petition<sup>rs</sup> therefore pray the aid of this Court as the Dernier Resort of the Distressed, that you would be pleased in your Great Wisdom and Goodness to explain the Proviso in the afores<sup>d</sup> act & say whether your Petition<sup>rs</sup> are Exempted thereby from being taxed to the Settling & Support of the said minister. And if your Excellency & the Hon<sup>ble</sup> the other Branches of this Court shall not think the law already made excuses your Petition<sup>rs</sup> from the aforesaid charge, that you would be pleased to Commiserate the case of your Petition<sup>rs</sup> (being as it now Stands they must either act against their own Judgment, or dearly purchase the Liberty of the Contrary) and make a special act whereby they may be Discharged & Exonerated from any part of the Burthen of Settling & supporting any minister except their own, & from paying the afores<sup>d</sup> Rates already made; and that such may have their money allowed them from whom the Same has been distrained by virtue of the afores<sup>d</sup> Rates. And yo<sup>r</sup> Petition<sup>rs</sup> in duty bound shall ever pray.

Alexander <sup>his</sup> + Crage,  
mark.

James Campbell,  
Andrew Crage,  
William Whit,  
Franciss Cooks,  
Robert Mills,  
William Colwell,  
James Wilson,  
John Carswell,  
Samuel Brown,  
John Waddel,  
Robert Graham,  
John Boid,  
John Karr,  
Robert Wilson,  
James Quenton,  
Paul McFerson,  
James McFerson,  
William McFerson,  
Samuel McFerson,

William <sup>his</sup> + Poul, [Powel]  
mark.

Joseph Nill, [Neal]  
William Carswell,  
Robert Kilerist,  
John Dickey,  
Thomas Colwell,  
Hugh Willson,  
David Crage,  
William Graham,  
Thomas Glen,  
James Whit,  
John Akan,  
Thomas Smith,  
John Smith,  
James Whiting,  
Samnel Ingalls,  
William Crafford,  
Robert Dayer,  
William Patterson,  
William Willson,



Robert Knocks,	John Tolford,
Robert Grimes,	John Mills, Junr.,
John <sup>his</sup> + Pouel,	John Mills, Scur.,
mark.	
James Crossett,	John Sherala,
Robert Campbell,	Charles Moore,
James Willson,	John Waddall,
James Willson, Junr.,	John Boid, Jun.''

The petition was received in Council March 23, 1736-7, and sent to the House, who voted an order of notice, which was served on the selectmen of Chester by John Sherala. It was postponed to the next session, when the parties were heard. The House voted to dismiss the petition; the Council non-concurred, being of the opinion that the petitioners are within the saving clause of the act of this province, "Entitled an act for the Maintenance and supply of the ministry within this Province," in which the House concurred Oct. 19, 1737, and Gov. Belcher assented Oct. 20. So the Presbyterians had the decision in their favor.

The act referred to was passed 1714, and provided that the freeholders of the respective towns in this province in town meeting might choose a minister, and agree upon a salary, and he should be considered the settled minister of the town; and the selectmen shall make rates and assessments upon the inhabitants of the town, for the payment of his salary, &c.; "Provided always that this act do not at all interfere with her Majesty's grace and favor in allowing her subjects liberty of conscience; nor shall any person under pretence of being of a different persuasion be excused from paying towards the support of the settled minister or ministers of such town aforesaid; but only such as are conscientiously so, and constantly attend the public worship of God on the Lord's day according to their own persuasion; and they only shall be excused from paying towards the support of the ministry of the town."

The following is the reply of John Calfe, John Tolford, Ephraim Haselton and Enoch Colby, selectmen of Chester, to the Presbyterian petition:—

“That after the Rev. Ebr. Flagg was Settled in s<sup>d</sup> Town a considerable No. of persons petitioned the Gen. Court for an explanation of the law of Liberty, Supposing they, being Presbyterians, were exonerated from paying Mr. Flagg, which was explained in their favor. Since which time they have proceeded in a cordial manner, and have endeavored to take the best method the circumstances will admit of to Raise money for the Respective ministries as follows: at a Town Meeting warned for that purpose they voted separate for Mr. Flagg’s salary, and the Presbyterians voted a Salary for the Rev. Mr. Jno. Wilson their minister, and the selectmen Signed the Respective Warrants to y<sup>e</sup> Constabel or Collectors to collect the same.

“If this method were not agreeable to the G. C. they pray for particular directions.

“It was ordered Aug. 6, 1740, that the two congregations act separate.”

The tradition is that John Tolford and James Campbell were imprisoned for their minister rate, and that they sued for false imprisonment and recovered. That somebody was imprisoned is made nearly certain by the words, “some of your petitioners have been distrained and imprisoned,” in the Presbyterian petition. But I have examined the court records pretty thoroughly, and cannot find any lawsuits there.

There was a petition, dated Aug. 20, 1735, preferred to the selectmen, representing that “Whereas it often happens that Business of Importance Requires Consideration Relating to the Common or undivided Land in Chester which Cannot be so well accommodated at a general town meeting as by the Respective Proprietors of said Lands distinct.” The petition is signed by seventy-three individuals with their respective interests attached to their names in rights and quarters of rights. They represent sixty-seven rights and three quarters. Of these seventy-three, so far as I can tell, thirty-eight were residents and thirty-five were non-residents. They asked to have a meeting called, which was done by John Calfe and Samuel Emerson, selectmen of Chester, and held at the meeting-house Oct. 16, 1735. I have already given, under the heads of Settling the Lines

and Laying out of the Lots, what they did on those subjects; I shall now follow them to the close of their corporate existence, before taking up the town of Chester. Mr. John Calfe was chosen moderator, and Samuel Emerson proprietors' clerk. Esq. Emerson held the office until his death. The last record that he made was the first Monday of September, 1793. On the second day of June, 1794, his son, John Emerson, was chosen clerk, and held the office until his death. When he was superseded as town clerk in 1817 by Lemuel W. Blake, he claimed to be proprietors' clerk and held the books during his life, when they went into the town clerk's office.

The Proprietors' Records are contained in two volumes, and have often been called into court in the settlement of controversies about land. These volumes were nearly out of their binding, and otherwise injured by continual examination, and in 1853 were in court in Hillsborough county, and the Hon. S. D. Bell took them into his possession, carried them to a binder, and at his own expense had them put into substantial binding, and otherwise repaired. He also, with great labor, prepared a copious and valuable index, which greatly facilitates the examination of the records, and prevents their wear. The town of Chester, and everybody who shall *ever* have occasion to examine these records, should hold Judge Bell in grateful remembrance, — and nobody more so than the writer.

At the aforesaid meeting it was

“ Voted, that the Proprietors' Clerk be impowered to warn meetings for the Present at the Request of twenty or more of the Proprietors of the undivided land in Chester, they Setting forth the occasion of the same, and the time when and where; and for the warning of such meeting it shall be accounted sufficient warning to have Notifications posted up, one at Chester, one at Portsmouth, one at Hampton, one at Newbury, and one at Haverhill, at sum Publick Place, fourteen days before said meeting; and the present Petitioners for every meeting shall be at the Charge of setting up the Notifications for the said meeting.”

Some of the home lots fell short of measure, and Capt.

Samuel Ingalls, Samuel Emerson and Ephraim Haseltine were chosen a committee to examine them and report.

John Calfe owned two home lots and a half, and the lot-layers had laid out eighty acres between the ponds at Massabesic, which the proprietors refused to accept; but at an adjournment they reconsidered and accepted, and also

“Voted, that Mr. John Calfe have Liberty to build a fulling mill at massabesick brook between the two Ponds, agreeable to his own Proposals.”

What these proposals were does not appear, but he built a fulling mill there, opposite Nathan Griffin's barn. (See History of the Calfe and Blanchard Mills.)

It was also

“Voted, That for settlement of the Rev. Mr. Timothy White, or the Next Lawfully Settled minister, their shall be given two Hundred acres of Land in the Next division, or two Hundred and fifty pounds of Land fairly appraised.”

Mr. White not being settled, it was given to Mr. Flagg; lots No. 20 and 21, second part of the second division.

At a meeting held May 16, 1739,

“Voted, That Mr. John Macmurphy, his heirs and Successors, have Liberty to set up and Erect a grist mill at massabesick River below the Greate Pond in two years, not hending Iron Works or saw mill if the town shall see it needful to have them or either of them built,” &c. (See History of the McMurphy or Webster Mill, on a subsequent page.)

The proprietors held many meetings for the transaction of their business, which consisted in laying out the different divisions and making amendments, and about their lawsuits, and selling land to pay expenses.

A vote was passed the first Tuesday of November, 1785, choosing Dea. Jonathan Hall, Capt. John Underhill, and Robert Wilson, Esq., a committee “to sell all the common land in this town that Lays seatring about in sundry places, to any Person or Persons as the Committee shall Judge Best.”

November 14, 1794, Stephen Chase, who had been chosen in the place of Robert Wilson, deceased, and Samuel Underhill in the place of John Underhill, advertised all the undivided land belonging to the proprietors at auction, which was sold to Stephen Chase, Esq., for one pound seventeen shillings.

March 16, 1795, they adjusted their accounts, and had a balance of £2 17 8, which was divided between William White, Stephen Chase, John S. Dearborn, Samuel Wilson and Thomas Shirley, representing one right each, and John Emerson, representing eight and a half rights.

Thus ended the affairs of the Proprietors of Chester.

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## CHAPTER VI.

HISTORY OF THE TOWN OF CHESTER FROM 1737 TO 1773.

1737. At an adjournment of the annual meeting April 7, 1737,

“Voted, That their shall be a sufficient Pound built with Logs thirty foot square, Six foot High, with two posts, a good gate, and a Lock and Key, and set on the Left hand of the way a Little to the southward of John Boid’s, and Completely finished by the first Day of July next.

“Voted, That their Shall be five Pounds Raised to pay for building a Pound agreeable to the foregoing Vote.

“Voted, That Capt. Ingalls Shall build a pound for five Pounds and finish the same as hath been before mentioned.”

There had been a vote passed in 1735 to build a pound, and Jonathan Blunt in 1733 was chosen pound-keeper, but probably without any pound.

John Boid lived between where John Haselton and Edwin Haselton now live. The first road laid out in town was through John Boid’s lot toward the meeting-house. In 1748 the road was laid out from there, “Beginning at the



bridge by the Pound where the Highway is laid out across James Boid's home Lott originally," and extending southerly to Ephraim Haselton's. This fixes the location of the pound.

"Voted, That their shall be fiveteen Pound Raised to Purches a town Stock of ammunition for the town's use."

1738. The Presbyterian parish records commence this year.

"Jun. y<sup>e</sup> 19, 1738, at a meeting held at Liftenant Thomas Smith's of mr. wilson's Congregation, Capt. Samuel Ingalls chosen moderator; James Quenton Chosen Clerk.

"1. Voted, Ther meeting hous is to be seet on mr. Wilson's lot over against mr. wilam Powel's hous.

"2. Voted, That s<sup>d</sup> meeting hous shall Builded 38 foot long & 33 foot wide with a 20 foot post.

"3. Voted, Capt. Samuel Ingalls & John Tolford & wiliam wilson, Lift. thomas smith & John Kar shall be y<sup>e</sup> Comitee to oversee the building of s<sup>d</sup> meeting hous."

William Powel lived on lot No. 14, at the southwest end, and the meeting-house stood southwest across the way on No. 119, which Mr. Wilson purchased in 1735.

Sept. 18, 1744,

"Voted, John Moor, John Tolford & Andrew Craig a Comity to take a deed from y<sup>e</sup> Rev. mr. John wilson of the land wher y<sup>e</sup> meeting hous stands, or half an acre in all, for a burying place of y<sup>e</sup> s<sup>d</sup> Congregation."

The town this year voted to raise five pounds to add to the town's stock of ammunition.

1739. At an adjourned town meeting held April 4,

"Voted, to Rais Sixty Pounds to pay for the Supplies in the ministry we have had in time past, and for mending the glass of the meeting house, and for other necessary uses.

"Voted, that two hundred and forty Pounds be Raised on the Presbyterian inhabitants towards building a meeting house for the Rev<sup>d</sup> mr. John Wilson."

At the Presbyterian parish meeting Jan. 3, 1739,

"1. voted, that Capt. samuel Ingalls, mr. James Campbell & John Aiken, Chosen a [committee] to sess mr. wil-



son's Celery for this present year; likewise to sess y<sup>e</sup> money for building the meeting hous, for the first hundred pound.

“ 2. voted, y<sup>t</sup> John Moor & John Shirlee & John Smith & Robert mils & Andrew Crage, Chosen for a Comite to Chus a workman with the undertakers of the work of s<sup>d</sup> meeting hous; & likewise to give security to y<sup>e</sup> undertakers for y<sup>e</sup> money for Building s<sup>d</sup> hous, providing y<sup>e</sup> Congregation Give security to them for s<sup>d</sup> money; & likewise to take security of the undertakers for their performance.”

1740. In the warning for the annual town meeting March 27, 1740, is an article (6) “ To take Effectual means and methods to prevent the killing of fish as they Come into massabesick Pond, any more than what is for family support,” &c. There is no action on it recorded.

At an adjournment of the meeting April 8th, it is recorded,

“ Whereas at the Settling of the Rev<sup>d</sup> mr. Ebenezer Flagg in the work of the ministry at Chester a number of Inhabitants Entered their desents, alledging that they were of a different Persuasion, — Presbyterians according to the Kirk of Scotland, — and supposed the Law freed them from Paying; they applied themselves to the general Court where the Law was explained in their favour, the Rev<sup>d</sup> mr. John Wilson being their minister, and they have Paid mr. Wilson distinct from the Rest of the towne, separate from mr. Flagg's herers. But now it happens that the fifth article inserted in the warning for the Present meeting is to Settle a Sallery upon the Rev<sup>d</sup> mr. John Wilson; the moderator not thinking this meeting Proper for that affair, they insisting to Have Sumthing done upon it, the Rest of the town being first withdrawn from mr. wilson's Herers the moderator address himself to them in the following manner: If it be your minds that the Rev<sup>d</sup> mr. John Wilson, minister of the Presbyterians, shall have one Hundred Pounds money for his sallery for the year Ensuing, to be Paid by the presbyterians his herers, manifest it by holding up your hands; they that are of a Contrary mind, manifest it by the same Signe.

“ Passed in the affirmative by mr. Wilson's Hearers.”

The following act was passed by the General Assembly Aug. 7, 1740, constituting two parishes, which quieted the controversy :

PROVINCE SEAL. } Province of } Anno Regni Regis Georgii Secundi, mag-  
New Hampsh<sup>r</sup>. } næ Britainæ, Franciæ et Hiberniæ,  
Decimo Quarto.

An act of inable the Two Congregations in the Town of  
Chester in the Province of New Hampshire to raise  
money to pay their Respective Ministers' Salary, &c.

Whereas the Inhabitants of the Town of Chester in the Province of New Hanp<sup>sh</sup><sup>r</sup> have represented to this Court that they labour under great difficulties with Respect to raising their Ministers' Salary and collecting the same, and have petitioned the Court for Relief :

Be it therefore enacted by His Excellency the Govern<sup>r</sup>, Council and Representatives convened in General Assembly, and by the authority of the Same, That Each Congregation in Said Town be and hereby is authoriz<sup>d</sup> and impow<sup>er</sup>ed to Act Separate and Distinct from each other as to Parrish affairs, and that Each Respective Congregation be and hereby is authorized and Impow<sup>er</sup>ed to Raise Money to pay their Respective Ministers' Salary, for the defraying the charges of Building and Repairing their Respective Meeting houses and other Parrish charges, and to chuse Wardens in each Congregation to assess the Persons and estates of Each Congregation as shall be rais<sup>d</sup> by them Respectively for the ends & purposes afores<sup>d</sup>; And to Chuse Collectors to Collect the Same, which collectors Shall have the Same power and Authority as Constables in this Province by Law have to gather or Collect Rates; and that Such Wardens Chosen as aforesaid be and hereby are authorized and Impow<sup>er</sup>d to give a warrant to Such Collectors as fully and Amply to all intents and purposes as Selectmen are authorised and impow<sup>er</sup>d to do.

And that John Calfe, Ephraim Hazeltine and Enoch Colby be and hereby are authorised and impow<sup>er</sup>d to call the first meeting for y<sup>e</sup> Congregationall Parish, And Capt. Sam<sup>l</sup> Ingalls, John Tolford and John Carr to call the first meeting for the Presbeterian Parrish, and the said Congregations shall have power to Chuse all officers necessary to manage & Transact Parrish affairs, as other Parishes have or ought by Law to have within this Province.

Aug. 7<sup>th</sup>, 1740, Read three times in the House of Representatives and Passed to be enacted.

Andrew Wiggins, Speaker.

Eadem Die. Read three times at the Council Board, and Voted a concurrence.

Richard Waldron, Sec.

Same day I assent to y<sup>e</sup> foregoing Bill.

J. Belcher.

Coppy Ex.

Theodore Atkinson, Sec<sup>r</sup>.

The Congregational records commence with a copy of the act. A warning to call the first meeting, dated August 27th, 1740, the meeting to be held on the second Wednesday in September, is signed by John Calfe, Enoch Colby and Ephraim Hazeltine. John Calfe was chosen moderator, and adjourned to the 17th. At the adjourned meeting, John Calfe was chosen clerk; Benj. Hills, James Varnum and Eliphaz Sanborn, wardens, and Paul Smith, collector.

At a parish meeting, November 7, 1840, a committee was chosen to repair the meeting-house (but not to glaze it), and to sweep the meeting-house and buy a burying-cloth.

1741. At the annual town meeting, the last Thursday in March, "John Tolford and James Varnum were chosen Invoice men, to take the Invoice of the heads & estates of the Whole town." They took and returned to the Secretary's office an inventory of the town. Chester had not hitherto paid any province tax, but a new proportion was now made, and Chester was required to pay. This inventory is given under the head of "Rates or Taxes."

At the annual meeting of the Congregational parish, March 25, 1741, it was

"Voted, that the "Rev<sup>ed</sup> Mr. Flag's Salary shall be raised one third part on the poll if there be no law to the contrary."

Cattle above one year old, and horses above two years old, were to be rated, "if there be no law to the contrary."

A committee was chosen to "underpin the meeting-house, mend y<sup>e</sup> glass, Doors, and Seats, &c., as need Shall require."

The Presbyterian parish meeting, March 10, 1741, is said to have been the first according to law, though called by the wardens, and not by the persons named in the law. One hundred pounds is voted to Mr. Wilson, and that one-half be raised on the poll, and the other half on the estate.

"Voted y<sup>t</sup> John Tolford's money which he laid out at y<sup>e</sup> Law be laid on this parish by Rat, which is £18 4s. 8d.

"Voted y<sup>t</sup> 5 pounds shall be laid on this parish by way of rate, to defray y<sup>e</sup> Charge of a debate y<sup>t</sup> hapned between John mill, Sener, & this parish."

1742. At the annual meeting, March 25, the selectmen were empowered to exchange a piece of land with Jonathan Blunt, so as to accommodate a decent burying-place, and let him have a part of the ten-rod way by his house. They did not make the exchange. They began to bury on the ten-rod way behind the meeting-house. It is the uniform tradition that Sampson Underhill was the first person buried there, his estate being appraised in May, 1732. Many years since I was shown a grave, as his, just inside the wall, opposite the meeting-house. The town sold Jabez French five rods of the ten-rod way, and there were graves further north-west, which fell in the road as now fenced.

March 10, 1742, the Presbyterians "Voted 1000 of Joycees & 1000 of boards for the gallery," and two years later appropriated £20 for the gallery, "and that John Tolford shall do the work."

1743. March 31, The town voted "to Purchis a Book to Record births, marriages and deaths in."

"Voted, That Whosoever shall Kill a grown Wolfe in this town this year shall have twenty shillings Paid him by the town, old tennour, and ten shillings for a Woulfe's whelp."

The Congregational parish, in consideration of the dep-

reciation of money, voted to give Mr. Flagg thirty pounds old tenor in addition to his salary.

“ Voted, That Samuel Emerson, Deacon Dearborn, John Calfe, Jacob Sargent and John Robie shall be a Committe to sell to the highest bidder belonging to this Parish all the places for Pews in this meeting house,” &c.

“ Voted, that three windows In the Galleries Over Each Door and the two long windows on the back side shall be wholly taken out and Don up with Bords and Claboards.

“ Voted, That messrs. Jacob Sargent, Benja. Hills and Enoch Colby Shall be a Committe to take Care of, and Dispose of all the old Ledd and Glass that is In the meeting house, as well as they Can for the advantage of the Parrish, and take care and Glase the meeting house with new Sashes and Glass; and Do any thing Elce to said meeting house that they shall Judge to be for the benefit and advantage of the Parish, and make, Do and Complete Said work by the Last day of September next, and make return to the Parish for their recompence.”

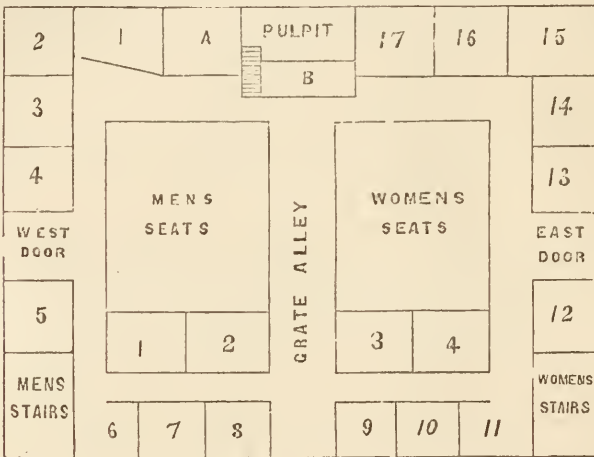
The glass was the diamond glass, similar in form to that of the Episcopal and Catholic churches in Manchester. There was a wooden sash outside and lead between the panes inside. It was now glazed with square glass. Whether the space in the meeting-house which was now to be sold for pews was ever seated, does not appear, and we have no certain knowledge of how it was seated. But in the new meeting-house the depth of two pews on each side of the broad aisle, from in front of the deacons' seat (which was in front of the pulpit) back half way to the front door, was seated with long seats made of plank and high backs. These were “ common seats.” In 1784 two of these seats on each side of the aisle were taken out and the space made into pews, which were sold for the purchase of a bell. The last of those seats were removed in 1820. Probably the old house was seated in this manner, and the gallery too; the west end for men and the east end for women. April 21, 1743, the committee proceeded to sell the ground for seventeen pews, which are so recorded and dimensions given that, with the aid of the diagram in Dr. Bell's history, I give a ground plan of the old house.

March 28, 1753,

“Voted, That the hind seats upon Each side of the *Grate alley* that goes from the south Dore to the Pulpit be taken away, and that there shall be previledges for Building four pews, two on each side of the alley,” &c.

It was sold March 28, 1754. November 7, 1753,

“Voted, that if any Number of young persons in this parish, Sufishant to fill any seat on the Back Side of the seats in the Galleries, Shall agree to Build them into pews, they shall have Liberty to do it.”



A GROUND PLAN OF THE OLD MEETING-HOUSE AS SEATED IN 1754, WHEN THE GROUND OR THE "SECOND TIER" OF PEWS WAS SOLD.

- A. Minister's pew.
- B. Deacons' seat.
- 1. James Varnum.
- 2. Francis Towle.
- 3. Jacob Sargent.
- 4. Winthrop Sargent.
- 5. Henry Hall.
- 6. Abraham Bachelder.
- 7. John Calfe.
- 8. Ben. Hills.

- 9. Sylvanus Smith.
- 10. John Robie.
- 11. Sam. Robie.
- 12. Peter Dearborn.
- 13. Anthony Towle.
- 14. Jonathan Blunt.
- 15. Lt. Eben Dearborn.
- 16. Samuel Emerson.
- 17. Dea. Eben Dearborn.

THE SECOND TIER, SOLD 1754.

- 1. Nathan Webster.
- 2. Sylvanus Smith.

- 3. Jona. Moulton.
- 4. Sylvanus Smith.



1744. In 1741 an inventory of the heads and ratable estates had been taken and sent to the Secretary's office, and a new proportion of taxes made, in which Chester is called upon to pay rates to the province, and with our ideas of taxation and representation we might infer that Chester should be represented as a matter of right, but such were not the ideas then. There was a continual contest between the prerogative of the crown and the rights of the people. The crown called assemblies as a mere favor or grace. The Governor, as the representative of the crown, claimed the right to send writs of election for representatives to such towns as he chose, which, almost as a matter of course, would be to such as he supposed would favor the prerogatives of the crown. A writ was sent to Chester and a meeting called to be held January 21, 1744, "To make Choyce of a man to Represent the said town in General assembly." Mr. Benjamin Hills was chosen. Mr. Hills appeared at Portsmouth the 24th, and I copy from the printed journal the proceedings in the case at full length :

A JOURNAL

Of the House of Representatives, at a General Assembly of His Majesty's Province of New-Hampshire in New England; Begun and held at Portsmouth, in said Province, on Thursday the 24<sup>th</sup> Day of January, Anno Domini 1744.

At Twelve of the Clock in the Forenoon were present in the Court House the Representatives of Portsmouth, Hampton, New Castle, Rye, Exeter, New Market, Greenland, Stretham and Newington, in all 14 Members; Besides Five Gentlemen who said they came to represent some Places that never sent any Representatives to this Court before. After One o'clock, all the above members withdrew, hearing nothing from His Excellency the Governour or Council. At three of the Clock met again, and were present at the same Place all the above Representatives, and also the Representatives of the Towns of Dover, Durham and Kingston, 19 in number.

All these Members waited till Five, and then the Secretary came and told them that his Excellency the Govern-

our sent him to tell them that he had adjourned the General Court till To-morrow, Eleven o'clock; That the Sheriff had but just returned the Precept, and the Council were adjourned. Upon which it was tho<sup>t</sup> proper to send Nathaniel Rogers, Esq., and Major Ebenezer Stevens, to inform his Excellency how many Members had been waiting, and how long; Who returned, and informed that his Excellency told them that the Sheriff had but just returned the Precept, and that he did send the Secretary to adjourn the General Court till To-morrow, Eleven o'Clock.

Friday, January 25<sup>th</sup>.

Met at Eleven o'clock, all but the Representative of Durham. Mr. Secretary Atkinson came to the House and said, That his Excellency sent him to see if the House were together; And immediately after the Hon. Theodore Atkinson, Richard Wibird and Samuel Smith, Esqs., came down from the Council Board, and acquainted the House that they were appointed by his Excellency the Governour to administer to the Members present the Oaths appointed instead of the Oaths of Supremacy and Allegiance, and see them subscribe the Declaration: Which being done, they withdrew. And besides the above-mentioned Members, the Oaths were administered to Col. Benjamin Rolfe, of Rumford; Mr. Henry Saunders, of Methuen and Dracut District; Mr. Joseph Jewell, of South-Hampton; Mr. Benjamin Hills, of Chester; Capt. Nicholas White, of Haverhill District;—Places that never were entitled by the House or General Court to send a Representative to sit in the General Assembly of this Province. Soon after the administration of the Oaths, &c., the Secretary came down and told the House that his Excellency required the House to choose a Speaker, and present him. Upon which one of the Members observed that there were several Persons present more than used to be in former Assemblies, viz.: Col. Benjamin Rolfe, Mr. Henry Saunders, Mr. Joseph Jewell, Mr. Benjamin Hills, and Capt. Nicholas White, from the above-mentioned Places; Who being asked how they came there, answered, That the Places from whence they came were required by the high Sheriff's Writ to choose and send Representatives to attend and serve in this Court; and that agreeable thereto, they were chosen and sent. Whereupon a Motion was made, and unanimously agreed, to send Col. Peter Gilman and Nathaniel Rogers, Esq., to his Excellency the Governour, with the following written Message. Viz.:

*May it please your Excellency:—*

The House having received a verbal Message from your Excellency, by Mr. Secretary Atkinson, requiring them to choose a Speaker; And observing that five Gentlemen, viz., Col. Benjamin Rolfe, Capt. Nicholas White, Mr. Joseph Jewell, Mr. Benjamin Hills and Mr. Henry Saunders, appear among them as Members of the House, who, upon Enquiry, are found to come from Rumford, Haverhil District, South Hampton, Chester, and Methuen and Draut District,—Places which have no Power, by any Law or Usage of this Province, that we know of, to send any Person to represent them at this Court,—therefore pray, that (before they proceed to the Choice of a Speaker) your Excellency would be pleased to inform them by what Means those Places are authorized to send Members to this Court.

Mr. Secretary Atkinson came down and said that he was directed by his Excellency to acquaint the Members (in answer to their Message) That the Members Enquired after were called here by the King's Writ, which was issued by the Advice of the Council. And soon after Mr. Secretary Atkinson came and told the House that his Excellency had adjourned the General Court till four of the Clock in the Afternoon.

The House met according to Adjournment, and present as before. While they were preparing another written Message to send to his Excellency, Mr. Secretary and Mr. Solley came and told the House that his Excellency required them immediately to choose a Speaker. But before they had Time to choose a Speaker, or send the Message which was preparing, Mr. Secretary came and adjourn'd the House till To-morrow, ten of the Clock.

Saturday, ten o'Clock, Jan. 26<sup>th</sup>, 1744.

Met according to Adjournment, and after some Debate the Question was put, Whether the five Gentlemen, viz., Col. Rolfe, &c., from Rumford, &c., should have a Voice in the choice of a Speaker. It pass'd in the Negative by a great Majority, only two Members (viz., Greenland and Newington) voting in the Affirmative, and two others not being clear did not vote at all. Then the House proceeded to take a list of the Members' Names, which are as follows:

Portsmouth — Nathaniel Rogers, Esq., Eleazer Russell, Esq., Mr. Henry Sherburne, Jun.

Dover — Thomas Millet, Esq., Capt. John Winget, Thomas Wallingsford, Esq.

Hampton Falls — Samuel Palmer, Esq., Mr. Joseph Phillbrook, Mr. Meshech Weare.

Exeter — Col. Peter Gilman, Mr. Zebulon Gideons.  
 New Castle — William Frost, Esq.  
 Kingston — Maj. Ebenezer Stevens.  
 Stratham — Moses Leavitt, Esq.  
 Newington — George Walton, Esq.  
 Rye — Mr. Jonathan Lock.  
 Greenland — Clement March, Esq.  
 Durham — Capt. Jonathan Thompson.  
 Newmarket — Capt. Israel Gillman.

The House proceeded to bring in their Votes for a Speaker, which being examin<sup>d</sup> it appear<sup>d</sup> that the Hon. Nathaniel Rogers, Esq., was chosen Speaker of the House by a Majority of Votes, and was accordingly conducted to the Chair.

Then the House proceeded to make choice of a Clerk, and Mr. Henry Sherburne was chosen, Nemine Contradicente, to be Clerk of this House, till another should be chosen and sworn in his Room. And the Oath proper to said Office was administered to him by Ebenezer Stevens, Esq.

Voted, That Major Ebenezer Stevens, Col. Peter Gillman, Capt. John Wingett, and Mr. Henry Sherburne, jun., be a Committee to wait on his Excellency, and inform him that the House had made choice of Nathanael Rogers, Esq., to be their Speaker, which Message they delivered; And Mr. Secretary Atkinson and Richard Wibird, Esq., came down and told the House that his Excellency sent them to enquire Whether all the Members that were qualified voted in the Choice of a Speaker. Upon which

Voted, That William Frost, Esq., and Mr. Henry Sherburne, jun., go up with the following Message to his Excellency, viz. :

*May it please your Excellency: —*

In answer to your Excellency's Message by Mr. Secretary and Mr. Wibird, all the Members which represent the Towns and Parishes which heretofore used to send Representatives to sit in the General Assembly of this Province voted in the choice of a Speaker, and none other.

Mr. Secretary and Mr. Wibird soon came down with the following Message :

Before his Excellency can approve or disapprove of the choice of a Speaker, he desires to know why those members were excluded from a Vote in the Choice of a Speaker.

The House immediately sent up Mr. Sherburne and Mr. Gideons, with the following verbal Answer :

If your Excellency means, in your Message by Mr. Secretary and Mr. Wibird, the Persons which told the House they came from Rumford, Haverhill District, Methuen and Dracut District, South Hampton and Chester, the Reason why they were excluded in the choice of a Speaker was because the House do not know any Law or Usage of this Province by which those Places are entitled to the Privilege of sending Members to represent them in this Court.

Mr. Secretary Atkinson came down with the following Message from his Excellency :

His Excellency sent me to acquaint the House that the Members were called in by the King's Writ, agreeable to former Practice; That his Excellency knows of no other way; That if the House knew of any other Precedent of their being called in any other way, his Excellency desired they would acquaint him, that the public business may not be hindered.

Upon which the following Message was immediately voted, and sent up by Mr. Sherburne and Mr. Wingett.

*May it please your Excellency:—*

The House in the short Time they had to search, find upon their Records, in the Year 1714, a Vote, entitling the Town of Kingston to send a Member to sit in this Court. In the Year 1726, a Vote, that a Precept should go to the Town of New-Castle requiring them to choose a Representative for Rye. In the Year 1732, '3, a Petition from the Parish of Greenland, praying the Privilege of having a Representative, which was granted. By all which it appears to the House, that no Town or Parish (not before privileged) ought to have a Writ sent them to choose a Representative, without a Vote of this House, or Act of the General Assembly.

Voted, That Capt. Israel Gillman, Mr. Meshech Weare and Mr. Jonathan Lock be a Committee to go to Mr. James Jaffery, the late Clerk of the House of Representatives, and demand of him all the Books, Records and Files that belong to this House, and bring them directly to this House.

Mr. Secretary Atkinson came down and told the House that his Excellency had adjourned the General Court to Monday next twelve of the Clock; That his Excellency will furnish himself with Precedents, and desires the House will do the same.

Monday, Jan. 28<sup>th</sup> 1744.

Some of the Members being present, Richard Wibird, Esq., came to the House, and by Order of the Governor, adjourn'd the General Court to four of the Clock in the Afternoon.



Four o'Clock. Met according to adjournment; And Richard Wibird, Esq., came into the House, and said 'Twas his Excellency's Order that the General Court should be adjourned 'till To-Morrow half an Hour past Ten.

Tuesday, Jan. 29<sup>th</sup>, 1744.

Met according to Adjournment. Present, all but Mr. Stevens. And sent up Mr. Weare and Mr. Gideons to inform his Excellency that there was a House.

Mr. Wibird came down and told the House That his Excellency desired to know if there was any Law of the Province supporting the setting aside any Members, called in by the King's Write, from voting in the Choice of a Speaker.

The House immediately sent up the following Message by Clement March, Esq., and William Frost, Esq. :

*May it please your Excellency:—*

On your Excellency's desiring us to produce some Precedents of the Right's being in the House or General Court, to grant the Privilege to any Towns or Parishes of sending Representatives to sit in the General Assembly, we Informed your Excellency that we found in the Records of the House, that in the year 1714 a Vote was passed in the House, entitling the Town of Kingston to the Privilege of sending a Member to sit in this Court; In the Year 1726, a Vote that a Precept should go to the Town of New-Castle, to choose a Representative for Rye: In the Year 1732, a Petition from the Parish of Greenland, praying the Privilege of having a Representative, which was granted. Since which, on further Examination, we find, that in the Year 1725 a Vote was passed and concurr'd above, desiring his Honour the Governour to send a Precept to Londonderry, requiring them to send a Person duly qualified to represent them in this Court.

And for further Instances of the Power's being in the General Assembly, we would refer your Excellency to several Acts in the Secretary's Office, by which New-Market and Durham were entitled to the Privilege of sending Members to sit in the General Assembly; and also to the Acts by which Brentwood, Epping, &c. were incorporated into Parishes, which plainly infer the Right to be in the General Court.

And therefore, that such as are called in from Places that are not privileged by the General Court, ought not to vote in this House in the Choice of a Speaker. But the House ought to exclude them as much as if they came from another Province.

Soon after this Mr. Wibird and Col. Downing came to the House and read the following Message from his Excellency, and carried the Paper they read it out of away again, viz.:

In the present Situation of Affairs in Respect to the War, his Excellency thinks it for His Majesty's immediate Service not to



enter further into the Dispute with the Members called by the King's Writ, and qualified as the King commands, touching the rejecting the Votes of several Members in the choice of a Speaker, which he esteems invading the Prerogative of the Crown, and therefore submits it till his Majesty's Pleasure shall be known thereon.

His Excellency therefore, that no further Delay in the Publick Affairs may happen, approves of the choice of Nathanael Rogers, Esq., for their Speaker, and Commands the Attendance of the House of Representatives in the Council Chamber.

The territory which was claimed by Haverhill and Amesbury, which was north of the province line, as run and settled in 1741, was called the "Haverhill district," and included Hampstead, Atkinson, Plaistow and Newton. That taken from Methuen and Dracut was called the "Methuen and Dracut district," and included Salem and Pelham. Rumford was old Pennacook, modern Concord and Bow.

The Governor laid the case before the King and received the following instructions :

BY THE LORDS JUSTICES.

Gower, P. S.  
Bedford,  
Montagu,  
Pembroke.

Additional instruction to Benning Wentworth, Esq., his majesty's governor and commander in chief, in and over the province of New-Hampshire, in New England in America, or to the commander in chief of the said province for the time being.

[Seal]

Given at Whitehall, the 30th day of June, 1748, in the 22d year of his majesty's reign.

Whereas it hath been represented to his majesty, That you, having in his majesty's name, and by virtue of your commission, issued a writ to the sheriff of the province under your government, commanding him to make out precepts, directed to the selectmen of certain towns, parishes and districts therein mentioned, for the election of fit persons qualified in law to represent them in the general assembly, appointed to be held at Portsmouth, within the said province, on the 24th day of January, 1744-5; by which writ the towns of South Hampton and Chester, and the districts of Haverhill, and of Methuen and Dracut, and the district of Rumford, were impowered to choose repre-

sentatives as aforesaid; the said general assembly did refuse to admit the persons duly elected to represent the said towns and districts to sit and vote in the choice of speaker: And whereas the right of sending representatives to the said assembly was founded originally on the commissions and instructions given by the crown to the respective governors of the province of New-Hampshire, and his majesty may therefore lawfully extend the privilege of sending representatives to such new towns as his majesty shall judge worthy thereof:

It is therefore his majesty's will and pleasure, and you are hereby directed and required to dissolve the assembly of the province under your government as soon as conveniently may be, and when another is called, to issue his majesty's writ to the sheriff of the said province, commanding him to make out precepts directed to the selectmen of the towns of South-Hampton and Chester, the districts of Haverhill and of Methuen and Dracut, and the district of Rumford, requiring them to cause the freeholders of the said towns and districts to assemble to elect fit persons to represent the said towns and districts in general assembly, in manner following, viz.: One for the town of South-Hampton, one for the town of Chester, one for the district of Haverhill, one for the district of Methuen and Dracut, and one for the district of Rumford: AND it is his majesty's further will and pleasure, that you do support the rights of such representative, when chose; and that you do likewise signify his majesty's pleasure herein to the members of the said general assembly. [Douglass' Summary, Vol. 2, p. 35.]

1745. The town was this year divided into school districts. (See History of Schools and School-houses.)

“Voted, that the town's stock of ammunition shall be Kept and taken Care of by Messrs. Jonathan Blunt, John Robie and William Tolford as a Committe.”

1746. At the annual town meeting March 27,

“Put to Vote whether to Petition for an assembly man; Past in the Negative.”

“Put to Vote whether to set off a parish in that part of the town Called Harrytown; past in the negative.”

The ungranted land between Chester and the river above Londonderry was called Harrytown.

Rev. Mr. Flagg receipts for £240 pounds, old tenor, in full for his salary.

1747. At the annual town meeting, March 26,

“ Voted, that the whole of this meeting shall be Carried on by hand vote.”

The Congregationalists voted Mr. Flagg twenty-five pounds, old tenor, to purchase firewood, giving every person the privilege of paying his part in wood at twenty-five shillings a cord, if delivered in season. The Presbyterians voted one hundred and forty pounds to Mr. Wilson; “ also To build a Session house 18 feet in length, 16 feet in width and 7 feet post,” and chose John Moor and John Aiken a committee “to see what way will be most proper to build it.”

“ Voted y<sup>t</sup> the people at the long meadows is not to have any sermon up ther till furder orders.”

By an act passed in 1701 a penalty was inflicted for profane swearing, of sitting in the stocks not exceeding two hours, and for a second offence not exceeding three hours; for drunkenness to sit in the stocks three hours. Theft might in some cases be punished by whipping, not exceeding twenty stripes. The stocks and whipping were legal penalties, by an act passed in 1791, and in force in 1815. So the stocks and whipping-post were a part of the police of the town, and would naturally be erected near the meeting-house. In the selectmen’s account for 1747 is, “ Paid unto William Turner, for making the stocks, £3 00 0.” The guide-post at the Centre has, within my recollection, had staples and rings in it as a whipping-post.

1748. A leaf is lost from the town records, containing the warrant and a part of the proceedings of the annual meeting.

“ Relating to the third artikell In the warning of Said meeting, Put to Vote whether to Set of [off] a Parish at the Southwest Corner of the town, agreeable to Petition, or not; past In the ” [not said how, but probably in the negative].

They voted not to petition for the privilege to send a representative.

“Voted, That Capt. John Tolford and Capt. Thomas Wells be Impowered to Prefer a Petition to the Governor and Council, In order to Stop and Save any men from being Sent out of town Into the Service ; and further, when their may be a Convenient opportunity Regularly to Proceed, to have a Suitable number of men Put and kept in the Service In our own town.”

There seems to have been more fear of the Indians this year than in any other. There were several garrisons kept in town. The house now occupied by Benjamin Hills still has the port-holes through the boarding. Lieut. Thomas Smith's, Maj. Tolford's, Abel Morse's and others, tradition says, were used for that purpose. Mr. John Butterfield said that they used to go from there (the Lane district) to town to garrison. The old Gault house in Hooksett was a garrison. There was a man killed by the Indians near Head's mill in Hooksett this year.

The three following petitions to the captains of Chester were from different parts of the town, and accompanied the petition of Messrs. Tolford and Wells to the General Assembly :

*To the honorable Captins of Chester, Greeting :—*

Whereas there is a Considerable number of families scattered in the wilderness in the out skirts of Chester, some lives four miles and a half, some three and a half ; We are so scattered that we think we are very unfit to live as we dund, nevertheless we would be willing to imatat something of the spirit of the people of zebulan an naptlem who joperded there lives on the high place of the field ; and whereas we have a velue for our loss liberties, we Earnestly beg that your honours would look upon us in our Distress, and help with some suldians, a certain number ; we are not willing to arm, yourselfs Knowing our surcumstances and how it is with us. believes you will help us this way now, then we with prudence could arm, and in so doing your poor fellows will ever pray. if no help

comes we must leve our houses and homs and go lik scattered sheep.

James Basford,  
David McCluer,  
Joshua Prescott,  
Jabez French,

Jonas Clay,  
John Clay,  
David McClure,  
Jacob Basford.

*To the honorable Cpts. of Chester, greeting:—*

Whereas we y<sup>e</sup> subscribers live remote from the town, and for some years past have been obliged to leave our places for want of a sufficient number of men to Keep a garrison, which has been greatly to our damage, and we being desirous to live here if we can have three or four men to help surport a garrison. We remain yours, to serve.

Thomas Carly,  
Zachariah Butterfield,  
Stephen Webster,  
Alerson [Aaron] Butterfield,

Philip Grifen,  
Allet Bery, [Berry]  
Joshua Hall.

*To the Captins of Chester:—*

we the subscribers earnestly Request your aid and assistance in petitioning the General Court for some help, yourselfs knowing how we are Scattered and how far a Distance from the Meeting House, some 7, some 8, some 9 miles from it. Gentlemen, we are your humble servants,

William Allet,  
Walter McFarlan,  
William Gimel, [Gambel,]

William McClinto,  
Nathneal Boyd,  
Micheal McClinto.

To his Excellency Benning Wentworth, Esq., Captain General, Governor and Commander in Chief in and over the Province of New Hampshire; the Honorable his Majesty's Council and House of Representatives in General assembly convened, the Tenth day of May, 1748:

The petition of John Tolford and Thomas Wells of Chester, in the Province of New Hampshire, in behalf of the inhabitants of s<sup>d</sup> Chester, most humbly shews, that the s<sup>d</sup> town of Chester exposed to the Indian Enemy, and finding of the Dwelling houses in s<sup>d</sup> Town so exposed that unless there be more men to defend them than the Town itself can afford they will unavoidably be obliged to leave them and their lands also; that thereby the Enemy will



gain an advantage and the Frontier be bro't nearer the Center; That Sundry Persons who live in the out Skirts of said Town have prey'd for help, as by their respective Petitions hereunto annexed and herewith presented may more fully appear. Wherefore your Petitioners most humbly pray Your Excellency and Honors to allow such a number of men for the Defence and protection of s<sup>d</sup> Town as in your great wisdom shall be tho't reasonable.

John Tolford,  
Tho<sup>s</sup> Wells.

In Council May 11, 1748, read and sent Down to the Hon<sup>ble</sup> House.

The<sup>o</sup> Atkinson, Secretary.

It does not appear that any soldiers were granted.

The Presbyterians "Voted, two hundred pounds old tenor of yearly Celery to y<sup>e</sup> Revt. mr. John wilson as long as he Dispenses y<sup>e</sup> Duty of a presbyterian minister amongst us." The money used was bills of credit issued by the province, and it depreciated in value, hence there is in both parishes a continual fixing of the minister's salary. June 29, they

"Voted, that y<sup>e</sup> Long meadow people shall have their proportionable share of the Gospel according to their payment.

"Voted, y<sup>t</sup> the preaching is to Be held at andrew Crag howes. [Andrew Craig lived at what was the Presbyterian parsonage, where John Ray now lives.]

"Voted that their meting howes is to be Builled at y<sup>e</sup> Crotch of the Road between andrew mefarlands & peney Cooke Road on peney Cooke Road. [Where the Congregational house now stands; but it was built where the Rev. Mr. Holmes' house stands, the opposite side of the main road.]

"Ther was a vot tried if the parish would refund the money y<sup>t</sup> the long meadow pepole laid out to Build this meeting howes, But y<sup>t</sup> vote did not Cary.

"Lift. Thomas Craig, John Shirla, wilam Gilerist, Each of them Enters their protests against mr. wilsons preaching up at the long meadow, likewise against settling two hundred pounds Celery to the rever<sup>t</sup> mr. John wilson; likewise adem dickey Enters his protest against mr. wilsons going up to the long meadow to preach ther."



The Presbyterians who then lived at the Long Meadow had helped build the Presbyterian meeting-house, and had thus far gone there to meeting; but now that they were to have preaching a part of the time, and were about to build a new meeting-house, they wanted their money refunded.

“The Little Meeting House,” as it was called, was probably built by subscription, as there is no mention of building it on the records. The first that there is any intimation that there is one is in a warning for a meeting, February, 1754, at their “first meeting house.”

1749. A town meeting was called, to be holden January 2d, “in obedience to a precept Directed to us by the Sheriff of Said Province, to elect and choose one man to represent this town in General Assembly.” Capt. Abel Morse was chosen. The House had not ordered the writ issued, but the Governor, as before.

“Capt. John Tolford and Matthew Forsaith Desents against the Elegallness of this meeting.” But Mr. Morse was promptly at his post, for in the House, January 4, a “Message from His Excellency to enquire whether all the members that were returned had taken the oath, particularly Abel Morse, of Chester.”

The Governor disapproved of the choice of a Speaker, and the question arose whether Mr. Morse should vote.

Jan. 17th, the Governor directs that the members from the new towns have a vote. Mr. Morse had his seat. Chester had been taxed some five years, and not represented.

At the annual meeting, March 30,

“Voted, that the Selectmen, or major part of them, shall be a Committee to Sell off from all the ten Rod Highways at any time, near the old meeting house, as they shall think fit and Proper, without Infringing any nearer Said house than the fences now stand and are already made, nor to make Said Highway Less than five Rods wide; and so purches a Burying place from mr. Jonathan Blunt for Said town, and to build a Pound.”

There had been several attempts to exchange land with Mr. Blunt, but without success. But now they sell the land and purchase a burying-place. At the annual meeting, March, 1751,

“Voted, that messrs. Jonathan Blunt, John Robie, and Capt. Abel morss, Shall be a Committee to fence the Burying place with Bords as they Shall Judg Suitable and Hansom.”

Mr. Flagg acknowledges the receipt of three hundred fifty-five pounds, old tenor, in full of salary and wood.

John Mills, Archibald Dunlap and William Kilchrist, former collectors of the Presbyterian parish, were in arrears, and a committee was chosen to look them up, and “proceed according to law.”

“Voted, that the present wardens is to rais as much money as they see needful to defray law charges.”

John McMurphy lived in Londonderry, but was a proprietor in Chester, and a large landholder. He signed the Presbyterian petition in 1737, as being aggrieved in being taxed for the support of Mr. Flagg. The Presbyterians taxed him for the support of Mr. Wilson.

Mr. McMurphy complained to the Court of Sessions by petition, saying that he lived in Londonderry, and ought not to be taxed in Chester. Entered September term, 1746. An order of notice was served on the selectmen of Chester, who not being parties, the Presbyterian parish was notified. The case was heard, September, 1748, and a verdict given for the parish. The complainant appealed, and the judgment in the court below was reversed, and therefore Mr. McMurphy was released from taxation.

1750. In the warning for the annual town meeting, March 29, is an article, “To see if the town will appoint, Chuse and Impower a Committee to Sue, Receive and Recover of the Last year’s Selectmen the town Booke Called the Selectmen’s Booke; and also what money they have which belongs to said town of Chester: To prosecute them

to final Judgment and Execution." Put to vote, and passed in the negative. The book is lost.

The Congregationalists voted Mr. Flagg twenty cords of wood yearly during the whole of his ministry, or money equivalent.

1751. In the warning for the annual town meeting, March 28th, is an article, "To see if the town will vote that a Certain parcel of Land Laying at the south west corner of the town, Containing four miles and a half in length and about two miles and three Quarters in wedth, beginning at the South East corner of the 134<sup>th</sup> Lott in the fourth Division, and Running north four miles and a half to the north East corner of the 71<sup>st</sup> Lott in Said Division, then went north west to the head Line of the town,—may be adjoined to a part of Londonderry and the Lands about ammoskeag not Incorporated into a parrish, or otherwise as the town shall then think and Judge Best."

"Relating to the Second artikell in the warning,

"Voted, that the Land may be Set off as a parrish upon the following Conditions (viz.): That any Person that has any Land fall within Said Tract never pay any Taxes for the same until they make Settlement upon the Same; and that this Vote shall be of none Effect unless they obtain a Grant of the Governor and Council to be Incorporated into a Parrish, taking in Land not Incorporated into a township by amoskeag and part of Londonderry, as is Set forth in a plan presented in meeting this day.

"Capt. John Tolford, Archibald Dunlap, William Crawford, Robert Wilson, Decents against the foregoing Vote, because it Cutts of part of the Parrish alredy set of by the General Court, and further Cutts them of from a Priveledge to their own land."

The territory was incorporated by an act of the General Assembly, September 3, 1751, into a township by the name of Derryfield. It will be seen that the following boundaries do not correspond with the vote of the town:

"Beginning at a Pitch Pine Tree Standing upon the own line between Chester and Londonderry, marked (134), being the bound of one of the Sixty acre Lotts in said

Chester, being the South East corner of said Lott; Thence running South into the Township of Londonderry one hundred and sixty rods to a stake and stones; thence running West to Londonderry North & South Line; thence running upon Londonderry Line to the head line of Litchfield to a stake & stones; thence running upon the head line of Litchfield to the Bank of merrimack river; thence running up said river as the river runs Eight miles to a stake & stones Standing upon the Bank of the said river; thence running East South East one mile and three Quarters through Land not Granted to any Town untill it comes to Chester Line; thence running Two miles and a half and fifty Two Rods on the Same Course into the township of Chester to a Stake & Stones; thence running South four miles & a half to the bound first mentioned."

There is a tract between Chester line and the river, extending above this tract to Martin's Ferry, since annexed to Derryfield.

John McMurphy was to call the first meeting, which was done, and held at the house of John Hall, September 23, 1751. John Hall was one of the most active men in town; was paid £251, old tenor, for time and expenses in procuring the charter. He was the first town clerk, and his records are a literary curiosity, as may be seen by the return of some roads in this work. Also

"Voted, to Rase 24 pounds, old tenor, to be rased to paye fore Preeching for this present year."

The members of the Presbyterian parish lived from Walnut hill to Dea. William Leatch's and John Orr's at Massabesic pond, a distance of nine miles. They had voted in 1747 to have Mr. Wilson preach at the "Long Meadow," a part of the time; but there seems to have been some uneasiness, and an effort was made to move the meeting-house to a more central location. At the annual meeting March 12, 1751,

"Voted, Capt. John Tolford, Hugh Cromey, Thomas Crag, William Leatch & James Quenton a Comite to Examin and try to find out a Convenient place to move the meeting house to."

At a meeting June 27th,

“Voted, y<sup>e</sup> meeting howes is to be moved to a proper senter.

“Voted, no money to be Raised to move the meeting howes.

“Voted, the proprietors is not willing to give up their Rights of the meeting hows, Because those that has lately Come into the parish is not willing to give any more towards y<sup>e</sup> moving of said meeting house than those that Build it.

“Voted, mr. Wilson is not to preach any more at y<sup>e</sup> long meadow.

“Voted, No Comittee Chosen.

“Voted, The parish Except of the Comittee’s report for the senter Between Capt. John Tolford & Wilam Leatch’s for to set the meeting howes.”

1752. It appears that the small pox was in town this year.

“It was voted to pay £5 5s. old tenor for taking care of Thomas Grear’s family.”

1753. The Congregational parish March 28, 1753,

“Voted, That the hind Seat upon Each Side of the Grate alley that goes from the South Dore to the Pulpit Shall be taken away, and that thair Shall be preveledges for Building four Pues, two upon Each Side of Said alley. Each Pue Shall be four feet and Eight Inches wide and as Long as halfe the Seat; the Platforme for Said Pues Shall be but eight Inches high from the meeting house flore.

“Voted, Capt. abel morss, John Robie, nathan webster, Shall be a Committee to Sell to the highest Bider Belonging to Said Parish the Preveledges that was voted for Bulding four Pues in the old meeting house, and that the vandugh Shall be on the fust wensday in april next, at three of the clock in the afternoon, at the old meting house.”

November, 1753,

“Voted, That the money that the Last (pewes) was Sold for Shall be put to the parish youse to Defray charges this present year.

“Voted, That if any Number of young persons in this parish Sufichant to fill any Seat on the Back Side of the Seats in the Galleries Shall agree to Buld them into pews, they have the Liberty to do it.”



An attempt is made this year to divide the Presbyterian parish. An article was inserted in the warning for the annual town meeting to see if the town would vote to set off a parish, including nearly the same territory as the present town of Auburn, which was voted. Seventeen Presbyterians protested against it because it would ruin the parish. It did not come to a head until 1771. The Presbyterians chose William Tolford, Andrew Jack and Samuel Aiken a committee "To see Dissatisfaction of some people in the Parish." The same committee was to "Build one pair of Stairs against the fall sacrament."

Their collectors were in arrears, and one of the articles in the warning was, "The Collectors from John Mills to this present time are to meet at Capt. John Tolford's the Eighteenth Day of September next, to make up their accounts with the Comity upon their Perile."

1754. A parish meeting was called Oct. 8th, to make an addition to Mr. Flagg's salary, but the parish refused to do it. The Presbyterians voted to add forty pounds old tenor to Mr. Wilson's salary.

1755. The Congregational parish at a special meeting voted to pay the collector eighteen pence old tenor for gathering the rates (on the pound.) The Presbyterians voted to raise twenty pounds to repair their meeting-house.

This year was noted for the most violent earthquake ever known in North America. It occurred Nov. 18th at about 4 o'clock A. M., and lasted four minutes and a half. In Boston about one hundred chimneys were leveled to the roofs of the houses, and about fifteen hundred were injured.

1756. Mr. Flagg's salary was raised to £640 old tenor, including wood. The Presbyterians voted to raise £200 to repair the meeting-house.

1757. Mr. Flagg's salary was £800, and £60 for wood. The Presbyterians voted to raise £100 old tenor to build a pulpit.



1758. In the warning for the annual town meeting was an article "To see if the town will pay the Damage of flowing the Land Round Massabesick pond, so called, by Capt. Alexander McMurphy's mill." "Past in the negative."

The Presbyterian parish "voted one hundred pounds old tenor Be Raised to Repair the long meadow meeting house."

The town was called upon for jurors, and Jonathan Blunt was chosen grand juror, and Jacob Chase petit juror, to the May term of the Superior Court. These were the first called for. Lient. Thomas Heseltine and Mr. Zephaniah French were chosen petit jurors to the Inferior Court of Common Pleas at the September term. "Insin" Enoch Colby was chosen grand juror, and Capt. Thomas Wells, petit juror, at the November term of the Superior Court. The selectmen have a charge "to making a staff for Constable Bean £1 5," old tenor.

1759. There were articles in the warning for the annual town meeting, to see if the inhabitants should be required to return an inventory to the selectmen, and whether they would doom tradesmen and shop-keepers. Passed in the negative.

The Presbyterian parish voted Mr. Wilson six hundred pounds, old tenor, salary, and voted money to repair the meeting-houses.

1760. Mr. Flagg acknowledges the receipt of £1060 in full of salary and wood the year past, and the parish voted £1200 the year ensuing.

The Presbyterian parish voted to add £50, old tenor, to Mr. Wilson's salary, and to raise £300, old tenor, for finishing the two meeting-houses.

They "Voted to major John Tolford six foot in length, five and a half in width, of ground in their old meeting-house on the right hand of the south Door."

"Voted, The meeting house is to Be seated with long seats."

1761. Samuel Dudley, who lived in Raymond, was chosen surveyor of highways in 1760, and he built a bridge near Raymond Centre across the Lamprey river. The selectmen refused to pay him and he sued them.

In the warning for the annual meeting was an article to "To See if the Town will Chuse a Committee To Defend a Case or Cases Now Depending at Law Between Sam<sup>l</sup> Dudley, Plaintiff, and this Town, Defendants, or to act and Do what may then be thought Proper and Needful."

The old selectmen, who were sued, were made agents and attorneys with power to prosecute the suit "to final judgment and execution." Dudley recovered.

There is also an article "To See if the Town will Vote that the North Parish Shall be Set off by the authority as set forth in a Petition to the Selectmen by messrs. Jethro Batchelder, Daniel Lane, Benjamin Smith and others." "Past in the negative."

1762. At the annual meeting March 25, 1762,

"Voted, That the following Tract of Land may be Incorporated into a Parrish, being about five miles and a Half in length, and about four miles in width. Bounding Northerly on Nottingham Line. Easterly on the old Hundred acre Lotts, so called, Southerly on the Long meadow Parrish, so called, as that is voted alreedy, and westerly on the forty acre Lotts."

The Long Meadow parish, as voted in 1753, was from Londonderry line to the northwest corner of the 43d lot, then west-northwest to Tower-Hill, and then to the corner of Derryfield.

(For the petition for Candia, see a sketch of the history in this work.)

1763. At a meeting Jan 26, 1763,

"Voted, That that part of the Town of Chester Called the North parish, or Freetown, as much as was laid out in Parrish forme, Shall be set of as a Town or Parrish."

This includes the Old Hundreds or North Division.

March 31,

"Voted, That it be Left with the Selectmen to Inquire

into and See how much is justly Due the North Parrish, so Called, for their proportion of the school money Raised in this Town for three years past; and if they have not had their share, they Deliver the same to them, Provided they Lay out the same for schooling among themselves; and also all the other parts of the Town that have not had their proportion of the schooling, nor money as above mentioned, shall be Considered and have their proportion on the same Condition.

“Voted, That a work house be Built or Provided by the Selectmen To Putt and keep those Persons in that Idle, Pooer, Disorderly and Lasey, and will not work; and to provide a master to Take Care of all such Persons as shall be Committed to said house, that they may be Kept to work and be Proceeded with as the Law Directs.”

Probably this was never carried into execution.

1764. It was “voted that James Fullerton’s Rates be given him for the year past. The Congregational parish also abated their tax against him. He lived in Raymond. “It was on account of his house being burnt.”

John Robie, Nathan Webster and Andrew Jack were chosen a committee to settle about highways in Raymond and make return. They made return March 6, 1766.

“This day agreed upon by us the Subscribers, being Chosen by the Town of Chester and Parrish of Raymond as Committees to settle the Debates about the Highways and all things that was Debatebell from the Beginning of the world to this Day: viz., that Raymond is to have all the Reserves that is left in that Parrish for Highways to convert them to that use, and to Pay all Demands made and to be made for Highways in Said Parrish; and Likewise that the Parrish of Raymond is to Have their proportion of money that was in Bank when they were Incorporated as a Parrish. as Witness our hands. The line between Chester and Raymond is Excepted.

“John Cram,	} Committee for Chester and Raymond.”
Ezekel Lane,	
John Robie,	
Nathan Webster,	

“Voted, That the Parrish of Candia shall have the Priviledge to Dispose of all the Common Land left for

highways within the said Parrish as they see Cause as fully as the Town authority to do, on Condition that the Said Parrish shall Pay all the Demands for the Highways already Laid out in Said Parrish, and Lay out and Support all for the future ; and that the selectmen of Chester take Security of the selectmen of Candia for their Performing the above mentioned."

1765. "Voted, That the Parrish of Candia shall Have their proportion of the money that was in Bank when they were Incorporated by the Court act Into a Parrish."

There were votes passed by the Congregational parish respecting seating the meeting-house, and the singers sitting together, for which, see the Ecclesiastical History.

The Presbyterians voted to fence their graveyard.

1766. The town voted that the parish of Candia should have their proportion of the money that was in bank when incorporated.

Standard weights and measures were obtained this year at a cost of £6.

Mr. Flagg's salary, wood and all, was £60 lawful money.

Samuel and Daniel Martin's taxes abated. They lived at Martin's Ferry.

Appended to the warning for the Presbyterian parish meeting was, "The Parish is desired to Consider what they will do In Regard to some Person to take Care to swcep the meeting-house and shut the Doors for time to come." Mr. Wilson's salary was to continue to be £800, old tenor, or £40 lawful money. Mr. Wilson was to preach at the Long Meadows, as formerly.

"Voted, that william White, Junior, John Moors, James mills, Robert mills, Thomas White, James Graham, mark Karr, Hugh Shirlee, James Grims at the long meadow, John mac farland, moses mac farland, Daniel witherspoon, Alexander witherspoon, Joshua moors, Jonathan moors, David wilson, Joseph Dunlap, James Dunlap, Charles moors, Robert fursyth, John wilson, william Shirley, John frain, is to have Liberty to Build Saits or Pews In the Gallery Beginning at the north Corner, & from thence all along the west Eend next the wall, Clear a Cross to the south west Corner, from thence along the south side next

the wall as far as the Post that goes up from the south East Corner of major Tolford's Pew."

1767. There is nothing of note on the records this year.

1768. In the warning for the annual meeting of the Congregational parish was an article "to See if the parish will Grant moses marshal and the other Petitioners thair Request in this article (viz.), to See if the parish will vote that the meeting house Doors Shall be opened to any orthodox minister to Preach in the Pulpit when Providentially passing throw the town, and Desired by a number of Peopel to preach, or when Sent for by a number of Persons to Preach when it Does not Interfere upon y<sup>e</sup> Rev<sup>d</sup> mr. Flagg's Stated Exercise." Passed in the negative.

1769. Up to this time the province had not been divided into counties, but the records were kept and all the courts were held at Portsmouth. There was quite an exciting discussion on the subject, in which the old contest between the prerogatives of the crown and the rights of the people came up. August 21, 1767, the House resolved to divide the province into four counties, and establish courts. The Council said two counties were enough, and that it was the prerogative of the King's Governor to establish courts. Each house proposed lines of division which the other negatived. The King was appealed to, and he gave leave to have the House pass a bill subject to his revision, and recommended five counties, which was finally agreed to. Then there was a contest about the places of holding the courts, Portsmouth claiming all in this county, and Exeter claiming a part; and there was a dispute in Hillsborough county between Amherst and Merrimack. There was a petition with seventy-six signatures, sent from Chester just before the passage of the bill, praying to be annexed to Hillsborough county, which the House was inclined to grant, but the Council rejected. There was a like petition from Londonderry, and some other towns. Finally April 27, 1769, a bill passed, though the counties were not organized until 1771.



1770. At the annual town meeting,

“Voted, that the upper part of the Town Next to Pembrook Have the Liberty to build a Pound where it shall best suit the Inhabitants, Provided they Do it upon their own Cost and Charge, and from time to time support and maintain the Same Without any Cost or Charge to the said Town.”

The following is a copy of a warrant to a surveyor of highways :

To M<sup>r</sup> James Wilson Servayer of the Highways for the town of Chester :

We order you to repair and Keep in good repair the Highways (viz.), From Dr. John ordways Barn Down the old rode to Sandown line, and that rode by James waddels to Sandown line ; and that rode between Jethro Colbys and Hugh wilsons land, round by widow longs to widow worthens, and that rode by Timothy Wells to the main rode, with the Hands that live in said rodes.

by order of us,

Chester Apr. 16, 1770.	John Robee, And <sup>w</sup> Jacke, Nath. Webster,	} Selectmen of Chester.
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All the men in town were rated to pay one or the other of the ministers. This year Samuel Martin, Daniel Martin, John Martin, Caleb Dolton, and Daniel Foster, all of whom lived near Martin's Eerry, had their parish rates given in, on account of living so far from the meeting-house.

1771. At the September term of the Superior Court, 1771, Andrew Jack, Nathan Webster, and John Robie, selectmen of Chester, were indicted for not having a grammar school, Chester having more than one hundred families. March term, 1772, Jack and Webster were fined £10, and costs £7 12.

This year the corn was nearly large enough to weed, and was cut down by frost, the first day of June.

1772. At the annual town meeting, March 11<sup>th</sup>,

“Voted, That for the Repair of Highways the present year, their shall Be Raised Seventy five pounds Lawful money.



“Voted, that the wages of Labour on the Highways shall be two shillings per day.”

The Congregational parish at their annual meeting, March 28<sup>th</sup>,

“Voted to Buld a new meeting house by the parish within two years from the Date of this meeting.

“Voted to Build a meeting house sixty feet long and forty-five feet wide, and a suitable height, and that it be built by the pews, so far as they shall go.

“Voted, that there shall be a Committee to Sell Said pews within a convenient time, Sold for Bords, Shingle, timber, Labour, or any article that is wanting for Said meeting house, at cash price.”

John Webster, Esq., Jabez French, Saml. Emerson, Esq., Saml. Robie, and Jabez Hoyt, were chosen to sell the pews and build the house.

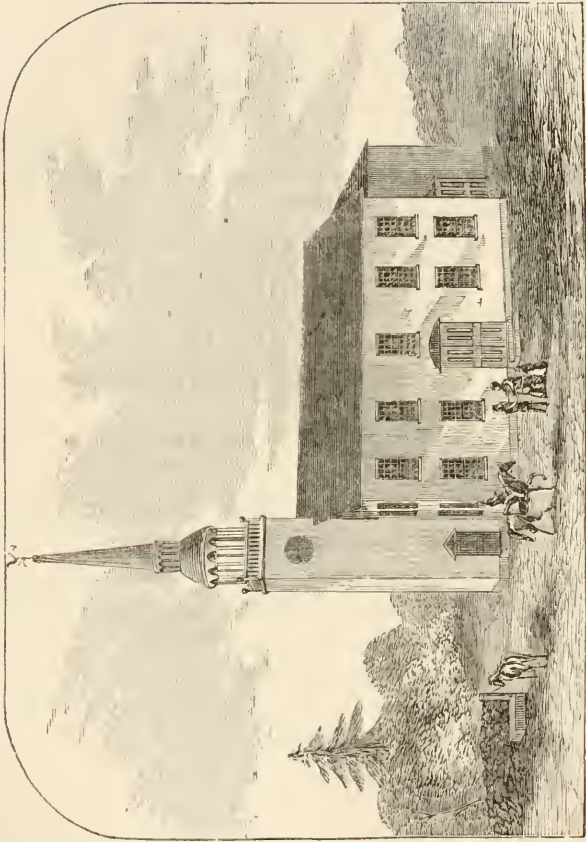
At a meeting, October 16<sup>th</sup>,

“Voted, to build a steple and porch to the New meeting house, agreeable to the Plan.

“Voted, to Set the New meeting house upon the Lãnd that the Rev<sup>d</sup> mr. Flagg gave for that youse.”

The house was built on land which Mr. Flagg bought of Gov. Wentworth — his home lot. The deed is recorded, Lib. 124, fol. 120, dated Oct. 15, 1772, and conveys twenty-four square rods of land. The house faced the southwest, the posts twenty-eight feet, I think, the steeple at the northwest end some fifteen feet above the roof, and and a spire, with a weather-vane in the form of a gilt rooster, being more than one hundred feet high. The windows were forty panes, seven-by-nine glass.

It was heavily timbered, and of first-rate materials, and the work done in a thorough and workmanlike manner. Over the pulpit was a sounding-board. In front of the pulpit was a pew called the elders' seat, and in front of that the deacons' pew, the occupants facing the congregation. On each side of the broad alley from the deacons' pew, about half the width of the house, were seats some fifteen feet long, made of plank, which were common or free seats. The remainder was built into pews about six



CONGREGATIONAL MEETING-HOUSE, BUILT IN 1773. RECONSTRUCTED IN 1839.

feet square, and as high as a man's shoulders while sitting on the seat. The pews were panel-work, with a row of turned balusters about eight inches long near the top. Three sides of the pews were seated, so that the congregation faced, sat sideways and back to the minister. The seats turned up for convenience of standing during prayers. At the close of the prayer there was quite a refreshing clatter by the falling of these seats. Nobody at that day thought of sitting during prayers, excepting some very infirm old woman, and she would arise before the amen was pronounced. In the gallery there was a tier of pews all around the walls of the house on three sides, and one pew in the front of the gallery at each end on the back side of the house. There was one pew at each end of the southwest side of the door, for a negro pew, which was not ornamented by balusters. The remainder of the gallery was seated with long common seats. The northwest end was for the men, the southeast end was for the women.

There were on the ground floor forty-four pews, which sold for £607 15s. The highest was bought by Col. John Webster for £30; the next by Abner Hills, for £25 16s. Col. Webster bought four pews. In the gallery were twenty-two pews, which sold for £100 14s.

The house was a noble structure, and did credit to the parish, the committee and the workmen.

At a parish meeting, March 30, 1774,

“Voted to accept of the Committee's account that was to build the New Meeting house.

“Voted, that the Rev<sup>d</sup> Mr. Eben<sup>r</sup> Flagg shall preach in the New meeting house for the future.

“Voted, that the Rev<sup>d</sup> Mr. Eben<sup>r</sup> Flagg shall preach in the New Meeting house the Next Sabbath Day.”

A petition was preferred to the General Court by John Patten and others, showing,

“That the Subscribers Being in Number the greatest Part of a District or Parish Commonly Called the Long Meadows, and that by a Vote of the Town at there Anuel Meet-

ing in the Month of March, A. D. 1753, Voted of for a Parish By Certain Limited Bounds More Clearly Set forth in Said Vote, the Copy of Which Being Ready to Be Produced, Humbly Prayeth that Your Excellency & Honors would be Pleased to Confirm & Establish Said Vote & Bounds, and Grant Unto us all Parish Priviledges, with full Power to Hier a Gospel Minister to Preach Unto us, or to Settle & Ordain one over us for the Better Conveniency of our attending the Public Worship of God; and your Petitioners as in Duty Bound will Ever Pray.

John Patten,  
 Nath<sup>l</sup> Linn,  
 Robert Craig,  
 John Orr,  
 Samuel Dinsmer,  
 Wells Chase,  
 Barnaid Bricket,  
 Stephen Dearborn,  
 Nathaniel Wood,  
 Joseph Calfe,  
 Samuel Blunt,  
 Mansfield McDoffy,  
 Daniel Witharspoon,  
 Anthony Stickney,  
 Robert Witharspoon,  
 David White,  
 William Letch,  
 Moses Underhill,  
 Sam<sup>l</sup> Aiken,  
 Rob<sup>t</sup> Calf,  
 Hugh Crombie,  
 Thomas Sharley,  
 James Sharley,  
 Samuel Sharley,  
 Wm. Brown, Junior,

Joseph Linne,  
 Caleb Hall,  
 Moody Chase,  
 Moses Hills,  
 David Witharspoon,  
 Peter Aiken,  
 James Witherspoon,  
 Thomas Fowler,  
 Thomas Fowler, Junior,  
 Hugh Mc affee,  
 Nath<sup>l</sup> Presby,  
<sup>his</sup>  
 James + Horn,  
<sup>mark.</sup>  
 Benja. Pierce,  
 Sam Pierce,  
 Robert McKinley,  
 Stephen Morel,  
 William McMaster,  
 Robert Gilcrest,  
 Joseph Dearborn,  
 Moses McFarland,  
 William Grimes,  
 John Grimes,  
 Adam Willson,  
 James Grimes."

"In Council Dec. 19, 1771. The foregoing Petition was read and ordered to be sent down to the Hon<sup>ble</sup> Assembly.

Geo. King, Dep. Sec."

There was an order of notice upon this petition. Objections were made as follows :

It is answered by Andrew Jack, Henry Moore & Robert Wilson, in behalf of the Presbyterian Parish, That the Petitioners joined with the rest of s<sup>d</sup> Parish in the Choice of Rev. John Wilson for their minister, & voted him a certain yearly salary ; and have been, and still are, satisfied with his life and Doctrines, but for other Reasons desire to be set off as a distinct Parish, altho they are convinced that it is their duty to perform their contract with Said minister, and did at a legal meeting held in Chester, mutually agree with the rest of s<sup>d</sup> Parishioners in the lower End of the Parish to have one half the Preaching for nine months yearly, from the last day of March to the first day of December, during the time the said minister was able to preach, and the remainder of his Preaching should be to the People of the lower end of said Parish ; and that the said Petitioners pay the sum of twenty pounds lawful money Yearly during the ministry of said John Wilson, and collect their part of the money themselves ; and the Parishioners at the lower End of said Parish Then agreed with the Petitioners to pay s<sup>d</sup> Minister Twenty five pounds like money Yearly during said Term, and collect the same themselves.

Now, we in behalf of the lower End of said Parish have no objection to the prayer of said Petition being granted, so far as respects their being set off as a distinct parish, provided they continue to fulfil their agreement before mentioned by paying s<sup>d</sup> minister duly, the said sum by them agreed to pay him.

But inasmuch as the lower end of the Parish is utterly incapable of maintaining a minister *themselves*, they pray that the said Petitioners may not be freed from paying the sum aforesaid agreeable to their before ment<sup>d</sup> contract.

May 21, 1772.

Jan. 7, 1773, another petition was preferred by twenty-nine of the former petitioners in which they repeat the *prayer of their former petition*.

March 11, 1773, a counter petition, of which the following is an abstract, was preferred, showing that they had formerly signed a petition, and that at a late public meeting of the inhabitants of that part of the town voted almost



unanimously that the former petition should lie dormant; that it would not relieve them of their present troubles; that, instead of having the gospel preached twice a month, they should not have it at all; that the former petition was clandestinely propagated among the inhabitants by designing men. Therefore, they supplicate that the General Court will view the former petition as propagated by a few persons to gratify their own humor, &c. Signed by

James Sharlay,  
John mearland,  
James Litch,  
Mansfield mcaffé,  
John Craford,  
Moses Underhill,  
John Orr,  
William Vance,  
Matthew Templeton,  
Robert Craig,  
Robert McKinly,  
Stephen Merrill,  
Stephen Derben,  
Moody Chase,  
Nathaniel wood,  
Joseph Derben,  
Moses Hills,  
David Underhill,  
David Cunningham,

Sam<sup>l</sup> Blunt,  
William Craig,  
John Craig,  
Thomas Sharley,  
Jermia Coner,  
David Dinsmore,  
Arthur Dinsmore,  
Robert Dinsmore,  
Thos. memaster,  
Thos. McMaster, Jr.  
Wm. McMaster,  
David Dickey,  
Aaron Rollings,  
William Gilchrist,  
William Miller,  
James Miller,  
Michael Gordon,  
Andrew McFarland,  
James McFarland.

In the House of Representatives May 13, 1773, this petition was heard, considered and dismissed.

The following are the proceedings of the Presbyterian parish in regard to the division of the parish. In a warning for a meeting of the Presbyterian parish, April 16, 1772, was an article "To Se if the Parish Will Chuse a Committe, one part From the Lower End of the Parish, and another part From the Uper End, to Endeavor to Settle that the Parish May be one as formerly. That If this Comitte Dos not agree, to Se if the Perish Will Chuse a Committe To Opose the Petition latly caried into the General Cort, and to Act and Doe What They May think Best for the Benefit of the Parish."



“Voted, That thair Should be five men Chose as a Committe to settle the Parish.

“Mathew Forsaith, Thomas McMaster, Robert Wilson, Henry Moor, Joseph Lin,	} Committee For the Prisbetairen Parish.”
---	--

“MEMMERANDOM

“Agread Upon By the Subscribers Chosen as A Committe for the Prisbetairen Perish in Chester, Part from the Lower End of the Town and part from the Long meadows, So Caled; Viz., that the Long meadows part, So Caled, is to have the one half of the Preaching for Nine Months from the First of March to the First of December, During the time that the Reverand John Wilson is Abel to Preach, and the Remainder to the Lower End of the town; and that the Long Medows Party is to pay the Sume of twenty pound Lawfull Money Yearly, During the Reverand John Wilson’s Minisstre, and Colect That part of the Money themselves, and the Lower End of the town to Pay twenty five pound and Colect thair own Money themselves.

“Chester, Aprile the 20<sup>th</sup>, 1772.

“N. B. Each Party Bound in Bonds to Perform the above a Greemint, or aply to the Generil Cort to Estabellish The agreement according to the above Themselves.

“Mathew Forsaith, Thomas McMaster, Robert Wilson, Henery Moor, Joseph Lin,	} Committee For the Prisbetairen Parish.”
--	--

1773. The town “Voted that their shall be a sufficient Pound Built, and that the pound be set on the south side of the Highway Near Dustin’s shop.” Col. Moses Dustin, afterwards of Candia, was a blacksmith; probably his shop was somewhere to the south of the meeting-house.

“Voted, That the Pound shall be at Least Thirty feet in Length, and Twenty four feet in width, and Seven feet High; the Sils and posts to be white oake, Hued Six by Eight, or Eight by Six; the Rails to be Chesnut, Hued four by five; and the plates of yellow pine, Hued 6 by 8; Braeced at Each Corner from the sils to the Plates, and a good gate to it.”

It was voted that the town should pay jurymen one shilling and sixpence per day, while attending the several courts. The town voted to raise one hundred and five pounds to repair highways.

There was an article in the warning "To see if the Town will Raise any thing by vote on Houses, as their is no Law for it without a vote of the town to tax them." Passed in the negative.

Dec. 27, Thomas Wells, having in some way interfered in some difficulty between John Tolford, son of Dea. William, and Betty Waddel, Tolford shot and killed him. March term, 1774, he was tried, plead insanity, and acquitted. He was so insane afterwards that he was kept in a cage about forty years.

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## CHAPTER VII.

FROM 1774 TO 1800.

In a warning for a meeting, to be held July 19, 1774, was this article: "To Chuse and Impower one or more persons in our behalf to meet at Exeter the Twenty-first Day of this Instant July, at ten of the Clock in the forenoon, To Joyn in the Choyes of Delegates for the Generell Congress, to be holden at Philadelphia the first Day of September next, to Devise and consider what measures will be most advisable to be taken in order to Effect the Desired End for the Establishment of our rights and Libertes upon a Just and Solled foundation; and for the restoring of union and harmony Between the mother Country and the Colanies; and to Contribute our proportion of the Expence of Sending; that the Same may be Raised by Subscriptions or other wise, and if Convenient Sent by the person of our Town appoynted to Goe to Exeter. Our proportion is five pound Eighteen Shillings Lawfull money."

“Voted, John Webster, Esq., moderator for said meeting.

“Voted, That their Shall be Two men Chosen to meet at Exeter Tuesday next for the Ends mentioned in the warning of said meeting.

“Voted, That John Webster, Esq<sup>r</sup>, and Cap<sup>t</sup> Robert Wilson Shall be the men.

“Voted, that their Shall be Raised by a Rate upon the Inhabitents, as the Law Directs, the Sum of five pound Eighteen Shillings Lawfull money to Defray the Charge of the Deligates as mentioned in the warning.”

1775. In a warning for a meeting to be held January 23, 1775, were the following articles :

“To See who the Town Will Chuse for Deputies in their Behalf to meet at Exeter on Wednesday, the 25<sup>th</sup> Day of this Instant January, for the Choyes of Delegates to Represent this Province at Such Intended Congress as is above mentioned ; and also to Impower Such Deputies when so meet to Chose a Committee of their Body to proportion the Sum Each Town ought to Pay Toward Sending Such Delegates.

“To See if the Town will Vote to Pay the money that was our proportion to Pay for the Charge of Sending Delegates to the Continental Congress held at Pheledelfia Last September, 1774.

“To see if the town Will appoynt a Committee to See that the agreement of the american Continental Congress be Strictly adheared to and faithfully Executed.”

“Voted, John Webster, Esq., moderator for Said meeting.

“Voted, That there Shall be sum men Sent as Deputies to meet at Exeter the 25<sup>th</sup> Day of this Instant January, To Chuse Delegates in order to Represent this province at the Intended Congress to be held at Phelidelfia the Tenth Day of may next, agreeable to the warning of Said meeting.

“Voted, That John Webster, Esq<sup>r</sup>, Capt. Rob<sup>t</sup> Wilson, Cap<sup>t</sup> Sam<sup>l</sup> Robie, Deacon Forsaith, major French and Robert Calfe Shall be the men.

“Voted, That the above Deputies, when meet, have power to Chuse a Committee out of their Body to proportion Each Town's part or portion what they ought to pay.

“Voted, That what money was our proportion to Pay for Sending Delegates To the Congress held Last Septem-

ber, at Phelidelfia, Shall be Raised of the Town with the other Taxes.

“Voted, That a Committee be chosen to see that the agreement of the american Contenentell Congress Shall be Strictly adheard to and faithfully Executed.

“Voted, That Cap<sup>t</sup> Dearborn, Amos Emerson, William White, Jacob Chase, John Patten, Simon Bailey, Pearson Richardson, Jethro Colby, Doctor ordway, Josiah Bradley, Robert Calfe, Leut. Hoit, John Hesseltine, Cap<sup>t</sup> Wilson, Capt. Robie, Deacon Forsaith, Stephen merrill, John San. Dearbon, Abner Hills, Sam<sup>l</sup> Brown, William Sherley, John Lane, Jun<sup>r</sup>., Jacob Hills, Thomas Sherley, Isaac Towl.”

This was called a committee of inspection or safety.

March 30th, 1775,

“Voted, That the Town Pay our proportion of the charge of Sending Delegates to the Contingential Congress, to be held at Phelidelfia Next May, if Nesceery.

“Voted, That one Hundred and fifty pound L money be Raised for the Repare of Highways the present year, at the same Wages as Last year.”

“At a meeting of the Committee of Inspection held at Chester, at the house of John Webster, Esq<sup>r</sup>, the 15<sup>th</sup> Day of march, 1775: They have Requested to Know the minds of the People of this Town whether they will Consider any thing at our Town meeting (Viz.), What Incouragement they will Give Voluntears that Will hold themselves in Rediness upon the Shortest notice to goe against our Enemies that Shall Presume to Invade us; and upon the Comitee’s Request this meeting is called.

“Voted, John Webster, Esq<sup>r</sup>, moderator for Said meeting.

“Voted, that this meeting Shall be adjourned Till Thursday, the 13<sup>th</sup> Day of April Next.”

“At a meeting of the freeholders of Town of Chester, held at the new meeting-house in Chester, the 13<sup>th</sup> Day of April, 1775, by adjournment from the 30<sup>th</sup> Day of march Last past, Now opened by the moderator, John Webster, Esq.:

“Voted, to Give Incouragement to a Number of men that will hold them Selves in Rediness if called for to Goe against any Enemy that Shall Presume to Invade us or our property.

“ Voted, To Raise fifty Good Effective able Bodyed men into the Town’s Servise, that Will Hold them Selves in Redyness if called for by the Town to Goe against any Enemy that Shall Come to Invade us or our Property.

“ Voted, to Give Six Spanish milld Dollers or Equele their unto pr month to fifty Good Effective men Each, and find them their Provision as Long as they are in the Town’s Servise ; They finding their own Guns.

“ Voted, That the Select men Shall Inlist the before mentioned fifty men and Say when they Shall march.

“ Voted, that their Shall be a muster master to View these men.

“ Voted, that Cap<sup>t</sup> Sam<sup>l</sup> Robie Shall be muster master.

“ Voted, That if any of these fifty men Shall Loose their Guns in an Ingagement the Town Shall Pay for them.

“ Voted, that the Select men Shall prise these fifty men’s Guns before they march.

“ Voted, that these fifty men have the Liberty to Chuse their officers in this Town.

“ Voted, that this meeting be adjourned till monday, the first Day of May next.”

May 1<sup>st</sup>, 1775,

“ Whereas their was a Vote pased at the Last meeting that there Should be fifty Effective able Bodyed men Inlisted into the Town’s Servise to be in Redyness upon the Shortest warning to Goe against our Enemies which may Invade us, Which Number appears to be full Large ; upon which it is Voted that Instead of the Said fifty men their Shall be thirty men Inlisted, which men shall have the Same Incouragement Paid them that the minnet men have in the Massachusetts Bay.

“ Voted, That if the above Thirty men Shall Inlist and fit themselves they shall have a Reasonable allowance for their Extreordinary charge.

May 15, 1775,

“ Voted, To Chuse Two men to attend the Provential asociation or Congress to be held at Exeter the 17<sup>th</sup> Day of may Instant.

“ Voted, That M<sup>r</sup> Stephen morss and Capt. Robert Willson Shall be the men, and that they have full Power, as set forth in the warning of Said meeting.”

In a warning for a meeting, to be held December 11, 1775, is the following article :—



“To Elect Two Persons having a Reall Estate of the Value Two Hundred pound Lawfull money in this Colloney To Represent Them in Generall Congress to be held at Exeter on the Twenty first Day of December Next at three of the Clock in the afternoon ; And to Impower such Representatives, for the term of one year from their first meeting, To Transact Such Business and Persue Such mesures as they shall or may Judge Nesceery for the Publick Good ; and, in Case there Should be a Recomendation from the Continential Congress that the Colony asume Government in any Peticuler forme which will Require a house of Representatives, that They Resolve them Selves into Such a house as the Continental Congress Shall Recomend ; and it is Resolved that no person be allowed a Seat in Congress who Shall by him Self, or any other Person for him, Before said Choyce, Treat with Liquer any Ellectors with an apparent view of Gaining Their Votes, or afterwards on that account.”

Stephen Morse and Capt. Robert Wilson were chosen.

At a meeting, June 8,

“Voted, that the Select men Drop the Graer [grammar] School for the present.

“Voted, that the Town Will Secuere the Select men from any Cost, Charg or Damiage They may be Put too for not Providing a Grammer School for the present as the Law Directs. Jacob Chase Decents against the foregoing Vote.”

They reconsidered a vote for a highway tax, and directed the surveyors to repair the highways, as formerly.

The Presbyterians “voted that Mr. Wilson should preach nine months day about, and three months down here.”

The battle of Lexington was on the 19th of April, and when the report of it came to Chester, many of the men went to the headquarters of the army at Cambridge, and while they were absent reports spread in different places that the British, or “Redcoats,” as they were called, were somewhere in the neighborhood, killing all before them.

I will relate the circumstances of the alarm at what is now called Bunker Hill, in Auburn, as I have heard my grandparents and father relate them. There were five families within half a mile, and in four of them the men were gone to Cambridge. Beginning at the north, was



Capt. (afterwards Colonel) Stephen Dearborn. His family consisted of his wife, his son Richard, aged eleven, and two other lads. One of the lads, Thomas Wells, brought the word that the British were at Sandown, killing all the people. They turned the cows and calves together, and started to the next neighbor, Caleb Hall's. Here were Mrs. Hall and five children, the oldest eleven years, and the youngest eight months old. They started on to Moody Chase's. He had gone to visit his brother Jacob's wife, who was sick. His wife had three children. Next came Wells Chase (my grandfather). My grandmother, with her son B. Pike, fell into the mournful procession. Next came Nathaniel Woods. His wife had three children, the oldest perhaps four years old, and the youngest two weeks. They marched on towards Chester, directly towards the enemy. Somewhere on the road they met Moody Chase returning home, who contradicted the report, and they returned homeward, and kept garrison that night at the two Chases'. The wife of Joseph Calef, who lived on the main road near the corner, buried her pewter ware, to prevent the Redcoats from running it into bullets to kill her with. Hezekiah Underhill had a quantity of silver money, which he put into a stocking, and put it into the well. William Graham's family heard the report of muskets all night, but it proved in the morning to be a horse stamping on a plank floor.

I have heard it said there was much such an alarm at the "Branch;" and at Newbury the British had landed on Plumb Island. These were times that tried *women's* souls. Mrs. Healey, the mother of Hon. S. D. Bell's wife, said there was such an alarm at Hampton Falls, where she lived, and that she was old enough to remember it.

1776. At a meeting, held march 28, 1776, it was

"Voted, That Those men that went Down at the Battel at Concord, be Paid for what time they Stayed after the others came away, which was about Eight Days, at the Rate the other Proventals wages are."

July 9, 1776,

“ Voted, That all those Thirty men that have or shall Inlist into the Servis of this present Expedition to Reinforce the army under Generell Sullivan, Shall be paid by the town as a bounty, over and above what the Colony promis<sup>d</sup> to pay as a Bounty, the sum of Thirteen Dollers and Two thirds of a Doller each; and all those Persons that have or Shall Inlist into the present Servise, and have Don their proportionable part Towards Supporting the present warr for Said Colony before, they making that appear to the Select men or a Committee that Shall be chosen by the town, that then their part of this tax Shall be Repaid Back to them again.

“ Voted, Capt. Henry moore, Nathan morss, Capt. John Underhill, Shall be a Committee to Joyn with the Select men to see that Justice be Don with Regard to the foregoing Vote.”

November 25, 1776,

“ Voted, that the Charge of the present warr, So far as it Concerns us, Shall be paid by the Inhabitants in equal proportion as the other Town Charges are Paid.”

“ Sept. 27, 1776, Nicholas Gilman, Treasurer and Receiver General, Requires of the town of Chester 56 pounds Lawfull money for the Currant year, and 26 for the charge of the late Congress and assembly, making 82 pounds.”

The Congregational parish

“ Voted, To Give those Soldiers their Pole Rate to the parish, the province Gave.”

#### ASSOCIATION TEST.

*Colony of New-Hampshire.*

In Committee of Safety.

April 12<sup>th</sup>, 1776.

In order to cary the underwritten RESOLVE of the Hon'ble Continental CONGRESS into Execution, You are requested to desire all Males above Twenty One Years of Age (lunaticks, Idiots and Negroes excepted) to sign to the DECLARATION on this paper; and when so done, to make return hereof, together with the Name or Names of all who shall refuse to sign the same, to the GENERAL ASSEMBLY, or Committee of Safety of this Colony.

M. Weare, Chairman.

IN CONGRESS, March 14<sup>th</sup>, 1776.

RESOLVED, That it be recommended to the several *Assemblies*, Conventions and Councils, or Committees of Safety of the United Colonies, *immediately* to cause all Persons to be disarmed within their Respective Colonies, who are NOTORIOUSLY disaffected to the Cause of AMERICA, or who refuse to associate to defend by ARMS the United Colonies against any Hostile Attempts of the British Fleets and Armies.

(COPY.)

Extract from the Minutes.

Charles Thompson, Sec<sup>y</sup>.

In Consequence of the above Resolution of the Hon. Continental CONGRESS, and to shew our Determination in joining our American Brethren in defending the Lives, Liberties and Property of the inhabitants of the UNITED COLONIES :

We, the *Subscribers*, do hereby solemnly engage and promise, that we will, to the utmost in our Power, at the Risque of our Lives and Fortunes, with ARMS, oppose the Hostile Proceedings of the British Fleets and Armies *against the United American Colonies :*

John Crawford,  
William Lock,  
Samuel Blunt,  
William Tolford,  
Daniel Greenough,  
Robert McKinley,  
Matthew Forsaith, Jr.,  
Edward Robie,  
Edward Robie,  
Archibald MaKafee,  
John Webster,  
Nathan Morse,  
Sam<sup>l</sup> Emerson,  
Henry Moore,  
Stephen Morse,  
Joseph Linn,  
Daniel Webster,  
Moses Hills,  
Stephen Dearborn,  
Jonathan Hall,  
Adam Willson,  
Stephen Lufkin,  
Robt. Calfe,

James Rankin,  
Anth<sup>y</sup> Somb. Stickney,  
Edmund Stickney,  
David Wetherspoon,  
Peter Aiken,  
John Grimes,  
Matthew Templeton,  
William Underhill,  
Joseph Dearborn,  
David Crage,  
John Underhill,  
James Pearce,  
William White,  
Nathan Fitts,  
James Dunlap,  
Nathan Webster, Junior,  
John Hasseltine,  
Peter Dearborn,  
Peter Hasseltine,  
Nathaniel Blasdall,  
Ebenezer Basford,  
Benjamin True,  
Sam<sup>l</sup> Hasseltine,

Jasiel Harriman,  
 Ebenezer Townsend,  
 Nathaniel Glidden,  
 Wilks West,  
 Caleb Hall,  
 Wells Chase,  
 Moody Chase,  
 Stephen Merrill,  
 Alex Weatherspoon,  
 Robert Craige,  
 James Aiken,  
 Bracket Towl,  
 Anthony Towl,  
 Benjamin Melvin,  
 Parker Carr,  
 Ezekiel Morse,  
 David Currier,  
 Robert Rowe,  
 John Dearborn,  
 Jethro Colby,  
 William McMaster,  
 Benj<sup>n</sup> Hills,  
 Samuel Hills,  
 Ezekiel Worthen,  
 John Shackford, Jur.,  
 Aaron Townsend,  
 Theod<sup>r</sup> Shackford,  
 Daniel Richardson,  
 Moses Richardson,  
 Isaac Forse,  
 Isaac Forse, Jr.,  
 Jonathan Forsaith,  
 Thomas Wason,  
 Rob<sup>t</sup> Wilson,  
 Will<sup>m</sup> Wilson,  
 James Wason,  
 Charles Moore,  
 Samuel Moore,  
 David Fuller,  
 Benjamin Hoyt,  
 John Hoyt,  
 Joseph McClellan,  
 Stephen Marden,  
 John Pain,  
 Joseph Knowles,

Simon Bayley,  
 Moses Underhill, Junior,  
 Stephen Hills,  
 Richard Haseltine,  
 Jonathan Darbon,  
 David Foss,  
 Isaac Blasdel,  
 Josiah Hall,  
 Pearson Richardson,  
 Samuel Kinsmand,  
 Sam<sup>l</sup> Wilson,  
 John Knowles,  
 John Knowles, Jun<sup>r</sup>,  
 Nathan Knowles,  
 Joshua Prescott,  
 Joseph Long,  
 James Wilson,  
 Nathan Webster,  
 James Waddell,  
 Amos Merrill,  
 Josiah Bradley,  
 Francis Towle,  
 Jacob Hills,  
 Thomas Haseltine,  
 Benjamin Haseltine,  
 Jabez Hoit,  
 Benjamin Fuller,  
 Samuel Jones,  
 John Tolford,  
 Hugh Tolford,  
 John Robie,  
 Gideon Rowell,  
 John Coulby,  
 Samuel Rowel,  
 Samuel Forster,  
 Henry Hall,  
 Peter Hall,  
 Sam<sup>l</sup> Jacks,  
 Simon Berry,  
 Thomas  
 John Willson,  
 James Shirlee,  
 Hugh Shirley,  
 William Shirlee,  
 Sam<sup>l</sup> Robie,

Amos Pain,  
 Nathan Norton,  
 Samuel Brown,  
 William Brown,  
 William Gilchrist,  
 Abraham Sargent,  
 Wintrup Sargent,  
 John Karr,  
 William Mills,  
 Robert Grahams,  
 John Grimes,  
 John Mills,  
 Nath<sup>l</sup> Sweetser,  
 Samuel McFerson,  
 Robert Dickey,  
 Parker Morse,  
 Josiah Morse,  
 Edmund Sleeper,  
 Joseph Morse,  
 Joseph Blanchard,  
 Abner Hills,  
 Jabez French,  
 Isaac Hills,  
 James Randall,  
 John Lain,  
 Daniel Dolbeer,  
 John Butterfield,  
 John Lane, Jr.,  
 Jonathan Norton,  
 Joseph Norton,  
 Jonathan Berry,  
 Joseph Smith,  
 John Sevi,  
 Ellet Berry,  
 Benja. Hills,  
 David Richardson,  
 Bradbury Carr,  
 Joseph Carr,  
 Charles Moore, Junor,  
 Benj. Currier,  
 John Quimby,  
 Robert Gordon,

James Richardson,  
 Ebenezer Dearborn,  
 John Gross,  
 Mark Carr,  
 Thomas Fowler, junr.,  
 James Wetherspoon,  
 Daniel Wetherspoon,  
 Mansfield McAfee,  
 Samuel Aiken,  
 Robert Patten,  
 Samuel Crombey,  
 William Miller,  
 Hugh Miller,  
 Thomas McMaster,  
 William Gilchrist,  
 David Dickey,  
 Robert Dinsmore,  
 Benjamin Pierce,  
 Samuel Pierce,  
 Barnard Bricket,  
 Joseph Hills,  
 David Underhill,  
 Jonathan Emery,  
 Hezekiah Underhill,  
 Jonathan Underhill,  
 Isaac Towle,  
 John Orr,  
 John Burley,  
 Joseph Hall,  
 Joseph Clark,  
 Edward Presson,  
 Cornelius Morgan,  
 Samuel Worthen,  
 Edmund Elliot,  
 Paul Healey,  
 Moses Underhill,  
 Jacob Perley,  
 James Hidden,  
 Samuel Davis,  
 William Brown,  
 Francis Carr,  
 Timothy Carr.

The following persons signed the Association Test in Candia. It was not returned to the Secretary's office, but was found among the papers of Nathaniel Emerson, Esq.:

William Baker,  
 Thomas Dearborn,  
 James Eaton,  
 Ezekiel Knowles,  
 Nath<sup>l</sup> Maxfield,  
 Thomas Emery,  
 John Clay,  
 Jonathan Pillsbury,  
 Nathaniel Emerson,  
 Walter Robie,  
 Moses Baker,  
 Benjamin Batchelder,  
 Samuel Dearborn,  
 Enoch Rowel,  
 Samuel Moores,  
 Abr<sup>m</sup> Fitts,  
 Nicholas Smith,  
 Enoch Colby,  
 Nehemiah Brown,  
 Samuel Worthen,  
 Sewell Brown,  
 Stephen Palmer, Jr.,  
 John Prescott,  
 Richard Clough,  
 Obededom Hall,  
 Benjamin Fellows,  
 Biley Smith,  
 Jonathan Smith,  
 Joseph Palmer,  
 Benjamin Hubbard,  
 Elijah True,  
 Samuel Brown,  
 Jonathan Brown,  
 Aaron Brown,  
 Jethro Hill,  
 Sherburne Rowe,  
 Joseph Fifield,  
 Stephen Fifield,  
 Theophilus Clough,  
 Jonathan Hills,  
 Samuel Morrill,

Zebulon Winslow,  
 Jesse Eaton,  
 John Lane,  
 John Sargent,  
 Thomas Patten,  
 Henry Clark,  
 Zachariah Clifford,  
 Benjamin Cass,  
 John Colby,  
 William Turner,  
 Robert Smart,  
 David Bean,  
 Obadiah Smith,  
 James Miller,  
 Benjamin Rowell,  
 Nath<sup>l</sup> Burpee,  
 Jeremiah Burpee,  
 Nicholas French,  
 Isaiah Rowe,  
 Stephen Palmer,  
 John Sargent,  
 Ephraim Eaton,  
 Robert Wilson,  
 James Varnum,  
 Samuel Buswell,  
 John Clark,  
 Daniel Hall,  
 John Hills,  
 William Eaton,  
 Obadiah Hall,  
 Moses Sargent,  
 Thomas Anderson,  
 Ebenezer Eaton,  
 Robert Wason,  
 Paul Eaton,  
 David Hill,  
 Samuel Towle,  
 John Robie,  
 Simon French,  
 Benaiah Colby,  
 Daniel Dolber,



William Hills,  
John Cammet,  
Elias Cammet,  
Samuel Clough,  
David Jewett,  
John Carr,  
James Prescottt,  
Jonathan Bagby,  
Amos Knowles,

John Moor,  
Hugh Meclellan,  
Jonathan Ring,  
Joshua Moore,  
Stephen Clark,  
John Clifford,  
Jonathan Cammet,  
Jacob Bagley.

At a meeting held April 14th, 1777,

“Voted, That a Committee of five men be chosen to agree with and hier if they can as soon as posibell so many Good men as Shall appear to be our proportion of men Demanded to Serve in the Continental Servis.

“Voted, Capt. John Underhill, Jacob Chase, Esq<sup>r</sup>, Henry moore, Esq<sup>r</sup>, Capt. Stephen Dearborn and Capt. Sam<sup>l</sup> Robie to be the Committee.

“Voted, That whatsoever man or men the aforesaid Committee Shall agree with and Hier into the aforesaid Servis as our proportion of men, Whatsoever Said Committe Shall agree to pay them, the Select men Shall Hier money and pay as agreed upon by said Committee, and Shall Raise Said money by a tax upon the Inhabitants as the Other Town taxes are Raised : Alowing to those persons that have Don part of their proportion Toward Suporting the warr Sence the commencement of the Same ; also allowing to those men that Have alredy Inlisted into the Continentel servise for the three years the Same Bounty and Encouragement as as these shall have ther is to be hired, Saving and Stoping out what they have alredy Received from perticuler men.”

May 26th, 1777,

“Voted, that the Select men Raise the whole of the money this year they have hired to pay those men that the Committee hired into the Continental Servise, agreeable to the vote of the Town.”

Dec. 2d, 1777,

“Voted, That the Report of the Committee that was Chosen to allow the Soldiers an Equality p<sup>r</sup> month up to the three years men, for their Servise Done in the present war, be Excepted as they have Given it in.”

The committee agreed to allow the following :

Those that went to Cambrige in the year 1775, £ s. d.	
8 months, . . . . .	0 6 0 per month.
Those that went to Cambrige of the militare, . . . . .	0 6 0 per month.
Those that went to Portsmouth, . . . . .	0 6 0 per month.
Those that went to Cambrige, and to New York after Leaving Cambrige, . . . . .	0 10 0 per month.
Those that went to Cambrige and York, and then to Canade Twelve months after Leav- ing Cambrige, . . . . .	0 15 0 per month.
Those that went to Ticontroge 5 months, . . . . .	0 10 0 per month.
Those that went from portsmouth to Tye, after Leaving portsmouth, . . . . .	0 10 0 per month.
Those that went to York with Leut. Sam <sup>l</sup> Hes- seltine and Lieut. Ezekiel Worthin, . . . . .	0 6 0 per month.
Sam <sup>l</sup> Robie, Jacob Chase, William White, Nathan Fitts, }	Committee.

1778. At the annual meeting March 27,

“ Voted, that there Shall be Raised this year for the Re-  
pairing of the Highways, £90 : 0 : 0.

“ Voted, That their Shall be Seven men Chosen for a  
Committee of Safety in this Town.

“ Voted, that Leut. Sam<sup>l</sup> Hesseltine, Deacon Mathew  
Forsaith, Henry moore, Esq<sup>r</sup>, Capt. Sam<sup>l</sup> Robie, Jethro  
Colby, Isaac Blasdell, and Nathan morss, Shall be the  
men.”

At a meeting held Feb. 5th, 1778,

“ Voted, Relating to the Thirteen artikels of confedera-  
tion proposed to be Entred into by the thirteen united  
States of america, they were all Carefully Read and Con-  
sidered, and then Put to Vote and Voted that they be  
Excepted and approved of.

“ Voted, That our Representatives be Desired and Di-  
rected to propose that the assembly and Councell may  
forme a plan or System of Government for this State, and  
Send it through the state into the Severell Towns and par-  
ishes, in order for their Perusal, Consideration, and excep-  
tance.”

May 12th, 1778,

“ Voted, that their Shall be one person Chosen to Convene  
and meet in Convention at Concord, in this State of New-  
hampshire, on the tenth Day of June Next, for the Sole

purpose of forming and Laying a permanent plan or System Governments for the future Happines and well being of the Good people of this state.

“Voted, That Sam<sup>l</sup> Emerson, Esq<sup>r</sup>, shall be the person.”

March 26,

“Voted that the Widow mary Emerson be allowed and paid by the Town for her Husband, who Died on His way coming home out of the wars, as the other Solders were allowed and paid by the Town.”

Nov. 30th, 1778,

“Voted, That Leut. Sam<sup>l</sup> Hesseltime and Robert Wilson, Esqs., Shall Represent the Town in the assembly to be held at Exeter on the Third Wednesday in December Next at three o'clock in the afternoon, With full Power for one year from their first meeting to Transact such Buisness and Persue Such mesurs as they Shall Judge Neseceery for the Publick Good.”

Col. Moses Dustin, who had had the small-pox, was home from the army, and employed the wife of Elijah Pillsbury to wash his clothes. She went to a brook back in the pasture, and Joseph Norton's wife happened to pass, and took the small-pox, and the whole family, including two Palmer girls, had it. Mr. Norton had then three children. Mrs. Norton and one of the Palmer girls died, and Mr. Norton lost one eye. Dr. Page's family also had the disease, and they purchased Merchant Blasdel's shop, and moved it into the south woods, on to the parsonage lot, and removed the family there. Two of Dr. Page's children died.

At a town meeting Nov. 30th, 1777,

“Voted, to pay for the shop that the Select men Removed (that belonged to Nathanel Blasdel), for Doctor Page's famely to have the Small pox in, and that it be left with the Select men to agree with said Blasdel how much to give for it, and Settle that matter with him.

“Voted to give mary Palmer her cost when she had the Small pox, Being foreteen pound, Eleven shillings, nine pence, two farthings.”

They voted against giving Mr. Norton anything for his expense.

There was a meeting of the Presbyterian parish, Dec. 8. In consequence of the high price of the necessaries of life, they voted to add — pounds to the Rev. John Wilson's salary.

“Voted, that the Town will send one man to Joyn in the Convention, to be held at Concord the 22d Day of Septemb<sup>r</sup> Instant, in order to Regulate the price of things.

“Voted, that Jacob Chase, Esq<sup>r</sup>, to be the man.”

Oct. 18, 1779,

“first Put to Vote whether to except and approve of the prices set by the Convention at Concord, and past in the affermetive.

“Voted, that messrs. Jabez Hoit, Capt. Underhill, Isaac Blasdel, Deacon Forsaith, Anthony Stickney, William Lock, Ephraim Fitts, Simon Bayley, and Robt<sup>t</sup> Wilson, Esq<sup>r</sup>, Shall be the Committee.”

November 29th, 1779,

“first Put to Vote to see if the Town will Except of the Réport of the Comittee appoynted to Regulate prices for the Inhabitants of this Town, In this Town, and Voted that it be Excepted.

“Voted, that a Committee be Chosen to See that the foregoig prices be observed; and Voted that Jacob Chase, Esq<sup>r</sup>, Deacon Forsaith and anthony stickney Shall be the Comittee.

“Voted, That any Person in this Town that Shall not comply with the prices Set by the Committee, but Shall Sell for more than the artikells are Set at, They Shall forfeit and pay the Value of the Thing so Sold To the Comittee; and on their Refusal to Pay that Sum, They Shall be advertised in the publick Prints as Innimecal to their Country.

“Voted, that the Comittee Shall Get the proceedings of this meeting printed in the Publick prints, at the Cost of the town.”

An act of the General Assembly for regulating prices, passed January 18th, 1777, has the following preamble :

“Whereas the exorbitant Prices of the Necessary and convenient Articles of Life, and also of Labour, within this State, at this Time of Distress (unless speedily and effectually remedied) will be attended with the most fatal and pernicious consequences.”

The act fixes among others the following prices :

	s.	d.		s.	d.
Wheat,	7	6	Sugar,	0	8
Rye,	4	6	Molasses,	3	4
Corn,	3	6	Salt,	10	0
Oats,	2	0	Coffee,	1	4
Peas,	8	0	Cotton,	3	8
Beans,	6	0	Flax,	1	0
Potatoes, in fall,	1	4	Wool,	2	0
Potatoes at any season,	2	0	Stockings pr. pair,	6	0
Cheese,	0	6	Flannel pr. yd.,	3	0
Butter,	0	10	Tow Cloth,	2	3
Pork, fr'm 100 to 140 lbs.,	0	4½	Coarse Linens,	4	0
Pork, fr'm 140 to 200 lbs.,	0	5	Cotton, or Cotton and linen,	3	8
Raw Hides,	0	3	Good N. E. bar iron,	40	0
Sole Leather,	1	6	Farming labor in summer,	3	4
West India Rum,	6	8	Mechanics to be in propor-		
N. England Rum,	3	10	tion, according to usage.		

An additional act was passed April 8th, 1777, raising the price of some articles in Portsmouth—rye, 5s., corn, 4s.—and towns were to choose a committee to regulate prices in proportion as such goods have heretofore borne, compared to Portsmouth.

The line between Chester and Raymond was settled this year. The Rev. Mr. Wilson died Feb. 1st of this year.

At the annual meeting, March 9th, Deacon Adam Wilson, Anthony Stickney and Maj. John Tolford were chosen a committee to hire preaching, and make provision for the ministers they shall hire. They voted to raise one hundred and twenty pounds.

At a meeting, August 9th, they voted to raise four hundred dollars more. They had no settled minister until Mr. Colby was settled in 1803, but depended upon temporary and stated supplies. They got up a subscription and had a meeting Dec. 7, and chose a new committee to expend the money.

At a meeting held Jan. 26, 1779,

“Voted, That those persons that are gon into the Continentel Servis for three years or Longer for this town, they famelyes Shall be Supplied with Such Nesticaries of



Life as they Need, agreeable to the Resolve of the Generell assembly."

April 5, 1779,

"Voted, That their Shall be a Committee of Safety chosen in this Town.

"Voted, That mathew Forsaith, Joseph Lynn, Capt. Benjamin Currier, Lt. John San. Dearbon, Lt. Jabez Hoit, to be the Comittee for that purpose."

April 19,

"Voted, That the Town will advance and Raise the Bounties to Hier the Solders for the Town's proportion as Demanded or Required by the Committee of Safety for the continent and State.

"Voted, That their Shall be a Committe of three men Chosen to Inlist Twelve men as Soldiers to Serve in the Continentel Servise During the war.

"Voted, That Robert Wilson, Esq., Insin William Litch and Capt. John Underhill to be the men.

"Voted, That the Select men Shall Hier money to Pay the Bounty allowed to the above Solders when Inlisted, and the muster master Shall muster them and Request the money to Pay said Bounties."

July 5,

"Voted, That Jacob Chase and William White, Esq., Shall be added to the former Committe in order to pro-cuer and make up our proportion of the Contentell Battelion according to the order of the Committe of Safety in April Last; and that the Committe be Impowered to procure and Get the men upon the Best Terms they can, and what they are obliged to Give more then the Continent and State have allowed as a bounty, the Town Shall Repay them.

"Voted, That the above mentioned Committe (viz.), Robert Wilson, Esq., Cap<sup>t</sup> John Underhill, William Litch, Jacob Chase and William White, Esq<sup>r</sup>, Shall procure and get five or six men for Solders to Goe to Road Island for six months upon the best terms they Can for the Town.

"Voted, That the above Committe Shall Call upon the Select men for what money they Shall Hier as Solders as aforesaid; and the Select men Shall Ingage to pay those men they Shall Hier or Raise, and pay the Same to them or their order."

August 11,

"Voted, That we are willing to Joyn with Portsmouth,



Exeter and other towns in this State for Redusing the prices of the Nescerys of Life as Recomendend by them to us.

“Voted, That the town Except and approve of what the Committe and Select men Did withe Regard to Hierung two men as solders to Goe to Portsmouth.”

September 6,

“Voted, That Capt. Stephen Dearbon, Capt. David Witherspoon, Capt. Benj<sup>a</sup> Currier, Shall be a Committe to Procure our proportion of what men is Sent for to Goe to Portsmouth as Solders upon as Reasonable terms as they can be Got.

“It was put to Vote Whether to Except and approve of the Plan or forme of Government as now Read in said meeting formed by the Convention at Concord: and 52 Voted to Receive and approve of it, and five voted against it.

1780. At a meeting held June 20, 1780, it was

“Voted, That a Committe be Chosen to Procure our proportion of men for this town to fill up the Battalion in the Continental army, till the Last Day of December next, being Eleven men.

“Voted, That Capt. Stephen Dearbon, Capt. David Wetherspoon, Capt. Benj<sup>a</sup> Currier, Leut. Jabez Hoit and major William White to be the Committe to Procure s<sup>d</sup> men.

“Voted, That the above Committe be Instructed and Desired to Procure the above Number of men to Serve as aforesaid at as Reasonable a Rate as they can; and what sum Soever the Said Committe Shall Ingage to Pay any man so Hiered, the Selectmen Shall furnish the Committe with money or Specie soficient to pay them; and Raise the Same of the town by way of assessment.”

At a meeting held July 5, 1780,

“Voted, That those Twenty men that is Required to make up our proportion of men Shall be Hired.

“Voted, To Chuse a Committe to Hire said men.

“Voted, That Capt. John Underhill, Jacob Chase, Esq<sup>r</sup>, and maj<sup>r</sup> William White be that Committe.

“Voted, That the Said Committe Shall Call upon the Select men, and they Shall Give theyr Security to those men that they Shall Hier for what they shall agree with them for, and Pay them.”

At an adjourned meeting held July 10, 1780,

“Voted, That what men the Committe Have Raised, be Excepted on the Terms the committe agreed with them for (Viz.), that they have 30 Bushels of Indian Corne p<sup>r</sup> month, and 250 Dollers for three months, and in proportion for a Longer or a Shorter time.

“Voted, That the Selectmen Proceed as they have Begun in Respect to Beef untill they have Completed the Sum the Court Have Called on the Town for (Viz.), that they Ingage money Equal to Corn at three Shillings p<sup>r</sup> Bushell for what they Purches.”

At a meeting in November,

“Voted, That the Selectmen Shall make a Corn Rate on the Inhabitants, to Pay the Solders what Corn they have Ingaged to them.”

The Presbyterians voted to raise one thousand dollars to hire preaching, and to pay the ministers fifty dollars per day.

The winter of 1780 was remarkable for its severity. Coffin's history of Newbury and Chase's history of Haverhill both say that for “forty days, thirty-one of which were in March, there was no perceptible thaw on the southerly side of any house.” It is my impression that it was in January instead of March that it did not thaw.

David Allen, Esq., of Salem, N. H., related to me, about forty years ago, the circumstances as they occurred there. He or his father owned a grist-mill, and the people wanted a path to get to it. It would snow one day and blow the next. They broke with oxen until the snow was so deep and the oxen so cross, that they gave it up and tried a single track, so that they could go to mill on horseback; but they had to give that up also, and carry their grists on their backs, traveling on snow-shoes.

The same year is also memorable for the “dark day,” the 19th of May. The sun was seen at its rising, but was soon obscured by clouds and smoke, and it was so dark in the middle of the day that the fowls went to roost and candles were needed. It continued dark through the day and first part of the night.

1781. At a meeting held Jan. 29, 1781,

“Voted, That a Committe Shall be chosen to Procure our proportion of Solders for three years, or During the present warr.

“Voted, That the above Committe Consists of five men.

“Voted, Capt. underhill, Leut. Jabez Hoit, Rob<sup>t</sup> Wilson, Esq., Capt. Stephen Dearbon and John Graham to be the Committe to Procure the Said men.

“Voted, That the above Committe be Desired to Procure their above proportion of men upon as Reasonable terms as they can for the Benefit of the Town; and that the Selectmen Hier money and pay what they Shall Ingage them; and as soon as Reasonable Raise ye money of the town according to Law, by way of assessment, as other town Charges are Raised.”

At a meeting held March 5, 1781,

“Voted, That the Selectmen procuer in the best manner they can, and Deliver agreeable to the Court order, one third of the Beef called for by Congress for the year 1781, by the Last Day of march Instant (Vz.), 9206 pounds.

“Voted, To add four men as Committe men to joyn the Committe chosen to Inlist Continentell Solders.

“Voted, Joseph Lynn, Callab Hall, Cap<sup>t</sup> Benj<sup>a</sup> Currier and Cap<sup>t</sup> Henry moore, for the Said Committe.”

At a meeting held July 5,

“Voted, To Raise our proportion of Beef for the army.

“Voted, To make a Beef Tax.

“Voted, That the selectmen Shall Divide the Town into classes in order to Procure the above said Beef.

“Voted, That the Selectmen be Impowered to Set a value upon Beef, that any Dclinquent class Should have provided, or any Individual belonging to any Class; and make assessments on them Soficient to purches Said Beef, and that one half of s<sup>d</sup> beef be paid within three weeks, and the other half in Septembr next.

“Voted, That Leut. John San. Dearbon and pearson Richardson be added to the Committe for Procuring our cota of the Contentel Solders.”

At a meeting July 30,

“Voted, That in order to Procure the three months men now Required, the Selectmen Shall Divide the Town into Classes according to their Poles and Estates, and make as many Classes as there is three months men Required

out of this Town; and that Every Class be obliged to procure one man for that Service; and if any Class, person, or persons in Said Class Shall Refuse or Neglect to pay his proportion towards Hying or paying said man, the Selectmen Shall assess him Double his proportion for the Hier of said man; and he or they Shall be obliged to pay it."

At a meeting Nov. 1,

"Voted, That Jethro Colby Shall be a Collector to Collect and Gather what Corn is yet Due to the Town, and that the present Selectmen Shall Give the Said Collector a warrant to Collect Said Corn, or the Value thereof in money, as the Said Selectmen Shall Judge Right and just."

Capt. John Underhill and Robert Wilson, Esq., were chosen representatives to the General Assembly "To transact such Business, and Pursue such mesurs as they may Judge Necessary for the Publick Good, and Particularly to vote in the Choyce of Delegates for the Continental Congress."

Mr. Flagg acknowledges the receipt of eight thousand continental dollars in full of his salary the year past. The Presbyterians voted to raise four thousand dollars this year.

1782. January 8, 1782,

"It was Put to Vote to See if the Town Will Except of the plan of Government as it now Stands, and it was past universally in the Negative; 149 Voters being present.

"Voted, That Leut. Jabez Hoit Shall carry these Votes past with Regard to the plan of Government, with the Commite's proposed alterations and amendments, to Concord, and Deliver them to the president of the Convention to be held there the foarth Wednesday of Januar<sup>y</sup> Instant.

"Voted, That six more persons be added to the former Committe to make any further Remarks or amendments on the plan of Government that they may Think Neseecery, and make return at the adjournment.

"Voted, Leut. Sam<sup>l</sup> Hesseltine, Joseph Linn, Joseph Blanchard, Capt. Benja. Currier, Sam<sup>l</sup> Emerson, Esq., and the Reve<sup>d</sup> mr. Flagg be the men.

"Voted, That Jethro Colby be Cleared from Collecting the Corn that Remains Not Collected."

January 14,

"Voted, That a Committe be chosen to Take the minds

of Such Inhabitants of the Town as have not Voted in the meetings Respecting the Plan of Government.

“ Voted, That the Committee Consist of five persons.

“ Voted, That L<sup>t</sup> William Lock, Theodor Shackford, Joseph Blanchard, Joseph Linn and Richard Hesseltine be the members of the Committee.

“ Voted, That Hezekiah Underhill and Sam<sup>l</sup> Crumbie be Colectors to Colect the Remainder of the Corn tax which was Due for the year 1780.”

April 9,

“ In order to procure our Quota of men to fill up the Contentinetel army it is Voted, that the Select men class the Town into Seventeen classes Equal as they can according to poles and Estate ; and that Each Class Shall Procuer one man Each Class ; and Further Voted, that if any class, or any Peticular person in Said Class, Shall Refuse or unreasonably Neglect to pay his proportionable part of the charge Toward Hiering and paying Said man as afforesaid, the Select men Shall assess Such Class, or Such Peticular man in Said Class, Duble his proportion for Such Neglect. Said money Shall be paid by the 20<sup>th</sup> Day of may next.

“ Voted, That the Select men Shall pay for the Rum that will not be Received by the State as Soon as possable, and make the Best of the Rum the Town has now at Haverhill.”

The following was found among the papers of Col. Stephen Dearborn :

*To Capt. Stephen Dearborn and Mr. Robert Rowe :—*

Agrecably to an act of the General Court and a vote of the town, the following persons who are named, with the amount of their ratable estate, are to procure one able-bodied, effective man for the continental service three years, or during the war, to be ready to be mustered in, on or before the 10th day of May next, or pay the fine agreeable to law and vote of the town. You are desired to notify each one in this list to meet and prescribe such method as they shall think proper in order to procure said men.

Jabez Hoit,	} Selectmen of Chester.
Stephen Morse,	
Joseph Blanchard,	

Chester, April 29, 1782.



	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
David Richardson	1	9	1	Barnard Bricket	2	1	4
Joseph Carr	3	6	10	John Clark	1	7	0
Ezekiel H. Kelly	0	10	00	Abraham Morse	0	12	0
Wid. Ann Carr	0	9	3	Capt. S. Dearborn	2	14	0
Lieut. John Lane	2	17	7	Caleb Hall	1	12	1
Jonathan Norton	2	10	11	Jonathan Emery	1	14	4
Simeon Norton	0	12	00	Samuel White	0	16	6
Joseph Norton	2	18	8	Anthony Stickney	0	3	0
Jonathan Berry	2	14	5	Moody Chase	1	18	9
Jeremiah Griffin	1	6	0	Wells Chase	2	2	8
Robert Rowe	1	16	2	Jeremiah Underhill	1	17	2
Samuel Murray	1	13	6	Nathaniel Wood	1	14	2

May 23, 1782,

“Voted, To Send Two men to the Convention.

“Voted, That Jacob Chase, Esqr, and major William White Shall be members of the Convention to be held at Concord the first Tuesday of June Next, by adjournment, to frame a permanent Sistem of Government for the State of Newhamp.”

December 23,

“It was put to Vote to see if the Town will Except of the Report of the Committe appoynted by the Town to Revise the plan of Government; and it was Voted that said Report be Received and sent to the Convention at Concord, as their Reasons and objections why they will not Receive Said plan as it now Stands, by the N<sup>o</sup> of 78 yeas and not one Nay.”

Jacob Hills refused to serve as constable, and paid his fine. Two others were chosen, and it was voted that they should have nothing for their service. They had the rates to collect.

The money last year was the old continental, at about its lowest point. This year it must have been upon a specic basis.

Capt. Pierson Richardson agreed to deliver twenty cords of wood to Mr. Flagg for \$28. The Presbyterians voted to raise \$150.

1783. At a meeting held May 15,

“Voted, that Leut. Jabez Hoit Shall Represent the Town as a member at the Convention to be held at Con-



cord on the first Tuesday of June Next, for the purpose of framing a permanent Plan of Government for the State of New Hampshire, in the place of Jacob Chase, Esq<sup>r</sup>, who is Dismissed at his own Request.”

May 26,

“ Put to Vote whether to Except of the plan of Government as it Now Stands. past in the Negative by 127 ; one for it. Then it was put to Vote to See if they Will Except of it withe the proposed amendments ; And it Was Voted to Except of it when the proposed amendments were made to it.”

August 28,

“ Voted that the Last Peace published by the Last Convention held at Concord, Called the Alternetive, Be Excepted by the Town : 65 Votes for it ; Two against it.”

There was “ a great frost ” August 10.

1784. Two important events transpired this year : Peace had been made with Great Britain, the independence of the United States being acknowledged and the army disbanded ; and a constitution of State governments formed. The chief executive was a president, and Meshech Weare, of Hampton Falls, was nearly unanimously elected. The Council was to consist of a certain number from each county, and Rockingham was to have five.

The votes in Chester were nearly unanimous. Chester was entitled to one representative, and Capt. John Underhill was elected. Two hundred dollars were voted for schools. A committee of five was chosen to sell all the wood and timber on the school and parsonage lots. The Congregational parish “ Voted to take up the two Hind Seats Each Side the Broad alley in order to Build four pews for the purpose of procuring a Bell.” They chose a committee to build the pews, sell them at auction, and purchase a bell. The pews were built and sold and bell bought. See 1788.

May 28, in a drunken row at the raising of Hatter Underhill's barn, Sam. Blunt struck Matthew Templeton with a stone in the forehead, and broke in the skull. Dr. Kittredge was sent for, who removed the fractured bone

and replaced it with a piece of silver; it healed and he lived more than forty years afterwards.

1785. The Congregational parish, March 30,

“Put to Voate to See if the parrish would take up the Short Seats at the Right and Left hand of the Galery Doors in the meeting house and build two pews whear s<sup>d</sup> Seats now air, and Sell the pews at Vandue and Let the money Be Laid out as the parrish shall think best, and past in the Affarmative.

“Voated to Leave it to the wardens to Sell the ground for the pews or to Build the pews and then Sell them at Vandue to the Highest Bidder, as they think Best.

“Voted, that the money which the pews Shall Fetch Shall be Laid out toards Colloring the meeting house.”

The Presbyterian parish chose a committee to settle with all wardens, collectors and committee-men who had the parish money, and to pursue it to final judgment and execution.

“Voted to raise thirty pounds to hire preaching, and chose Dea. Forsaith, Thomas McMaster and John Grimes to supply the pulpit.”

In a warning for a meeting April 19, is an Article “to See What Method the parish Will take Relating a petition By a number of parsons Belonging to Said parish, about Removing the Meeting house to a Senter to a Comedate the Parish,” &c. John Crawford, John Grimes, Capt. Henry Moor, Benjamin Melvin, Col. William White, Capt. David Wetherspoon and Robert Grimes were chosen a committee to fix a place. They reported “to set the Meeting hous in at about Esqr. Chase’s Brook.” “the parish not Satisfied.” “Adjourned and continued the committee.” At the adjournment the committee reported “to set the meeting hous on Cap<sup>t</sup> John Underhill’s land on the South Side of the Rode, as Near his old hous as we Can Conve- niently Set it as the Ground Will allow;” and it was “Voted that the Meeting house shall Set their.”

This year was remarkable for the quantity of snow, the hardness and lateness of going off. James Graham at the

Long Meadow died April 14. John Waddel, of Derry, came with horse and sleigh to the funeral across, over all fences in his way. It came on warm, the snow went off, and plowing was done the 25th.

October 12, a daughter of Moses McFarland had her arm torn off in a cider mill.

1786. The currency before the war had been bills of credit issued by the Colony, depreciated and called old tenor. During the war Congress had issued what was called Continental money in large quantities, which had been largely counterfeited and had depreciated, it is said, to one hundred and twenty to one, and had been by universal consent laid aside. There was little gold and silver and little foreign commerce, and we can hardly conceive the difficulties they experienced. There was a wide-spread dissatisfaction. As a specimen of the pecuniary condition of this time: My father, B. P. Chase, in November, 1785, purchased a tract of land of the proprietors, and to raise the money to pay for it, he made hogshead hoops shaved fit to set, and carted them to Newburyport and sold them for ten dollars per thousand; took his pay in New England rum, carted that to Chester, and sold it to the traders for the same he paid in Newburyport. Staves were sold six score to the hundred, and I think hoops were.

About September 20th a company of men, that may be called a mob, assembled at Exeter and demanded of the General Court to issue paper money. The Court put them off, and meanwhile called in the militia and dispersed them. A man by the name of Eaton, of Sandown, and one by the name of Morse, of Londonderry, were imprisoned.

In the warning for a town meeting, November 14, were articles: "To see if the Town will accept the plan the General Court have sent to the Several towns and places of this State for Emitting a paper Currency as it now stands," "To see if the Town will Vote to have Sum alterations made than what is set forth in Said plan." Both articles were voted in the negative.

This year was remarkable for the number of wolves. Stephen Chase says in his diary: "February 6, Hunting wolves; started seven; plentier than for fifteen years. Feb. 14, Shot a wolf. March 8, Mr. Brown killed a wolf." William Graham, Esq., told of his mother taking him to the door to hear the wolves howl, and that they came around the barn in the night after the sheep, but the barn happened to be shut up. Col. Thomas Wilson, who lived on the mountain in the upper part of Candia, related to me that one day in the spring his cattle were in the woods to browse. He heard a roaring among them, and ran to them, and a wolf had a young creature by the flank. He went up, put his hands on the creature's back and drew his foot back to kick the wolf, but the wolf let go his hold, gave a snarl and ran away.

March 28, the Presbyterian parish voted to build a meeting-house on the plan appointed by the committee. They chose Mr. Morse, Hugh Tolford, Thomas McMaster, Col. White, Samuel Sherley, Anthony Stickney, William Bell, John Grimes and Peter Aiken a committee, "To Consider the Bigness of the house and draw a draft of the Pues, and make Return as soon as may be."

April 24,

"The Comitys plan of the house and Pues is Excepted. V<sup>d</sup>, that this former Comity is empowered to sell the Pues."

1787. Samuel Emerson, who had been town clerk since 1734, was chosen again this year, and John Emerson, his son, was chosen assistant clerk, and the hand-writing of the records changes.

1788. At a town meeting held January 1, Joseph Blanchard was chosen a "Delegate to set in a Convention that is to Be Holden at Exeter Court House on the second Wednesday of Febu<sup>r</sup> next, for the Purpose of taking into Consideration the Purposed Constitution made by the Federal Convention the 17<sup>th</sup> of Sept<sup>r</sup>, 1787, for the approbation or Disapprobation of the same when meet."

The first meeting to choose representatives to congress and electors of president and vice-president, under the Federal constitution, was held December 15. The committee had purchased a bell weighing about six hundred pounds. It was said to have been a first-rate one, having been heard at McFarland's tavern, a mile and a half this side of Haverhill, being more than fourteen miles as the road is traveled. It was raised the 12<sup>th</sup> day of June. A parish meeting was held June 26, at which it was "put to Vote to see if the parish would Except of the Bell as it hang, free of all Costs Except what the pews sold for ; past in the affirmative." They voted to be at the cost of ringing it Sunday, and other public days, and that others might ring it at their own expense at eight, twelve and nine o'clock on other days.

1789. The town voted to vendue the poor of the town to the lowest bidder.

1791. The town voted to sell all of their school lots. Joseph Blanchard, Esq., " was chosen to set in Convention to be holden at Concord, the first wednesday of Sept. next, for the purpose of Revising the Constitution."

February 17, 1791, an act was passed to give Jacob Green, Enoch Noyes, William Duncan and Daniel Livermore, their heirs and assigns, the exclusive right to build a bridge across Merrimack river, at any place one mile above or one mile below Isle Hooksett Falls, to be held as tenants in common and not as joint tenants.

1792. There was an article in the warning of the annual meeting, " To see if the town will Vote to Give their Consent that the General Court should annex the North-westerly part of this town to Pembroke," &c. Jethro Colby, Jabez Hoit and John Porter were chosen a committee " at the expence of the petitioners, to Join with Pembroke Committee and see if it is expedient, &c., and report." There was no report.

The committee to sell the school lots made a return that



the whole amount of all the lots was £139 8s. 3d. Richard Dearborn purchased No. 67, 2 P., 2 D.

May 7th a meeting was held for accepting or rejecting the amendments proposed to the Constitution. The amendments were taken up separately, and almost unanimously adopted.

Mr. Flagg had become infirm, and unable to perform his ministerial duties, and two committees were sent to enter into arrangements with him. A vote was tried whether the parish would give him three-quarters of his salary during his life, but it did not pass.

May 30, 1793, voted to give Mr. Flagg thirty pounds and twelve cords of wood yearly during his life, he relinquishing his pastoral charge.

October 2, began to take toll at McGregore's bridge, the first bridge across Merrimack river.

October 27, Isaac Hill's negro had the small-pox.

1793. The revised (our present) constitution was ratified and in force. The senators were chosen by districts, the councilors by counties.

Joseph Blanchard, Stephen Chase and Stephen Dearborn were empowered to sell all the parsonage lots in Chester, reserving the proceeds of the hundred-acre lot to the Long Meadows, should they be incorporated into a parish before 1801. There was an attempt this year to unite the two parishes. The Congregational parish chose Stephen Chase, Esq., Capt. Benj. Carrier, Capt. Simon Towle, Capt. Locke, and Josiah Flagg, Esq., a committee to try to agree with the other parish relating to settling a minister. In the warning for a meeting of the Presbyterian parish, March 12, 1793, was an article "To see if the parish will choose a committee to Joyn a committee of the Congregational Parish to confer and report the propriety of settling two ministers in said town to be paid by the town at large, or otherwise to make proposals of conditions for both Parishes to join together as one, and lay the same before said Parish at some future meeting."



Ensign Sherley, Esq. White, Samuel Sherley, Esq. Blanchard, and William Bell, were chosen a committee. There is nothing more on the Congregational records about it. The Presbyterians voted not to accept of the report, whatever it might have been.

At a meeting of the Congregational parish, May 30, it was voted to give Mr. Nathan Bradstreet a call ; to give him £75 yearly during Mr. Flagg's life, and a parsonage worth fifty-four dollars per annum, and after Mr. Flagg's decease, a salary of £90 as long as he should perform the work of the ministry. Jethro Colby, Jacob Hill, Amos Merrill, Stephen Merrill and David Hall entered their dissent against the vote. The parsonage was afterwards, at Mr. Bradstreet's request, exchanged for the money. The last Wednesday in October was appointed for the ordination. Esquire Flagg was to entertain the ministers free of cost, Edmond Webster was to provide for the delegates, and a room for the council.

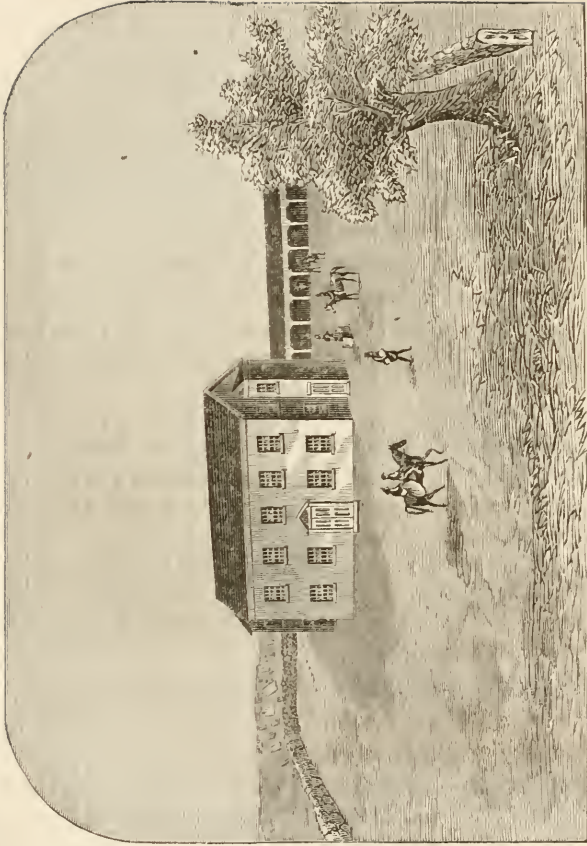
At a meeting of the Presbyterian parish, May 6,

“Voted, that the old Meeting house Shall be taken Down and Set on the Ground that Capt. Underhill Purposes to them, Near Joseph Calph's.

“Voted, that Will<sup>m</sup> Bell, William Wilson, John Grimes, Hugh Tolford, and Joseph Lins, is empowered To take down these old meeting houses, and Build a New one, or Cause it to be Done.”

The first Presbyterian meeting-house, built about 1739, and the “Little meeting-house,” which stood where the Rev. Mr. Holmes' house stands, were taken down, and the materials, as far as could be, were wrought into the Long Meadow meeting-house, which stood where the burying-ground is, on No. 73, 2 P. 2 D. The new house was raised July 4th, and the pews were sold July 11th, 1793. Dedicated January 1st, 1794.

The Chester Social Library first opened June 9, 1793. It was incorporated in 1797.

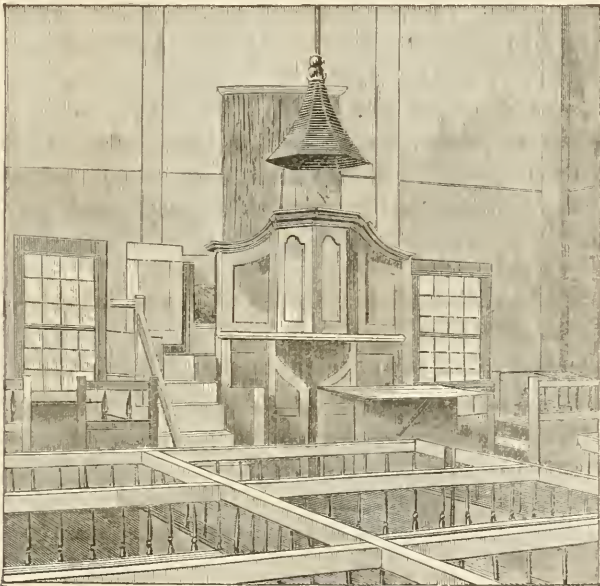


THE LONG-MEADOW MEETING-HOUSE, ERECTED 1793; ENLARGED 1807.

1794. The account of the committee to sell the parsonage lots was rendered. They sold for £249 8s. 9d. Expenses, £5 7s. 6d.; remains, £244 1s. 3d.

There was an article "to see if any encouragement should be given to raise our quota of 80,000 men that had been called for." Dismissed.

The Presbyterian parish chose William Mills, John Grimes, William Shirley, Joseph Blanchard, David Currier, James Wason and Benjamin Melvin, ruling elders. Joseph Blanchard, William Wilson and John Grimes accepted, and were ordained by the Rev. David Annan.



INSIDE VIEW OF LONG-MEADOW MEETING-HOUSE.

This year was remarkable for the forwardness of the season, and for the "great frost" the night of the 17th and morning of the 18th of May. Richard Melvin, Esq., recollects that when Esquire Blanchard moved his wife home, April 23d, the apple-trees were in blossom. The rye was headed and the flax up, but the apples and all were

killed by the frost. It is said that the canker worms, which had been very troublesome for years before, were greatly checked by the frost.

1795. The two parishes chose committees to make rules in regard to taxing, and changing from one parish to the other, which were adopted; but the document is too long to be copied. The Congregationalists refused to divide the parsonage money. They voted to take up seats, and have a singing pew built. November 19th, the Presbyterian parish voted to hire the Rev. David Annan two-thirds of the time for four years, and pay him two hundred dollars each year. The committee engaged Mr. Annan a house to live in, and they entered into a strong written obligation, which, however, Mr. Annan proving intemperate, was dissolved October 7, 1799. This is the first intimation we have in the records of those who had been employed to preach. Money had been voted, collectors chosen, and committees to supply the pulpit, and nothing further.

1796. May 18th, David Carr's wife was buried — the first in Long-Meadow burying-ground.

November 7, the town voted to divide the proceeds of the sale of the parsonage lots equally between the two parishes. It was done March 28th, 1797, each parish receiving £572 9s.

There remained in the hands of the treasurer six hundred dollars, the proceeds of the sale of the school lots.

Nov. 14, Rev. Mr. Flagg died.

1797. There was an attempt to build a new pound, or remove the old one, which stood near Ebenezer Townsend's barn. It was voted that it should remain there ten years, and to sell Mr. Townsend the land incumbered by his buildings.

June 14, 1786, there was a meeting-house raised in Raymond, at what was considered the centre of the town, near where David Page lived. October 18, 1797, it was moved to the present centre. It is the present town-house.

1798. Gov. Gilman in two or three years reviewed all the militia in the State. October 5th of this year, he reviewed the Seventeenth Regiment. The muster was on Benjamin Brown's (now Woodbury Martin's) field. Col. Stephen Dearborn commanded, and he killed an ox and gave a lunch of beef and bread to the regiment. It was said that the whole expense cost him one hundred dollars. They were late in forming the line and the Governor kept them and performed the firing after dark. There was a Col. Hubbard who made powder at King's Falls in Exeter, of which it was said that a cask of it caught fire, and more than half of it burned up before they could blow it out. Something of the kind was used on this occasion, and a stream of fire could be seen two yards from the muzzle of the gun when they fired.

1799. There was another attempt to have the upper end of the town annexed to Pembroke, and a hearing was to be had in June. There was an article in the warning of the annual meeting respecting it. It passed in the negative.

Josiah Flagg died April 25. The bell was broken while tolling for his funeral. There was a parish meeting called May 29, on the subject. It was voted to have a bell to weigh eight hundred pounds. Benjamin Brown, Isaac Hills and Edmund Webster were chosen a committee to procure it. They were to take the old bell and a subscription of \$27 that had been raised, and draw on the parish treasurer for the balance. Aug. 14, the bell was raised. The committee rendered their account Oct. 9, 1799. They paid Aaron Holbrook for casting and new metal, £23 12s. ; paid for more metal in Boston, £12 15s. 10d. ; other bills, so that it cost besides the old bell, £47 6s. 4d, when it was hung.

December 14, Gen. Washington died.

1800. "On Monday the tenth day of February, Anno Domini 1800, a number of the inhabitants of the town of Chester met at the lower meeting-house in said town, to determine on some suitable mode of paying respect to the memory of Gen. George Washington. After choosing



Joseph Blanchard, Esq., moderator of the meeting, and Amos Kent, Esq., clerk, the following resolves were unanimously passed :

“ 1<sup>st</sup>. That it be recommended to as many of the Inhabitants of Chester as convenient, to meet at or near the House of Mr. Benjamin Brown in said Chester on Saturday, the 22<sup>d</sup> of this Ins<sup>t</sup>. Feb<sup>y</sup>., to pay a Tribute of Respect to the virtues of the late Deceased General George Washington.

2<sup>d</sup>. That the Inhabitants when met form in Procession and march to the meeting-house, and that the Rev<sup>d</sup>. M<sup>r</sup>. Bradstreet be Requested to officiate on the occasion.

3<sup>d</sup>. That the front of the gallery and Pulpit be mantled with Black.

4<sup>th</sup>. That Cap<sup>t</sup>. Abraham Towle with his company of light Infantry, be requested to attend on the occasion as a Military Escort.

5<sup>th</sup>. That messrs. Benjamin Brown, Benj<sup>a</sup> True, Ju<sup>r</sup>, Ozias Silsby, Joseph Blanchard and Amos Kent, Esq<sup>rs</sup>, be a committee to carry the foregoing Resolves into effect, and to make such other arrangements as they shall think suitable on the occasion.

“ The committee above named having met, unanimously agreed to recommend to the inhabitants of Chester, and of other towns who should think proper to attend on the occasion, to meet at the house of Mr. Benjamin Brown at ten of the clock in the forenoon of February 22,— each having a black crape on the lower part of the left arm. The committee also recommend to the keepers of shops and to the different mechanics, to shut sheir shops on the 22d of February, and to the different classes of citizens to abstain from labor on that day. On the morning of the 22d of February, a large concourse of people from Chester and the neighboring towns met as requested at the house of Mr. Benjamin Brown. At half-past eleven o’clock a procession was formed in the following order :

“ 1<sup>st</sup>. Music—Drum muffled and fifes trimmed with black.

2<sup>d</sup>. Cap<sup>t</sup>. Towle’s company of Light Infantry, with arms reversed, as a military escort.

3<sup>d</sup>. Committee of arrangements.

4<sup>th</sup>. Selectmen and town clerk.

5<sup>th</sup>. Chaplain and orator.

6<sup>th</sup>. Civil magistrates.

7<sup>th</sup>. Field officers.



8<sup>th</sup>. Capt. and subalterns of the Infantry and troop in their uniform with their side arms trimmed with black.

9<sup>th</sup>. Deacons, elders and wardens of churches.

10<sup>th</sup>. Musicians.

11<sup>th</sup>. Professional characters.

12<sup>th</sup>. Private citizens.

“ The procession marched a slow march toward the meeting-house, the bell tolling, and the military escort moving with their arms reversed. On arriving at the meeting-house the military opened to the right and left, and rested on their arms until the procession had marched through. The solemnities were opened by a funeral anthem. A judicious prayer followed, a discourse, pertinent and well adapted to the occasion, delivered by the Rev. Mr. Bradstreet, and several pieces of music suited to the occasion were performed to general acceptance by the singers. After the services were over, the procession returned in the same order as they came, a quick march to the place where they first formed, when the militia opened to the right and left, the procession walked through and each one retired to his home.

“ A solemn and decent deportment appeared in every class of citizens upon this occasion; the countenance of every one bespoke the most sincere and unaffected sorrow for the loss of a man who had rendered such signal and eminent service to his country.”

At the annual meeting, Benjamin Brown, Simon Towle and Stephen Chase were chosen a committee to consider the petition of Nathl. Head and others, praying to be annexed to Pembroke. They reported that they had been on the ground and heard the parties; that nearly one-half the residents of the territory were opposed to the measure; and that it would be a greater burden on Chester to maintain the road through Chester woods, and recommended that an agent be chosen to oppose it. Simon Towle, the representative, was chosen agent.

There was also a committee chosen, consisting of Joseph Blanchard, William White, Benjamin Brown, Amos Kent and Daniel French, to make report on the expediency of the revision of the Constitution. Joseph Blanchard, in behalf of the committee, made a report in favor of the measure.

I give some of his statistics and calculations that they may be compared with present expenditures. The Legislature then held two sessions.

Travel of 158 members to Concord . . . . .	\$1500
11 days' attendance . . . . .	3476
Travel to Exeter . . . . .	1550
28 days' attendance . . . . .	8840
	————— \$15366

They were in favor of reducing the members to as few as one hundred and twenty, and alter the time of sitting so as to have one session of twenty-five days only, and foot up:

Travel, about . . . . .	\$1200
Pay of members . . . . .	6000
	————— \$7200
Making a saving of . . . . .	\$8096

This is but a specimen. The committee went through the whole expenditures of the State, and made so good a case that there were ninety-six votes in favor of a revision and none against it. But the Constitution, after sixty-seven years' further experience, remains unchanged.

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## CHAPTER VIII.

FROM 1801 TO 1868.

1801. The Presbyterians from the lower part of the town owned pews and attended meeting at the Long Meadows, more or less. Quite a number of families of English descent, as a matter of convenience, joined the Presbyterian parish, and they considered their meeting-house too small; and at a parish meeting, May 7th, the parish voted "to cut the meeting-house asunder and put in 15 feet." Joseph Blanchard, Esq., Mr. James Wason, and Mr. Paul Adams, were chosen a committee to build the addition and sell the pews. The house was cut in the middle, moved

apart, and fifteen feet put in, October 1st. It created some difficulty, because it removed people's pews further from the pulpit. James McFarland left the meeting, and went to Candia.

1802. The Presbyterian meeting-house was not finished, and the committee was instructed to finish it all but painting.

1803. The Presbyterian parish voted "to have the singing carried on in the singing pew all of the time." They probably had had congregational singing a part of the time. At a parish meeting, May 30th, the parish voted to give the Rev. Zaccheus Colby a call to settle, and voted three hundred dollars as an annual salary. Mr. Colby made a long communication, giving his views respecting baptizing the children of parents who had been baptized, but were not in full communion with the church, which was called the half-way covenant. (See Ecclesiastical and Religious History.) Mr. Colby had been the ordained minister at Pembroke, and was re-installed October 13th.

May 8th, there was a fall of six inches of snow. The peach trees were in blossom, and the grain and flax were up. Benaiah Spofford says that he went from Hawk to Haverhill in a sleigh the 9th day, but came home on bare ground.

The bell was broken, and there were a number of individuals who were taxed in two places, and a parish meeting was called December 5th. Josiah Hall, Joseph Hall, and Benjamin Hall, were taxed by the Presbyterian parish, and probably attended meeting there. The Congregational parish voted to relinquish Benjamin Hall's tax, and not the others. William Murray's and John Murray's taxes were relinquished, they procuring receipts that they had paid in Candia.

"Voted, to sell the old bell, and purchase a new one."

Henry Sweetser, Josiah Bradley, and Benjamin Brown, were chosen a committee "to transact said Business."

1804. At the annual town meeting, Henry Sweetser was chosen an agent to petition the General Court to have the line altered, and established in the following manner: "to begin at the S. W. corner of s<sup>d</sup> Chester, being a pitch pine No. 134; then on the east side of said lot No. 134, in the 4<sup>th</sup> Division of the fang of the pond, so called; then dividing the waters so as to leave Great Island in Derryfield and Deerneck in Chester, to the south west bounds of lot No. 41, in said 4<sup>th</sup> Division; and on Northerly between it and No. 42, to the N. E. corner of s<sup>d</sup> 42; then about W. N. W., on the middle of the reserve between the 8<sup>th</sup> & 9<sup>th</sup> ranges, until it comes to No. 102; thence to run N. 10 W. to the original head line of Chester; then on the said head line to the river." The alteration was not made.

The General Court passed an act December 30, 1803, requiring the several towns in the State to make surveys of their respective towns, and make plans and send to the Secretary's office, for the purpose of making a State map. At a meeting August 27, Stephen Chase, Joseph Blanchard and William White were chosen a committee to make the survey. The town lines, the principal roads, including two turnpikes, Massabesje pond and Exeter river, were surveyed, and a plan made by Esquire Chase, aided by his son Stephen Chase, Jr., which is now in the Secretary's office. The expense was: Joseph Blanchard, twelve days, \$18; William White, eleven days, \$14.67; Stephen Chase, thirty-six days, \$47.

The General Court made a contract with Philip Carrigain to get up the map, which after long delays was published, and a copy sent to each town. It was called "Carrigain's Map."

At the same meeting it was voted "That the selectmen be Impowered to build a stone pound on the main Road leading to Pembroke, on the N. E. corner of David Underhill's Land, he giving the same for s<sup>d</sup> use." The pound cost \$46.45.

The committee to procure a bell sent the old one to a Mr. Holbrook, of Brookfield, Mass., to be recast. His bill

was \$236.95; the whole expense, \$298.05. The bell was raised August 20th. At the same time a town clock was purchased of Mr. Holbrook by subscription, at a cost, I think, of one hundred dollars. The parish paid the expense of putting up a dial, &c., \$22.14. The clock proved a bad bargain, as it never went well, and a great deal of money was expended on it to little purpose.

John Emery and Stephen Heath shot a bear, and about the same time Capt. James Orr caught one in a trap,—the last killed in Chester. A little later B. P. Chase saw one. The late Judge Bell states that as late as 1810, as Col. Israel W. Kelley was riding on the river road in Goffstown, about a mile above the falls, he saw two girls very much frightened, who said they had seen a bear; when, looking up the bank in the direction they pointed out, he saw the bear. He walked his horse and guarded them to the next house. Probably this was the last in this region.

1805. Chester turnpike was built this year, and the bridge across the pond for the Londonderry turnpike.

The Presbyterian parish gave liberty to some individuals to build horse-sheds on the parish land. Hitherto the horses, some of them coming six miles, stood entirely exposed to the weather.

The singers had liberty to extend the singing pew.

There was a very unfortunate occurrence this year. December 12th, in the evening, several men who were at work on the Straits bridge started ostensibly to go to Peter Severance's to procure his cattle the next day. One by the name of Barnes arrived there long enough before the rest to have Mrs. Severance get up, dress herself, and draw a mug of cider for him, and he went to the door and threw it open against her two or three times. By this time, the rest of the party having arrived, Mr. Severance, suspecting that some violence was intended, fired his gun, the charge passing Barnes, who still stood in the door, and killed Benjamin Whittier, of Boscawen. At the February term, 1806, he was convicted of manslaughter, sentenced to twelve months' imprisonment, and pay costs.



1806. The town voted to pay a bounty of twelve cents for killing crows. The question of having a work-house came up and was dismissed.

There was an act passed Dec. 28, 1805, authorizing towns to divide the towns into school districts. The town was divided into twenty districts, rather indefinitely bounded.

June 16, sun totally eclipsed four minutes and a half.

1807. There had been an act passed for furnishing soldiers with rations muster day. The bill this year amounted to \$63.25.

Great Britain and France were carrying on a most sanguine war, and were not at all disposed to respect the rights of neutrals, and American commerce suffered severely. The Americans enjoyed, notwithstanding all of their losses, a lucrative carrying trade, but the government, to protect their rights or to prevent further wrongs, laid an embargo on all foreign commerce. This entirely paralyzed all business in the sea-ports. As an illustration of its effects, Edward and Stark Ray had bought the Oswego mill, with some two hundred acres of land, covered with a heavy growth of pine timber; at this time they drew their lumber to Martin's Ferry, rafted it to Newburyport, and sold it for eight dollars per thousand, and the market was limited at that price.

1808. At a town meeting held Sept. 26, a committee, consisting of John Bell, John Folsom, Benjamin Brown, Henry Sweetser, Nathaniel Head, Joseph Blanchard, William Moore, Benjamin Eaton, John Wason, John Wilson, Amos Kent and Ebenezer Townsend, was chosen to consider the propriety of preparing a respectful petition to the President of the United States, praying him to suspend the operation of the laws laying an embargo on the ships and vessels of the United States so far as relates to Spain, Portugal and their respective colonies. The committee made a very long report that it would not be expedient, but useless, inasmuch as respectful petitions from a great num-



ber of large and populous towns had been presented to the President, praying to have the embargo suspended so far as relates to the countries against which we have no cause of complaint, and where we could have exchanged our provisions and lumber for articles of the first importance, &c.; the answers to these petitions have uniformly been of the same tenor, that while the causes for laying it still existed, the embargo must remain, &c. They vindicated themselves from the charge of want of patriotism and exhorted the people to gain and impart correct information on political subjects, &c.

June 27, there was a tornado which blew down the barn of Wells Chase while he and his grand-daughter Sarah Chase were in it milking. They escaped with little injury.

1809. Rev. Mr. Colby had a paralytic shock in the desk while reading the last hymn, in the summer of 1808, which disabled him from preaching. There was a parish meeting called Jan. 2, 1809, to which Mr. Colby made a communication, saying that if he were no better before March meeting he would resign his charge. At the annual meeting he asked a dismissal, which was granted.

There was a petition presented to the Congregational parish by certain individuals, for the privilege of having ministers of other denominations preach in the meeting-house when it would not interfere with Mr. Bradstreet's meetings. Liberty was granted for the admission of Methodists, Baptists and Freewill Baptists, but only of those that the committee, consisting of Rev. Mr. Bradstreet, Benjamin True and Nathan Knowles, should approve.

1810. There were individuals who once paid taxes to the Congregational parish who were inclined towards other denominations; and being dissatisfied with Mr. Bradstreet, they declined paying taxes. At the annual meeting there was a committee of twelve chosen to confer with Mr. Bradstreet to see on what condition he would dissolve the connection, and also confer with the disaffected members. They reported at the adjournment that Mr. Bradstreet's

terms were to pay the loss which he should experience in the sale of his real estate and the depreciation on his salary, which he supposed would amount to three thousand and eight hundred dollars. The committee thought few of the disaffected persons would willingly be members of the parish. Therefore they reported against a dissolution. Report accepted.

January 19 was the famous cold Friday. The day before was warm for winter, but about 4 o'clock there came up a squall and the wind blew a gale from the northwest, which blew down a great deal of timber. The house in which the writer now lives was moved on its foundation so that the north corner went to the bottom of the cellar. Stephen Chase's diary says, "Has not been so cold for forty years by three degrees."

1812. The spotted fever prevailed in Londonderry, which caused a great deal of alarm. A town-meeting was held April 18.

"Voted, that in case of the appearance of the spotted fever within the limits of the Town, the selectmen for the time being be authorized to procure experienced medical assistance at the expense of the Town."

It is not known that anybody in Chester had the disease at that time.

June 18, war was declared against Great Britain.

November 16, the Presbyterian parish voted to hire the Rev. Mr. Harlow for one year, and offered him two hundred dollars, a house and twelve cords of wood. Mr. Harlow supplied the desk three years.

1814. There was a petition presented to the legislature by James Otterson and fifteen others, praying to have a part of Chester, part of Dunbarton and a part of Allens-town incorporated into a new town. There was an order of notice. May 30 the town voted that it might be set off.

There were men drafted at three several times to go to the defense of Portsmouth; one detachment in the summer; one draft was made August 26, for sixty days; another was made September 10, for ninety days. (See Military History.)

There was a town-meeting October 3. There was one article to authorize the selectmen, in case more men were called for, to hire them. Another article was to authorize the selectmen to furnish any detachment with powder and ball. Both were dismissed. It was voted that the town pay each soldier drafted since March such sum as will make up fourteen dollars per month, including what the government paid. The government paid eight dollars per month.

The dissatisfaction with Mr. Bradstreet continued and increased. Several individuals, including several members of the church, were taxed by the Presbyterian parish, and attended meeting there, and refused to pay for the support of Mr. Bradstreet. The parish held several meetings, and chose a committee to confer with Mr. Bradstreet and with the disaffected members. The committee reported that Mr. Bradstreet proposed that if on mature deliberation the parish determined to dissolve the connection he would leave their pecuniary matters to arbitration. The delinquent members were willing to belong to the parish if Mr. Bradstreet were dismissed. The committee reported against a dissolution, and against the collector making distress on the delinquents.

December 29, a Moral Society was formed, to discountenance profanity, Sabbath breaking and intemperance. It was on the moderate drinking basis. (See History of the Temperance Reform.)

1815. The treaty of peace was signed at Ghent, December 24, 1814. The news of peace came to Chester February 14. The President appointed April 13 as a day of public Thanksgiving, the same day that was appointed by the Governor as a day of fasting. The day was celebrated at Chester. A procession was formed near Benjamin Brown's, escorted by the Chester Light Infantry accompanied by martial music, and marched to the meeting-house where the Rev. Mr. Bradstreet delivered a discourse, which was printed, from the text, Psalms 120 : 7, "I am for peace,"

in which he recounted the causes of the war. The procession marched back and had a supper, toasts, etc.

September 23, there was a northeast storm. About eleven o'clock the wind veered to the south and blew a gale, blowing down buildings and uprooting large quantities of timber.

At the June session of the General Court, 1815, there was a petition of Jonathan Gillis, Isaac Huse and John Dwinell, a committee in behalf of the town of Manchester, presented, praying for the exclusive right of catching alewives in Cohas brook. There was an order of notice to Chester, Londonderry, Bedford and Goffstown. I will relate the fate of the petition as related to me several years since by John Lane, Esq., who was the member from Candia at the time. Mr. Huse, who had the petition in charge, engaged some member who proved to be a wag to advocate his cause when it came up. The gentlemen referred the House to the member from Bedford (Mr. Chandler, I think) as a specimen of the Bedford people, large and athletic, being brought up on chestnuts and acorns; and as a contrast referred to Mr. Huse (who was a small man) as a specimen of Manchester people, who were brought up on whortleberries and lamprey eels, and were a diminutive race of men, not able to contend with Bedford people, and therefore ought to be protected. It created a laugh, and the prayer of the petition was refused.

1816. At the annual meeting, March, 1815, John Bell, John Folsom and B. Pike Chase were chosen a committee to consider and point out in what way the business of the town can be conducted so as to make a saving of time and money to the town, and to report. At the annual meeting, March, 1816, they reported, that for the three years past the expense of transacting the town business had been six hundred and nineteen dollars, or about two hundred and six dollars per year. They proposed to divide the town into three districts, and each selectman take the inventory in one district; have one assessor to make the taxes; one

overseer of the poor and treasurer. They make the following estimate of the expenses :

Selectmen's services, . . . . .	\$50 00
Assessor's, . . . . .	15 00
Overseer of poor's, . . . . .	15 00
Treasurer's, . . . . .	15 00
	<hr/>
Making in the whole, . . . . .	\$95 00

The report was accepted. We cannot show precisely what the saving was, but Joseph Blanchard charges as selectman, sixty dollars and ninety-nine cents; Benjamin Fitts, thirty-five dollars and thirty-six cents; Joseph Robinson, twenty-eight dollars and twenty-four cents. Henry Sweetser was chosen overseer of the poor, and charges his services and expenses of maintaining together, six hundred and eighteen dollars. Stephen Chase was chosen treasurer, but was also collector and had no extra bill. It was voted at this meeting that in the future two-thirds of the town meetings be held at the East meeting-house, and the other third at the West meeting-house.

The summer of 1816 was the coldest ever known by the "oldest inhabitant;" it was also very dry. I give a few extracts from a diary kept at the time: "May 15, froze hard enough in plowed land to bear a man; June 6, snow squalls; June 8, a squall of snow; June 10, frost last night; June 11, a heavy frost last night; killed a great deal of corn,—some of it entirely dead, and five-sixths of the apples killed. The 5th of June the thermometer was 88°; the 6th, at 40°; the 9th, at 37°. June 22, ice in James Wason's tan-yard; July 10, frost in low land; August 22, frost last night which killed a great deal of corn and potatoes; August 20, a squall of rain, but snow on the mountains at Goffstown."

It was so cold and dry that corn did not grow to ripen, and was killed early, so that very little was raised. Abraham Sargent, Jr., had removed from Randolph, Vt., on to his father's farm, and brought with him a very early kind of corn. He raised a crop of tolerably sound corn which he sold the next spring for four dollars per bushel



for seed, and it was a great favor to the farmers to obtain it at that price. There was a very short crop of hay. Wheat and rye were extremely good.

In consequence of the shortness of crops, stock was very low. My father sold a pair of four-years-old cattle for thirty-nine dollars.

The first elephant ever exhibited here was at Sweetser's tavern, May 17 of this year.

The troubles in the Congregational parish about Mr. Bradstreet continued, and it seems that an ecclesiastical council had been held that had recommended that if the pastor and church could not live together in peace, the pastor should ask a dismissal, which he had not done. The parish at their annual meeting chose a committee, consisting of William White, Peter Hall, Isaac Lane, Henry Sweetser, Rich<sup>d</sup> Dearborn, Jona. Emery, Stephen Hills, Perly Chase and Stephen Clay, 3d, "whose Duty it Shall be to take into Consideration all applications which may in any way Concern the Prudential affairs of the Parish not in any other way Provided for." A long communication was made by Richard Haseltine, Nathan Knowles, Benj. Haseltine, Ebenezer Townsend, Thomas Sargeant, John Emerson and Benja. Hills, Jr., church members. They complain that Mr. Bradstreet had not complied with the result of the Council, and violated his own engagements, and intimate that the church may be driven to unpleasant measures. They say that if the parish would join with the church in dismissing the pastor, most, if not all, who had left would return and endeavor to build up the parish, &c. At a meeting May 23, the parish "voted not to dismiss Mr. Bradstreet."

After the Rev. William Harlow's term had expired, the Presbyterian parish had three or four young men as candidates for settlement, but would not agree to settle any of them.

1817. The town did not realize the expected saving in the expenses, especially in the support of the poor. They voted to accept the accounts all but the charge of the overseer of the poor. The town chose Amos Kent, Stephen



Chase and John Folsom a committee to examine the accounts and report the most eligible mode of supporting the poor. The committee reported that the expense of supporting the poor had been unnecessarily large; and that there were too many officers, and recommended to have one selectman oversee the poor, another be treasurer, and another take care of the roads, &c. William Graham was chosen treasurer, Moses Haselton, overseer of the poor, and Jesse J. Underhill to superintend the highways. The selectmen's services were about fifty dollars each, and twenty dollars extra for overseeing the poor.

At a town meeting April 28, the selectmen were directed to prosecute all persons who may be guilty of a breach of the laws respecting retailing spirituous liquors. Retailers were not permitted by law to sell in less quantities than one pint, and that not to be drank on the premises. The law was entirely disregarded and liquor dealt out to tipplers by most of the retailers.

It was voted, that a sum be raised equal to one-half that shall be raised by subscription, for the encouragement of erecting a court-house here in the event of the courts of law being removed from Portsmouth. John Folsom, John Bell, Daniel French, Joseph Blanchard and Charles Goss were chosen a committee to wait on the honorable committee to locate the county buildings. John Folsom was chosen agent to attend the legislature on the subject of removing the courts.

The difficulties about Mr. Bradstreet continued. At a parish meeting a committee, consisting of Isaac Lane, Richard Dearborn, Noah Weeks, Samuel Shackford, Perly Chase, Peter Hall, Henry Sweetser, Abraham Sargeant and Jonathan Emery, was chosen to confer with the Rev. Mr. Bradstreet. They made a report at an adjournment, which was accepted. Five hundred dollars were borrowed from the parish fund and paid to Mr. Bradstreet, and the contract was ended.

In the fall of 1816, the Presbyterian committee procured the Rev. Clement Parker, a middle-aged man with a family,

as a candidate for settlement. The last day of December there was a parish meeting which gave him a call and offered him a salary of \$350 and \$100 settlement money. Mr. Parker was ordained.

Oct. 16, there was a brigade muster near N. Head, Esq.'s, at the upper end of the town. The town voted to give the non-commissioned officers, musicians and privates, thirty-four cents each.

1818. Stephen Chase, John Bell and John Folsom, who had been chosen a committee to consider the expediency of erecting or purchasing a work-house for the use of the town, made report at the annual meeting that it was not expedient, which was accepted.

At the June session of the General Court there was a petition of Henry Moulton, and thirty others, inhabitants of Dunbarton, presented, praying that a part of Dunbarton and a part of Chester may be formed into a new town. Order of notice on Chester and Dunbarton. At the annual meeting March, 1819, the town gave their consent, but the prayer was not granted.

In the Presbyterian tax and account book, in the handwriting of Joseph Blanchard, Esq., is a copy of a communication addressed to the wardens, stating that for a number of years they had been members of the parish, but that the causes that induced them to join no longer continued, and asked not to be considered members. Dated March 4, 1818; signed Benjamin Eaton, Amos Kent, Benjamin Fitts, Thomas Sargent, Benjamin Kittridge, Rufus Kittridge, Lemuel W. Blake, Nathan Knowles, 3d, Ezekiel Blake, Joseph Robinson, Thomas Haselton, Joseph Long, Benjamin Wilson, John Wilson, William Moor, James Moor, Jr., Joseph Richardson, Jethro Sleeper, William Walker and Nathan Knowles, Jr. There is also a fraternal answer by Joseph Blanchard, Nathaniel W. Linn, Samuel Dinsmore, wardens. There is also a memorandum stating that they had paid in four years \$324.03.

At a meeting of the Congregational parish, May 4,

“ Voted, To try the Persons Singly as they stand on the Petition to the wardens for admittance as members to join the Parish.

“ Benj<sup>n</sup> Kittridge, Amos Kent, John Wilson, Will<sup>m</sup> Moore, James Moore, Jr., Joseph Richardson, Cyrus Moore, Benj<sup>n</sup> Eaton, Rufus Kittridge, John Emerson, Ezekiel Blake, Joseph Robinson, Edward S. Hills, Nathan Knowles, 3d, Benj<sup>n</sup> Wilson, Thos. Sargeant, Jethro Sleeper, Nathan Wilson, Joseph Long, Nathan Knowles, Jr.

“ Voted, To Receive all of the above Persons as members of the above Parish.”

The Hon. Samuel Bell, Stephen Chase and Isaac Lane were chosen a committee “to make a certificate for the Rev<sup>d</sup> Nathan Bradstreet.” A Mr. Jewett was employed to preach.

1819. The Congregational parish voted to shingle and repair the meeting-house, and chose Benjamin Eaton committee to do it. It was partly done by subscription. An article to sell the ground for four floor pews in front of the pews last built was referred, the committee reported, and report was accepted.

The Rev. Clement Parker purchased the Paul Adams place (where Andrew Craige had made the second settlement at the Long Meadows), and being unable to meet the payments, the parish voted to purchase it for a parsonage, and Mr. Parker to allow rent equal to the interest of the purchase money, \$875.

May 28, Benjamin Pike Chase, James Wason and Robert Dinsmore were chosen ruling elders. The two first were ordained.

1820. At the June session of the General Court, Thomas W. Thompson and others petitioned to have a new county formed out of the northerly part of the counties of Rockingham and Hillsborough. At the annual town meeting, 1820, the sense of the voters was taken: “Against the subject matter, 157; for, 9.” It was voted that no swine be allowed to go at large in any part of the town.

The Congregational parish had voted to offer the Rev.

Joel R. Arnold five hundred dollars salary, and chose a committee "to call on the persons belonging to the parish, and see if they would unite in giving the Rev. Mr. Arnold an Invitation to settle with us." The parish had had so much trouble in getting rid of Mr. Bradstreet, they made a proviso that if either party was dissatisfied they might end the contract by giving six months' notice.

There was a parish meeting, February 19, 1820.

"Voted to adhere to the former vote, and confirm the Call to the Rev. Mr. Arnold."

The parish appointed the second Wednesday of March for the ordination.

1821. The mode of supporting the poor came up again, and John Folsom, Esq., Capt. William Graham and Capt. Samuel Aiken were chosen a committee to report upon the subject at the next annual town meeting.

At the June session of the General Court, 1821, Samuel Head and thirty-two others presented a petition, showing that they lived from ten to sixteen miles from the place of business and worship, &c. They pray that the lands and inhabitants of that part of Chester north of a line drawn from the northeast corner of Manchester to the southwest corner of Candia, may be set off with a part of Dunbarton, into a town. Order of notice to Chester and Dunbarton.

Another petition was presented by Nathl. Head and seventy-two others, inhabitants of the northwesterly part of Chester, the easterly part of Dunbarton and the easterly part of Goffstown, showing that they were from ten to sixteen miles from places established for transacting town business and holding public worship in said towns, &c. They pray that a portion of these towns may be incorporated into a town, &c. Order of notice to Chester, Goffstown and Dunbarton, to be heard the first Tuesday of the next session.

1822. At the annual meeting, March 12,

"Voted, that so much of the Town of Chester as lies

Northerly & westerly of the following line: viz., Beginning at a Stake & Stones at the South west corner of Candia; thence S. 29 Deg. West to the south head line of Lot No. 94, in the 4th division; thence N. 70° West, across part of Lot No, 94 & 95 to the S. W. corner of said No. 95; thence Southerly on the Easterly line of lots No. 80, 71 & 60, to the S. E. corner of said No. 60; thence strait to a Stake and Stones, which is the Northeast corner of Manchester; be set off & erected into a new Town, on condition that they take their proportion of the paupers of said Chester, pay their proportion of the debts Due by said Town, & receive their proportion of debts due the said Town."

This, with a portion of Dunbarton and Goffstown, was incorporated into a town by the name of Hooksett, July 2, 1822. Previous to this, the farthest inhabitants had to travel more than seventeen miles to Chester two-thirds of the time, to town meeting, and fourteen miles the other third, to the Long Meadows.

A very able and elaborate report of the committee chosen at the last annual meeting to take into consideration the subject of a change in the mode of supporting the poor belonging to the town of Chester, was received and adopted.

At a meeting, April 2, the town voted to purchase a farm for the poor. (See History of Pauperism.)

1824. There was an effort this year to have the courts removed from Portsmouth to Exeter. The sense of the voters in Chester was taken, and there were one hundred seventy-eight in favor, and none against.

Upon a settlement with Hooksett, \$173.42 was paid in full for all funds.

The Presbyterian parish chose Dr. Nathan Plummer and Samuel Dinsmore ruling elders. They were ordained.

1825. There was an effort this year to have the sessions of the courts removed from Exeter to Chester, and seven hundred dollars were appropriated towards erecting a court-house, provided the Legislature should by law direct the holding the courts, or any of them, at Chester.

There was a committee, consisting of John Folsom,



Samuel D. Bell and Daniel French, chosen, and one hundred dollars appropriated, "to aid persons in defining or regaining their rights, who have been, or may be, taken undue advantage of." The reason of this measure was that there were some men, of whom Rufus Wilson was the principal, who would buy up demands against poor people, institute suits, and by settling and taking notes for larger sums and then suing again, greatly oppressed them, and endangered their becoming paupers. Wilson was afterwards convicted of forgery for erasing a clause from a mortgage deed, which secured possession for a limited time to the mortgager, and he forfeited his recognizance and left the State, which broke up the gang.

A valuable large Bible for the desk had been donated by Capt. Moses C. Pillsbury, then warden of the New Hampshire state prison, and a vote of thanks was passed by the Presbyterian parish; also a vote of thanks to Joseph Blanchard, Esq., for the many services he had rendered the parish. There was a meeting of the Presbyterian parish July 13, when it was voted to dissolve the connection between the Rev. Clement Parker and the parish on the first day of March next.

1826. The law for dividing towns into school districts required that the territory should be divided, but the division heretofore had been of the inhabitants, and inhabitants had been changed from one district to another. At the annual meeting, John Folsom, Josiah Chase and John S. Brown were chosen a committee "to survey the town, and divide it into school districts." They divided the town into eighteen districts, and their report was accepted.

Two hearses for funeral purposes were purchased this year, for which \$225 were paid. Previous to this the dead had been carried on a bier on men's shoulders, to the grave. They were sometimes, in case of deep snows, carried on a sleigh. I have heard my grandfather say that he was one to carry John Craig to Londonderry, a distance of at least nine or ten miles. I helped, in 1817, to carry Lydia Dearborn to Chester, four miles and a half.



The Presbyterian parish hired Rev. Abel Manning at \$300, and the use of the parsonage. He supplied the desk until March, 1831.

There was a very long storm in August, injuring a great deal of hay and grain, and then a very heavy southerly rain, which caused a slide at the White Mountains.

1828. The bell was broken and a new one procured, raised May 29.

1829. An act was passed, June, 1821, to establish a literary fund by taxing the banks half of one per cent. of their circulation or capital stock, to be invested for the endowment of a college. By an act passed December 31, 1829, the fund was to be divided between the towns in proportion to their State tax, for the support of common schools. The selectmen of Chester received \$407. At the annual meeting it was

“Voted, that one-fourth part of the Literary Fund received by this town from the State Treasury, be annually distributed to the several school districts, in proportion to their respective valuations, for the support of schools for four years ensuing, and that the interest which shall have accrued on said fund at the time of such annual distribution be distributed in the same manner.”

A fire engine was purchased by individuals on Chester street. At a town meeting, held July 24, it was

“Voted to adopt the first fourteen sections of ‘an act entitled an act defining the powers and duties of firewards in certain cases.’”

Firewards were chosen.

At the annual meeting of the Congregational parish Samuel D. Bell, Jethro Sleeper and Samuel Aiken were chosen a committee to report by-laws for the government of this society at an adjourned meeting. At the adjournment, April 6, the committee reported a code containing sixteen sections. The first was that any person subscribing his name to the parish book should become a member, and liable to taxation. The fourteenth provided that any person who should become a member before the first day

of June, 1829, should be exempt from paying any higher tax than one dollar on the poll, and in that proportion on his estate. The report was accepted and adopted. Some persons signed the book after the first day of June and were not taxed, but claimed the right to vote. A meeting was called September 22, "to see if the parish will admit such persons to vote before the next annual meeting." The article was dismissed.

At a meeting September 22 it was

"Voted, that the contract between the Congregational parish in Chester and the Rev. Joel R. Arnold be dissolved at the expiration of six months from the time Mr. Arnold shall receive this vote."

At the annual meeting, 1830, a proviso was added to the by-laws, "that no person shall be allowed to vote in any matter coming before the parish, without the consent of the parish, until he shall become actually liable to pay a parish tax."

1830. At a meeting of the Congregational parish, August 2d, a committee of nine persons was chosen to present the parish book to persons for their signatures to the following, to become members of the parish, viz.: "The subscribers promise the Congregational parish in Chester that so long as they continue members of said parish they will pay all parish taxes assessed upon their polls and estates, provided the same does not exceed the rate of eighty-four cents upon the single poll, and in the same proportion upon their taxable property."

At an adjournment August 7, the parish invited the Rev. Jonathan Clement to become their minister on the following terms: "That the parish will pay him so long as he continues to be their minister the sum of five hundred dollars annually, and that he shall at all times have the right to put an end to said contract, giving six months' notice of his intention so to do, and that said parish shall in like manner have the right to put an end to said contract, giving six months' notice."

Mr. Clement accepted the call, and the second Wednesday of October was appointed for the ordination.

1831. August 20, Stephen Heath and Oliver Welch having been to Derry with a team, Welch for some cause struck Heath with a stake so as to cause his death. He was convicted of manslaughter and sent to the state prison, and in a few years was pardoned.

August 15, the Presbyterians voted to hire the Rev. Benjamin Sargent.

November 22, William M. Richardson and others formed the "Chester Musical Society" and assumed corporate powers.

1832. The representatives were instructed to use their efforts in the legislature to have the courts removed from Exeter to Chester.

1833. The Presbyterian parish voted to give a call to the Rev. Benjamin Sargent, and offer him the use of the parsonage and two hundred dollars. He was installed the last Wednesday in May.

1834. The town voted to purchase of Jonathan Dearborn half an acre of land for an addition to the burying-place, and pay one hundred and fifty dollars.

1836. A record of marriages and births had been kept in an unbound book from 1726 to about 1806, when a bound book was procured for the purpose. The old book was much worn and at the annual meeting, 1836, the town clerk was authorized to copy the old book into the new one. This was done in a good bold hand by Mrs. Tompkins, the town clerk's wife.

November 7, voted, ninety-two yeas, two nays, that it is expedient for the State to grant an appropriation to build an insane hospital. It was also voted to authorize the selectmen to cause the accounts of the town to be printed, which has since been done, I think, annually.

1837. There had accumulated in the treasury of the United States a large surplus of revenue beyond the liabilities of the government, which by act of Congress had been apportioned among the several States. At a town

meeting February 1, it was voted to receive it, and an agent was chosen to receive it and directed to loan enough to the town to pay their debts, and the residue to individuals, and the interest of the money to be divided equally among the several school districts.

1838. At a town meeting Aug. 28, the agent reported that he had of surplus revenue \$4,718.67.

The selectmen reported that when they came into office

the town owed . . . . .	\$2724 06
Liabilities for roads, bridges, &c. . . . .	4933 66
	<hr/>
Total indebtedness . . . . .	\$7657 72

It was voted to appropriate all the surplus revenue and interest, excepting one year's interest to be added to the school money, to defray town charges.

1839. In the warning of the annual meeting of the Congregational parish for 1836 was an article "To see if the parish will consent to alter or repair or otherwise dispose of the meeting-house," and similar articles were in the warnings for 1837 and 1838, all of which were dismissed. This year was an article "To see if the Parish will alter the meeting-house, and choose a Committee to do the same, or to authorize John Picket, John W. Noyes, Nathaniel F. Emerson, and others, members of the Parish, to alter the meeting-house, provided they will give satisfactory bonds to the Parish." On motion of Henry F. French, Esq.,

"Voted, That the Parish authorize a Committe to alter the meeting house, provided they give a bond satisfactory to the Wardens of said Parish to indemnify said Parish against the expenses of said alteration; and complete said alteration by December 1, 1839, and pay over the amount received by them above the expenses of said alteration to the Parish; Yeas 34, Nays 17."

John Picket, Nathaniel F. Emerson, Thomas J. Melvin, John W. Noyes and Benjamin White were chosen for the said committee. John Lane of Candia, Nathaniel Parker of Derry, and Isaac Smith of Hampstead, were chosen to appraise the pews when the house is altered.

The noble structure built in 1773, which faced the southwest, with a steeple at the northwest end and a porch at the southeast end, was turned around, the spire cut away, the posts cut down, the whole interior altered, having only a singing gallery. It was finished into seventy-eight pews, which were appraised at from fifteen to eighty-five dollars each.



CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH IN CHESTER, REMODELED IN 1839.

1840. Seventy-five dollars were appropriated to purchase a grave-yard near the Methodist meeting-house.

Oct. 10, the Presbyterian parish voted to dissolve the contract with the Rev. Benjamin Sargent.



1843. This year was remarkable for the lateness of the spring. There was a great snow storm March 16, and sledding till about the middle of April. Pike Chase sledged down the Dearborn mill-pond April 21.

1844. By a statement of the treasurer, the town owed more than was due to it, \$4,300.25.

A motion was made at the meeting of the Congregational parish that it is expedient to dissolve the connection between the parish and Mr. Clement; negatived. Mr. Clement took a strong interest in the alteration of the meeting-house, and that and other things raised so strong an opposition that he gave notice, Dec. 1, to dissolve the contract after six months.

A town meeting was holden for the choice of electors Nov. 4. The Whig candidates, headed by Gen. Joseph Low, received one hundred votes; the Democratic, headed by William Badger, one hundred and seventy-one votes; the Abolition, by Jesse Woodbury, twenty-three votes. The Democrats prevailed in the State, and voted for James K. Polk, who was elected. The question was taken respecting the abolition of capital punishment: affirmative, thirty-one; negative, one hundred and twenty-two.

1845. The town voted to instruct the selectmen not to grant licenses to retail spirituous liquors.

A petition by John Clark and others having been presented to the Legislature in 1844 to have the town divided, the west part to be named "West Chester," and an order of notice having been served on the town, there was a committee, consisting of John White, Jacob Chase, David Currier, Stephen Palmer, Abel G. Quigg and James Brown, chosen to report a line for the division at an adjournment. The question was taken by ayes and noes, whether the meeting would consent to a division provided the committee should report a satisfactory line: ayes one hundred and forty-eight; noes eighty-three. There seem to have been two reports, and the one made by that part of the committee from the westerly part of the town was adopted: ayes two hundred and ten; noes fifty-nine.



There was a strong opposition from individuals in the west part, headed by Jesse Patten and Pike Chase, a remonstrance sent in and counsel employed before the committee, but the petitioners prevailed, and an act passed June 23, 1845, that all that part of Chester "lying westerly of the following lines, to wit: beginning on the line between Chester and Candia at a stake and stones in the reserve between lots numbered forty-three and fifty-two in the second division of lots in Chester; thence south seventeen degrees thirty minutes west, five hundred and sixty-two rods to a spruce tree marked; then south twenty-seven degrees west, two hundred and ninety-eight rods to a stake on the northerly side of the road leading from Jesse Wood's to Chester turnpike; thence south sixty-eight degrees east, seventy rods, to a stake on the northerly side of said road; thence south twenty-five degrees west, two hundred and eighty-seven rods, to a stone set in the ground, on the southerly line of the road leading from Concord, N. H., to Haverhill, Mass.; thence north seventy-one degrees west, twenty-four rods by the southerly line of said road to a stake and stones; thence south twenty-three degrees west, seven hundred and seventy-two rods, to the line between Chester and Derry;—be, and the same is hereby, severed from the town of Chester, and made a body politic and corporate by the name of Auburn." Samuel D. Bell of Manchester, Nathaniel Parker and William Choate of Derry, were named in the act to divide the property and debts. Auburn was to pay two dollars and twenty-six cents and Chester four dollars and two cents, of State tax.

The first meeting of Auburn was notified by John Clark, David Currier and Stephen Palmer, and holden July 28, and officers chosen at an adjournment.

1846. There had accumulated a surplus of revenue in the treasury of the United States, and Congress had passed an act for dividing it among the States, and the question was laid before the towns whether it should be received. Chester voted unanimously to receive it, and Auburn forty-six to seven to receive it.

The Congregational parish voted unanimously to give the Rev. Lauren Armsby a call, with a salary of five hundred dollars. The Congregational society in Auburn voted that it is expedient to sell the old meeting-house and appropriate the proceeds towards building a new house.

1847. The building of the new house was taken in thirty shares of fifty dollars each. The share-holders and society chose David Currier, Pike Chase and Graham Hall, building committee. Miles Burnham gave the land. J. W. Spofford took the contract of the wood-work and David Hall gave the bell. The house was raised October 5, 1847, and dedicated February, 1848.

1848. The question of a prohibitory liquor law having been submitted to a vote of the people, Chester voted: yes, ninety-six; no, 33. Auburn voted in the affirmative.

1850. A convention to revise the State constitution having been ordered, John White was chosen delegate by Chester and David Currier by Auburn.

The snow laid till April 20, and some drifts till the 26th. Froze hard the 24th and froze May 19.

1741. The Constitutional Convention having been held, and many alterations proposed, fifteen questions were submitted to the towns. In Chester the highest affirmative vote was twenty-four; the lowest, nine. In the negative the highest was one hundred ninety-eight; the lowest, one hundred eighty-two.

In Auburn the highest affirmative was thirty-seven; the lowest, eleven; the highest negative, one hundred and five; the lowest, one hundred and four. The whole work of the Convention was rejected by the State.

Chester voted, sixty-eight to forty, that it is expedient for the Legislature to pass a law exempting a homestead to the value of five hundred dollars, from attachment.

From September 8th to 13th was the warmest weather of the season; 15th and 16th, frost; 23d, the ground froze.

1852. April 15th, a severe snow-storm; 19th and 20th, a great rain, carrying off all the snow, and causing a great freshet, the water being over the bridges at Auburn Village, and up above the base of the great rock at the pond shore.

October 18th, a heavy thunder shower. There were several barns burnt by lightning.

1853. The Legislature had proposed the question of a new county, Manchester to be the shire town. Chester indefinitely postponed the article.

At a meeting of the town of Chester, July 19, adjourned to September 13, it was voted to erect a town-house two stories high, thirty by fifty feet, the upper story for a school-room, provided that \$500 be furnished by donation, and the expense to the town not to exceed \$1000. Passed, seventy-five to fifty-one.

1854. In 1854 the building was erected by a few individuals, at an expense of \$2500, including furniture. In 1855 the building and land were sold to the town of Chester for a town-house, for \$1250, reserving forever the second story for school purposes, to be under the control of the trustees of Chester Academy. A high school has been kept in it a portion of each year since that time.

The question of building a town-house has several times come before the town of Auburn, but has always been negatived.

The town of Auburn voted, seventy-one to thirty-seven, to instruct their representative, in case the famous Nebraska Bill, repealing the Missouri Compromise, should come before the next Legislature for approval or disapproval, to exert his influence against it.

Nathan Griffin and a Mr. Kendall had the small-pox.

May 7, ice froze an eighth of an inch. No rain from July 26th to September 1st.

1855. Chester appropriated \$200 to purchase a piece of land for a burying-ground, and a committee was chosen to purchase and lay out the same. Auburn appropriated

\$250 for a hearse and house at the burying-ground near the village.

February 6th, the thermometer 19° below ; December 25, there was a cold rain, and there was no more rain till April 2, 1856.

1856. December 18th, thermometer 10° below ; 19th, 8° below.

1857. January 12th, thermometer 19° below, and at night a very severe snow-storm ; a gale, which did a great deal of damage to shipping. January 23d, 22° below ; 24th, 20° below ; 25th, 6° below ; 26, 2° below at Auburn, and in many places it was from 30° to 40°, freezing the mercury. Portsmouth harbor froze over, which was never known before.

1858. The question of purchasing a county farm for the support of the poor was submitted to a popular vote. Chester, yeas, four ; noes, ninety-four. Auburn, yeas, thirty-five ; noes, forty-two.

1860. The question of a new county was again taken. Chester voted, yeas, thirteen ; noes, two hundred sixty-six. Auburn voted, yeas, forty ; noes, one hundred forty-seven.

1861. The question of a convention to revise the Constitution, to be limited in its compensation to travel and ten days' attendance, and in its action to diminish the number of representatives, to increase the number of senators, and to make provision for future amendments to the Constitution, was taken. Chester voted, yes, forty-six ; no, fourteen. Auburn voted to dismiss the article.

Several town meetings were held about raising men for the army, the proceedings of which are given in the Military History. There is nothing more of much interest on the records.

The summer and fall of 1865 were remarkable for the drouth. There was no rain but some small showers till September 17. The Bald Hill in Manchester was burnt over, destroying large quantities of wood. The fire got

into the spruce swamp in Auburn, and burnt three weeks, burning out large trees by the roots. It remained comparatively dry through the winter and ensuing summer.

The spring of 1868 is remarkable for the quantity of foul weather and rain. May 8th, six inches of snow fell. From May 13th to 27th was a continued storm, with very little sunshine, and large quantities of rain fell, causing more than an ordinary spring freshet. There was little plowing and planting done before June.

At a town meeting, September 12, the town voted to instruct the selectmen to subscribe for two hundred shares in the Rochester and Nashua Railroad, and appropriated \$20,000.

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## CHAPTER IX.

### HISTORY OF ROADS.

Most of the roads were cut out and traveled before they were formally laid out,—some of them on reserves, others across lots, and many of them are described in the returns as “where, or near where, the path now goes.”

The first travel from “Walnut Hill” was down the hill by the Jack place, and through Hall’s Village, and up by the Presbyterian meeting-house and the Rev. Mr. Wilson’s to the Derry road. In laying out Governor Shute’s home lot, the cross-road is called “the road to Haverhill.”

The first that is said in the records about laying out roads, was at a meeting, January 14th, 1729–30. It was voted to choose a committee “to View two Squeers of lotts, one that lays by John Boyd’s, & y<sup>e</sup> Squeer that m<sup>r</sup> Blunt’s Saw Mill is built on.” Blunt’s mill was probably below the tan-yard, and Boyd lived on lot No. 69, between John Hazelton’s and Edwin Hazelton’s. Ichabod Robie, Alexander Craig, Jonathan Blunt and Wm. Powel dissented.



The first road laid out and recorded was June, 1730. The selectmen say, "There being a grate necessity of an highway across 6 homb Lotts," proceeded to lay one out "three rods wide by marked trees, as the path or rode now goes," First threw James Boid's homb Lott [No. 59]; 2<sup>ly</sup>, threw John Aiken's homb Lott [No. 145 where John Hazelton now lives]; 3<sup>ly</sup>, threw Jonathan Marshes homb Lott [No. 56]; 4<sup>ly</sup>, threw Zachariah Chandler's homb Lott [No. 146, where Mr. Aiken subsequently lived]; 5<sup>ly</sup>, threw John Powel's homb Lott [No. 57, Daniel Wilson lived on this lot]; 6<sup>ly</sup>, threw Robert Wilson's homb Lott " [No. 147, Mr. Wilson and his son John lived on this lot].

The next laid out was March 6th, 1730-31, "Three rods wide, for conveniency to goe to meeting, and General Benefit of the town; which highway begins first over against Enoch Colby's, Southwest corner of his homb Lott, and so goes a litel anguling across six homb Lotts, running nor-norwest, or thereabouts, by marked trees, across Jonathan Emerson's homb Lott, and William Powel's homb Lott, and across Alexander erage's and Jonathan Blunt's home Lotts; then north and by west by marked trees and staks, across Ichabod Roby's homb Lott, and Morice Hobbs and Richard Taylor's homb Lotts, and bringing out s<sup>d</sup> highway to the Ten Rod highway about 40 rods to y<sup>e</sup> south east of y<sup>e</sup> meting house, at the norwest corner of hobbs and Taylor's homb lott." The terminus of this road was between James Bell's and Deacon Lane's, but probably was never built there.

¶ In 1756 it was "Voted, That the Highway that was Laid out acrost Taylor's Lot So called may be Exchanged for a Highway by the Side of San<sup>l</sup> Robie's land, where the Cart way now Goes, whom Taylor's Land So Called."

February 23, 1732-3, it was exchanged to "Lay something to the west of the aforesaid Highway, near where the old path used to go, and now goes." The lots crossed by this road are 52, 14, 110, 12, 116 and 13.

The next was from Sandown line by Asa Wilson's, four rods wide, July 5, 1731, "Beginning on Kingstown head



line where the Road now goes through Jeffries' additional Lott, through Jacob Gilman's home Lott as the path now goes; next through James Basford's home Lott and a half; next through William Wilson's home lot and half; next through Page Bachelidor's home lot; next through Enoch Colby's home lot."

At the June term of the Court of Sessions, 1736, the grand juror from Londonderry complained that there was no road from Kingstown to Chester. There was an order of notice, and the selectmen of Kingstown appeared at the September term and promised to lay one out as soon as possible.

At the annual meeting, 1732, it was

"Voted, That the Highways Shall be Repaired by a Rate this year.

"Voted, To Rais Sixteen Shilings upon Every Proprietor's Share to Repare the Highways this year.

"Voted, that Every man Shall have the Liberty to pay their part of this Rate in Labour at four Shilings pr. Day.

"Voted, that the hole shall be Completed and paid by the last of September next."

September 20, 1732,

"Voted, That their Shall be a hors path or Cart path Cleared from this meeting hous to the Senter in the north parrish, and that the Same be Left with the Sovairs."

This was to near where David Page did live in Raymond, and went by the Lanes.

June 20, 1732. The road from the main road below Edwin Haselton's, through additional lot No. 127, "to the mill brook at the tail of Said Sawmill," was laid out.

May 25, 1738. The road from the main road below Samuel Haselton's to Londonderry line, across additional lot No. 2, was laid out.

August 28, 1738. The road to Londonderry from near the meeting-house to the southwest corner of *Insine* Jacob Sargent's home lot, ten rods wide, thence four rods wide to Londonderry line, was laid out. It was returned straight on the reserve between the 16th and 17th additional lots, but was built further west.

August 28, 1738. A highway beginning at a red-oak tree near the meeting-house, the southwest corner of Jonathan Blunt's home lot, where he now lives; then southeast to John Silley's bound (home lot No. 35); then southeast to the bound of Samuel Smith's lot, No. 39 (below Jacob Green's), to be ten rods wide; beginning again at Silley's corner; thence northeast to Cram's lot (this is across from Robie's hill to the Hills road); then a highway from thence northwest on the reserve to Gov. Shute's farm (the North Pond road), and southeast to William Wilson's land.

August 28, 1738. On the reserve from Haselton's on Walnut hill, northwest, down the hill by the Jack place to Three Camp meadow. This was on the first traveled road through Hall's Village to the Centre.

June 28, 1742. A road ten rods wide, from the meeting-house northeast to Shackford's Corner, "Not to infringe on the burying-ground."

In Bouton's History of Concord, page eighty-three, it is said: "At a meeting held at Ipswich, 9th of September, 1726, Ensign John Chandler, John Ayer and William Barker were chosen a committee to go out and clear a sufficient cart way to Penny Cook, the highest and best way they can from Haverhill." Richard Hazzen also was one who went "to search out a way from the place where Chester meeting-house stands to Penny Cook, and mark the same."

On page eighty-eight: "According to tradition Ebenezer Eastman's team — six yoke of oxen with a cart — was the *first* that crossed the wilderness from Haverhill to Penacook. It was driven by *Jacob Shute*, who, in order to get safely down Sugar Ball felled a pine tree and chained it top foremost to his cart, to stay the motion of it down the precipice." He also relates the following of Ebenezer Eastman, page 552: "Among the many traditionary anecdotes it is related that soon after settling in Penacook, he made a journey to Haverhill on horseback and purchased a barrel of molasses, which he intended by some means to carry home with him. He contrived what was called a *car*, that

was formed of two shafts, one end of which was fastened to the horse, and the other to drag on the ground. Lashing the barrel of molasses to the ear with ropes he proceeded on his way homeward along the path through the wilderness. He got along very well until he came to Soucook river. After crossing, the hill was very steep and in ascending the horse would stop to rest a few moments. Having nearly reached the top of the hill, on starting, the rigging gave way and down went the barrel full speed, and was dashed in pieces against a tree, the molasses overspreading and *sweetening* the ground in all directions. The captain, summoning all the patience he had at command, exclaimed, 'Oh dear! my wife will comb my head,—yes, and harrow it too!' It was truly a hard case."

This was the traveled road to Penacook up to 1738. It left the present main road probably somewhere near the Jacob Chase place, and on to a little east of Pike Chase's in Auburn, and over the top of the "Green Hill" to the mouth of the brook. The lot Hazen Davis now lives on, No 78, was the parsonage, and two acres and a half were reserved on the east side for a meeting-house lot, which was sold in 1791 to John Quimby, for £1 10s. Probably, at first, they forded the brook on the sand-bar and went up the west side to "Oswego" and on to "White Hall," in Hooksett, and probably near Lakin's pond and Head's saw-mill. Daniel Davis showed me, some forty-five years ago, places in that region where the road passed. There were wood roads on it then in places. One was at the southwest end of lot No. 123, in the third division, but it would be impossible to locate it precisely at the present day.

The road to the Long Meadows was up somewhere through the "South woods." In laying out Gov. Wentworth's farm of two hundred acres, in 1728, it was to begin "about fifty rods from John Smith's corner where he now dwells [on the additional lot No. 51] and four rods from the S. W. corner of the outside additional lot in that range" [No. 67]. When the second part of the second division was laid out, in 1736, the northeast end line of the

89th lot is described as crossing the brook "by the path to Craige's," Andrew Craige bought of Governor Wentworth fifty acres of his farm of two hundred acres, in 1730, and settled near where John Ray now lives. Previous to 1740 James Campbell had built a saw-mill near the school-house No. 4 in Auburn, and he probably came up that way.

In a warning, March, 1739, was an article

"To consider of a Pettition Prefered to the Select men of this town by the Inhabitants of Rumford and Canterbury, in behalf of themselves and their other neighbouring towns, Relating to the Laying out of a Highway."

At the meeting it was

"Voted, that the affair of the Highway to Rumford and Canterbury be Left with the Selectmen to order as they shall think it best & Convenient."

May 23, 1738, there was a road laid out, leading from the meeting-house in said Chester to Massabesic. It began at the meeting-house and ran northwest, and was to be ten rods wide, about to the brick school-house; then west northwest, four rods wide, between the second and third ranges of additional lots. It was where the road now runs nearly to Long Meadow brook, then turned to the north, and kept about fifteen rods north of Beaver pond. It was some sixty or seventy rods southwest of where Hazen Davis now lives, and came out by Haynes's and the Moses Hall place, to the brook leading into the pond, and so crossing the brook, and running by the pond forty rods farther.

In a warrant for a meeting, August, 1739, is an article "To see if the town will Procure and Lay out a Highway as convenient as Can be had, for the Inhabitants of our town that live about the Long meadows to come down to meeting, and about their other Nessary business." It was voted to change the road to the south side of Mine hill and Beaver pond. This was about the time the Presbyterian meeting-house was built, and several Presbyterians had settled at the Long Meadows. At the same meeting it was

“ Voted, That Capt. Sam<sup>l</sup> Ingalls, m<sup>r</sup> Nathan Webster and m<sup>r</sup> John Tolford Shall be a Committee to take bonds of the Inhabitants of Rumford for the making and maintaining a good soficiant Roade for Passing massibeeck Pond towards their town, agreeable to their proposals made to us, and to Enter into bonds to them to make and maintain one on this side, and over the said pond, as good.”

November 22, 1740. A highway was laid out from the “great bridge by Massabesic Pond,” running up the brook to Calfe’s fulling-mill. This was sometimes under water. It was changed to higher land January 24, 1743.

March 19, 1740. A highway was laid out below Calfe’s fulling-mill, across the river or brook to the reserve.

At a meeting, March, 1741, it was

“ Voted, That if any Persons will freely goe to massabeeck, and build a bridge over the Brook below mr. Calfe’s fulling mills, it shall goe for their turn of Work upon the Highways other Where, Day for day.”

March 24, 1749. A highway was laid out, “beginning at the westerly side of Calf’s bridge, and running across three lots ” to near where Robert Patten now lives, to the west end of No. 127, 2d P. 2d D.

January 8, 1762. At the request of Joseph Brown and others, a highway was laid out, “ Beginning at the End of the old Recorded Highway above Adam Wilson’s” [who lived near G. P. Clarke’s, but the road began near Robert Patten’s]. It went “about the old Roade, and by Sam<sup>l</sup> Nutt’s farm, and so on about the old Rode to the bottom of the first of Bushnell’s Hills so called; then Turning a Litle to the north East of said Hills, by marked trees, to the old Roade in Sight of Bushnal’s medow, so Called; and along in and about the old Roade, till it strikes abner Fowler’s Land; and so on, in and about the old Roade, through Esq<sup>r</sup> Boys’es Land, and along by Sam<sup>l</sup> Brown’s and William Brown’s, along the old Roade as Near Joseph Brown’s house as a Good Roade can be had; up along to McCoy’s house, and along by s<sup>d</sup> macoy’s in and about the old Roade till it strikes Chester Line. This road went to Londonderry turnpike, near where it now does,



and crossed the Martin's Ferry road at what used to be the "March place," one hundred rods west of Martin's school-house, and kept west of where the turnpike is, and west of a small pond, until near the Amoskeag Company's quarry (once Simeon Carr's), then to Head's tavern, and as the road now is to Allenstown line. The road from where Jonathan Davis formerly lived, up into Hooksett, went to the west of the present road. The present road was laid out in 1816.

The banks of Peter's brook, on the old road below the turnpike, being steep and badly gullied, an alteration was made further east, crossing the brook above the turnpike, in 1801, "Beginning on the main Road near Simon Carr's House, running on the east side of the pond the most direct Course the Ground will admit, to Lieut. Joseph Whitecher's House [the Clark tavern], thence Southwesterly to the main road."

March 26, 1740. Beginning at the northeast bound of home lot No. 56 (near where Daniel Wilson lately lived), then northwest on the reserve to the northwest bound of 151 (to the Emerson place); then southwest on the reserve to the southeast corner of No. 60 (to the poor farm); then northwest "between said No. 60 and the additions to the highway from Dea. Dearborn's to Londonderry; so running a bridle road of four rods wide at the easterly end of the additional lots Sam<sup>n</sup> Brown, John Mills and William Karr lives on, to the N. W. bound of No. 29 [this is from the Derry road northwest by Gilman Morris's up into the woods]; then W. N. W. at the southerly end of the second range of additions; then N. W. at the S. end of No. 89 2<sup>d</sup> P. 2<sup>d</sup> D. to Campbell's sawmill" [the old McDuffee mill near school-house No. 4 in Auburn]. This is the first road probably traveled to the Long Meadows, and went near John Smith, the first settler there.

Nov. 22, 1740. At the request of Moses Tyler the road from the corner near No. 2 school-house in Auburn to the Congregational church was laid out.

April 20, 1741. At the request of Paul McFerson a four-



rod highway on the northwest side of Add. No. 9. This is the road from the road down Jack's hill to Three Camp meadow, laid out Aug. 28, 1738, southwest to Derry line. The road from Hall's Village to James Quenton's bound, to meet it, was laid out March 26, 1751.

June 28, 1742. Between home lots 49 and 112 from near Francis Towle's to Jona. Moulton's. (From the Haverhill road across to Hiram Basford's.)

Same day, from the end of the last road southeast on the heads of the home lots, to the Add. No. 132. (From near Hiram Basford's, by the Jacob Hill place, to G. W. Everet's.)

May 18, 1743. From the southeast corner of home lot 39, (near No. 4 school-house in Chester), northeast the length of the lot, then southeast, then northeast the length of additional No. 100 (to near the David Wilson, or Joseph Richardson place), thence northeast across No. 101 to 110 additional, over the Great hill.

Same day, the east side of additional Nos. 93 and 118 (from near the Worthen saw-mill northeast), and then southeast to Joshua Prescott's. A new road was laid out Feb. 13, 1838.

October 26, 1744. Beginning at the southeast corner of additional No. 111 (the David Wilson, or Joseph Richardson place), thence northwest on the reserve by Richardson's and Thos. Craige's (Marston's and Spofford's, by French's,) to No. 118, the last mentioned road.

Same day, the road through Hall's Village.

April 6, 1744. A continuation of the road laid out May 18, 1743, beginning at a red oak near Joshua Prescott's house, thence northeast to Prescott's northeast bound, thence easterly across Jacob Basford's, David McCluer's and Benja. French's land, to near Charles Stevens' saw-mill. This was continued on by the Branch March 10, 1748.

April 17, 1744. Beginning at the southeast corner of additional 91 (Shackford's Corner), by Daniel McFarland's and Israel Dolby's, to the reserve between the old and new one-hundred-acre lots, near Lane's, "thence W.N.W. so far as Ithamar Berry's house." This as far as Lane's was prob-

ably on or near the horse or cart path, which in 1732 was voted to be cut out to the North Parish.

March 27, 1745. Between home lots Nos. 57 and 146, from Hall's Village to the Haverhill road, near Daniel Wilson's, formerly John Powel's.

Dec. 7, 1745. From near the *old* Presbyterian meeting-house, northwest to Derry road (where J. Dearborn Morse lives). For a long time previous to this laying out, William Powel, Alexander Craige and the Rev. John Wilson lived on it, and it was early called the "Road to Haverhill." It was also laid out thence northwest across the Derry road half a mile by where Peter and Asa Dearborn lived.

Dec. 7, 1745. Beginning at the northeast corner of home lot 132 (on Chester Street where Capt. B. Fitts lived), southwest to the bridle road laid out March 26, 1740, above Gilman Morse's, then between additional Nos. 21 and 22, to Londonderry line, from where Stephen Morse lived, by Josiah Morse's.

Dec. 5, 1746. A highway laid out the southwest side of Gov. Wentworth's farm of two hundred and fifty acres, by McKinley's, Lufkin's and Ray's, and southwest by Samuel Aiken's, now Grant's, and also northeast, on the southeast side of the Governor's farm, to the main road near Calef's in Auburn.

Dec. 18, 1746. Between the additional lots 52 and 53, from near Jacob Chase's, northeast to near Southwick's. It was continued on, March 25, 1752.

March 5, 1747. From the end of the road by Samuel Aiken's (Grant's), southwest to the west end of Hugh McDuffee's corn-mill, and turning southerly, by school-house No. 4 in Auburn, through Daniel McDuffee's, John Wither-  
spoon's (now J. M. Hall's), Wentworth's farm of two hundred acres and Cochran's land, to Londonderry line, "to the road from widow Murdock's."

March 10, 1748. On the east side of additional lot 111, from the Joseph Richardson place, northeast over the Great hill to where Josiah Basford lived. A part of this road had been laid out May 18, 1743; altered again, March 30, 1774.

March 10, 1748. Beginning at the southwest corner of additional lot No. 101, and thence east by south on Sandown line, the length of the lot, then northeast across eight lots, passing where John Moore lived. The first part was moved one lot northeast between Nos. 101 and 102, July 2, 1753. It is the road from near the Joseph Richardson place, by James Towle's.

March 10, 1748. A continuation of the road laid out April 6, 1744, from Jabez French's northeast corner, near Charles Stevens' mill "through the 11th, 12th, 13th, 14th lots, 2<sup>d</sup> P. 2<sup>d</sup> D., crossing the N. E. Branch below the saw-mill upon the 46th Old Hundred acre lot, then across No. 45, 44, 43, 27, 26, 25, 24, to Exeter head line, to the road there laid out." (To the road from Freetown mill to Exeter.) This was a new route to Exeter.

March 10, 1748. From Joshua Prescott's, northeast to the road below James Marden's, formerly Geo. Marden's.

Sept. 2, 1748. "Beginning at the bridge at the Pound where the highway is laid out [June 1730], across James Boid's lot originally, [near Edwin Haselton's]; thence southerly to the S. W. corner of Home Lot No. 72" [near John Haselton's].

Sept. 2, 1748. From the county road by Crawford's cider-mill, southeast by the bounds of the home lots, till we come to John Aiken's grist-mill pond, crossing the brook above said mill, and running about thirty rods across John Boid's home lot to the reserve, then running northeast on the southeast side of home lot No. 45, and across Wadel's and Hill's, to the road to Sandown.

Dec. 9, 1748. A road from the old saw-mill down by Haselton's grist-mill, to Sandown line, then south on the line to Thomas Wells' home lot.

The Londonderry people would early have some kind of a road to Amoskeag. The tradition is, that they built a large fire near the falls, and took the direction for a road from the east village. The first road laid out from Londonderry was returned in 1729, but it was probably not made. The Chester people got on to the Londonderry road through the south woods.

March 10, 1748. The first road Chester laid out to Derryfield began at the corner between Nos. 83 and 84, 2d P., 2d D. (southwest of the corner near school-house No. 2 in Auburn), thence southwest the length of the lot, and through Nos. 85 and 95, so on, over "Rattlesnake hill," to the bound of 133 and 134, 4th D.; thence on Londonderry line "to Amoskeag path, then as the path now goes to Michael McClento's house," near the Dea. Sawyer place, and so on to William McClento's house (the Huse place), crossing the 9th lot, the 14th and 15th by Robert Andrew-son's house (the Daniel Hall place), to the beaver dam, near where the stream crosses the road southeast of Hallsville, then west-northwest to Londonderry line. This road was intended to go south of the summit of Rattlesnake hill, but probably was never cut out or traveled until it struck the Derry road; but a path was cut out and traveled near where the present road is, to the fang of the pond, and the road laid out by Derryfield, June 6, 1769, was intended to meet it. The present road was laid out 1792. From McClento's to the beaver dam it was near the present road. The first Amoskeag path probably crossed the stream below the Haselton mill at the "old fordway." The McClentos built bridges across the Cohasses on this route, and asked pay of the town in 1746, but did not get it.

Sept. 16, 1748. Beginning at the southeast bound of the 14th lot, 4th D., thence east-southeast on the reserve to the middle of the 12th lot, near Gamble's, to the corner of John Hogg's land, and across the 13th lot, crossing the Great brook north of the old fordway to the northeast corner of Nat. Boid's fence, now J. Goff Webster's, and across the first lot to the highway laid out. It probably crossed the brook below the Haselton mill and came into the Derry road near the Dea. Sawyer place, but was never built, for Derryfield, Oct 25, 1751, laid out a road "beginning at Mikell McClento's, on the east side of his house where the fence is marked, &c. as the tree is marked into Eallwife falls. This is in exchange for a road formerly laid out through Mikel McClento's and Nathaniel Boyde's land."

Dec. 10, 1751. "At the Ellwife falls, then a cros the Wastwater to the sawmill, then beginning at the fore-minshined Ellwife falls, running by marked trees throw John Houge's land where they formerly past, about 40 Roudes to the north of a bridge which is in said hounge's land; then across mathrow Ramsey [lot No. 12] by marked trees on the north side of a whit Pine swamp to the Conor tree Betwixt William gamble's and the said Ramesy lot, which is a whit Eash; then from thence By marked trees acrose the 18 lote and the 17 lote; then acrose Broukoup land in waltor mack farland's land; then by marked trees into a rhoad In John Hall's land to the south of said Hall's houes, to marked trees, as good ground will allow."

Potter's History of Manchester, pp. 692 and 698, has Alewife Falls at the Haselton mill; and Samuel Gamble (who is probably better posted than any other person) says that McClento lived on No. 133, where the brick house now is; that Alewife Falls is just below the Webster mill; that there was then a saw-mill there; that the waste water was the natural stream; that now the road crosses above, instead of below the mill, but is essentially the same now traveled to the Mammoth road. The road from McClento's to the falls is superseded by one laid out Jan. 2, 1769: "Beginning at a white pine near Michael McClento's house, upon the Grate Road Leading from Londonderry to Name-Skeeg falls; and from thence northward to Samuel Boid's House, Standing upon the Road Leading to Capt. mcMurphy's mill in the most Convenient Land."

Sept. 16, 1748. Beginning near William McClento's; then by William Ellett's; then to the southeast corner of the 8th lot; so on west-northwest to the southwest corner of the 7th lot.

James A. Weston, Esq., says this was never built, but the last part of the following was a substitute. There was a road laid out by Derryfield, Oct. 4, 1751, beginning at the town line, through William Perham's land to the east end of John Harvey's house, across Perham bridge,



across Barber Leslie's and William Ellett's land, to the road recorded by Chester.

March 1, 1755. Beginning on the line between John Hall and Robert Andrewson (Nos. 14 and 15, 4th D.), running easterly the nearest and best way to the reserve; thence to the northwest corner of the 16th lot; thence to the northeast corner; thence north the best way to the "sow west" corner of the 33d lot; "then running about more East to y<sup>e</sup> Brook, about ten rods below y<sup>e</sup> forard way;" thence easterly to lot No. 32. This was probably intended as a road from Candia to the falls.

Aug. 6, 1761. A road was laid out from Alexander McCleto's, near the Huse or McQuenton place, northeast to Johnson's beach.

June 6, 1769. Beginning at Londonderry line, near Gillis' brook, easterly on the line about half a mile thence, the "Nearest and Best way to the South Eand of the Long fang, So caled, as far as our Town Gows."

March 14, 1749. A road from the northeast corner of 103, 2d P., 2d D., in the neck of the pond near where Joseph Brown now lives, to Miller's, now Sam<sup>l</sup> Anderson's, by where Thomas Coffin now lives, to the road to the Congregational Church in Auburn, which was laid out Nov. 22, 1740.

Sept. 22, 1749. The first road into Candia began at the southwest bounds of O. H. No. 128, owned by John Lane, running north 29, east 120 rods, then across lots 129, 130, 131 and 132 (would pass somewhere near Chataugue mill) to common land, then northerly on common land to the northeast corner of No. 32, 2d P., 2d D., then across 31 and 30, and across 128, 127, 83 and 84, 3d D., to the reserve; then west northwest to 66 and 91, "called the Senter." It went near Wason's, Patten's, Willis Patten's, and Capt. Smith's, and by Candia Corner to the meeting-house.

May 5, 1750. From the road laid out near Marden's, March 10, 1748, east-southeast down across No. 122, N. D. to the reserve; then north 29° east, to Jethro Batchelder's (the Todd road).



Aug. 17, 1750. From Aiken's grist-mill down to the north side of the brook, at the tail of the sawmill. Discontinued.

May 11, 1750. From Clark's mill in Auburn to the main road.

July 8, 1751. From the "Branch" by Osgood True's, to Whittier's in Raymond. Altered May 7, 1765.

Nov. 5, 1751. From near Osgood Wason's in Candia, northeast by Dearborn's, towards Langford's on the reserve.

March 24, 1752. From the east end of additional lot No. 107, near Charles Moore's, northeast to the "Branch" road near the Locke place.

March 25, 1752. A continuation of the road to Candia, from John Underhill's or Jacob Chase's, laid out Dec. 18, 1746. From the southeast corner of additional lot No. 70, near where Mr. Southwick now lives, and by Capt. Weeks's, by "Norway meadow" and David Craig's to the north line of No. 38, 2d P., 2d D., near where Asahel Weeks lives.

Aug. 21, 1752. From Exeter line up the old cart road, that was, when the lots were laid, to David Bean's, near Freetown mill. This road was cut out to go from Freetown mill to Exeter, and is marked on the old plans, and the lots are bounded on it.

July 9, 1753. From near Mr. Orcutt's to the North Pond road; between home lots Nos. 7 and 135.

March 2, 1754. Beginning between Capt. Morse's saw-mill and grist-mill (Couch's), and on to Derry line, near Jacob Couch's.

March, 1754. From Charles Moore's and John Moore's (Wilbur's) additional lot 104, by William Moore's (Daniel Sanborn's), and John Hoyt's (Simon M. Sanborn's), to the road "laid out by the Parish of Brentwood" (Fremont). This followed the north line of Gov. Wentworth's fifty acres, and No. 6 to the reserve, then on the reserve the width of No. 2, and on the south line of No. 3 to the sled path, and across No. 3 to the road by Brentwood. The corners have since been cut off.

July 16, 1755. From the main road at Emerson's Cor-

ner, in Auburn, additional 64, northerly by Pike Chase's, over "Bunker Hill" to the new, or Dearborn, saw-mill on lot No. 57, 2d P., 2d D. It led by Joseph Basford's, the only settler at that time.

March 1, 1756. The road by Archibald McDuffee's, now Thomas Goldsmith's, by the Fowler place, now Savage's in Auburn, to where John Smith lived.

July 12, 1756. From Cornet Lane's east southeast by Marden's, to the road to the "Branch," by Joseph Knowles's.

April, 1757. From near Joshua Hall's house, now Geo. S. Smith's, between 129 and 130, old hundred, northeast into Raymond, and passing where Garland Wason lives, to J. Osgood Wason's, then Thomas Wason's, to the old road to Candia.

Oct. 18, 1757. Began at the northwest corner of No. 3, old hundred, then south 29° west, on the reserve "to where the gate now hangs." Then across the 5th, 6th, and part of the 7th lot, to Exeter line, northward of the burying-place, and between Benjamin Smith's house and barn. It is the road from near J. Fullouton's in Raymond to Ep-ping.

Sept. 9, 1758. Candia "High Street" from the northwest corner of the school lot No. 91, 3d D., to the westerly end of the third division. The upper end probably was never built on the reserve as laid out.

Dec. 6, 1758. "Beginning at the north end of No. 35, third division, where the westerly path now goes, from Jeremiah Bean's bars [near the Candia village school-house], crossing the river at the tail of the saw-mill, and on by Enoch Rowell's [Candia Corner] to Emerson's [now Parker's Corner], then west northwest to the southwest bound of the 92d lot." This would be by the Colby and Cass places, in all, five lots, or about three hundred and sixty rods.

June 12, 1759. From Freetown mill, by Raymond Center to Dudley's mill.

June 12, 1759. At the request of Jonathan Dearborn,

Wadleigh Cram and David Dustin,—beginning at the southeast corner of No. 16, old hundred, running across lots Nos. 16, 15, to Nottingham line.

June 13, 1759. From Freetown mill, crossing the bridge below the mill, going to the west of the outlet mill, and east of Daniel Robie's house (Rev. J. Fullonton's), Wadleigh Cram's and John Cram's, to the road laid out Oct. 18, 1757 (the road to Nottingham).

Feb. 11, 1760. Between Ithamar Berry's and Zachariah Butterfield's, between Nos. 21 and 22, 2d P., 2d D.,—the road from the Lane road up to the J. Norton place.

March 17, 1760. From Derry line, near James Adams's (now Robert Adams's), passing Hearne and Presby, to McDuffee's mill in Auburn.

March 17, 1760. From David Witherspoon's, on the southeast side of Gov. Wentworth's farm of two hundred and fifty acres, in Auburn, northeast over the hill, instead of across the corner, as it now goes, and was at first laid out.

June 14, 1760. From the outlet of Jones's pond, and passing the northeast corner of the 37th lot, old hundred, to Jonathan Bean's house in Raymond, to the road there laid out, in April 6th, 1744.

Sept. 30, 1760. Beginning near Dudley's mill, at the end of the road laid out June 12, 1759, running westerly, entering No. 27, 3d D., between a swamp and a great ledge of rocks, some thirty or forty rods north of the present road at Candia and Raymond line, and passed up the valley to near the Village school-house in Candia. There was an article in a warning in 1775, "To see if the Parish will vote to have the highway flung up that leads from Jeremiah Bean's to Joseph Homans'." Past in the negative. Homans lived near Bean's Island. There was a Smart above.

Feb. 11, 1761. Beginning near Jethro Batchelder's house, at the road laid out May 5, 1750, thence north 29° east to the northeast end of lot 122, old hundred, then west-northwest to Lane's.

Dec. 9, 1761. At the request of Josiah Fogg, Robert

Page, Elisha Tole, Jedediah Brown, and Jonathan Brown, from the old Freetown road, across lots 31, 13, 12, 11, 10, 9 and 8, old hundred, to the road laid out April, 1757, near the old burying-ground.

April 30, 1762. A road was laid out the northwest side of additional lots Nos. 40 and 39. Began nearly opposite the Jacob Chase place, then southwest the length of those two lots, then southeast to the road from the Fitts place to Morse's. If this was ever built there is none there now.

Nov. 27, 1762. From Enoch Rowell's (Candia Corner), passing between Emerson's house and barn, passing to the west of Samuel Tole and Jonathan Tole, down by French's to Jacob Griffin's, to near the Methodist church in Chester.

Nov. 27, 1762. From the new or Dearborn saw-mill, in Auburn, crossing Nos. 57, 58, 59, 60, 61 and 62, on to the reserve, then north 29° east, so far as No. 113, 2d P., 2d D., to the "clay pits," so called, in Candia. The last part of this road on the reserve was sold by Candia in 1797.

March 24, 1763. From Lane's in Chester to Lane's in Raymond.

March 24, 1763. North Pond road from Nathan Morse's, across the Governor's farm, and on to Southwick's. Altered Feb. 2, 1767.

Nov. 25, 1763. From William Preston's, near Rufus Phillips' in Chester, to the Fowler place (now Savage's in Auburn), to the road laid out March 1, 1756. Afterwards, May, 1768, changed to its present location above Charles Chase's, between 45 and 46 additional.

The path from what is now called "Bunker Hill," in Auburn, to the pond and Calfe's mill, left the present road near the school-house, and crossed the farm of the writer, near the lower end of the field, sixty rods from the present road, where David White first settled, and on in that direction until it came to the base of the Mine hill, then along near the base of the hill to the present road, near where Mr. Haynes lives. Wells Chase drew boards for his house over this path in 1771.

Sept. 1764. From Massabesic Pond, by William Craig's,

(the Moses Hall place) by William Adams' (S. Kimball's), and on the reserve at the end of David White's lot (B. Chase's), on to the road by Lieut. Basford's (it came out at the north of H. Dockham's); afterwards altered across the lot to the school-house.

Sept. 2, 1766. From the old main road in Hooksett, at the March place, to the river "where Lousy brook empties into the river" (at Martin's Ferry); then beginning at the west bank of the river and running northwest to the line of the town.

June 27, 1767. From Charles Moore's, now Daniel Sanborn's, east end of No. 5, 2d P., 2d D., northeast to Whittier's land, No. 30, old hundreds, then northwest to the highway by Joseph True's.

March 3, 1768. From the end of the highway by David Foss's additional lot No. 107, on the reserve, northeast to the road to the Branch.

June 10, 1768. A road from near I. M. M. Elliott's, on Chester street, southwest eighty rods. This road led down to additional No. 39, where Jacob Wells formerly lived, and Joseph Colby then lived. Discontinued.

Jan. 5, 1769. From southwest of Prescott's (now William True's), northwest on the reserve to the road from the meeting-house to Lane's.

March 3, 1769. From the old Berry place, at the end of the road, laid out April 17, 1744, to where Simon Haselton now lives, south of the Methodist church.

Aug. 22, 1769. From Sandown line, up by the Waddel place, and to the road by Jacob Hill's.

April 6, 1771. The northwest corner of additional lot No. 2, and running southeast to a beech tree, being the southeast bounds of the town, also the present main road to Derry line.

April 26, 1771. Across additional lot 101, from the Manley Lane place (now Davis) to Sandown line.

Dec. 29, 1772. From the southwest corner of No. 100, 2d P., 2d D., (on the Folsom place) southeast, crossing the

Derryfield road, and on by Brown and Pierce's mill to the road to Derry from Auburn, at N. Presby's. (Probably no part of it is traveled now.)

Sept. 14, 1773. From Robert Calfe's (now Nathan Griffin's) over Campbell's bridge, to Candia line, towards Anderson's.

March 28, 1774. From Hugh McDuffee's mill, at the Long Meadows, west-northwest on the reserve, to the Derryfield road near Mrs. Shannon's. There is no road there now.

March 30, 1774. From the southeast corner of Abner Hill's land, northwest on the reserve, between the additions and 2d P., 2d D., "to the highway by William Rendall's and Daniel Dolbear's" (to the road to Lane's).

Feb. 21, 1775. From the house where "William Gross now lives [James Hooke's] to Raymond line."

March 26, 1776. At Candia line at the northeast of lot 34, 2d P., 2d D., by Griffin's (now John B. Rand's) to the road from Simon Haselton's to Lane's. Discontinued.

Sept. 14, 1784. Beginning at Candia road, northeast corner of additional lot No. 74, thence west-northwest to the northwest corner of No. 77. This was to go to No. 39, 2d P., 2d D., where Griffin had *formerly* and Eliphalet Poor *then* lived.

Dec. 15, 1788. From near Clark's saw-mill in Auburn, towards the John Crawford place, towards Candia. It was altered, May 16, 1805.

Dec. 9, 1791. At the request of Nathaniel Emerson and twenty-nine others of Candia, a private way was laid out, beginning on Candia line, on lot No. 108, 5th D., crossing lots No. 103, 102, 115, 116, 117, 118, 119 and 120, to Allenstown line. It was laid out for the purpose of going to Suncook to mill, and to Concord.

April 4, 1792. Beginning between John Graham's and the "Little meeting-house," where the Rev. James Holmes now lives, northeast to James Wason's, now Stephen Kimball's; between 69 and 70 2d P., 2d D.

Oct. 12, 1792. Beginning near David Patten's, where E.



A. Heath lately lived, on No. 102, 2d P., 2d D., across 104 and 105, to the pond, and across the "straits" (the pond) and through "Deer Neck" to Derryfield line.

In 1794 the Legislature passed an act laying out a road from Hale's bridge, in Walpole, to Chester, a distance of sixty miles, in order to take the travel to Portsmouth. It passed Amoskeag bridge, and over Bald hill, and terminated at a pine tree on Deer Neck, where, or near where, the above road ended. I think the road was cut out so as to be sometimes traveled, but was never made either in Chester or Derryfield. There was a bridge built across the strait of the pond, the remains of which were there until about 1810.

Oct. 15, 1792. The present road from McKinley's in Auburn, over Rattlesnake hill by the "Fang" of the pond to Derryfield line, near the Island-Pond House. This is instead of a highway laid out March 16, 1748.

Dec. 9, 1801. From James Wason's (now Stephen Kimball's) in Auburn, northerly over the hill to the north-east corner of the parsonage lot; thence west-northwest across two lots to the "Kent place."

Dec. 8, 1801. From near Hugh Crombie's in Auburn, to near the Oswego mill.

Jan. 12, 1803. From near Joseph Carr's (George W. Clark's, in Chester), west-northwest, crossing Chester turnpike, to Cyrus D. Wood's in Auburn. It is nearly on the rangeway between the additional lots.

April 4, 1804. From the main road near Otterson's, to the mills at Hooksett.

May 16, 1805. From the end of the road laid out Dec. 15, 1788, from Clark's mill by Crawford's to Candia line towards Anderson's.

Nov. 23, 1805. From Chester turnpike, near where Alfred Sanborn now lives, southwest by Coleman's, to meet the road laid out Dec. 9, 1801.

Dec. 6, 1805. From the main road near Nathaniel Martin's in Hooksett, to Thomas Wicom's.

Dec. 1805. From the Murray saw-mill yard, to the turnpike at Hook's mill in Auburn. Altered March 10, 1810.

Dec. 26, 1805. The "White Hall" road, a continuation of Candia High street, crossing Chester turnpike at Rowe's corner, by "White Hall" mill (then Wheeler's), Daniel Davis's, Martin's school-house to Martin's Ferry. It was indicted Sept., 1815, and discontinued to evade the indictment Sept., 1816, and laid out again as a private way Oct. 13, 1820.

A very large share of the country trade was at Newburyport, and a large portion of it passed through Chester, which was a great thoroughfare from the upper part of the State to Newburyport, Haverhill, and to a considerable extent to Boston. The transportation was all with teams, especially horse teams, in the winter. More hay and less grain were fed then than now. I have heard Dea. E. H. Kelly say that frequently he had drawn home a load of hay and fed it out baiting horses without ever unloading it into his stable. Perhaps this current might have been checked by the construction of the Middlesex canal, but it continued to a much later day. The road through Chester woods was bad, — few people living on it to repair it, and the town had nearly every year to appropriate money to repair it, over and above the highway tax. The road was very hilly, and various plans were devised as a remedy. One was to take the travel down the North Pond road, and save going on the street, and also save Robie's or Stockman's hill. Hence the petition of Joseph Blanchard and others, for a road from Long's Corner to the two-mile stone. Also the petition of Gideon George and others, to go from Joseph Robinson's to Nathan Webster's, keeping the south side of Robie's hill. The travel could then go through the south part of Sandown, Hampstead Peak, and over the Rocks bridge. Another plan was to go down the old road to the brook; then near Benjamin Hills', and keep east of Ingalls hill, — when one might go out on to the Haverhill road by Mr. Tenney's, or on to the Sandown road. Still another route, petitioned for by Mr. David Poor, was to leave the main road near Capt. Emerson's, and by Hall's Village, keeping west of Ingalls hill to Ordway's Corner in Hampstead.

This route, according to Stephen Chase, Esq.'s, survey, would be in Chester five hundred and eighty-five rods; and the whole length, twelve hundred and fifty-five rods. The old road, thirteen hundred and thirteen rods, making a saving of fifty-eight rods. The road was opposed by Londonderry and Chester, and was not laid out. The road was widened and straightened from Blake's tan-yard to Benjamin Hill's, Feb. 20, 1807.

At the August term of the Court of Common Pleas, 1807, Benjamin Fitts and sixteen others presented a petition for a road, from the end of the road running southwest from said Fitts's dwelling-house to the southwest side of Moses Sanborn's land. The petition was not granted. The great move, however, was the building the turnpikes.

Chester turnpike was designed in order to have a better road, and shorten the distance from Pembroke to Chester. The turnpike was fourteen miles and two hundred and forty rods long, and shortened the distance two miles and twenty-eight rods. It was said that a Pembroke man, in his enthusiasm, said that when the turnpike was completed it would be all down hill from Pembroke to Chester. A bystander inquired how it would be the other way. He replied, "About the same." But it was a very hilly road both ways. There was, however, a large amount of travel over it, and Anderson's tavern was widely celebrated as a stopping place. In the end it proved a dead loss to the proprietors. It was, however, on the whole a public benefit. It opened a road to a section that otherwise would not have had any, and gave a great stimulus to building roads.

Before the building of the turnpikes it was not practiced to elevate the centre, and have gutters on the sides to carry off the water. They merely cleared the traveled road of the worst obstructions — stumps and stones, — and caused the wet places with logs. If the side of a hill became gullied, they carted in small stones, and covered them so that it soon became a rather uneven pavement. In consequence of this mode the roads were laid out narrow.

A petition was presented to the Legislature, at its June session, 1802, showing

“That the distance from Concord Bridge to Chester East Meeting house may from actual survey be shortened three miles ; that the road leading from s<sup>d</sup> Bridge to said meeting house is much used in traveling, and in the transportation of Country produce carried from the westerly part of this state and from the state of Vermont to market. Perhaps no one road in the state of the same distance would be more useful to the Publick than this, provided it were as good as it might be made. But we despair of ever seeing such a road made in the way that has been heretofore Practiced. Ten or twelve miles’ distance of said Road is through land scarcely habitable, and those who settle on such land cannot reasonably be Expected to do much in the repair of highways.

“When Persons belonging to Vermont or the upper Part of this state arrive at Chester, they have generally an opportunity of knowing what place will afford the best market for the articles they have to Dispose of, and they can from s<sup>d</sup> Place, without any material inconvenience, go to Exeter, Portsmouth, Haverhill, Newbury Port, Salem or Boston. This advantage over any other Road has heretofore induced People to travel through Chester on their way to the seaport towns, notwithstanding the extreme badness of the Roads.

“Your Petitioners are of opinion that a Turnpike road may be made, and supported for such a reasonable toll as will greatly relieve the Publick from the inconveniences of the road they have been so long subject to.

“Your Petitioners therefore humbly pray that they, with such others as may hereafter become proprietors with them, be incorporated into a Body Politic & corporate, for the purpose of making a Turnpike road from Concord Bridge to Chester east meeting house, under such regulations and restrictions as you may think reasonable ; and as in Duty bound will ever pray.

“Chester, June 9<sup>th</sup>, 1802.

“Joseph Blanchard,  
John Wingate,  
Benj<sup>n</sup> Brown,  
Thos. Sargeant,  
Amos Kent,  
Isaac Hill,  
Benj<sup>n</sup> Kitterage,  
Stephen Hill,  
John Emerson,  
Ezekiel Blake,

John Bell,  
Pearson Richardson,  
Eben<sup>r</sup> Townsend,  
Joseph Robinson,  
Simon Towle,  
Daniel French,  
Ozias Silsby,  
Nath<sup>l</sup> Head,  
Henry Sweetser.”

There was a day of hearing appointed, and an order of notice, but the prayer was not then granted.

June 19, 1804, Henry Sweetser, Asa Robinson, John Bell and Amos Kent, and their associates, were incorporated into Chester Turnpike Corporation, and were authorized to make a road from Chester street to Chester line, in the direction of Pembroke street, and to erect gates and take tolls. They were not to take tolls of persons going to meetings, funerals, to mill, or ordinary business in town, nor of soldiers going to attend military duty. The State might in forty years repay expenses and nine per cent. interest, and the road be the property of the State.

The stock was divided into three hundred shares, of which were taken in Chester, by Brown & Sweetser, eight; John Bell, ten; Amos Kent, ten; Thomas Sargent, three; Simon Towle, four; Ben. Brown, two; James Wason, Jr., three; John Wingate, four; Isaac Hills, four; E. Hills, two; Dr. B. Kittridge, four; Asa Prescott, two; Samuel Shackford, three; Daniel French, two; Jacob Elliot, two; John Emerson, two; David Hall, 3d, Ebenezer Townsend, B. P. Chase, John Melvin, John Folsom, Joseph Robinson, Benjamin Currier and Jethro Sleeper, one share each. The shares were assessed ninety dollars each, making twenty-seven thousand dollars.

December 5th, 1804, the grant was extended to Pembroke street. Damages were assessed to known land-owners to the amount of \$895.80; to unknown, one dollar per acre.

The road was built by contract. Jonathan Richardson contracted from the lower end to one hundred and sixty rods beyond the spruce swamp, the path to be twenty-six feet wide, the center to be thirty inches above the gutters; the causeways to be twenty-two feet wide, and covered with gravel eighteen inches deep; the bridges to have seven string-pieces, beveled so that the plank touch not over one inch; the planks to be four inches thick. The hills were to be reduced so that the ascent should not be more than eighteen inches in a rod. Richardson was to be paid \$3.75 per rod.



Simon A. Heath of Epsom, contracted for a mile and a quarter from Pembroke street, excepting Suncook bridge, at \$2. 12½ per rod; and also for a piece beginning at an angle on the easterly side of Lakin's hill, to the south side of the stream below Hall's mill, including the bridge, for \$4.50 per rod. Stephen and Daniel J. Mack contracted to build from the brook at Hall's mill to Jona. Richardson's job, for \$3.72 per rod. John Melvin and Abraham Sargent contracted to build over Lakin's hill, for \$3,000, if the road measured a mile and three-quarters, or in that proportion. Asa Robinson contracted to build the bridge over Suncook river, for \$1,000. Samuel Cochran, Asa Robinson and David Kimball contracted to build a tavern house at the upper gate for \$1,990, and to build a stable for \$450. James Sargent to build a barn for \$265. Abner Blasdel contracted to build the lower toll-house for \$225, exclusive of the chimney. Simon French was paid \$187 for the lot at the upper gate. They hired ten acres of it cleared.

By an account rendered to the Superior Court, from Jan. 1806, to Jan. 1812, they had received for tolls and rents, \$6,487.67. From 1808 to 1815, they made dividends amounting to \$18.55 to each share.

An act passed the Legislature, July 4, 1838, repealing the Chester Turnpike Corporation, which made a public highway of it.

I have not been able to find the records of the Londonderry Turnpike Corporation, but it was laid out in 1805, from Butters Corner in Concord, leading towards Boston. John Folsom and John Melvin, of Chester, contracted to build fifteen miles from Hooksett bridge for \$1,050 per mile, and \$1,000 for straits bridge across the pond. The road was built in 1806 and was the great thoroughfare from the country to Boston. Head's and Folsom's taverns in Chester, and Redfield's, afterwards Melvin's, in Derry, were thronged with guests. But afterwards, before the railroad was built, the travel went down the west side of the river; and much of the way now, on either Chester or Londonderry turnpike, there is seldom even a solitary traveler.



A public highway was laid out over the Londonderry turnpike in 1839.

Feb. 20, 1806. Across the Blanchard mill-pond instead of going up to the Calfe place (Nathan Griffin's).

June 17, 1807. The selectmen laid out a road from Long's Corner to the Sandown road, near the second milestone. Discontinued by vote of the town, July 27, 1807.

At the January term of the Court of Common Pleas, 1808, Joseph Blanchard, and forty-seven others, petitioned to have it laid out. The Court laid it out, and in the January term execution was issued for \$65.38.

The plea for the road was, that the travel to Newburyport would turn off the main road and go down the North Pond road, to avoid the hills.

To evade building it, and another petitioned for by Gideon George and fifty-five others, January term, 1807, praying for a road from Joseph Robinson's to Nathan Webster's to go to the southwest of Robie's hill, it was voted Sept. 7, 1807, "To raise half a day on the poll and estate accordingly, and have it laid out under the direction of Stephen Chase, Esq., on Robie's hill." George's petition was not granted.

Oct. 9, 1807. From Candia line by Benjamin Eaton's to the Murray saw-mill.

March 8, 1819. From near where James Underhill formerly lived in Auburn, 106, 2d P., 2d D., by the Kent place, to near the bridge, across the Blanchard mill-pond.

Sept. 12, 1822. From near John Wilson, Esq. (now James Towle), by James Wason's to Richard Basford's, additional Nos. 102 to 110.

Sept. 12, 1822. From the bridge below "Oswego mill" to Candia line, towards McDuffee's.

From 1830 to 1836. There were various roads widened and straightened which it is not necessary to detail.

There was a stage run from Dover to Lowell through Chester, which went with the mail to the office of Daniel French, Esq., and Orcutt's tavern. A shorter route to pass a mile southeast of the meeting-house was planned by Derry people.

Dec. 2, 1834. A petition was filed by Henry Willey and others, with the clerk of the Court of Common Pleas, setting forth that there was a large amount of travel from Dover to Lowell, and asking to have the old road widened and straightened, and a new road made from Epping Corner to Col. Mark Fisk's in Derry. Thomas D. Merrill of Epsom, Jacob Freese of Deerfield and Jeremiah Wilson of Gilmanton were appointed a committee.

In Chester they laid out a road from near John Lock's, by Long's Corner and Hall's Village to Derry line. The damages assessed were \$1,722, and the cost of making estimated at \$1,722.

February term, 1836. Chester petitioned for another committee, and Titus Brown of Francestown, Stephen Webster of Haverhill, and Josiah Bellows of Walpole, were appointed. The committee reported against making this piece of new road on condition of the selectmen laying out the following, which was laid out Aug. 15, 1837.

August 15, 1836. The road from the Worthen saw-mill, by Shackford's mill to the old road near the bridge (which was built), thence diagonally across the farms to the old Melvin place on the street, thence across the farms to Dr. Rufus Kittredge's, on the Derry road (which was discontinued by vote of the town, Aug. 28, 1838); also from the school-house No. 2, southeast nineteen rods, thence to Derry line.

Whole damage awarded . . . . .	\$2,043 00
Shackford road . . . . .	293 08
Towards Derry . . . . .	613 46

The discontinued part was not paid for.

Sept. 2, 1836. Laid out from near Webster's, to connect with the above.

Oct. 2, 1837. The road from Poplin line to Daniel Sanborn's was widened and straightened; from Daniel Sanborn's to near the river, a new road; thence widening and straightening to Hale True's; thence a new road to Joseph True's land; thence widening and straightening to Benjamin French's.

June 2, 1836. A new road from John Prescott's to the Worthen saw-mill laid out.

Sept. 1, 1836. A petition of John Folsom and others for a road on Londonderry turnpike was presented.

February term, 1837. A viewing committee was sent out. The proprietors of the turnpike objected, unless they could have some pay. The road cost \$67,248, but they did not expect that. The committee reported in favor of laying it out. Ambrose Cosset of Claremont, Horace Chase of Hopkinton and Jacob Freese of Deerfield were appointed a committee, who laid it out and awarded \$2,000 damage, of which Chester was to pay \$279, which was refunded by the county, return February term, 1839.

By an act of the General Court passed July 4, 1838, the charter of the Chester Turnpike Corporation was repealed, making it a free road.

In 1838, the road from near Candia line, passing below the Oswego mill and to Manchester Centre, was laid out by a court's committee. Chester made no opposition, but the selectmen attended to advise as to its location. It was built in 1839.

In the town account for 1838, there is a charge of \$137 for the selectmen's services and expenses about the Amoskeag road. There is also a charge of \$405 for compensation for highways, all but \$35 of which was paid for the Poplin road.

In the account for 1839 are the following charges :

Road Committee's services and expenses . . . . .	\$430 97
Compensation for the new Raymond road . . . . .	1,145 70
Making the Poplin road . . . . .	227 29
Piece of new road by Jeremiah Ray's, . . . . .	50 00
The Amoskeag road . . . . .	2,732 83
	<hr/>
Paid in one year for new roads . . . . .	\$4,586 79
Add paid in 1838 as above . . . . .	542 00
	<hr/>
	\$5,128 79

February term, 1838. Petition of John Moore and others for a road from John Locke's to Adams' saw-mill, in Derry, to go into Sandown. The committee reported against it.

Oct. 14, 1840, the road from near the Dearborn saw-mill, in Auburn, easterly across Chester turnpike to the Candia road, near Seavey's, was laid out.

In 1840, upon the petition of John Clark and others, a road was laid out from below the Blanchard mills across Candia road, over Bald hill to Manchester. July 16, 1841, the selectmen were instructed to build it immediately. They purchased a team and hired help and commenced, but a town-meeting was called at the request of the opponents of the road and counter instructions given. A part of the petitioners for the road turned against it and had to pay the petitioners' expenses of the contest, and be taxed to the town to pay for the opposition. It was built, however, to the Candia road, and one hundred and thirty-seven dollars for land damages paid and six hundred and thirty-eight dollars for building it. Beyond the Candia road it was discontinued.

Oct. 28, 1840. A road was laid out from near Reuben Senter's (the old Crosett or William Brown place), to the road to Derry, south of No. 4 school-house in Auburn, across 86 and 87, 2d P., 2d D.

1843. A road was laid out from near Joseph Smith's house westerly to the Borough road, laid out October, 1840.

December 4, 1843. The road from near Amos Morse's or Dinsmore sawmill to the Derry road, was laid out.

Nov. 2, 1844. A road from the road to Candia, south of the Methodist church, southeast to the old Berry place, instead of one over the hills laid out March 3, 1769, was laid out.

1846. The road commissioners, on the petition of John Moore and others, laid out a road from near Hale True's (the old John Moore place) to near the Methodist church in Sandown. This was to lead towards Lawrence.

1846. Jona. B. Sanborn and others preferred a petition to the commissioners for a road from Daniel Sanborn's (the Lt. William Moore place), in Chester, to the Methodist church in Sandown. Not granted.

June, 1846. The petition of Stephen Dearborn and others,

for a road from Auburn Village to Lovereign's Corner in Raymond. Final action September, 1847; laid out. Auburn built from the Village to the Murray road and paid landholders \$691, and for building the road \$1784.30. The whole damages were for Auburn, \$973; Chester, \$323, and expenses, \$438.83.

February term, 1748. Raymond petitioned for a discontinuance.

August, 1848. Chester petitioned for a discontinuance.

February, 1850. Auburn petitioned for a discontinuance of that part not built, all of which was granted; afterwards laid out and built, Chester, 1864; Auburn, 1868.

September 3, 1847. A new road laid out from Osgood True's to the old road from the Locke place, and the old road widened and straightened to Hale True's, towards Lawrence or Haverhill.

Oct. 16, 1847. A road was laid out from near Ebenezer Marden's, southwest to the road from Chester to the Branch.

Oct. 23, 1848. An addition to the above to near Walter Basford's shop.

July 15, 1853. A road was laid out from near Frederic Wason's (the old David McClure and John Knowles place), southeast to Wason's.

In 1847 a road was laid out from Londonderry turnpike passing the steam saw-mill to the Senter road.

In 1849 a road was laid out from Londonderry turnpike southeast to Londonderry line towards Wilson's Crossing.

In 1853 a road was laid out from the corner near school-house No. 2 in Auburn, southwest to meet the road laid out in 1847.

In 1864 the county commissioners laid out in Chester the road laid out upon the petition of Stephen Dearborn and others and discontinued, and in 1867 the selectmen of Auburn laid out the part of the same in Auburn.

The Mammoth road, leading from Hooksett to Lowell, was laid out after a long contest in 1831, which passes a long distance in Old Chester, in Hooksett and Manchester, which cost the town of Hooksett between three and four thousand dollars.



A road was laid out in 1840 from the Factory Village across the farms to the old Suncook road near Matthew Gault's. When the Londonderry turnpike was laid out as a free road in 1836, Hooksett bridge was reserved by the corporation, which the town of Hooksett purchased in 1853 for \$1,640, which was burned with the railroad bridge Sept. 30, 1857, and a new one built at a cost of \$6,000, which was carried off by a freshet and ice, March 20, 1859, and a new one built by the town at an expense of about \$8,000.

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## CHAPTER X.

### HISTORY OF MILLS.

Before giving a history of the building of mills I propose to give a description of the early mills, and of the modern improvements.

The early saw-mills were built with flutter or undershot water-wheels, with heavy rims, and at least three feet and a half high, and about four feet wide, with a wrought-iron crank, from sixteen to eighteen inches long. The water was brought on in a tangent of about forty-five degrees. The gate hoisted perpendicularly. The saw-frame ran in rabbets in the fender posts, secured by wooden knees called "hook pins." The pitman, to connect the crank to the saw-frame, was all of wood. The saws were of iron, so that when the breast was worn hollow they would heat the saw and strike the back on an anvil, and straighten it. The saw was strained by a key or wedge. The carriage ran on pieces of plank, called "nogs," about two feet apart, set perpendicularly in timbers, the corners cut out to receive the carriage. Only one carriage side was cogged. Reel dogs were used at both ends, so that the dogs were drawn every run. To feed, a roller went across the mill, in front of the saw, resting on wooden bearings on the plates, and



a head hanging down, from which there was a pole some ten feet long, with a pawl or hand on the end, to work the rag-wheel. They had no apparatus for raising the head, but always had to be there, to take it up and lay it on a pin.

They had no negro-, or gig-wheel, but ran the carriage back with their feet; and to have it go back easier, would have the mill incline a foot and a half, or two feet, in the length. I have seen all of this in operation in my day.

About 1808 there came along a millwright by the name of Oliver Hawkins, who introduced wider and lower wheels, with the floats fastened to arms. He used short cranks, and had the water brought on nearly perpendicular, and after striking the wheel, the water was brought round in a curve. The gate was drawn horizontally on the bottom of the flume. He introduced cogging both carriage sides, and running upon a continued track in the centre of each side.

Some mills were built by Joseph Wilson, of Hudson, with the rolling gate, and other improvements, perhaps earlier than Hawkins'. The first change of water-wheel from the flutter, was the spiral vent, invented by Clark Wilson, of Swanzy, in 1830. It was a reacting wheel, with iron buckets and wooden rim.

The first balance wheel I ever saw in a saw-mill, was at Osgood's, at Methuen, Mass., in 1827. It was a heavy wooden wheel, five feet in diameter, with a cast-iron segment, for counter-balance. It was put in by James Butterfield. It waded so heavily in the water that it did no good.

In 1838 the Exeter manufacturing company built two saw-mills, and sent to Hallowell for their irons, and had iron balance-wheels.

The first slides for saw-frames, so far as I know, were in the Locks and Canal Co.'s mill at Lowell, in 1832, V slides on the saw-frame running in grooves in the posts. It was nearly impossible to keep them tight on the frame, and there were other difficulties. The next was V slides on the posts and grooves in the saw-frame. The Exeter mills, before spoken of, had square slides on the inside of the posts, and composition boxes on the saw-frame. In 1839, larger

square slides on the inside of the posts, with wooden bearings on the frame, were introduced. About 1845, round slides in front of the posts, and soon after the present form of square ones in front of the posts were introduced.

So far as I am aware the first belted saw-mill was built for Ralph Bricket, of Hampstead, in 1836, in connection with a shingle-mill, to split the stuff. It had no counter-balance, and was not substantial enough to do great business. The first iron segments on the carriage running on an iron track, so far as I know, were in a mill built by the Amesbury Flannel Manufacturing Co. at the Tewksbury mills. The track was round on the top. This was in 1839. The first steam saw-mill in this region was built by Webster & Page, at South Kingston.

The clapboards and shingles were all riven. The earliest clapboard machine was introduced a little previous to 1820, and the log hung upon centres, and passed over the saw, and was so adjusted as to saw the requisite depth for the width of the clapboard. It was self-setting, and had sappers attached to the saw to straighten the edges. The shingle machine was a later invention. The first of either of these machines in Chester was by John Clarke, in 1833.

The early grist-mills were driven by undershot water-wheels, about fifteen feet high and four feet wide, the water brought on at an angle of about twenty-five degrees. The gears used were wooden — face or crown gears. The runner was hung on a stiff horn, sometimes a tripod, so that the spindle had to be exactly perpendicular to the face of both bed, stone and runner. The tub-wheel was invented by a Mr. Hitchcock, the first part of the century. It was at first a small and deep wheel, with the runner attached to the top gudgeon. They soon, however, made larger wheels, usually six to eight feet in diameter, fifteen inches deep, and geared. These wheels were mostly used from 1810 to 1835, for grain mills. The spiral vent, and other reacting wheels, and then centre-discharge, and various combinations of direct and reaction wheels, superseded them. In the early mills, wrought-iron gudgeons or

bearings were used. The earliest cast-iron wing-gudgeon saw was put into N. Clark's mill, Sandown, by Joseph Wilson, in 1812, though they were probably used earlier. The cap or flange-gudgeon was invented by Butler Wilson, a son of the above, at a later date.

As the cloth was of home manufacture, fulling- or clothing-mills were common. The fulling-mill or stock was driven by an undershot wheel about ten feet high, with two wooden ovals or cams set opposite to each other on the shaft, to force the feet or mallets alternately against the cloth, and they fell back by their own gravity. When the ovals were too flat, or the motion too quick, the mallet would not fall back as fast as the cam, and they would meet with a heavy concussion. Cranks, with smaller wheels, were introduced about 1810.

The raising the nap on cloth was done by a small card, by hand. Mr. Haynes got up a machine for raising the nap on cotton and linen cloth, called "fustian." It consisted of a main cylinder on wooden bearings, two or two and a half feet in diameter, covered with teasels, and the cloth passing over rollers above and below. Instead of getting motion by attaching it to his water-wheel, he had a rope attached to the shaft of the machine, and passing over a sheave at the beams of his mill, with a heavy weight at the other end of the rope. This was wound up until the weight was raised to the beam, and then the machine would run until the weight had run down; then it must be wound up again.

The shearing of fullled cloth was done with hand shears. The blades of these were about seven inches wide, and about thirty inches long. The cloth was laid across a cushion about as wide as the length of the blades of the shears. The bottom blade lay flat upon it, and weighted down with fifty or sixty pounds of lead; the other blade connected by a large bow or spring, and standing at an angle of about forty-five degrees. A strap was attached to the bottom blade, and to a wooden handle or lever made to bear against the top blade, by means of which the shears

were sprung. In shearing, the shears were sprung with one hand, and, weighing in all nearly one hundred pounds, moved evenly across the cloth, and then lifted and moved back again. It required a great deal of skill, and was very laborious work. These shears were exclusively used until 1812 to 1814, when Hovey's vibrating shears were introduced, in which by turning a crank the shears were sprung, and the cloth-beams moved, also a brush to raise the nap. About the year 1825, spiral blades were introduced.

The dyeing of fulled cloth for every-day wear was mostly with butternut, or oilnut, bark; for handsome, black or London brown, dyed with camwood darkened, and much later indigo blue was introduced. There was, for men's summer wear, a cotton and linen cloth made, called fustian, which was dyed with fustic, darkened, and a nap raised and the cloth pressed.

At a general meeting of the proprietors of "Checher," held at Hampton the 11th day of January, 1720-1,

"Voted, To Coll<sup>o</sup> Packer, Coll<sup>o</sup> Wiar, Caleb Towle, and Sam<sup>l</sup> Ingalls, the whole Priviledge upon the upper Falls of the great Brook forever, to build a Saw mill or mills on, and also ten acres of Land Gratis, on Each Side s<sup>d</sup> falls for the s<sup>d</sup> mills Conveniency, with Condition That the s<sup>d</sup> mills shall be fitt to Cutt boards in a Twelvemonth from this Time; and that they Shall Saw at halves the Proprs. Loggs, So much as they Shall have occasion for Building. And those proprs. that Shall have Occasion to buy boards shall be Supplied with So many as they Shall have occasion for, at the Rate of thirty shillings per Thousand at the mill. And if the making a pond or ponds for s<sup>d</sup> mill damnifies any of the proprs., the society shall make good the damages."

At a meeting at Hampton, March 16, 1720-1,

"Voted, That the four persons to whom the Stream is granted, Shall give each a bond of Fifty pounds to the Comittee, to perform the Conditions of s<sup>d</sup> Grant, and if any of them Refuse to do it, the Comittee is Impowered to admitt others."

At a meeting of the committee, September 29, 1721,

“Voted, That the proprietors of the upper Falls on the great Brook have the priviledge of the Lower falls also, for their Further Encouragement, to build a mill according to a vote of the Society, at a publick meeting held Jan. 11<sup>th</sup>, 1720-1, and in consideration of which Additional Privilege they are to build a Grist mill as Soon as the Town will need it.”

James Basford at one time owned most of the mill. In 1731 he sold Ebenezer Dearborn one-fourth of the “old sawmill.” In 1732 he sold to William Wilson one-eighth of the “old sawmill.” In 1734 he had some difficulty with the proprietors about the mill, and they voted to have a reference.

In 1735 Ebenezer Dearborn deeded to his sons Ebenezer, Jr., Benjamin, Thomas and Michael, one-fourth of the “old sawmill.”

In 1743, in consideration of £22 bills of credit, Ebenezer Dearborn, Ebenezer Dearborn, Jr., Thomas Dearborn and Michael Dearborn convey to Thomas Wells four-sixths of the “old sawmill.”

We know little more about the mill or its owners until about 1780, when Hugh Tolford, Jacob Wells, Capt. Clough, Moses Haselton, John Haselton and Benjamin Haselton rebuilt it. It was rebuilt once after that, and again in 1848, and is now owned by Edwin Haselton and Parker Morse.

Jonathan Blunt had a saw-mill previous to 1730. He owned home lot No. 12, and it was probably on that, near the Blake tan-yard.

#### AIKEN'S GRIST-MILL.

At a meeting, March 7, 1730, it was

“Voted, that there be encouragement given for building a Grist mill on the middle falls of the Grate Brook, that is to John Aiken's, and fourteen or fifteen acres of land to the Eastward of s<sup>d</sup> falls, as convenient as can be had of common land, provided s<sup>d</sup> Aiken build a sufficient Grist mill by this time twelvemonth, and keep s<sup>d</sup> mill in good Repair from time to time, and at all times hereafter.”



Mr. Aiken built the mill on his lot, No. 145. This was probably the first grist-mill in town.

William Graham, who married Mr. Aiken's daughter Margaret, purchased the mill and land adjoining in 1745.

In 1750, Graham purchased at the Long Meadows, and Mr. Aiken died, and gave by will his three home lots to his sons John and James. As the mill was on one of those lots, it had probably been re-deeded. John Aiken, Jr., lived where John Haselton now lives, and I think owned the mill. It was on that lot.

#### HASELTON'S GRIST-MILL.

The privilege of the "Lower falls on the Great brook" was granted to the proprietors of the upper falls, Sept. 29, 1721, but they probably never availed themselves of the grant.

May 5, 1746, it is recorded, "William Crafford having built a grist-mill upon the Great brook in Chester at the Lower falls so called, the fifth day of May, 1746, doth Record his son Robert miller of said Grist mill." Henry Lunt owned the mill in 1753, died in 1761. Samuel Currier owned it in 1770.

In 1779 Samuel Currier, of Hampstead, conveyed to Richard Haselton thirty acres of land with the grist-mill, the land bounded on Crawford's and Mark Carr's. In 1780 he bought a pair of millstones of Francis Chase, of Newtown, for one hundred and fifty pounds; so he probably rebuilt at that time. The mill was once carried off by a freshet; Peter Haselton thinks about 1793. It was once burnt. It descended to Thomas Haselton, then to his son Amos Haselton. He put in a machine for sawing clapboards from the logs in 1839. In 1853 the mill was entirely rebuilt, using the timber of the old Long Meadow meeting-house. Machinery for making pails was put in in 1857; planer and box machine in 1858. Water being short a steam engine was put in in 1860; a second pail-lathe in 1862. In 1866 about thirty-two thousand pails were



made, and fish-kits to the value of six thousand four hundred dollars, and about one hundred and fifteen thousand feet of boards made into boxes.

#### CARR'S, MORSE'S, NOW COUCH'S MILLS.

Previous to 1741 John Karr had built a saw-mill and grist-mill where Couch's mills now are, for in his inventory for that year there are two mills set down to him.

In 1743 there was an effort to have a new road to Londonderry to go by "Karr's mills." In the return of the road, March 21, 1754, it "Began at a stake near the Bridge Between Capt. Morse's saw-mill and grist-mill." In Capt. Morse's will, proved May 25, 1763, he gave his sons, Josiah and Oliver, the mills in equal shares. Oliver had the homestead farm, and died in 1770. The dam was carried away by a freshet, and at the time Josiah got wet, took cold, and died in 1794, and the mills went down. Oliver Morse's widow married Taylor Little and had a daughter Hannah, who married Isaac Dinsmore, who bought the place and rebuilt the saw-mill about 1806 and again about 1830. It was some time owned by Henry Abbot, who in 1834 put in a shingle-mill, the second in town. He sold to Col. Couch, who put in a run of stones below the road with the shingle-mill.

#### THE MCDUFFEE MILLS,—NEAR SCHOOL-HOUSE NO. 4, IN AUBURN.

In the inventory of 1741, James Campbell (who lived at the Pearly Chase place at Walnut hill) is set down as having a mill, and Daniel McDuffee (who lived at the Daniel Kimball place in Derry) had also a mill. The return of the bridle road from where Gilman Morse now lives, through the south woods, March 25, 1740, ended at Campbell's saw-mill. This had been the road to the Long Meadows. In the return of the road, March 5, 1747, it runs by the west end of Hugh McDuffee's corn-mill. Hugh McDuffee owned the corn-mill during his life, and Archibald and Mansfield McDuffee the saw-mill.

James McDuffee is taxed in 1801 for two mills, which is the last tax on them. They soon went down. John McDuffee, son of Hugh, fell through the place for turning the runner and broke his neck. The saw-mill stood just above the present road leading to Derry, the corn-mill several rods below.

NUTT'S, CRAIGE'S, CROSETT'S AND BROWN'S MILL, — AT THE  
AUBURN STEAM-MILL.

It is uncertain when or by whom the first mill was built. There were two men by the name of Nutt who lived at the Pierce and Brown place and might have had a share in it. The first title which I have seen is Thomas Shirley sold to James Wilson one quarter of a saw-mill, commonly called "Nutt's mill standing on Cohas brook," in 1750, and Andrew Craige, Jr., sells to Andrew Craige one-half of lot No. 93, 2d P., 2d D. (on which the mill stood), and one-fourth of the saw-mill, in 1764. Andrew Craige bought one hundred and sixty acres, a part of No. 87 and one-half of No. 93 (a part of the Nutt place), and sold to James and Benjamin Crosett. They sold half the land and one-half the saw-mill to Robert Fulton. James and Benjamin Crosett sold to Benjamin and Samuel Pierce and William Brown two hundred and seventy-four acres in 1771, and it is understood that they had the mill, but it eventually went down. The mill stood on the Long Meadow brook some seventy or eighty rods above the steam-mill.

In 1802 Lt. William Brown and his son John built a new mill down the stream near the steam-mill. It was afterwards owned by Stephen H. Reid, Alanson Tucker, Esq. (who new geared it in 1836), and John B. Adams.

In 1846 a company was formed, consisting of John B. Adams, John C. Pillsbury, George H. Taylor and Nathaniel Brown, who built a steam saw-mill, including circular saws for various purposes, at an expense of about five thousand dollars.

In 1855 it was sold to the Land and Water Power Com-

pany of Manchester, and since owned by William Vincent and Robert Thompson, and is now, 1868, out of use.

#### SHACKFORD'S CORN-MILL.

When the first mill was built is uncertain. In 1776 John Shackford conveyed to John Shackford, Jr., miller, one-half of his home farm; so the mill was built previous to that time. John, Jr., died in 1779, and his son Samuel inherited it and held it during his life-time. The gears were rebuilt in 1836 and 1837, and a run of stones added. Samuel's son, Jonathan, sold to James Locke.

#### THE WORTHEN SAW-MILL.

Josiah Forsaith says that his grandfather, Dea. Matthew Forsaith, purchased the privilege of Dolly Worthen, and built the first mill. She was the widow of David Worthen, who died November 19, 1766, and she married Jacob Chase about 1776. The mill was probably built before 1770. There was a new mill raised in 1785.

In 1790, Matthew Forsaith, Josiah Forsaith, Michael Worthen and Benjamin Currier are taxed one-sixth each, and Gideon Currier one-third. Capt. Shackford subsequently was an owner, and Cyrus Eaton, George Weeks, Daniel Clay and Alfred Dearborn. Samuel M. Edwards is now, 1868, the principal owner, and has put in a circular saw for sawing boards.

#### BENJAMIN HILLS' MILL.

Previous to 1741 Benjamin Hills had built a saw-mill on the North brook on his farm. He sold one-eighth part of it in 1748 to Thomas Craig. Whether there were other owners, and how long it stood, is not known.

June 3, 1784, Benjamin Hills, 3d, and others, raised a mill farther up the same stream. In 1791, Stephen Hills, Benjamin Hills, 3d, and Joseph Long were taxed one-third each. In 1792, Eliphalet Hills was taxed for one-sixth.

There was a mill kept up until 1816, when Benjamin Hills, Edward S. Hills and Joseph Long were taxed for one-third each.

#### FRENCH'S CORN-MILL.

October 6, 1785, Benjamin French raised a corn-mill on the same stream still farther up, nearly opposite where his grandson, David French, now lives. Mr. French died Jan. 18, 1797. The mill was taxed to his widow several years, and then to Sherburn Dearborn, who married her, down to 1820. Capt. Benjamin Currier and Gideon Currier once had a corn-mill on the same stream, opposite where Benaiah Spofford now lives.

#### ISAAC HILLS' WIND-MILL.

May 16, 1789, Isaac Hills, Esq., raised a wind-mill. He fitted it with the usual oblique vanes, and could do some business with it. But he conceived a plan of what he called an "air-mill." He had an octagon tower with large windows or doors in the several sides, to open on opposite sides, according to the direction of the wind. The wind was to pass through, and operate on a large float-wheel in the inside. He first made a working model, and told to Mr. David Clark how it operated. Mr. Clark shrewdly enquired whether he put any corn in; to which he replied in the negative. Mr. Clark said that that would make quite a difference, which he found to be true, as it never proved effective. The building was standing long within my recollection, and its foundation is yet to be seen.

#### ISAAC HILLS' CORN-MILL.

In 1805, Isaac Hills, Esq., built a corn-mill on the stream below the Blake tan-yard.

#### EBENEZER BASFORD'S MILLS.

Ebenezer Basford built a corn-mill with light stones to

operate by wind or by hand at pleasure. There was afterward a water-mill back northeast of the house.

#### THE LOCKE MILLS.

The first Locke mill was on Exeter river, up near where Charles Moore, Sen., formerly lived, not far from the road from Wilbur's. It was probably built as early as 1780. It was owned by Capt William Locke, Robert Wilson, Esq., Lt. William Moore, John Basford, and I think that Dominicus Prescott once owned a share. It was burned, by Mr. Basford's leaving fire, March 27, 1796.

In 1810 John Locke and Benjamin True, Jr., built a saw-mill further down the river, some eighty rods above True's house. About 1820 Mr. Locke built a corn-mill on the opposite side of the stream. In 1847 it was rebuilt by John and True T. Locke, and a shingle-mill added. It was afterwards sold to John Wason, and was burnt in 1857.

#### THE KNOWLES MILL.

In 1802 Nathan Knowles built three-eighths, Joseph Brown a quarter, Nathan Knowles, Sen., Dominicus Prescott, one-eighth each. New gears were built in 1838, and it was burnt in 1847.

Charles Stevens built a new one in 1859.

#### TOWLE AND SANBORN'S MILL.

James Towle and Rufus Sanborn built a belted saw-mill on the North brook in 1848.

#### MCMURPHY'S OR WEBSTER'S MILL.

It seems by the following document, that there was an idea that there was iron ore somewhere in the vicinity, and that iron works might be erected on the Cohas.

There was an act passed in 1719, the preamble of which sets forth that there is very good iron mine or ore in New



Hampshire; that the working of it was likely to prove of great advantage, and that sundry gentlemen have already advanced stock for setting up several furnaces, &c., and the act forbids carrying any ore out of the province under a penalty of ten pounds per ton. The British Parliament would encourage the manufacture of iron in the Colonies to be sent to Great Britain to be manufactured.

By a statute of 23 of Geo. II., it is provided that after 1750 no subsidy, or custom, should be paid on any bar-iron imported from the Colonies into the port of London. The act also prohibits the erection of any mill for rolling or slitting iron, or any plating forge to work with a tilt-hammer, or any furnace for making steel, under the penalty of two hundred pounds; that every such mill or furnace should be deemed a nuisance, and the Governor and Lieut.-Governor were required to cause them to be abated.

So, though they might have made iron there, it would have been unlawful to have slit it into shoe shapes or nail rods, or converted it into steel; and the Governor would have been bound to have abated it as a nuisance.

May 16, 1739, there was a vote passed making a grant to John McMurphy, of land and a mill privilege, at "Mas-sabesic river," below the great pond, and a committee consisting of Mr. John Calfe *Insin* Jacob Sargent and Samuel Emerson, were appointed to finish this matter. The following is the report and agreement of this committee:

"The said Committee for and in behalf of the said Proprietors, and as far as in them Lies, Pursuant to a Vote of the said Proprietors Pased at the said meeting in may afforsaid, do by these Presents give, grant, Enfooff and Confirm unto the Said John macmurphy, his heirs and assigns, for ever, free Liberty to Erect, Set up, and maintain a Grist mill at massabesick River, at any place he shall find most convenient below the Greate Pond, Provided, and on this Condition that the Said macmurphy, his Heirs or assigns, Shall Erect the said mill at the Place afforsaid, and fitt and compleat the Same so far as to grind Corn for the use of those that Shall bring it to the said mill to be ground, for the Custemary Toll, within two years from the deate hereof,— and the Said macmurphy Performe as is Expresed



in the third article; and on failure of performing the Said mill as afforsaid, then the Priveledge to be forfeited, and to Return to the Said Proprietors, and their Successors forever: and it is further agreed between the said Parties, and the Said Committee do hereby on the behalf of the said Proprietors Expresly limit and Provide, that the Said John macmurphy, his heirs or assigns, shall not build, Erect, and Place the Said grist mill on the Stream or River afforsaid so as to hinder, or be any Prejudice to the placing, Building and Erecting Iron works, a Sawmill, or mills, in Case the Stream will be sufficient for that Purpose, and the Same can be done without any Prejudice to the Said Grist mill; and if the Said Proprietors Shall at any time Hereafter see meeat, or think Proper that the Said Iron works, Saw mill, or mills, or any of them, Should be built and Placed on the Said River at the place affors<sup>d</sup>, or near theirunto, and Should Resolve to have the same done, but that neither the said works, Sawmill, or mills, nor any other building, shall hereafter be Erected on the Said Stream so as to be any Prejudice, Interruption or Inconvenience to the Going, maintaining and Support of the Said Grist mill: and further, in Case the Said Proprietors shall at any time hereafter Resolve to Build Iron Works in Case a s'ficiency of oare or Iron mine can be found conveniently, a Sawmill, or mills, or any of them, the Said maemurphy and his heirs Shall have the Liberty, and the Same is hereby granted to him and them, to Erect, build, and maintain the Said Iron Works, Sawmills, or mills, So Long as he and they Shall see Cause; and Whenever he or they shall see Cause to Resign the said Priveledge, the Same shall Returne to the Said Proprietors, and their Successors, and the building and Labour of the said maemurphy or his heirs, that he or they shall have done before such Resignation shall Happen, Shall be Valued by the Selectmen of the town of Chester affors<sup>d</sup> for the time then being, and Whatsoever Sum the Said Selectmen shall Value the said buildings and Labour at, the Said Proprietors shall Pay or Cause to be Paid, to the said macmurphy, his heirs or assigns, on demand, after such Valuation Shall be made.

“Secondly, the Said committee, Pursuant to the said Vote, do hereby Give and Grant to the Said macmurphy, his heirs and assigns, fifty acres of Land at the falls of the said River, to be Laid out on both sides the said River, Equally to the out Lett of the said Pond, as near and as convenient for the accomodation of the said Grist mill, and other mills,

or mill, or Iron works, as aforesaid, as the Said Land can be laid; the same being Given and Granted by the said Proprietors to the said macmurphy and his heirs, for his Incouragement towards Building the Said Grist mill; and in Consideration of the Grate Expence and Charge which he must necessarily be at to accomplish the same within the time Limited herein, and the Said committee are to Proceed and Lay out the said fifty acres of Land in manner afores<sup>d</sup>, as soon as the Same can be Conveniently done, and to make a Returne thereof by meets and Bounds, and Record the Same on the Said Proprietors' Book of Records, or Cause the same to be done as Soone as Laid out. Moreover the Said Comittee Shall Lay out to the Said macmurphy and his heirs, at his or their Request, a Small Quantity of Land at the Discretion of the Said Comittee, as shall be Effectuall to Prevent any Person or Persons from Irregularly and Clandestinely or unfairly drawing out the Water from the Said Pond, to the Deturment of the said mill or mills, or Works, as aforesaid; and further, that the said macmurphy, his heirs or assigns, shall have at all times hereafter free and full liberty to flow and Raise the Watter in the Said Pond, as he or they shall have need or occasion for the Carrying on the work and buiseness of the Said Grist mill, or Saw mill, or mills, or Iron Works, as aforesaid.

“Thirdly, that the Said macmurphy, in building the Said mill, or mills, or any of the Works theirunto belonging, Shall not Stop or Impede the course of the Fish up the said River, but shall and will leave, and Contrive, and make sufficient passage for that Purpose. Moreover, it is further agreed by and Between the Said Parties that the Said macmurphy, his heirs and assigns, shall and will at all times after the said Grist mill is fitted and Compleated for Grinding, as aforesaid, Grind for the Proprietors and Inhabitants of Chester aforesaid, and their Successors, before and in Preference of their Grists, to the Grists of any other Person or Persons Whatever, for three days in a week forever (Viz.), Every tuesday, Wednesday & thursday, forever, and the Comittee appoynted and chosen by the Proprietors of Chester aforesaid, to Lay out the aforesaid Fifty acres of Land at the falls of the afores<sup>d</sup> River, on both sides, to the out Lett of the aforesaid pond, and the Small Quantity of Land to Prevent the Irregular and Clandestine or Unfaire drawing out the Water from the afforsaid Pond, to the damiage of the afforsaid mill, or mills, or Iron

Works, is mr. John Calfe, Ensign Jacob Sargent & Samuel Emerson, of Chester afforsaid, allways Reserving a Liberty and Priveledge to the Proprietors and Inhabitents of the town of Chester afforsaid, to pass and Repass without Interruption too and from the afforsaid massabeeck River to Catch and take at the falls of said River, below the afforsaid Pond, for neseccery famely Support, Such Fish as may be obtained."

The small quantity of land to prevent the unfair drawing of water was laid out at the beach and valley, near where the Island Pond House now stands, to prevent making another outlet through the Long Pond.

In 1750 John McMurphy sold the mills and land to Alexander McMurphy. The mill stood on the southeast side of the stream, several rods above the present road and above the present mill-pond, and had a low head of water without flowing Massabesic; and at a meeting of the proprietors, October 18, 1763, it was

"Voted, not to support the flowing more than was natural.

"Voted, that the privilege of grinding for the proprietors of Chester three days in a week at macmurphy's mill at Massabeeceek shall cease, and it shall become a common priviledge for grinding as other mills are, upon condition that the said macmurphy and his heirs shall forever keep, maintain and support a Grist mill there, upon his and their own charge."

When a saw-mill was first built, or the Haselton mill below, is not known, and the traditions are vague and contradictory. If Potter be right, in his History of Manchester, that Alewife Falls, mentioned in the return of a road laid out December 10, 1751, page 680, were at the Haselton mill, then that mill was built before that, and probably McMurphy had none. But if Samuel Gamble be right, that Alewife Falls were just below McMurphy's, and that the waste water mentioned in the return was the natural stream, and that there was a canal to carry the water to the saw-mill, then McMurphy had dug a canal and built a saw-mill before that date, and the Haselton mill is probably of a later date. (See History of Roads.)

November 18, 1778, Alexander McMurphy sold for £1800, additional lot No. 66, No. 23, 2d P., 2d D., and the McMurphy grant, to John Sheldon, together with the *saw-mill* and *grist-mill*. So there was a *saw-mill* there then.

March 11, 1782, Sheldon conveyed to John Webster, for five hundred and seventy pounds in silver, at six shillings and eight pence per ounce, the McMurphy grant, including the house and mills. Webster \*dug a new and better canal.

His son, Israel Webster, next owned the mills. About 1810 he sold to James Patterson a privilege above the McMurphy mill, who built a *saw-mill*, and flowed Massabesie, and flooded Blanchard's mills, so that it entirely stopped them. The water for a long time was above the base of the great stone by the road, at the head of the pond. Blanchard commenced an action, but the legal remedy was slow, and four young men (Esquire Blanchard's neighbors), having previously reconnoitered the premises, went one night and cut away the dam, which was a very hazardous performance.

Patterson once owned the *saw-mill* below, but not the *grist-mill*, and he failed, and the premises went back under a mortgage. Mr. Webster's sons sold, and the mills are now occupied by Gilman Clough. Nothing definite has been learned about the Haselton mill.

#### THE DEARBORN SAW-MILL, FORMERLY CALLED THE "NEW MILL."

In 1751, Thomas Dearborn sold to six other persons, among whom were Theophilus Sargent, Winthrop Sargent, Sylvanus Smith, Ebenezer Dearborn and Thomas Wells, Jr., three-quarters of an acre and a half of land for a mill privilege at the south corner of lot No. 57, second part of the second division. The corner of the lot stood just below the north abutment of the bridge. They proceeded to erect a *saw-mill*. Thomas Dearborn built one quarter, the others an eighth each. We can hardly appreciate the

energy and enterprise of these men. There was no road nearer than the main road at Emerson's Corner, two miles distant, — Joseph Basford had a settlement where Wells C. Underhill now lives. The lumber, if drawn in the summer, must be done over a rocky path through the woods, on one pair of wheels. None of them lived less than five miles from the mill and must have gone that distance to do all of the work. They built a small house for their accommodation just north of where the Borough road now goes. In 1772, William White, administrator of Sylvanus Smith's estate, sold James Graham "one-eighth of Dearborn's saw-mill." The owners have been continually changing, but the "turns" have been kept along uninterruptedly, it is believed, ever since.

Several years previous to 1810 nothing was done with the mill on account of a difficulty about flowing; but in consequence of a vast amount of timber being blown down by the wind, "Cold Friday," Jan. 19, 1810, new gears were put in by Abner Blasdel, millwright, on the Hawkins model. The frame was rebuilt in 1821, and an entire new mill, with stone foundation, built in 1843, and a shingle-mill added in 1860.

One-half of Lieut. Ebenezer Dearborn's share has remained in the family of his son Stephen until the present time. The other half remained with Ebenezer and Jonathan while they lived. Among the owners have been James Wason, Jr., Stephen Lufkin, Joseph Carr, Joseph Hill, B. P. Chase, Jonathan Emery, W. H. Underhill, Joseph Chase, Jr., Jacob Chase, Noah Weeks and others.

#### HALL'S MILL, NOW HARWOOD'S.

In 1771 Caleb Hall bought of John S. Dearborn a part of lot No. 57, second part of second division, and erected a grist-mill. He went to the Catamount mountain in Allentown, for the stones, and worse-gritted stones could hardly be found. The runner, with the date on it, is the door-step at the shoe-shop, at Clarke's building in Auburn village.



It was a great undertaking to go up through Chester woods and get them. They put up at what was then called the "Red House," and afterwards Simeon Carr's. John Aiken Jr., was the mill-wright. The mill was rebuilt about 1803, and about that time conveyed to his son, Moses Hall; and afterwards re-conveyed to Caleb Hall; and in the settlement of his estate, given to Elijah Hall.

In 1823 or '24, Capt. David Hall, Elijah Hall and Isaac Hall built a saw-mill; John Locke was mill-wright. The grist-mill was rebuilt about the same time. The mills passed into the hands of Rodney Allen, who rebuilt; then to Noah Clark; and were burnt about 1845.

In 1853, Rament Preston purchased and built a grist-mill, and he and his brothers, Nehemiah and Paschal, built a saw-mill. The part belonging to Rament Preston was afterwards purchased by Nathan K. Harwood.

In 1797, Samuel Haynes, a young man from Greenland, purchased of Caleb Hall a privilege a few rods below the grist-mill, and erected a fulling-mill and carried on cloth-dressing. In 1802 or '3, he sold to Moses Hall, who did something at cutting nails there. Mr. Haynes then purchased the place now owned by Alfred Sanborn, and built the house and a fulling-mill, and carried on the business until 1807, when he sold to Charles S. Bagley; and in 1809 Bagley sold to Moses Chase. Mr. Chase in 1810 put in a carding machine, the third probably in the State. He sold the clothing department to Samuel D. Wason in 1812, and he, in 1814, sold to William Coult. Moses Chase sold the carding department to B. P. Chase, and in 1816 he sold it to William Coult, who put in another carding machine, and in 1820 it was burned. It was rebuilt, and new machinery was put in, and sold to Jonas B. Bowman, who removed the machinery and took down the building. In 1865 Joseph Dunlap of Goffstown, a large lumber and wood dealer, built a new saw-mill, with a circular saw, on the privilege.



## CALFE AND BLANCHARD'S MILLS.

At an adjourned meeting of the proprietors, Dec. 11, 1735,

“Voted, The land which the Lotlayers Laid out at the Request of John Calfe for an amendment to two home Lotts and a half held by him, which Transcript was Read at the Last Proprietors' meeting, and Put to Vote for Confirmation and Past in the Negative, was Reconsidered and Read at this meeting, and Put to Vote and Past in the Effermetive.

“William Haley, Ithemer Berry, Enoch Colby, Silvanus Smith, moses Tiler, decents against the foregoing Vote.”

This tract, containing eighty acres, lay from just above the bridge crossing the mill-pond, above Auburn village, up to the bend in the brook near Campbell's bridge.

At the same meeting it was “Voted that mr. John Calfe have Liberty to build a fulling mill at massabeeck brook between the two Ponds, agreeable to his own Proposals.”

The fulling-mill was accordingly soon built, and stood nearly opposite Nathan Griffin's barn.

At a meeting of the proprietors, June 20, 1759,

“Voted and Granted to Robert Calfe, Liberty to Erect and build a Saw mill upon the Supposed Priveledge Granted to his father, John Calfe, To Set up a fulling mill Between the two ponds at massabeeck, and forEver to Injoy the Same with the Lands Left on Each Side of Said River for that use ; he, the Said Calfe, Procuring and allowing Soficient Highways Towards Penicook, as may be needfull Through his Lands ; and he Paying to the Proprietors forty Pounds old tenor for the Same upon their Demand Within one year from this time, and Support all Damages by flowing.”

The saw-mill was probably soon built. There was certainly a fulling-mill and saw-mill there in 1771. The dam flowed all of the meadow around the “Little Massabesic,” and up towards Clarke's mill, on the Oswego brook.

Thomas Anderson, having purchased lot No. 107, and the meadows in it, which were flowed, in May, 1772, commenced an action against Robert Calfe, and in May, 1773,

there was a verdict for the defendant. The plaintiff appealed to the Superior Court, and September, 1773, the verdict for defendant, for costs, was £7 15s. 3d.

Dec. 11, 1764, Jesse McFarland sold to Thomas Shirley fifteen acres at the north end of No. 123, the west side of the brook, and reserved the privilege of building half a mill. The mill probably was not built.

Oct. 15, 1770, Robert Kennedy sold to Samuel Shirley (son of Thomas) fifteen acres, the west side of the brook, and fifteen acres on the east side, with the buildings. Samuel Shirley soon built a corn-mill on the east side. He also bought a part, or all, of lot No. 115, in which "Little Massabesic" and the meadows around it lie, and took a more summary process than Mr. Anderson had done to abate Calfe's flowage. He procured a party of men, who were probably well stimulated, and proceeded to cut away Calfe's dam. Mr. Calfe prosecuted them for a riot, and Shirley became frightened, and to get out of it sold to Col. John Webster. Col. Webster sold to Joseph Blanchard, who had married Mr. Calfe's only daughter; and Blanchard deeded one-half to Calfe in 1777. The Calfe dam was not rebuilt; the fulling-mill was removed to the Shirley privilege and the business was carried on there by Calfe and Blanchard. Mr. Blanchard built a small house and removed there. Mr. Calfe died in 1788, and Mr. Blanchard carried on the clothing business until 1796, when the shop was burned. Esq. Blanchard said that there was no fulling-mill between there and Canada; and that they had cloth brought two hundred miles to be dressed. A saw-mill was probably built on the west side of the stream, soon after Blanchard purchased it.

In 1794, William J. and John Folsom came to Chester and set up the manufacture of cut nails, which was carried on by them until 1806, and by Joseph Blanchard, Esq., until 1816. The nails were cut by water and headed by hand. Esq. Blanchard, from August, 1815, to October, 1816, cut and carried to the state prison, to be headed by the convicts, to the amount of \$2,240.28. John Melvin

had a blacksmith shop with tilt-hammer and started making scythes; but his foreman proving unskillful he soon abandoned it. Mr. Folsom and Mr. Melvin, having taken a large contract on the Londonderry turnpike and the bridge across the pond, left the mills in the fall of 1805.

In 1825, Samuel D. Wason purchased the mills and rebuilt the saw-mill, and in doing some of the work in the old nail-shop it took fire, and the shop and grist-mill were burned. In 1826, Col. Wason built a new grist-mill with two runs of stones. It was said by William Graham, Esq., who had the title of the mills from Col. Wason and settled the bills, that he paid for seven barrels of New England rum used that summer by Wason's family and help. In 1830 Graham put in an iron cob-cracker, the first in town.

In 1835, Jay T. Underhill and Flagg T. Underhill purchased, and built an edge-tool shop with two spiral-vent water-wheels (the first of the kind in this region), one to drive a tilt-hammer and the other to do the grinding and polishing. The tool business was carried on here by different individuals,—J. T. Underhill, F. T. Underhill, John S. Brown, Nathaniel Brown and W. W. Leighton, under different firms until 1856, when J. S. Brown sold to John Clarke, W. W. Leighton and Jacob Lufkin, and the tool business was carried on by Leighton and Lufkin; then by Leighton alone. In 1863, the saw-mill was rebuilt. In 1865, the concern was sold to George G. Griffin, and the edge-tool business ceased there.

#### CLARK'S SAW-MILL.

This mill was built in 1796, by Deacon William Wilson, Samuel Crombie, and Caleb Hall. It was partially burned twice, and about 1806 sold to John Clark, who repaired it, and about 1814 built a grist-mill. In 1832 the saw-mill was rebuilt. In 1833 a clapboard- and shingle-mill were put into the old grist-mill—the first in Chester. In 1838 a new grist-mill was built. The same year the Oswego dam went away, and carried away a part of the dam and

the shingle-mill. In 1866, George P. Clark put in a new water-wheel, and a circular saw for cutting boards.

#### OSWEGO MILL.

A saw-mill was first built by Robert Wilson, Esq. I have heard my grandfather tell of working on it, I think the year he came to Chester, in 1771. The mill stood a few rods above the present mill. There was probably a considerable period that there was no mill there.

In 1799 James Shirley is taxed for a mill, and also in 1800, and Samuel Shirley for one-fourth and Alexander Shirley for three-fourths of a mill. So probably James built a saw-mill in 1798, and the others a corn-mill in 1799. These mills were a few rods below the present mill. The Shirleys sold to Edward and Stark Ray, in August, 1806.

The one hundred and fifty acres sold by the proprietors to the Rev. Moses Hale, called the "Boston lot," with a heavy growth of timber, went with the mills, and they intended to do a large business lumbering, but the embargo, non-intercourse and war so depressed business, that after manufacturing lumber, drawing it to Martin's Ferry, and rafting it to Newburyport, they sold it for eight dollars per thousand.

About 1819, Edward Ray, who had acquired the whole title, sold to John Clark, and he soon after to John H. Reid, who held it about ten years and sold it to Butterfield Carken, and he to James Davis.

In 1835 Jay T. Underhill purchased, and commenced a dam. A stock company, "The Oswego Mill Company," was formed, a stone dam erected to flow Tower Hill pond (partly for a reservoir for the Blanchard mills), and a saw-mill was built.

In June, 1838, a portion of the dam went away, undermining and carrying away the mill. The privilege was sold to David and Franklin Howe, who built the dam about two-thirds its original height, and built a saw-mill and shingle-mill, with planing-machine, &c. It is now owned by Mr. E. P. Offut.

## THE WHITE-HALL MILL.

The first mill at White Hall, in Hooksett, was built by Major John Tolford, but the precise time is not known. What should induce him to build there is a mystery. The land flowed is a very little lower than the head of Isle Hooksett brook, which passes through Lakin's pond to Head's saw-mill, and the first season the water ran that way, giving him no head. He then built a dam at that end of his pond.

In 1801 Hugh Tolford rebuilt it, and in 1803 or '04 sold to John S. Wheeler, and he soon sold to Captain Daniel Sawyer.

In 1834 Captain Sawyer built a grist-mill and shingle-mill.

## HEAD'S SAW-MILL.

The Browns early built a mill below the road, on Isle Hooksett brook. In 1790 Nathaniel Head, Esq., owned three-quarters, and Dr. James Brown one-quarter.

About 1802 Nathaniel Head, Esq., built above the road, and owned the whole mill.

In 1816 or '17 the present canal and wheel-pit were excavated, and a mill built.

## THE FACTORY MILL IN HOOKSETT.

The first saw-mill at the falls was built by Thomas Cochran, of Bow, in 1787, which was carried away by a freshet. Cochran died in 1791, and it was sold to Rufus Harriman, and he sold to William Reside and Isaac Rowel, who built two mills, which they owned in 1803. William Reside was drowned in the falls.

William Otterson bought, and sold to the Hooksett Manufacturing Company in 1823, and they rebuilt, and built a grist-mill. The Hooksett Manufacturing Company was incorporated in 1823, and was composed of Messrs. John Bell, Samuel Bell, Isaac Hill and Richard H. Ayer, who erected a cotton-mill, forty by eighty feet, three stories,



exclusive of basement and attic, and run at first by tub-wheels.

In 1831 they blasted a canal through the ledge, put in breast-wheels, and re-arranged the machinery. It was eventually merged with the Amoskeag Manufacturing Company.

About 1789 Nathaniel Martin and Laban Harriman built a saw-mill above where the Mammoth road crosses Bushnel's or Lousy brook. There was a saw-mill afterwards built lower down on the same stream, at what was called the "Smoke House," and was once owned by George Manter.

About 1790 there was a saw-mill built on the same stream, above the road, near Martin's Ferry, by a man by the name of Thompson, for John Stark, a son of General Stark.

BENJAMIN HALL, son of Obededom, of Candia, built a mill on the stream from Beech-Hill pond, just above Chester turnpike. He owned it when Chester turnpike was built, in 1805, and several years after. It passed into the hands of James Sargent, and went down. About 1822 or '23 it was rebuilt by a Mr. Greer, and, I believe, afterwards burnt.

Lieut. Joseph Whittier built a saw-mill on Dalton's brook, which empties into the river above Martin's Ferry, about 1810.

#### THE MURRAY SAW-MILL.

The precise time when this mill was built, or who built it, is not known. The earliest tradition I have about it is that Captain John Wason, born in 1764, told that when he was a lad or young man, the owners met to take down the old mill. After they had completed the job, they tried to see who could lift the crank, weighing one hundred and sixty or one hundred and seventy pounds, the highest, at arm's end. He said that Benjamin Eaton could easily throw it over his head, and that Major Jesse Eaton was the next strongest, but could only get the crank about as high



as his breast. The story has been told that Mr. Eaton threw it over his head with his teeth, but that is rather apocryphal. The present mill was built in 1830.

#### HOOK'S MILL.

Israel Hook, or Hawke, owned lot No. 116, 2d P., 2d D., as early as 1796, and it was taxed to him until 1807. He probably built a saw-mill and grist-mill that year, and put his son James T. Hook there, as he was taxed for two mills in 1808. Phineas Hook owned an interest in the property. He sold to Samuel Sargeant and Jesse Eaton.

James T. Hook exchanged places with Samuel Hook in 1818. The mills were then owned by him and his son-in-law, Sebastian Spofford. The mills were burnt in 1825, and rebuilt. Abraham Hook and H. G. Smith, the present owners, have a circular saw, for sawing boards.

#### MOSES PRESTON'S MILL.

Moses Preston built a saw-mill in 1799, on the stream leading through the spruce swamp to Dearborn's saw-mill. It stood on additional lot No. 75, near the southwest end, and near Chester turnpike. It was owned by John Melvin and Samuel Underhill, Jr., in 1808, afterwards by Lt. Jacob Elliot, then by Daniel French, Esq.

Lieut. Joseph Hill built a saw-mill on the Long Meadow brook, about half a mile below the main road, in 1801.

Lieut. Josiah Underhill built a corn-mill on the small branch of the Long Meadow brook on his farm, in 1812. In 1832, his son, Jesse J. Underhill, converted it into an edge-tool shop, with tilt-hammer, grinding, polishing, &c. It was burnt in 1841, and rebuilt.

Deacon E. H. Kelly built a saw-mill in 1812; rebuilt by his son Ephraim Kelly in 1833.

#### CHESTER STEAM-MILL.

In 1847 a stock company was formed, and a steam saw-mill and grist-mill, with two runs of stones, were built on

the old Lt. Dearborn place, near the Derry road, at an expense of about fourteen thousand dollars. It proved an unprofitable speculation, and after disposing of some portions, the residue was sold to the Amesbury Manufacturing Company, and removed.

#### PORTER AND HEATH'S STEAM-MILL.

In 1849, Porter and Heath, of Haverhill, Mass., purchased additional lot No. 30, which had a heavy growth of timber on it, also some other land, and erected a saw-mill with a single saw, and also a gang, and light stones for grinding corn, at an expense of nine thousand five hundred dollars. After working up the timber at little or no profit, the mill was sold and carried to Alton Bay.

#### MILLS IN CANDIA.

The first mill in Candia was built by William Turner, at the Village, and was a saw-mill, and stood where the grist-mill now stands, above the road. In 1756, Jona. Blunt sold to Winthrop Sargent "one-eighth of a sawmill on lot No. 35, 3 D., which he bought of William Turner." When the road was laid out in 1758, it went "at the tail of the sawmill." Joseph Bean built the first grist-mill there, the date not known.

Mr. Elisha B. Cheney carried on cloth-dressing there many years. Asa Ordway purchased a carding-machine and put it into a mill which stood above, back of the church, where there was a saw-mill. Mr. Ordway died in 1812, and Mr. Cheney bought the machine and ran it. Charles S. Bagley, of Goffstown, put up a mill below, and sold to Freeman Parker in 1821, who finished it and put in machinery, and did carding and cloth-dressing till 1846, when he sold, and a saw-mill was put in.

#### EASTMAN AND BEAN'S MILLS.

February, 1756, William Eastman, of Kingstown, deeded to Samuel Eastman, of Kingstown, one quarter of lot No.

78, 3d D., on which a mill was built. In 1760 a road was laid out from the "reserve at Eastman's mill" northeast to the road from Dudley's. In 1760, Samuel Eastman and Samuel Eastman, Jr., had their rates abated on account of having their house and goods burnt. The house stood thirty or forty rods south of the mill. The road they probably traveled to get there was from Chester by Lane's, and the first road into Candia, laid out in 1749, and following upon or near the gore between the old hundreds and third division. David Bean purchased the mill, and probably a house, both of which were destroyed by fire running in the woods. He rebuilt, and the property descended to his son, Dea. Abraham Bean, who built at the Island, the present location, in 1812, and the saw-mill is yet standing.

#### HALL'S, OR NORTH ROAD MILL.

Obededom Hall was the first settler in the northwest part of Candia, about 1764, and soon after built a saw-mill on No. 42, 3d D., which has been kept up, and owned by the Halls, Browns, and others.

#### MAPLE-FALLS MILL.

This mill stands on the reserve between fifth and sixth ranges of lots in the third division, on the Oswego brook. Aaron Brown, Benj. Cass, Samuel Morrill, Theo. Clough, Benj. Rowe, Benj. Hubbard, David Brown and Samuel Cass have been proprietors. Date not known.

#### GENESEE MILL.

This mill is on the stream from Moose meadow to Tower Hill pond, and built by Benj. Hubbard, John Camet, Stephen Fifield and Capt. Jona. Brown. Date not known.

#### PATTEN'S MILL.

There was early a saw-mill built on No. 128, 3d D., on the North Branch stream. The precise time when, and the owners, are unknown, but it has always been owned by a

company of the neighbors. This is said to be the fifth mill on this privilege. It was built in 1833.

#### KNOWLES'S OR CASS'S MILL.

Ezekiel Knowles was the first settler, and built a corn-mill on No. 116, 3d D., in 1777. It was afterwards rebuilt by the Knowles family in 1805, and purchased by Col. Samuel Cass. He new-geared in 1830, and his son, J. Q. Cass, again in 1853.

#### EMERSON'S MILL.

A saw-mill was built before the Revolution by the Emersons, on the stream below Knowles's, and rebuilt some twelve rods lower down the stream in 1805 or '6, and another one built below the new road by Abraham Emerson and Coffin Moore, with a circular saw, about 1855.

#### MILLS IN RAYMOND.

##### FREETOWN MILL.

The Old-Hundred-Acre lots were laid out in 1728, and the 22d and 23d lots bound on the mill-pond, and 31st, 32d, 33d and 34th bound on the "highway that leads to the mill y<sup>t</sup> stands on Lampereel River." There was therefore a mill, and a road made from it, previous to that time. In July, 1736, Ephraim Gilman, of Exeter, sold to James Campbell, of Chester, one half of all his undivided land in Chester, reserving "The mill and mill-pond At Freetown;" and in 1769, Nicholas Gilman, who had in 1732 bought Edward Gilman's right, sold land at Freetown to Daniel Robie, and to J. Dudley at the same time. It is probable that the Gilmans, and perhaps the Dudleys, of Exeter, built the mill and made the road. The mill stood a few rods higher up the stream than the present mill, and the dam was high enough to flow up by the Center to where Horatio Page lives, and the waste water ran a few rods north of the mill, where there was a mill just below the road, which was called the "Outlet mill" in the return of the road in 1759.

## THE BRANCH MILL.

The road from Chester by the "Branch" to the old Exeter road was laid out in 1748, and it crossed the "N. Branch of Exeter river below the sawmill;" so there was a mill there previous to that time, but it is unknown who built it or owned it for many years after. It is said that William Todd and perhaps Jethro Batchelder and Stephen Marden were owners. There was a mill there until about 1801, when it was carried away by a freshet.

## DUDLEY'S MILL.

Samuel Dudley came from Exeter and settled on No. 87, old hundreds, where Judge John Dudley afterwards lived and built a saw-mill. In 1759 a road was laid out at the request of him and others, from Freetown by the Center, to the "river below Dudley's mill." There has probably been a mill there since that time, and now a very dilapidated frame yet stands. Joseph Dudley, a nephew of the Judge, came from Exeter and built a mill on Lamprey river, near where Elias True's mill now is, on No. 89, old hundreds.

## JONES'S MILLS.

June 14, 1760, for the convenience of Ephraim Robinson, Charles Rundlet and John Leavitt, there was a road laid out "Beginning at the outlet of the pond above Jones' mill" which "crossed the brook between the two mills;" so there were two mills there at that time. John Leavitt lived where they now, 1868, are building a large house. These were probably Exeter men, and the other two might never have lived in Raymond. I have learned nothing of Jones who gave name to the pond and mill. Clement Dollof lived a little lower down the stream and once owned some share of the mills. He perished in a snow storm February 1, 1794. One of the mills possibly might have been where the Hodgkins mill now is. Now, 1868, preparation is being made by blasting to lower the pond, and

by raising it four feet to create a power and do an extensive lumber business, making boxes, shooks, etc., owned by Moses Nutter and others.

There was a mill on the Lamprey river, below Freetown, called Wallace mill, burnt in 1765 and the rates abated.

John Fullonton and Jonathan Dearborn built a mill on the Patuckaway, on No. 2, old hundreds, called "Stingy Mill" because the liquor fell short at the raising.

Jonas Clay deeded to Cornet John Lane No. 112, old hundreds, with one whole saw-mill and half of another.

Daniel Lane and others had a saw-mill on the Branch brook when the road was laid out in 1772.

Joshua Hall once had a saw-mill on his lot, No. 129, and George S. Smith and Henry H. Lane built a circular saw-mill on the same site in 1868.

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## CHAPTER XI.

### PAUPERISM, RATES OR TAXES, AND MAIL AND STAGE FACILITIES.

I do not propose to give any detailed history of pauperism in Chester, but to state a few cases as specimens of what the town was compelled to do. By an act passed May, 1719, it was enacted "That if any person come to sojourn in any town in the province and be there received and entertained by the space of three months, and not having been warned by the constable to leave the place, and the names of such persons, with the time of their abode there, and when such warning was given, returned to the quarter sessions; such person shall be reputed an inhabitant of such town, and the town be liable to maintain such person. It is also enacted, that any person so warned out, and neglecting for fourteen days to remove, may by warrant from the next Justice of the Peace be sent from constable to



constable unto the town where he properly belongs, or had his last residence, at his own charge, if able to pay the same, or otherwise at the charge of the town sending him." In 1772 Robert Patten is paid for carrying Peter Lurvie's wife and three children to Coös; but whether by legal process or not does not appear. There is also a charge "to going to Moses Underhill's in order to find out y<sup>e</sup> Names of y<sup>e</sup> People that come into y<sup>e</sup> long meadows, which was fourteen in Number, and Drawing y<sup>e</sup> warrants, and committing it to y<sup>e</sup> Constable, to warn them out of town." Sixteen were warned out by John Patten, and one carried out of town. The pauper laws of one state have never been recognized by the courts of other states, so that Chester could not go into Massachusetts or Vermont to find a residence for paupers. Such was the case of Mrs. Smith, mentioned hereafter.

There is on file a letter dated Dec., 1808, to the clerk of the court, enquiring if from 1782 to 1785 one Hannah Seaver was warned out. Answered in the negative. In the town account for 1809 is a charge, "Paid the town of Enfield for the maintenance, Doctor's bill, and funeral charges of Hannah Seaver, \$40.37." This did not prove a very protracted case.

In 1789, Aquila Worthen, of Amesbury, in consideration of certain provisions for house-room, and specific articles for the maintenance of himself and wife, Rebecca Worthen, deeded to his son Stephen a place in Chester, now Auburn. Aquila Worthen lived in Chester one year, and probably was not warned out, and his wife, Rebecca, became a pauper in 1798, and was supported by the town at a heavy expense until her death in 1819, at the age of ninety-four years.

Joshua Currier, a young man from Sandown, resided in Chester as a hired man, two years. In 1791 he was taxed, and the tax abated on account of minority. In 1792 he was taxed, and probably paid. He was either *non compos* or deranged, and became a pauper, and a lawsuit was had with Sandown, and in 1796 an execution was paid, of

\$50.67; and to Alpheus Ferrin for boarding fifteen weeks and four days, \$15.57; and he was supported at an expense of about a dollar per week until 1816, when he strayed off, and it was supposed that he died in the woods in the north part of Hooksett, or Allenstown.

I give the following case in detail as a matter of curiosity, and to show the general fortune of Chester in pauper cases.

State of New Hampshire, } To Capt. Simon Towle, Constable  
Rockingham, ss. } for the town of Chester,

[L. s.]

GREETING:—

[L. s.] Sir, You are hereby required, in the name of the  
[L. s.] State, forthwith to warn Jeremiah Griffin, Sarah  
Griffin, his wife, and Rachael Griffin, Lydia Griffin and  
Nathaniel Griffin, their children, (if they may be found  
within your precinct) forthwith to depart out of the town  
of Chester, that they may be no further cost or charge to  
said town.

Hereof fail not, and make return of this warrant with  
your doings thereon to the Clerk of the Session of the  
Peace of said County within sixty days of the date. Given  
under our hands and seals, this twentieth day of July, 1789.

Isaac Blasdel, }  
William White, } Selectmen of Chester.  
Stephen Chase, }

State of New Hampshire, }  
Rockingham. }

Pursuant to the within pre-  
cept, I have executed the within warrant according to law.

Simon Towle, Constable.

Chester, August 24, 1789.

Chester Paupers, rec'd on file Aug. 26, 1789.

Attest, N. Emery, Clerk.

Copy Examined by N. Emery, Clerk.

Griffin and his family became paupers, and it was held that Constable Towle's return was bad, not stating the facts of what he had done, and the town was held chargeable for their maintenance; and in the town accounts for 1792, '3, and '4, are charges for their maintenance.

James Calfe, a son of John Calfe, made a settlement near the school-house at Auburn Village, and had one or more

children born there. He soon removed to Massachusetts, and a daughter Elizabeth married a man by the name of Smith. She became a widow, and removed to Rochester, N. H., and purchased a tenement, and became poor. At the February term of the Superior Court, 1823, Rochester commenced a suit for the support of Mrs. Smith, who had not been in Chester for fifty or sixty years. Chester proved that Mrs. Smith's property in Rochester was sufficient to give her a residence there, and Chester for once recovered their case.

There are a large number of notices served upon Chester, on file, claiming support of paupers. In 1799, Hanover claims for the support of Mary Wormwood. She and William Wormwood were supported for a long period. In 1818 Londonderry claimed for the support of Sally Aiken. Samuel Aiken, 4th, of Chester, (Peter's son) married Sally Coffin, of Londonderry, who had inherited a considerable property. Between them they soon spent it, and Aiken abandoned his family, and they became paupers. Londonderry commenced an action for their maintenance, which was contested, but was decided against Chester, and in 1820 an execution for \$193.49 was paid, and \$104.00 for further support. She and two or three children were supported several years. In 1817 Weare claimed for the support of Joshua Willet's children; Chichester claimed for the support of his wife. In 1835 Deering claimed for the support of Joshua Willet. They were supported a long time.

Previous to the purchase of the farm and almshouse in 1822, it was customary to vendue the board of such of the paupers as were in town to the lowest bidder. They frequently fell into poor hands. As a specimen I give some of the conditions of sale, names of paupers, prices and purchasers in 1814, Joseph Blanchard, William Graham and Josiah Worthen, selectmen :

“The purchaser to take them from their present residence, supply them with necessary meats and drinks, washing and lodging; the selectmen to furnish clothing.

If any die, are to be paid in proportions; the purchaser to find them rum, tobacco and snuff, if needful.

<i>“ Paupers’ Names.</i>		<i>Purchasers.</i>
Nanny McDuffee,	\$40 00	to Elizabeth Shirley.
Rebecca Worthen, .	51 70	James Hoit.
Ruth Badger,	47 00	Joseph Hills.
Mrs. Hodgkins,	56 50	Jeremiah Rand.
Joshua Currier,	19 50	Joseph Brown.
Thomas Bennet,*	56 00	Joseph Brown.
Nancy Allen,	16 50	Jesse J. Underhill.
Daniel Allen and wife,		not sold, supplied.
Ruth Hills,	29 12	Nathaniel Head.
Rachael Sanborn’s lame boy,	43 24	Mrs. Sanborn.
Solomon Seavey,	42 51	his daughter Joanna.”

At the annual town meeting in Candia, 1824,

“Voted, That the services and keeping of the paupers, twenty-four in number as per list presented by the Selectmen, should be let by auction for the term of one year from the 20th of March, instant; that they should be well used, and kept as well clothed as they now are; and that one or more of the Selectmen should visit them as often as once in each month; the purchaser to pay all bills incurred on their account, whether in health or sickness, or death, for the above term of time.”

They were struck off at \$131.50.

In the warrant for holding the annual meeting, March 13, 1821, was an article, “To see if the town will make any alteration in the mode of supporting their poor, by building or purchasing a work-house, and buying land to set those to work who are able to labor; or take any other measure that shall be thought best when met.” It was

“Voted, John Folsom, Esq., Capt. William Graham and Capt. Samuel Aiken be a committee to report on the subject matter of said 14th article at the next annual town meeting.”

At the annual meeting, March 12, 1822, the committee made a very elaborate and able report, drawn up by Mr.

\* THOMAS BENNET was *non compos*, and was brought from some place unknown and left in Chester in the night, and was a pauper ten or twelve years.

Folsom, stating replies they had received from Londonderry and Exeter as to the result of their experience. The committee recommended to the town to purchase a farm, establish a house of industry, and keep their poor all together in one place.

At a meeting holden April 2, 1822,

“Voted, That the town purchase a suitable farm and appropriate the same to the residence, support and employment of the poor of said town.”

They appropriated any funds in the hands of the treasurer; to raise by tax twenty-one hundred dollars by seven annual installments; and to raise by loan what is necessary.

“Voted, That the Selectmen (John Folsom, Josiah Chase and Lemuel W. Blake) be a committee to purchase a farm.”

The selectmen purchased of Peter Shirley the farm where James Shirley, sen., first settled, and paid \$2,200. They made an addition to the house and repaired it. The stock, tools, furniture, &c., cost \$1,226.29. Cost of the establishment, \$3,426.29.

#### RATES OR TAXES.

The public expenses were at first borne by the original proprietors or grantees, and as they were mostly non-residents they soon sold their rights, or parts of rights, to actual settlers, or other non-residents, who then became proprietors and chargeable with the expense. Some items have been given in the Proprietary History. The proprietors were sometimes slack in their payments which caused great embarrassment.

In April, 1731, there was an act passed, the preamble of which recites, “That, Whereas the several towns of Chester, Nottingham and Rochester labor under many inconveniences in carrying on public affairs and especially in the maintenance and support of the gospel ministry among them, by reason of the great numbers of the proprietors of land within said townships living out of the Province, by which means the constables or collectors of the aforesaid



towns are unable to collect the rates due from their respective proprietors living out of the province as aforesaid." It was enacted that the lands within any of those towns might be extended on for rates and cost, to continue in force three years. There were continually votes being passed and committees raised for selling the rights of delinquents, but as there came to be inhabitants who were not proprietors the rates were levied on both; but in what manner I have seen nothing to indicate. An act passed in 1703 provides "that the justices, yearly at their December session, shall appoint one freeholder in each town to go through the town in which he belongs, unto every inhabitant, and take an account of such person's ratable estate, and shall deliver it to the selectmen between December and March each year, and such person shall have power to appoint one or more assistants." At a town-meeting held the last Thursday of March, 1741, John Tolford and James Varnum were chosen "Invoice men to take the Invoice of the heads and Estates of the Whole town," which was taken. That document is in the Secretary's office and in the excellent hand-writing of Mr. Varnum. The town had never before been rated to the province and this inventory was for fixing the proportion. There are D houses and S houses. In some of the inventories the distinction is made of two-story houses and one-story houses, which is probably meant here.

The following is the inventory; interesting, as showing the taxable persons and property then in town:



An Invoice Taken of y<sup>e</sup> mens Estates whose names are here mentioned Between the month of December and March, which is in y<sup>e</sup> year 1741.

Pr. James Varnum, }  
John Tolford, } Invois men.

Chester, February 27<sup>th</sup>, 1741.

INVOICE TABLE.

NAMES.	Heads.	D. House.	S. House.	Mills.	Lands.	Oxen.	Cows.	Horses.	3 olds.	2 olds.	1 olds.	Colts.	Swine.
Mark Karr.....	1	1	1										
William White.....	1	1	1		6		2	1	2	1	4	1	
Jacob Sargent, Jr.....	1												
William Leach.....	1	1	1		4	2	1	1					
John Orr.....	1				4		1			1	1		
Daniel mac farland.....	1	1							1				
Ebenezer Gial.....					5								
Nathan Hale.....					1								
John Clement.....					1								
James mac fasen.....	1	1					1						
Adam Dickey.....	1	1	1		1				1				
James Shirley, Jun.....	1				3	2				1	2		
Michal Derbou.....	1							1					
Edward Crage.....	1												
James Quainton.....	1	1			8	2	2	1		1			
James Shirley.....	1	1	1		3		1						
James Willson.....	1	1	1		5		3	1					
John Dickey.....	1	1	1		4		2	1	1				
John Underhill.....	1	1	1				1	1					
Thomas Richardson.....	1	1	1				1						
Bradbury Karr.....	1	1	1				1			2			
Jonathan Sanders.....	1	1	1										
Nathan Webster.....	1	1	1		3	2	1						
Stephen Webster.....	1	1	1		1		1						
Daniel Webster.....	1	1			7		1	1	1	2			
James Varnum.....	1	1	1		5		1	1					
Wid. Elisabeth Underhill.....			1		6		1						
Wid. Elisabeth Rowell.....					6		1						
David Crage.....	1						1						
Samuel Aken.....	1	1	1		3	2	2	1					
John Bastford.....	1	1	1		6		1	1					
Timothy Ingals.....	1												
Moses Richardson.....	1												
Thomas Wasson.....	1	1			2	2	2	1					
John Wadwell.....	1	1	1		5		1		1	1	1		
William Turner.....	1												
Robert Gillcrees.....	1	1	1		14	2	4	1		2	2		
John Mills, Jun.....	1	1	1		6		3	1			3		
Robert Mills.....	1	1	1		5		2	1		2			
Martha Forsith.....	1						1						
John Carswell.....	1	1			6		1		3				
Joseph Taylor.....	1	1			11	2	2	1					
John Robie.....	1	1			2		1				2		
Samll. Robie.....	1	1	1		5		2			2	1	1	
Samll. Powell.....	1												
William Powell.....	1	1			3		2	2					
Titus Wells.....	1	1			2		2	1					
Robert Graham.....	1	1			13		1	1		2			
Robert Graham, jun.....	1	1			3	2	1					1	
William Graham.....	1												
Patrick Melvin.....	1	1	1		6		3	1	2				
John Allen.....	1	1	1		2		1	1					
Thomas Worthen.....	1	1			9		2	1					
Eliphaz Sanborn.....	1	1	1		3		1	1					
Ethamer Berry.....	2	1					2	1		5	2		
Joseph Clark.....	1	1	1		2		1						



INVOICE TABLE—concluded.

NAMES.	Heads.	D. House.	S. House.	Mills.	Lands.	Oxen.	Cows.	Horses.	3 olds.	2 olds.	1 old.	Colts.	Swine.
Moses Hills.....	1	1	..	..	15	..	2	1	1	..	3	..	..
John Karr.....	2	1	..	2	23	..	5	1	1	..	4	..	1
Thomas Glinn.....	1	1	..	..	18	..	3	1	1	..	1	..	1
Henry Hall.....	1	1	..	..	12	..	3	1	..	..	4	..	..
John Webster.....	1	1	..	..	9	..	2	1	1	..	..	..	..
John Aken.....	1	1	..	1	9	..	2	1	1	..	..	..	..
Robert Willson.....	1	1	..	..	12	..	3	1	..	1	1	1	..
Francis Towle.....	1	1	..	..	8	..	3	1	..	..	..	..	..
Hugh Willson.....	1	1	..	..	15	..	3	1	..	..	2	..	..
James Willson.....	1	1	..	..	11	..	1	1	..	..	1	1	..
William Craford.....	2	..	1	..	8	..	2	1	..	..	..	1	..
Samll. Hills.....	1	1	..	..	9	..	2	1	..	..	2	..	1
Benja. Derbon.....	1	1	..	..	6	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..
Andrew Crage.....	1	..	1	..	15	..	3	1	..	2	3	..	..
Winthrop Sargent.....	1	..	1	..	9	..	2	1	..	1	1	..	..
William Karr.....	1	..	1	..	3	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1
John Karr, Jun.....	1	..	1	..	6	..	2	..	..	..	1	..	..
Samuel Brown.....	2	..	1	..	5	..	3	1	..	..	1	..	..
Thomas Derbon.....	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	1	2	..	..
Paul Mac fason.....	1	1	..	..	8	..	1	1	..	..	2	1	..
John Moore.....	1	..	1	..	2	..	2	..	..	2	3	..	..
Charles Moore.....	1	..	1	..	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..
Nathanal Wood.....	1	..	1	..	5	..	1	1	..	..	1	..	..
Jonas Clay.....	1	..	1	..	5	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..
Jonas Clay, Jun.....	1	..	1	..	2	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..
James Bassford.....	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..

The following from an old act in regard to making taxes, I insert as a curiosity: From “the Generall Lawes and Libaties of the Province of New Hampshire made by the Generall Assembly in Portsm<sup>o</sup>, the 16<sup>th</sup> of March, 1679-80, and approved by the Presid<sup>t</sup> and Council.

“ MAKING RATES.

“ That there may be a just and equall way of Raising means for defraying y<sup>e</sup> publique charge, boath in church and civill affairs, whereof every p<sup>r</sup>son doth or may receive y<sup>e</sup> benefit; these persons and estates shall be aseasted or rated as followeth: viz., to a single rate of a penny in the pound, every male person above the age of 16 years is valued at 18*l*.; and all land within fence, meddow or marsh, mowable, shall be at 5*s*. per acre; all pasture lands without fence rate free; all oxen 4 years old and upward, 3*s*.; steers, cows and heiffers of three years old at 4*s*.; steers and heiffers of 2 years old at 5*s*.; yearlings 10*s*.; horses and mares of 3 years old and upward. at 20*s*.; sheep above one year old at 5*s*.; swine above one year old at 10*s*.; and all other estates whatsoever, in y<sup>e</sup> hands of whome it is at y<sup>e</sup> time when that shall be taken, shall be rated by some equall proportion by y<sup>e</sup> selectmen of each town w<sup>th</sup> grate care y<sup>t</sup> p<sup>t</sup>iculars be not wronged; and all ships, ketches, boates, barques and all other vessells w<sup>m</sup>soever shall be rateable, as allso all dwelling houses, ware houses, wharffs, mills and all handycrafts men as carpenters, masons, joiners, shoemakers, taylors, tanners, curriers, butchers, bakers, or any other

artificers, victuallers, merch<sup>ts</sup> and innkeepers shall be rated by estymatyon.”

This was probably the law for a long period, as I have examined a reprint of the laws from 1706 to 1770, also all the acts in the Secretary's office during that period, without finding anything on the subject.

The following is one page of an inventory, found among the papers of Deacon John Hills. There is no date, but it must have been as early as 1745, for Moses Tyler sold to Andrew McFarland that year. There is, on the back side, a footing, probably of the whole inventory. There are two taxed for faculties, — some trade, or other extra mode of making money. Mills, or a trade, were taxed as faculties in Hampton in 1732 :

## INVENTORY.

NAMES.	Heads.	Lands.	Oxen.	Cows.	Horses.	Houses.	Two-year-olds.	Yearlings.	Swine.	Faculties.	Young horses.
Nathaniel Wood	1	6	..	1	1	1	..	..	12	..	..
Jonas Clay	1	8	..	1	..	1	..	..	1	..	..
Jona. Saunders	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
Henry Ambrose	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
James Varnum	1	..	..	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..
Benj. Dearborn	1	10	2	1	1	1	..	..	1	..	..
Robert Runnels	1	8	..	2	1	1	..	..	..	..	..
William Healey	2	10	2	2	1	1	..	..	..	1	..
King Calfe	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Benj. Batchelder	1	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
James Basford	1	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ithamar Berry	1	12	..	2	1	1	4	..	2	..	..
John Allen	1	3	..	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..
Titus Wells	1	3	..	1	1	1	..	..	2	..	..
Thomas Hill	1	2	..	1	1	1	3	..	..	..	..
Eliphaz Sanborn	1	4	..	1	1	1	..	..	1	..	..
John Underhill	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
Page Batchelder	1	4	..	1	1	1	..	1	1	..	..
Peter Clifford	1	3	..	2	1	1	..	..	..	..	..
Joseph Clark	1	3	..	2	1	1	..	..	1	..	..
Jona. Hall	1	4	2	1	1	1	..	..	1	..	..
Moses Tyler	1	2	..	2	2	1	..	1	1	..	..
James Calfe	1	2	..	1	1	1	..	..	1	..	..
Nathl. Hall	1	4	2	1	..	..	..	2	..	..	..
Capt. Tilton	..	4	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
Ebenezer Dearborn	1	20	2	3	1	1	1	3	3	..	..
Peter Dearborn	1	16	2	3	..	1	..	..	3	..	..
Widow Rowel	..	5	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Widow Underhill	..	6	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
David Craige	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Nathan Webster, Jr.	..	3	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Nathan Colby	..	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	80	649	66	100	53	55	59	69	51	..	6

The following table shows the proportion of province rates in 1709, to raise £1720 :

Portsmouth . . . . .	£377 10s.	Hampton . . . . .	£505 13s.
Dover . . . . .	361 9	New Castle . . . . .	150 00
Exeter . . . . .	325 8		

In order to show the relative progress of the several old towns in the province, I give the proportion of province rates to each £1000 :

TABLE SHOWING THE PROPORTION OF PROVINCE RATES.

TOWNS.	1723.			1728.			1732.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Portsmouth . . . . .	171	10	0	187	16	4	142	16	3
Dover . . . . .	171	12	2	217	15	5	103	13	5
Exeter . . . . .	128	12	8	127	18	9	114	3	6
Hampton . . . . .	74	18	9	94	4	5	94	12	6
Hampton Falls . . . . .	74	18	9	88	4	3	90	16	8
New Castle . . . . .	81	5	8	24	19	4	21	3	2
Kingstown . . . . .	44	10	5	45	6	0	54	3	0
Newington . . . . .	38	19	0	36	14	8	25	1	4
Stratham . . . . .	49	6	0	60	14	11	57	4	7
Gosport . . . . .	19	5	0	16	0	4	-	-	-
Londonderry . . . . .	-	-	-	68	3	10	52	13	0
Rye . . . . .	-	-	-	29	7	1	32	16	0
Greenland . . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	35	15	10
Oyster River . . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	97	16	3
Somersworth . . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	39	15	6

TABLE II.

TOWNS.	1742.		1753.		1762.	
	£	s.	£	s.	£	s.
Portsmouth . . . . .	140	00	95	00	91	14
Hampton . . . . .	70	00	34	12	55	07
Dover . . . . .	86	00	70	08	29	12
Exeter . . . . .	89	00	47	09	35	12
Londonderry . . . . .	54	10	51	12	49	16
Chester . . . . .	18	00	33	17	36	11
Kingston . . . . .	36	10	40	00	22	09
Derryfield . . . . .	-	-	5	05	4	19
Rumford . . . . .	13	00	-	-	-	-
Bow . . . . .	-	-	24	00	-	-

## FOOTINGS OF THE INVENTORY IN CHESTER IN 1753.

Polls . . . . .	241	Three-year-olds . . . . .	87
Houses . . . . .	179	Two-year-olds . . . . .	121
Tillage . . . . .	452	One-year-olds . . . . .	170
Mowing . . . . .	1098	Three-year-old colts . . . . .	15
Pasture . . . . .	670	Two-year-old colts . . . . .	12
Horses . . . . .	58	One-year-old colts . . . . .	11
Oxen . . . . .	302	Male slave . . . . .	1
Cows . . . . .	389	Orcharding . . . . .	51

An act was passed July 3, 1766, providing that the Province rates might be paid in the following articles of produce at the following prices, new tenor :

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
Bar iron per cwt . . . . .	5	00	00	Well tanned sole leath-			
Hemp per pound . . . . .		3	00	er per pound . . . . .		4	00
Indian corn, bush. . . . .		10	00	Tallow per pound . . . . .		2	6
Rye . . . . .		10	00	Winter and Spring cod-			
Peas . . . . .	1	1	00	fish per quintal . . . . .	4	00	00
Winter wheat " . . . . .	1	5	00	Pitch per barrel . . . . .	3	00	00
Barley . . . . .		10	00	Tar per barrel . . . . .	2	00	00
Pork per pound . . . . .		1	00	Turpentine per barrel . . . . .	4	00	00
Beef . . . . .			9	W. P. joists per M. . . . .	4	00	00
Flax . . . . .		3	00	W. P. boards per M. . . . .	5	00	00
Bees-wax . . . . .		5	00	W. O. two-inch plank			
Bayberry wax " . . . . .		3	00	per M. . . . .	25	00	00

## CENSUS OF 1767.

TOWNS.	MALES.				FEMALES.				Total.	
	Unmarried 16 to 60.	Married 16 to 60.	Under 16.	Over 60.	Unmarried.	Married.	Male Slaves.	Fem. Slaves.		Widows.
Chester.....	116	168	196	24	295	153	7	2	34	916
Candia.....	27	68	99	..	160	68	..	..	1	363
Raymond.....	21	78	132	3	134	81	..	..	6	362
Derryfield.....	29	31	50	7	81	38	..	..	5	230



INVENTORY OF 1777.

	Chester.	Candia.	Raymond.		Chester.	Candia.	Raymond.
Polls .....	339	143	131	Three-years old ....	257	116	87
Orchard.....	162	127½	71½	Two-years old.....	331	164	138
Arable .....	603	205	311	One-year old.....	317	137	118
Mowing .....	1751	449	445	Rents of mills .....	£95 00	£29	£64
Pasture .....	2749	852	1033	Stock in trade .....	280	125	100
Horses .....	141	51	49	Money.....	3907	683	52
Three-years Colts..	36	10	5				
Two-years Colts....	22	24	6				
One-year Colt .....	17	11	5				
Oxen .....	243	115	76				
Cows .....	600	241	229				

State tax, 1783, which must have been lawful money, as the Continental was worthless:—

	£	s.	d.
Constable Joseph True to pay . . . . .	643	5	9
Robert Witherspoon . . . . .	361	12	10
Joseph Brown, Jr. . . . .	80	00	00

PROPORTION FOR STATE TAX.

Towns.	1773.	1789.	1803.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Chester . . . . .	22 8 -	16 2 10	11 19 -
Candia . . . . .	8 6 -	8 2 4	6 4 7
Raymond . . . . .	7 13 -	6 4 8	4 2 1
Concord . . . . .	13 14 -	12 7 4	10 8 2
Exeter . . . . .	24 4 -	15 10 2	8 8 6
Londonderry . . . . .	25 15 -	20 15 3	15 2 1
Portsmouth . . . . .	58 2 -	- - -	27 8 5
Derryfield . . . . .	3 12 -	2 10 4	2 2 -

T A B L E  
SHOWING THE RELATIVE RATE OF TAXATION IN SEVERAL TOWNS, BY GIVING THE AMOUNT OF A POLL TAX.

TOWNS.	1790.	1795.	1800.	1805.	1810.	1815.	1820.	1825.	1830.	1835.	1840.	1845.	1850.	1855.	1860.	1865.	1866.	1867.
Chester.....	\$0.53	\$0.79	\$0.78	0.92	\$1.21	\$1.76	\$1.76	\$1.69	\$1.44	\$2.00	\$1.68	\$1.97	\$1.72	\$1.51	\$3.13	\$4.80	\$4.80	\$4.45
Auburn .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2.78	1.72	1.80	4.64	5.64	6.48
Candia .....	81	82	82	1.02	93	1.70	1.68	1.73	1.38	1.60	1.59	1.56	1.68	1.64	1.52	4.80	..	..
Raymond.....	..	..	..	..	1.10	1.63	1.60	1.89	2.25	1.98	1.78	2.00	1.97	2.14	1.75	5.58	5.29	4.86
Londonderry.....	..	..	..	..	..	1.88	2.34	1.88	1.81	2.21	1.31	1.49	1.05	1.04	1.31	4.32	..	4.50
Derry .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2.25	1.41	1.62	1.69	1.70	1.42	1.75	4.85	4.80	4.42
Hampton.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1.55	1.37	1.55	1.68	5.10	..	..
Concord .....	62	36	74	86	99	2.40	2.03	2.22	1.33	79	96	1.41	1.38	2.30	2.30	*7.44	4.67	5.67
Nottingham .....	97	97	70	2.11	1.24	2.00	1.30	1.30	1.33	1.73	2.01	2.22	2.27	1.63	1.51	5.46	..	3.60

\* The taxes for 1865, '66 and '67 include highway. The central part of Concord, called the city precinct, pays additional, on account of lighting and State-House. In 1865 a poll was \$8.40; in 1867, \$7.29.

The earliest tax-list which we have is for 1785, which is not inserted on account of its length.

TABLE

SHOWING THE NUMBER OF INHABITANTS, NUMBER OF POLLS AND PROPORTION OF STATE TAXES IN SEVERAL TOWNS IN 1820; ALSO THE PROPORTION IN 1829, POPULATION IN 1860, VALUATION AND PROPORTION IN 1864.

TOWNS.	Inhabitants 1820.	Polls 1820.	Proportion 1820.	Proportion 1829.	Population 1860.	Valuation 1864.	Proportion 1864.
Chester.....	2,262	415	\$9.03	\$7.40	1,276	\$389,234	\$2.99
Auburn*.....	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	886	296,858	2.29
Candia.....	1,273	240	5.54	4.90	1,575	427,803	3.29
Raymond.....	961	177	3.62	3.43	1,269	320,676	2.47
Londonderry.....	3,127	515	13.27	5.17	1,717	627,501	4.83
Derry†.....	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	7.54	1,990	678,645	5.22
Manchester.....	761	133	2.48	2.69	20,108	10,176,142	78.38
Concord.....	2,338	498	13.48	13.73	10,889	5,036,014	38.84
Exeter.....	2,114	457	9.90	9.46	3,309	1,661,274	12.79
Hampton.....	1,098	187	4.58	4.67	1,230	548,991	4.22
Hampton Falls...	572	100	3.40	3.27	621	393,121	3.02
Kingston.....	847	170	3.67	3.67	1,216	435,713	3.36
Portsmouth.....	7,327	1,190	54.36	42.41	9,335	6,442,062	49.67

\* Incorporated June, 1845.

† Incorporated July, 1827.

These statistics are given to show the absolute and relative progress of these towns.

In 1732, Portsmouth had 479 polls; Exeter had 333; Hampton had 224. In 1727, Hampton Falls had 224 polls; and Kingston had 120.

Up to 1833, in making taxes a specific value was put upon animals of each grade, irrespective of their real value, and also on acres of land. At that time there was an act passed requiring all property to be appraised at its cash value.

## STAGE AND MAIL FACILITIES.

Besides occasional private conveyance for letters, there were sometimes persons who periodically traveled on horseback and carried letters and newspapers. My grandfather took a Newburyport paper, during the Revolutionary war, which was probably brought by a "Post-rider."

The Committee of Safety, Dec. 2, 1779, appointed Peter Robinson for the term of six months, to ride from the post-office in Portsmouth, to set out from thence Saturday morning, and ride to Peterborough in this State, and send a man weekly to Charlestown, No. 4; and carry and return all public letters and dispatches free of charge, for which service he shall receive from the State the sum of three hundred pounds lawful money. [N. H. Hist. Col., Vol. 7, p. 211.]

There was probably no regular mail or stage through Chester before 1793 or 1794. In the New Hampshire Register for 1794 there is the following list of deputy postmasters: Jeremy Libbey, Portsmouth; J. W. Gilman, Exeter; George Hough, Concord; Samuel McClure, Hanover; and Samuel Crosby, Charlestown. There might have been others, however, in the State. Tappan Robie, Esq., of Gorham, Maine, says that his uncle, Edmund Webster, was appointed postmaster about 1793; that he was clerk in his uncle's store, and acted as assistant in the post-office; and the office supplied Chester, Sandown, Hampstead, Candia and Raymond, and *perhaps Londonderry*. He recollects that Ozias Silsby, of Chester, rode post and carried a mail from Portsmouth to Amherst. [He went to Peterborough.] The mail was carried on horseback. This supplied Chester with a mail. Chase, in the history of Haverhill, p. 453, says:

"At this period (about 1791) newspapers and letters were carried through the country by persons who rode on horseback, called '*Post-riders*.' Samuel Bean was post-rider from Boston to Concord, N. H. His route was through Andover, Haverhill, Atkinson, Kingstown, Exeter,

Epping, Nottingham, Deerfield and Pembroke, to Concord; returning, passed through Londonderry and Haverhill. He performed the route once a week.

“The first stage from Haverhill to Boston was started about this time. It was a two-horse coach, by a Mr. Gage. He performed the route only when he had custom.’ It took twelve hours to perform the journey. An advertisement in a Boston paper under date of April 9, 1793, informs the public that the ‘Haverhill Stage Coach is complete, with genteel curtains and cushions, and an able pair of horses ready for service.’ It was to set out from Chadwick’s Ferry, in Bradford, on Tuesday the 16th, at six o’clock precisely, arrive at Mr. Abbot’s, in Andover, before eight, and at Mr. Peabody’s in Boston, before one. The proprietor gave notice that he intends in a short time that the stage shall perform this route twice a week. Fare, 3d. per mile. In November, 1793, a stage commenced running twice a week from this place [Haverhill] to Concord N. H., connecting with the Boston stage. It was owned by parties in this town, Chester, and Concord. The mail, however, continued to be carried on horseback for several years after the establishment of a regular line of stages.”

Mr. Robie says that the first stage was owned by Rogers and Kendall. Mr. Chase further says, p. 454:

“At the celebration attending the opening of the Andover and Haverhill Railroad to Bradford, Oct., 1837, Hon. Leverit Saltonstall, late of Salem, said he well recollected the first setting up of the first stage-coach between Boston and Haverhill, some forty or fifty years before, by Judge Blodgett, of Haverhill. It started very early in the morning from Haverhill, in order to have time to perform the distance, and arrive comfortably in Boston before dark. The boys followed it through the villages, and the women put their heads out of the windows gazing upon the wonder; and the welkin rang with the shout of ‘*The Stage! The Stage!*’ A stage was afterwards established to run between Haverhill and Concord, N. H. This was considered a most extraordinary event; and one of the leaders had a bell of a size nearly equal to that of the bell of an academy, suspended to his neck, the sound of which could be heard a great distance, to give the intelligence that *the stage was coming!*”

I have heard it said that Mr. Benjamin Brown drove through Chester the first trip. A negro subsequently

drove. It is said that Matthew Templeton and others assembled at Dea. John Graham's to see the stage. Mr. Templeton was probably dressed in an uncouth manner, and had a large dent in his forehead, where his skull was broken, which caused some of the passengers to laugh. Mr. Templeton cautioned them against laughing, as they were all going to the d—l together, with a *nager* to drive them.

The earliest I recollect of a stage it passed over Chester turnpike twice a week each way, and was driven by a man by the name of Hall, and was owned by Kendall. This was in 1806. Some time after it was removed to the Londonderry turnpike. There were several changes each way, and at length there was one put on each route, when it was thought both must fail. There could not be business to support two stages. Thomas Pearson, of Haverhill, for a long time drove through Chester, and Nathaniel Walker, of Plymouth, through Londonderry. *Father Gibbs* for a long time rode post on Silsby's route, from Exeter to Peterborough. He rode horseback, carried a mail, and carried Portsmouth, Exeter and Amherst papers, and did express business generally.

Edmond Webster died May 12, 1801, and Dr. John Wingate, who married Sarah Webster, was appointed postmaster. He lived in the Webster house, and held the office till 1807, when he removed from town, and Daniel French, Esq., was appointed April 25, 1807, who held the office until near the close of his life, when he resigned, and his son, H. F. French, was appointed.

About 1826 a post-office was established at what is now Auburn village, called the "West Chester" office. David Currier, Esq., then David Currier, 3d, procured the establishment of the office, and was appointed postmaster. The office was first served with a mail from Anderson's tavern, on Chester turnpike. Afterwards a mail was carried from Kingston, serving Hawke, Sandown and West Chester, to Hooksett. Afterwards, about 1827, the Haverhill and Concord stage ran on the old road. About 1837 there was a



post-office established at Walnut Hill called "East Chester," and Robert Shirley appointed postmaster. After the building up of Manchester, about 1843, a stage was run, and carried a mail through West Chester, Candia, Deerfield, &c., to New Market, until 1863, when the mail was put on the cars, and the stage stopped, and Auburn had a daily mail.

There are no postmasters given in the New Hampshire Register for Candia or Raymond, before 1818. Probably those offices were established in 1817. Moses Fitts, Frederic Fitts, 1821, and Benjamin Pillsbury from 1822 to 1833, are named as postmasters in Candia. Joseph Blake is named as postmaster in Raymond from 1818 to 1835. According to the best information I have been able to obtain, there was a "post-rider" who carried a mail on horseback from Exeter or Portsmouth, to Concord, passing through Brentwood, Poplin, Raymond, Candia, South Deerfield and Allenstown, once a week each way. He also carried newspapers. There was for a season a post office at Anderson's, called "Candia Turnpike," and also one on Candia north road.

About 1830 there was a joint stock company formed, and a stage run from Dover to Lowell, passing Raymond and Chester, which carried a mail. About 1734 Stephen Osgood, of Raymond, having purchased a large share of the stock, put on a stage from Pittsfield to Chester, connecting at Chester with the Lowell stage, which would supply Candia with a mail. These stages I think ran three times a week until the Boston and Maine railroad took the travel, in 1838 or 1839. After the Manchester and Lawrence railroad went into operation, a stage was run from Chester to Derry depot, which carried a daily mail, and the Haverhill stage ran into Manchester, and finally ceased. For a long time after stages ran and mails were established, newspapers were carried by a post-rider. About 1808 or '9 one James Tallant, of Concord, rode post from Concord to Chester, and perhaps farther, and carried the "New Hampshire Patriot" and "Concord Gazette" in his saddle-bag s

but whether both papers could agree to be in one end, I do not know. After Tallant, my brothers, Moses and John, had papers come by stage, and carried them on horseback through Candia, Deerfield, &c., to Exeter; and my father, B. P. Chase, carried them through the Long Meadows to the *Neck*.

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## CHAPTER XII.

LITERARY AND PROFESSIONAL. — HISTORY OF SCHOOLS. —  
EARLY STATUTES IN RELATION TO SCHOOLS.

Nov. 11, 1647.

“It being one chief point of that old deluder, Satan, to keep men from the knowledge of the Scriptures, as in former times by keeping them in an unknown tongue; so in these latter times, by persuading from the use of tongues, that so at least the true sense and meaning of the original might be clouded by false glosses of saint-seeming deceivers; that learning may not be buried in the grave of our fathers, in the church and commonwealth, the Lord assisting our endeavors:—

“It is therefore ordered, that every township in the jurisdiction, after the Lord hath increased them to the number of fifty householders, shall then forthwith appoint one within their town to teach all children as shall resort to him, to write and read, whose wages shall be paid either by the parents or masters of such children; or by the inhabitants in general, by way of supply, as the major part of those that ordered the prudentials of the town shall appoint; provided those that send their children be not oppressed by paying much more than they can have them taught for in other towns.

And it is further ordered, that where any town shall increase to the number of one hundred families, or householders, they shall set up a Grammar school, the master thereof being able to instruct youth so far as they may be fitted for the University: provided, that if any town neglect the performance hereof above one year, that every such town shall pay £5 to the next school, till they shall perform this order.”

An act passed in 1714 provided,

“That for building and repairing meeting-houses, ministers’ houses, school-houses, and allowing a salary to a schoolmaster of each town within their province, the selectmen in their respective towns shall raise money by an equal rate and assessment upon the inhabitants, in the same manner as in the present act directed for the maintenance of the minister; and every town within this province shall, from and after the publication hereof, provide a schoolmaster for the supply of the town.”

An act passed 1719, provides,

“That every town within this province having the number of fifty householders, or upwards, shall be constantly provided of a schoolmaster to teach children and youth to read and write. And when any town or towns shall have the number of one hundred families or householders, there shall be a grammar school set up, and kept in every such town, and some discreet person, of good conversation, well instructed in the tongues, shall be procured to be master thereof; and every such schoolmaster to be suitably encouraged, and paid by the inhabitants.”

The act empowers the selectmen to employ such masters, and raise money by way of rate to pay the same, and inflicts a penalty of twenty pounds for neglecting to settle such master six months.

An act passed in 1721, provides,

“That not only each town, but each parish of one hundred families, shall be constantly provided with a grammar school.”

A penalty of twenty pounds is inflicted upon the selectmen for neglecting one month. An act passed January, 1779, recites in the preamble, that the penalties in the foregoing acts were originally set in paper bills-of-credit, and not in lawful money, and reducing the penalty to ten pounds.

An act passed Dec., 1805, provided for dividing towns into districts, and empowered districts to raise money for building and repairing school-houses, &c.

An act passed Dec. 22, 1808, requires the selectmen to raise a sum equal to seventy dollars for each dollar of the town’s proportion of the state tax; and authorizes districts

to hold land. It also requires towns to choose three or more inspectors or visitors of schools.

An act passed July 6, 1827, requires selectmen to raise ninety dollars for each dollar of the town's proportion of the state tax.

At a meeting of the committee, January 25, 1720-21,

"Voted, That whereas the number of proprietors is Con . . . and no provision made for a School Master, That the next proprietor that Shall Forfeit his Lott, the Same Shall be appropriated for a School."

This provision was made after the first grant of the land, but before the charter, and there was hardly a permanent settler there.

The next we find on the records is at an adjourned meeting, April 7th, 1737,

"Voted, to Rais thirty Pounds to Hier a Schoolmaster this present year.

"Voted, that the Selectmen shall Remove the said schoolmaster to the severall Parts of the town as shall be Convenient."

Though there is no evidence that anything had been done by the town, it is hardly to be supposed that nothing had been done to educate the children for about eighteen years. The schools were held at private houses, and although removed to different parts, all the children in town might follow the master into the several quarters.

At an adjourned meeting, November 2d, 1738,

"Voted, That their Shall be twenty Pounds Raised to Support a School in this town."

At an adjourned meeting, April 8, 1740,

"Voted, that their Shall be a School maintained in the town this year throughout; Partly by School masters, and Partly by School dames, as the Select men Shall Judge best for the town."

In the warning, March 9th, 1721, is an article

"To act what may appear needful about building a School house or houses.

"Put to Vote, Whether to build a School house in the Senter of the town or ne. Passed in the negative."

At the annual meeting, March 25, 1742,

“ Voted, That there shall be a school Kept in this town the year through out, and that the Select men Shall Remove the Said School into the Severall Quarters of Said town, so that they Shall have their Equal Proportion of the the Same, according to what Rates they Pay.”

They probably refused to build a school-house in the center, because the school might be kept there all of the time.

In the warning for a meeting, March 29th, 1744, is an article,

“ To see if the town will build a School house or housen, or to act and do any thing about Keeping a School, or Schools, or building a house or housen, as Shall appear mose for the benefit and advantage of the town.

“ Voted to Build School Housen.

“ Voted, That a Committee shall be Chosen to Divide the town into Severall Parts, in order to accomodate School Housen.

“ Voted, That Capt. Sam<sup>l</sup> Ingalls, Benjamin Hills, Insin Jacob Sargent, william Haley and andrew Crage, Shall be the Comittee.”

In the warning for the annual meeting, March 28th, 1745, is an article,

“ To See if the town will Except of the return of the Committee that was chosen to Divide the town into parts for the Conveniency of building School housen ; or act and do anything that shall be thought needful and nessecery about a school or schools, and a school-house or housen.”

At an adjournment of the meeting, April 4th,

“ Voted, that the Committee’s Return that was Chosen to Divide the town into parts, In order to accomedate School housen, be Excepted.

“ The Persons under named Decents against the foregoing Vote, . . . John Robie, Sam<sup>l</sup> Bartlet, Jonathan Blunt, Jonathan Moulton, Robert Runells, Enoch Colby, David Crage, Isaac Foss, Page Bachelder, Benjamin Bachelder, Sam<sup>l</sup> Powell, Francis Towl, Ebenezer Dearborn, Junr., Benjamin Hills.”

We have no means of knowing to a certainty into how many parts the town was divided, or their boundaries ; but there probably were but three ; for if there had been one at the Centre, John Robie, Jonathan Blunt, and Ebenezer



Dearborn, Jr., who lived near the Centre, and Benjamin Bachelder and Robert Runnels, who lived within about half a mile up street, and others — Jonathan Moulton, Enoch Colby, and Samuel Bartlett — within a mile below, would not have dissented. I have conversed with people who remembered the three. One stood on John Sanborn's, opposite Moses Webster's home lot No. 21; one at Walnut hill, not far from Robert Shirley's; and the third at the Long Meadows, between Samuel Aiken's (Charles C. Grant's) and David Witherspoon's (the Hardy place). Mrs. Whittier, daughter of Samuel Aiken, recollects this house, or of hearing her parents tell about it.

In 1746 the select men charge :

	£	s.	d.
Paid unto master Wood . . . . .	66	00	0
Paid unto Dec <sup>n</sup> Ebenezer Derbon, for boarding . . .	19	9	0
Paid unto Ins <sup>d</sup> Jacob Sargant, for bording y <sup>e</sup> master .	4	10	0
Paid unto Abel Morse, for bording y <sup>e</sup> master . . .	5	12	0
Paid unto John Haiseltine, for bording the master .	8	11	0
Paid unto Andrew Crag, for bording the master . .	8	2	0
Paid to Capt. Morse, for three days, horse and man, for going after a Coolmaster . . . . .	1	15	0
1847. Master Wood is paid . . . . .	80	0	0
and Dea. Dearborn, John Hazeltine, and Andrew Craige, for boarding . . . . .	80	0	0
1748. Master Wood is hired again, at . . . . .	44	0	0
and Capt. Blunt, Joseph Calf and Dea. Dearborn boarded.			
John Robie is paid for bringing up the master, time and expenses . . . . .	2	0	0

Master Wood, it seems, lived somewhere down country, and is probably the one who was afterwards Dr. George Wood.

	£	s.	d.
1749. Paid Doctor Samuel Moores, for schooling . .	108	0	0
Paid to the Long meadow Quarter for Schooling . .	31	0	0

The Long Meadows had one-quarter of the money paid to them. Dr. Moores is said by Eaton (History of Candia,



page 91) to have come from Hampstead. He settled at Candia Corner.

	£	s.	d.
1750. Paid to m <sup>r</sup> Henry Herring, for Schooling . . . . .	112	0	0
Paid to m <sup>r</sup> John Hickey, for Schooling . . . . .	88	0	0
Paid to M <sup>r</sup> Samuel Moores, for Schooling . . . . .	40	0	0
for a Journey to newbury after a Schoolmaster . . . . .	2	0	0
for time and expence hireing School master . . . . .	3	0	0
1751. Paid to m <sup>r</sup> John Hickey, for schooling . . . . .	104	0	0
Paid to m <sup>r</sup> James Dresser, for schooling . . . . .	27	10	0
Paid to m <sup>r</sup> Nehemiah Mc Neal, for schooling . . . . .	32	0	0
Paid to Nathaniel Blasdell, for bording the masters . . . . .	15	0	0
for three Days, man and horse, after a School- master . . . . .	4	10	0
for one day of a man and two horses, bringing up the master from Bradford . . . . .	2	00	0
for time and Expense hireing School masters . . . . .	1	10	0
for time and expense making up with School- masters . . . . .	1	00	0

In 1752 Master McNeil is paid £154. Deacon Haselton, Andrew Craige, Enoch Colby, Peter Dearborn, Mr. Carr, Deacon Dearborn, Mr. Knowles and Mr. Basford are paid for boarding. It seems that this year, though they had no school-house, they had a school in the north part.

In 1753 Mr. Hazelton and Mr. McNeele were the masters, and Deacon Dearborn, Mr. Craige, Jacob Chase and John Knowles boarded.

In 1754 "master Heseltime, master mcfarson and master meneal, at the Longmeadows," were masters, and Deacon Dearborn, Jacob Chase and Thomas Haseltine boarded.

In 1755, "Paid to mr. Hessard, for teaching school, £132; To mr. Boies, for teaching school, £28." Captain Blunt, Charles Moore, William Tolford and Bradley Carr boarded, and William Graham and Patten, at the Long Meadows.

At the annual meeting March, 1748,

"Voted, To Raise two Hundred Pounds, old tenor, the present year for Schooling and other necessary town Charges.

“Voted, That Each Quarter of the town as it is Divided Shall Share theyr Equell Proportion of the money Raised for Schooling, appropriated to that use and no other.

“Voted, That the town Defend and Secure the Selectmen from any Damage they may come at, for not Providing a Gramer School.”

In a warning for a town meeting, June 21, 1756, is an article,

“To See What the town Will Do Concerning HIERING a Gramer School master for the year 1756; It being an Express from the Court by the Grand Jurymen to the present Selectmen.

“Voted, That the present Selectmen (viz.), John Robie, And<sup>w</sup> Craige and Jacob Basford, Shall take Care, and if they can, Provide a Grammer School master for the town, So as to fulfil and answer the Intents of the Law; and if they cannot obtain one, then they are fully impowered to address the Court In behalf of, and in favor of, the town on that account, and at the Charge of s<sup>d</sup> Town.”

In the warning for the annual meeting March 30, 1758, are articles,

“2<sup>d</sup>. To See if the town Will Vote that all the people within three Quarters of a mile from the old meeting-house in Chester Shall have their proportion of the schooling at that place according to the taxes they pay, and chuse their own School master or mistress, as they shall See Cause.

“3<sup>d</sup>. To see if the Town will Raise Such a Sum of money as they shall judge Needful for schooling; and to see if the Town will give Every Division their Proportion of the money so Raised, and every Quarter to be obliged to Put Said money to said use; and that the Quarter may Chuse their own master or mistress as they Shall Judge Needful.

“9<sup>th</sup>. To see if the town will vote that Charming fare, so called, shall Have their Proportion of schooling.

10<sup>th</sup>. To see if the town will vote that the North Parish, called Freetown, shall have their proportion of Schooling.

12<sup>th</sup>. To see if the Town will Vote that the Society about Jacob Basford's Shall Have the Schooling made up to them which was omitted the year past, 1757.

“Relating to the second article in the warning of said meeting, Put to Vote, past in the Negative.

“Relating to the Third artikill in the warning of said meeting, It was put to Vote and past in the Negative.

“Relating to the ninth and tenth artikells in the warning of this meeting, It is Voted that the Inhabitants of the North parish, so called, and the Inhabitants of Charming-fare, so called, shall have Their proportion of schooling amongst them, according to the whole tax they Pay towards schooling.

“Relating to the twelfth artikell in the warning, put to Vote, past in the Negative.”

A meeting was called the second day of May, 1758,

“2<sup>d</sup>. To See if What money the town will Raise this present year for the use of Schooling.

“3. To See if the Town will allow the north part of the Town by Cornet Lane’s, and the Inhabitants Round about, a Larger Share of the School this year for their not having had their part of the School for five or six years past, Except one month the Last year.

“4. To See if the town will allow the north East part of the Town by Jacob Basford’s, and the Inhabitants their-about, any thing this year, they not having their part of the Schooling Last year.

“Relating to the Second artikell in the Warning of this meeting on account of Schooling,

“Put to Vote Whether to Raise any Certain Sum of money for that End; and,

“Voted, That the Selectmen Raise for the use of schooling the present year, the sum of six Hundred Pound, old tenor.

“3. Voted, That that part of the Town near Cornet Lane’s shall have their part of the Schooling for the present year, according to what they Pay towards that Rate.

“4. Voted, That the north East part of the Town about Jacob Basford’s, shall have forty two Pounds, old tenor, Paid to them this year Towards Schooling more than their proportion, they not Having any the year past.”

In the warning for a town meeting, March 29, 1759, was an article,

“4<sup>th</sup>. To See if the Town will Vote off the middle of the Town, three Quarters of a mile Each way from the old meeting house, with Respect to the school; or further, if the Town shall think it best; and the Rest of the Town, Each and Every part of it, may have their Equal part of the money that is Raised, or their equal proportion of the school the year Ensuing.”

At the meeting it was

“Voted, That for Conveniency of schooling Three Quarters of a mile Round the old meeting house shall have the Priviledge of sending to School there ; and the other parts of the Town Shall Have the Liberty of Joining together for Conveniency in the several parts of the same ; and Every one of Said Parts shall Have their Equal proportion, according to what money they Pay Towards the schooling this year ; Provided, they Lay it out in Schooling this year.”

In the warning for the annual meeting, March 27, 1760,

“2. To see what method the Town Shall think proper The year Ensuing With Respect to the schools.”

“Voted, To leave it to the selectmen.”

In the warning for the annual meeting, March 26, 1761, was an article,

“5. To See if the Town will Vote To build a school house Near Thomas Worthen’s, in this town, and another about Francis Towl’s, and their Shall be a school Kept Eight months in a year, four months in Each of them school houses yearly; or to act and Do what shall then be Thought needful. Raise money for the out-parts of the town accordingly as shall be needful.”

“5<sup>ly</sup>. Upon the fifth article, Put to vote Whether to Build School Houses or not ; Past in the Negative.”

Thomas Worthen lived at the old “Friend” Stevens place a few rods east of where J. M. Elliott now lives ; Francis Towle lived on the Haverhill road nearly opposite the road across to Hiram Basford’s.

In the warning for a meeting called expressly for the purpose, Nov. 4, 1760,

“2. To See if the Town will Vote to secure the Selectmen from the fine for not Providing for the Town a Gramer School master the Present year, in as much as they are in Danger of being Presented ; or to act and Do what then and their shall be Thought Needful.”

At the meeting,

“Relating To the Second artikell, Put to Vote Whether to Secure the selectmen from the fine for not Providing a Gramer School for the Town the Present year, past in the Negative.”

In the warning for the annual meeting, March 25, 1762, was an article,

“ 7<sup>ly</sup>. To see what method the Town will take in Respect to their School houses, whether they will think fitt to Raise a sum of money of the whole Town to build and Repare School houses; or what method they will take in that Respect.

At the adjourned meeting, May 4, 1762,

“ Relating to the sixth and seventh artikells in the warning of this meeting, They Were Put to Vote and past in the Negative.”

The sixth article was respecting building a pound at Freetown.

At the annual meeting, March 31, 1763,

“ Voted, That it be Left With the selectmen to Inquier into and see how much is Justly Due to the North Parish, so Called, for their proportion of the School money Raised in this Town for three years past, and if they have not had their share then to deliver the Same to them; Provided they Lay out the Same for Schooling among themselves; and also all the other parts of the Town that have not had their proportion of the Schooling, nor money as above mentioned, shall be Considered, and have their proportion on the same Conditions.”

At the September term of the Superior Court, 1771, Andrew Jack, Nathan Webster and John Robie, the selectmen of Chester, were indicted because Chester, having more than one hundred families, had no grammar school. At the March term, 1772, Jack and Webster were tried and fined £10, and cost, taxed £7 12s. 4d.

In the warning for the annual meeting March 25, 1773, there was an article,

“ 5<sup>ly</sup>. To see if the Town will Chuse a Committee to appoint places Where the school houses shall be Built for the Town's Servis, and to be Built by the Town.”

“ Relating to the fifth artikell in the warning about building school Houses, put to Vote; Passed in the Negative.”

In the warning for a town meeting, June 8, 1775, was an article,

“ 2<sup>ly</sup>. To see if the Town will Vote that the Selectmen



shall not maintain a Grammer School at present, and make the Selectmen Secure, so that they shall Come to no Damage or Cost for not Proceeding according to the former Lawes."

At the meeting it was

"Voted, that the Selectmen Drop the Gra'er school for the present.

"Voted, that the Town will secure the Selectmen from any Cost, Charge, or Damage, They may be Put Too for not Providing a gramer School for the present as the Law Directs. Jacob Chase Decents against the foregoing vote."

The indictment, and fining the selectmen, had caused them to have a grammar school, but now the pressure of the burden of the incipient Revolution caused them to discontinue it.

At the annual meeting, March 28, 1776,

"Voted, that what money Shall Be Raised in this Town the present year for the Support of Schooling Shall be Laid out so as to accommodate all parts of the Town as Well as may be.

"Voted, To Raise fifty pound Lawful money for Schooling the present year."

At the annual meeting, 1777, one hundred pounds were voted for schooling; in 1778, two hundred pounds were voted; 1779, four hundred pounds; 1780, twelve hundred pounds: 1781, voted not to raise any money; 1782, the article not acted on; 1783, left with the selectmen; 1784, two hundred dollars.

The following list of teachers, their compensation, &c., is extracted from the selectmen's accounts in an old book which I had not found when the other was written :

1757. Master Boys, . . . . .	£56 00 00
Master How, . . . . .	255 00 00
1758. Mr. Thos. Boies, . . . . .	56 00 00
Ensign Quanton, . . . . .	57 14 00
Mrs. Sarah Ingalls, . . . . .	29 00 00
Mr. William Smith, . . . . .	42 00 00
Dr. Ordway, . . . . .	40 00 00
Mr. Boies' widow, . . . . .	76 00 00
Mrs. Curriour, . . . . .	33 00 00
Likewise neighbors about Bradbury Carr's, . . . . .	13 11 6



Likewise neighbors about Benj. Hills', . . . . .	22 00 00
Ensign Quanton, . . . . .	63 16 00
Mrs. Dudley, . . . . .	22 10 00
1759. Dr. Ordway, . . . . .	156 17 6
Master Scott, . . . . .	141 00 00
Thomas Shirlee, . . . . .	40 00 00
Master Levoll, . . . . .	48 00 00
Mrs. Dudley, about Mr. Hills', . . . . .	22 00 00
Widow Currier, . . . . .	20 00 00
Dr. Ordway, . . . . .	51 16 00
Paid to Charming Fair, . . . . .	26 00 00
Freetown, . . . . .	49 00 00
Northwest part, joining Suncook, . . . . .	10 00 00
1760. Master Hazzard, . . . . .	384 00 00
Master Scott, . . . . .	141 15 00
1761. Mr. Hazzard, 8 months, . . . . .	400 00 00
Mr. John Crombie, 2 months, . . . . .	100 00 00
Ensign James Quanton, . . . . .	68 00 00
Stephen Webster, . . . . .	30 00 00
Hiring schoolmasters and notifying each quarter } To repair school-house, }	8 00 00
1762. John Flagg, 10 months, [Mrs. French has the original bill,] . . . . .	444 8 11
Board 10 months, . . . . .	217 10 00
James Quanton, at the Long Meadows, . . . . .	100 00 00
David Webster, . . . . .	50 00 00
John McNeel, . . . . .	58 00 00
1763. Mr. Balch, 3 months, . . . . .	155 10 00
Mr. Flagg, for boarding, . . . . .	90 12 00
Master Quanton, 7½ months, . . . . .	375 00 00
Mr. Scott, 4 months, 3 weeks, . . . . .	237 10 00
Master Herring, one month, . . . . .	50 00 00
Josiah Flagg, one month, . . . . .	50 00 00
Dr. Rand, one week, . . . . .	10 00 00
North part, or Freetown, for three years past, . . . . .	255 11 6
Upper part, next to Suncook, three years, . . . . .	39 00 00
1764. Master Ordway, . . . . .	437 00 00
Master Quanton, . . . . .	268 00 00
1765. Master Ordway, 9 months, Lawful, . . . . .	36 00 00
At the Long Meadows, . . . . .	7 5 00
At Cornet Lane's, . . . . .	1 10 00
Upper part, 2 years, . . . . .	1 6 00

Henry Herring, the former master, has become a pauper, and warned out of town.

1766. Master Rand, 5 months 5 days (Lawful), . . . . .	14 9 9
Master Evans, 4 months, . . . . .	10 00 00
Master Quenton, 2 months, . . . . .	5 00 00
Master Smith, 2 months, . . . . .	5 00 00
Master Evans, 11 months 6 days (Lawful), . . . . .	28 2 6
Master Quanton, 2 months, . . . . .	5 00 00
Master Haselton, one month, . . . . .	2 00 00
Cornet Lane, their proportion, . . . . .	1 12 00
Joseph Brown, do. . . . .	12 00
Same for 1766, . . . . .	9 00

Dr. Rand is boarded at the expense of the town five weeks, when sick.

1768. Master Evans (Lawful), . . . . .	32 10 00
Master Morse, . . . . .	1 8 00
Joseph Brown, their proportion, . . . . .	9 00

Mr. Brown received for all the town that is now in Hooksett.

1770. Master Evans, . . . . .	32 10 00
Joseph Brown, . . . . .	10 10 00
1772. Master Shaw, 9 months, . . . . .	21 8 4
Master Donovan, 3 months one week, . . . . .	9 15 00
Master True, 3 months, . . . . .	5 00 00
Josiah Flagg, in 1770, . . . . .	1 17 6
Paid Rev. Mr. Flagg and John Tucker, for board, . . . . .	8 7 10
Joseph Brown, . . . . .	1 9 00
1773. Master Ordway, . . . . .	7 4 00
Master Cheever,—kept at Walnut Hill, . . . . .	4 16 00
Going to Hampton Falls, two men and horses, after schoolmaster, . . . . .	12 00
Long Meadow proportion, . . . . .	9 15 00
Joseph Brown, . . . . .	1 10 00
Cornet Lane, . . . . .	2 14 00
John San. Dearborn (No. 2), . . . . .	3 15 00
Going to Hampton and Newbury after schoolmaster, . . . . .	12 00
Master Herrick, . . . . .	7 3 00
Going to Epping and Beverly, . . . . .	

Master Evans kept probably this year at the Long Meadows, in Stephen Merrill's kitchen, as my father went to him there.

1774. [There is a charge for man and horse going to Haverhill to bring up Mr. Prentice.]	
Mr. Prentice, from April 17, 1774, to March 4, 1775,	24 12 00

Matthew Forsaith, Jr., . . . . .	3 11 00
Long Meadow, . . . . .	10 1 00
1776. Benjamin Hill's quarter, . . . . .	40 11 6
Meeting house quarter, . . . . .	4 13 00
Stephen Darbon, . . . . .	1 17 11
John Hazelton, . . . . .	4 17 2
Joseph Richardson, . . . . .	3 5 4
Jacob Chase, . . . . .	4 00 8
David Witherspoon, for Long Meadow, . . . . .	10 4 2

Towns were not districted by law into districts until 1805. The districts before this were by arrangement of the inhabitants, or by the selectmen. I copy

THE PROPORTION OF SCHOOL MONEY FOR THE YEAR 1785.

Lt. John Dearborn, Esqr. Chase, Eliphalet Poor,  
John Robie, Francis Towl, Jonathan Dearborn, 15 16 9

Mr. Poor lived at the back part of Chase's plain, on lot No. 39, 2d P., 2d D. Francis Towle was on home lot 55.

Stephen Morse, Isabel Dickey, John Shirley, Simon  
Berry, Lt. Dunlap, . . . . . 10 4 5

Isabel Dickey lived where Jacob Couch now lives.

Esqr. Hoit, Samuel Jack, James Crawford, . . . . . 7 9 4  
The Walnut Hill District.

Dea. Hills, Widow Severance, Michael Worthen,  
James Waddel, William Wilson, . . . . . 6 16 5

Jamas Waddel lived below where G. W. Everett now lives.

Esqr. Robert Wilson, David Foss, Benj. French,  
William Moor, . . . . . 6 7 6

David Foss lived near the top of the Great Hill; William Moor then lived on the old John Moor place.

John and Benj. Hoit, John Knowles, 3d, . . . . . 1 3 2  
Capt. Joseph True, Joseph McLellan, Joseph  
Knowles, Jr., Joseph Knowles, . . . . . 2 9 4

John Knowles, Nathan Knowles, Jacob Basford,  
Samuel Hills, . . . . . 3 17 5

Lt. John Lane, Jonathan Burrey [Berry], Au-  
thony Morss, . . . . . 4 1 2

Moses Richardson, David Richardson, Ithamer  
Burry, Nathaniel Levait, . . . . . 4 2 9

Mr. Leavet lived on the old discontinued road north of John B. Rand's.

Capt. Underhill, Obadiah Hall, Joseph Carr, . . . . .	6 3 9
Robert Calf, James Calder, Robert Witherspoon, Denis Dunifu [Donovon], . . . . .	5 2 9
Majr Dearborn, Abraham Morse, Moses Preston, Jeremiah Underhill, . . . . .	2 16 00

Abraham Morse lived where Moody B. Carr once lived, northwest of Geo. Clark's. (The Bradbury Carr place.) Why Moses Preston's tax should be put there I cannot conceive.

Doct. Joseph Brown, David Knox, Samuel Davis, James Emerson, Nath. Martin, . . . . .	5 11 10
This included all of Hooksett.	

Joseph Linn, Capt. Wetherspoon, Capt. Silver, Samuel Pierce, . . . . .	4 00 5
Anthony Stickney, Aaron Burbank, John Patten, William Graham. Lt. William Brown, . . . . .	7 15 4

Mr. Burbank lived at the James Hoit place, on Londonderry turnpike.

The districts remained much the same without being numbered.

DISTRICTS, WITH THEIR PROPORTION OF MONEY, NUMBERED,  
AND THE NAMES OF PERSONS LIVING IN THEM IN 1801.

No. 1. Daniel Hodgkins, Pearley Ayer, Ens. Robinson, Bradbury Quimby, Benj. Hills, Jonathan Currier, . . . . .	§90 91
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Bradbury Quimby lived at Forsaith's Plain, and Jonathan Currier at Worthen's saw-mill.

No. 2. Sannel Johnson, John Mills, Lt. William Wilson, William Mills, Lt. James Dunlap, Cort. David Shaw, . . . . .	50 80
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No. 3. Josiah Chase, Widow Anna Underhill, and Joseph Calfé, . . . . .	44 77
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This included all of No. 1 in Auburn.

No. 4. Joseph Long, Susanah Wadwell, Widow Severance, Isaac Hills, Esq., . . . . .	36 38
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No. 5. Paul Adams, Samuel White, Ens <sup>n</sup> Patten, Dea <sup>n</sup> John Grimes, George Farnum, . . . . .	34 30
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Samuel White lived on the hill between Severance's and the Folsom place; Ens. Patten where E. A. Heath's family live, and George Farnum lived on the Folsom place.

No. 6.	W <sup>d</sup> French, James Worson, Maj <sup>r</sup> Henry Moore,	26 81
No. 7.	Esq <sup>r</sup> Hoit, W <sup>d</sup> Jack, Dea <sup>n</sup> Richard Haseltine,	27 86
No. 8.	Capt. Lock, Joshua True, Daniel Prescott, George Marden, Jacob Basford,	32 94
No. 9.	John Patten, John Witherspoon, Deac <sup>n</sup> Wil- liam Wilson,	20 65
No. 10.	Lt. Peter Hills, Joseph Norton, Jonath <sup>n</sup> Berry,	16 37
No. 11.	Capt. Wetherspoon, Joseph Linn, Joseph Sil- ver, Lt. Will <sup>m</sup> Brown, Benj <sup>n</sup> Peabody,	24 49

Mr. Peabody lived the west side of rattlesnake hill, near Manchester line.

No. 12.	Silas Cammett, Ithamer Berry, John Griffin, Joseph Smith, B. Moody Carr,	29 64
No. 13.	Nath <sup>l</sup> Woods, Sam <sup>l</sup> Haynes, James Worson,	22 22
No. 14.	Lt. Will <sup>m</sup> Moore, Levy Hoit,	9 49
No. 15.	Samuel Murrey, John Clark,	8 56
No. 16.	Dea <sup>n</sup> Adam Wilson, John Crafford, Jonath <sup>n</sup> Davis,	18 66
No. 17.	Josiah Rowel, Simeon Carr, John Laken,	27 21
No. 18.	Lt. Joseph Whicher, John Prescott, Jesse Kimball, Samuel Rowell, Jun <sup>r</sup> ,	15 12

No. 17 and 18 were in Hooksett.

An act was passed Dec. 28, 1805, authorizing towns to divide into school districts. At a town-meeting, March 26 1806,

“Voted, that the Town Clerk be directed to make a record in the Town Book of all the school classes in the Town, as they now stand.”

Then the selectmen were directed to divide the fifth and make report at an adjournment. At the adjournment, the third Monday of April, the town voted to reconsider the former vote, and John Emerson, Joseph Blanchard and Benjamin Brown were chosen a committee to district the town, and report at an adjournment of the meeting. The meeting was adjourned to the third Monday of May. But a meeting was called the 12th of May (the second Monday), at which it was

“Voted, that the committee chosen at the last Town Meeting shall *not* be a Committee to district the Town into school Districts.

“Voted, Not to choose any Committee to district the Town into school Districts.

“Voted, that the report the selectmen have made to this meeting Respecting the dividing of the fifth school Class be accepted [which is as described in the boundaries of the 5th and the 20th school Districts, as will hereafter appear].

“Voted, that the selectmen be directed to give to the Town Clerk all the Boundaries of all the school classes by the bounds of the land they now own in the Intermediate spaces.

“Voted, that if any Person, or persons, has, or shall settle in the intermediate spaces between the Extreem parts of two Classes, he shall belong to the Class the land he settled belonged to.

“Voted, if any person lives in one Class and shall move to a farm he may now own, and adjoining the Class he moved from, he may still belong to the Class he moved from by applying to the Town Clerk, and having it recorded on the Town book, in the month of April following, and not afterwards.

“Voted, that the selectmen determine immediately which class the non-resident Lands belong to, agreeable to law, and furnish the Town Clerk with a Copy.”

RECORD OF SCHOOL CLASSES FOR THE TOWN OF CHESTER,  
AGREEABLE TO SUNDRY VOTES PAST AT A MEETING HELD  
MAY 12TH, 1806, FOR DIVIDING THE TOWN INTO SCHOOL  
DISTRICTS, WHICH ARE AS FOLLOWS, VIZ.:

*District No. One.*

Laying between the two mile stone below Benj<sup>n</sup> Hills; the 1<sup>st</sup> Bridge E. of Crawford's House; the bend of the Road E. of Peter Hall's; S. E. corner of Capt. Emerson's orchard; S. End of Doc<sup>t</sup> Kittridge's house; S. W. corner of Capt. Fitts' Land; Corner on Main Road between s<sup>d</sup> Fitts place and Esq<sup>r</sup> robie; N. W. corner of Benj<sup>n</sup> Brown's land, on Cammet's Road; Doct. Sargeant's Bars at Clay place; N. E. Of Lieut. Forsaith's land; Sawmill N. of Wid<sup>o</sup> Stevens'; S. E. corner Robie place; Near Wid<sup>o</sup> Severance; Excepting the Dunlap farm, is to belong to District No. 2. [Doct. Benjamin Kittredge then lived on the Derry road, where Benjamin Davis now lives, — the Robert Graham place.]

*District No. Two.*

Laying between the S. End Doc<sup>t</sup> Kittridge's house; S.



E. corner of Capt. Emerson's orchard; the bend of the Road E. of Peter Hall's House; the Brook between Lieut. Wilson and Wid<sup>o</sup> Jack's; on all the Roads to Derry line; up to Wardwell's Meadow Brook; W. of Stephen Morse's; Moses Sanborn's S. W. corner; & the Dunlap farm out of District No. 1.

*District No. Three.*

Laying between the bridge E. of Capt. Preston's house; N. W. corner of David Underhill's, Junr., land; N. E. corner of Rev<sup>d</sup> Mr. Colby's land; Guid Post W. of David Weatherspoon's House; S. E. corner of Deac<sup>n</sup> Hall's land; with the farm of Joseph Carr & B. Moody Carr, out of District No. 17. [David Underhill, Jr., lived on the Jere. Underhill place, and the line went to the S. E. line of No. 73, 2d P., 2d D. This includes No. 1 in Auburn.]

*District No. Four.*

Laying between the S. W. corner of Wid<sup>o</sup> Severance; the S. E. Corner of Joseph Wetherspoon's land; the 1<sup>st</sup> bridge E. of Crawford's House; Haseltine's sawmill; Sandown line on both Roads; the Corner E. of Joseph Long's; the corner by Capt. Worthen's.

*District No. Five.*

Laying between the Guide Post E. of Paul Adams; N. E. corner Rev. Mr. Colby's Land, on the Mane Road; N. E. Corner of John Patten's Land; Mount Misery Brook; the S. W. corner of Dennis Dumnivan's land & 1-2 way on the Road from Deac<sup>n</sup> Grimes to James Worsen. [Dennis Donovan then lived where Matthew Dickey lately lived,— the old Fulton place. This is No. 2 in Auburn.]

*District No. Six.*

Laying between the corner E. of Joseph Long's; Sandown line, S. of William Wilson, 4<sup>th</sup>; bridge over Exeter river; N. side of Esq. Wilson's land; the bridge at the Great Hill, S. of Jacob Basford's; sawmill by W<sup>d</sup> Stevens'; N. E. Corner of Lient. Josiah Forsaith's land. [No. 6 is now No. 6 in Chester.]

*District No. Seven.*

Laying between the Brook W. of W<sup>d</sup> Jack's; Derry line on both Roads; S. E. Corner of Chester; Sandown line on

both roads; the 2 m. stone at the corner Moses Hasseltine's Land.

*District No. Eight.*

Laying between the N. side of Esq<sup>r</sup> Wilson's land; the N. side of John Hoit's land; Raymond line on all the Roads; N. E. corner of Garland's Pasture; N. E. corner of Melvin's Land; the corner W. of Sherburn Dearborn's; the Bridge at Great Hill, by Jacob Basford's.

*District No. Nine.*

Laying between the N. E. corner of John Patten's Land; E. of Lieut. David Hall's land; over Cammel's Bridge; N. side of Esq<sup>r</sup> Blanchard's Land, on main Road. [David Hall lived on the parsonage lot, where Hazen Davis now lives. This district is No. 3 in Auburn.]

*District No. Ten.*

Laying between Doct. Sargeant's Pasture Barrs, at Clay place; N. E. corner of Melvin's Land; N. E. of Garland Pasture; Raymond line on both Roads; first brook W. of Wid<sup>o</sup> Betsey Berry's; S. side Joseph Norton's Land. [Lane district.]

*District No. Eleven.*

Laying between Guid Post W. of Capt. Weatherspoon; the N. side his orchard; Deac<sup>n</sup> Hall's S. E. corner; Derry line on both Roads, & Likewise on the turnpike; Derryfield line; S. side John Folsom's land; on Derry Turnpike, & road the S. W. corner of Dennis Dunnivan's land. [This embraces about No. 4 in Auburn.]

*District No. Twelve.*

Laying between the S. corner of Phineas Morse's land; the brook W. of Wid<sup>o</sup> Betsy Berry's; Candia line on both roads; the S. E. & N. W. of Joseph Smith's Land. [This is No. 11 in Chester.]

*District No. Thirteen.*

Laying between David Underhill, Junr.'s land, Joining Jesse Wood land, on Candia road; Lt. Moses Preston's sawmill; and the road down by Caleb Hall, S. side of Turnpike; N. side of Hains'; end of the road at Kent's House; E. side of Lt. David Hall's land; 1-2 way on the road to Deac<sup>n</sup> Grimes'. [This is No. 5 in Auburn.]

*District No. Fourteen.*

Laying between the bridge on Exeter River ; Poplin line by Levi Hoit's ; N. side of John Hoit's land ; on the road to Raymond. [No. 9 in Chester.]

*District No. Fifteen.*

Laying between the S. side of the turnpike by Sam<sup>l</sup> Haines ; Great bridge on the turnpike in the spruce swamp ; Candia line on Road & turnpike ; Murray's Sawmill. [No. 6 in Auburn.]

*District No. Sixteen.*

Laying between the W. side of Esq<sup>r</sup> Blanchard's Land ; Candia line, N. of John Crawford's ; Sharley's, at Swago ; the 10<sup>th</sup> mile stone. [No. 7 in Auburn.]

*District No. Seventeen.*

Laying between the corner, between Esq. Robie's & Capt. Fitts's ; the S. W. corner of Capt. Fitts's, on home place ; 1st Bridge E. of Capt. Preston's ; Saw mill ; Great bridge in spruce swamp, on Turnpike ; S. corner of Phineas Morse's land ; N. W. corner of Benj<sup>n</sup> Brown's land, on Cammet's Road ; excepting the farm of Joseph Carr and B. Moody Carr, which belong to Dis<sup>t</sup> No. 3. [No. 3 in Chester.]

*District No. Eighteen.*

Laying between Allenstown line ; Isle Hoxet fall, the two roads, & Derry Turnpike at Peter's Brook ; W. line of No. 62, in the 5<sup>th</sup> division ; turnpike and Allenstown line, on s<sup>d</sup> Chester Turnpike.

*District No. Nineteen.*

Laying between the 10<sup>th</sup> Mile stone on Main Road ; Candia line on Chester turnpike, & Road ; the W. side of No. 62, in 5<sup>th</sup> divis<sup>n</sup>, on Chester Turnpike ; Peter's Brook on the two roads & Londonderry Turnpike ; Martin's Ferry ; Derrifield line, and the Road to Thomas Wicom's.

*District No. Twenty.*

Laying between Mount Misery Brook ; Derrifield line ; on Derry turnpike and Highway ; E. side of John Folsom's Land on said Turnpike & Highway. [No. 8 in Auburn.]

*District No. Twenty-one.*

At the annual meeting March 13, 1821,

“Voted, That the Inhabitants of Beach hill (so called) be erected into a School District by themselves.” [This included all the inhabitants on and east of Chester turn-pike in Hooksett.]

At the annual meeting March 14, 1826, John Folsom, Josiah Chase and John S. Brown were chosen a committee to survey the town into school districts, and fix suitable monuments, and report. The committee made no actual survey, but defined the lines of the several districts by the lines of lots, roads, streams, &c., without changing the inhabitants from one district to another. The three districts in Hooksett were of course omitted, leaving eighteen. No. twenty in the old division was numbered eighteen.

At the annual meeting March, 1832, a portion of district No. two, including Hall's Village, was set off into a district numbered nineteen, but was re-annexed.

Probably the early school-houses, after those built in 1745, were built by individuals. At any rate there are no records about them, and we have to rely upon tradition. There were no school-house taxes previous to 1808.

*Number One.*

Whether one of those built in 1745 was built at the centre is not certain, but probably was not. The earliest tradition I have is from Mrs. French, born 1782. Her earliest going to school was in a rather old, poor house which stood not far from the present house. There was a move in 1805 for building a new house, but it did not succeed. In 1811 there was another move to buy the old academy or build a new house, but two hundred dollars were expended in repairing the old one. Dec. 8, 1826, there was a vote passed to raise two hundred dollars to purchase the academy and repair it, and a committee chosen with authority to sell the old house; but there appears to have been no money raised by tax; and afterwards an article to see if the district would accept of the committee's account was

dismissed. The old house was moved first to near Daniel Bell's for a vestry, then near N. F. Emerson's for a tenement. Dec. 28, 1856, the school-house, together with Richards & Greenough's store, was burned. In 1857 the the present house was built at an expense of sixteen hundred dollars.

In 1801 an academy building was built by individuals and finished in good style for the time. Several terms of a high school were kept in it, but it did not prove a permanent school. It was eventually sold to District No. 1, for a school-house. It was burned as above.

#### *Number Two.*

There is little doubt that one of the first school-houses was in this district, and stood near the corner of the road into the south woods, nearly opposite Moses Webster's (the old Sargent place). About 1796, a new school-house was built on the south-west side of the cross-road on Carr's land, which was burned. Then one was built at the corner of the Mills road.

The Hall's Village district was re-united with the second, and in 1861 a new house was built at an expense of about six hundred and thirty dollars.

#### *Number Three.*

Formerly extended from Josiah Chase's, on Gov. Shute's farm, to Joseph Calfe's, above the Long Meadow meeting-house. The school-house then stood in Thomas Merrill's, now G. W. Chase's, orchard (additional lot No. 59). In 1804 the seventeenth district was formed and the school-house removed to nearly opposite to where the present house in No. 1 in Auburn now stands, on additional lot No. 48. Its date is not known, but probably about 1780. It was a very poor, rickety concern, but was used until 1815, when a new one was built and set on the southwest corner of David Hall's lot, No. 63. In 1857, it was removed to its present location and remodeled at an expense of two hundred and twenty-five dollars. It is No. 1 in Auburn.



*Number Four.*

The old school-house stood a little southeast of Edmond Sleeper's, and was open and cold; and the door unfastened, so that sometimes animals lodged in it. In 1825 it was removed to the fork of the road, the site of the present house, and repaired. In 1850 the district voted to build a good new house, and appropriated three hundred dollars, and chose G. W. Everet, Asa Wilson and Edmond Sleeper a committee, and they went on and erected a good house and furnished it with modern chairs and desks, the first I think in town, at an expense of about four hundred dollars. It would have done credit to the district had they paid for it. But for some reason the district was dissatisfied and the selectmen paid over but one hundred and fifty dollars. The committee commenced an action for the balance due, but the court held that they were not justified in going beyond the appropriation, and they recovered the other one hundred and fifty dollars appropriated, and lost the one hundred dollars over-expended.

*Number Five.*

No. 5 originally included No. 2, No. 4 and No. 8, in Auburn. One of the school-houses built in 1745, was probably in this district, and stood near the northeast corner of lot No. 82, 2d P., 2d D. In 1773, my father, B. P. Chase, went to school to Master Evans in Stephen Merrill's kitchen; of course there was no school-house in modern No. 5, then. In 1780 Thomas Anderson came from Candia and went to school to Hugh Crombie in a school-house which stood on a corner of then Miller's, since Anderson's, land, near where Mr. Wiman's house now stands. So the house was built previous to 1780.

In April, 1808, a school-meeting was held (one of the first under the law of 1805), and "Voted to raise one hundred and forty Dollars for the Purpose of Building a school-house for S<sup>d</sup> District." The house was built by contract by Paul Adams. This house stood some forty rods from the corner towards McKinley's, and was used with repairs



until 1857, when the present house was built at an expense of six hundred and forty-seven dollars for the lot, house and furniture.

*Number Six.*

As near as I can learn, there was no school-house in this district until about the year 1800, when one was built corresponding to the times, which stood where Mr. Asa Noyes' house now stands. In 1808 one hundred and forty-six dollars and eighty-five cents school-house tax was raised to repair it. It was afterwards removed to its present location, near the corner of the road to Wason's.

*Number Seven.*

One of the original "school-houses" was built in this district. It stood nearly opposite, though a little north of where John A. Haselton now lives (the old Ephraim Haselton place). It stood so long that Peter Haselton, born in 1783, and Thomas Haselton born, 1785, went to school in it several years, though it was open and cold. After that was untenable, the schools were kept several years in private houses. Then one was built, located where the present one stands. This gave place to a new one, built in 1858, at an expense of six hundred and fifty dollars.

*Number Eight.*

The first school-house in this district is supposed to have been built about 1785. It stood on the northeast side of the road, to the southeast of the present one. The present one was built in 1823 by a tax, but different portions were jobbed out to different members of the district, and done like job-work generally; but one did not dare to complain of another. There were one hundred and fifty-five dollars and eighty-four cents raised by tax. It was enlarged, remodeled and moved back on the lot in 1858.

*Number Nine.*

This is No. 3 in Auburn. The old house, which was built before the memory of the "oldest inhabitant," stood near the pond and near the road from Captain Orr's. Its

quality was about on a par with its fellows. In 1827 John Clark, Jr., was disannexed from No. 16 and annexed to No. 9, and a new school-house was built above the Blanchard mills, at the corner of the road from the Kent place. It was quite a good house for its day, and two hundred and ten dollars and sixty-three cents were raised by tax to defray the expense. In 1857 the old house was removed, and a new one built, which, with its furniture, cost one thousand dollars.

*Number Ten.*

The first old house, perhaps twelve feet square, is still standing, near the old Joshua Hall house (George S. Smith's). It is beyond the memory of the oldest inhabitant. The new one, standing near Deacon John Lane's, was built in 1848, and two hundred dollars were raised by tax.

*Number Eleven,—now Number Four in Auburn.*

When the first old house near Aiken's went down, a new one was built southwest of the brook and the west side of the road, near where David Ball's house stands. April 28, 1817, there was a petition to the selectmen to call a district meeting, "To see how much money the district will vote to have raised To finish the School house where the frame now stands." One hundred and nine dollars and fifteen cents were raised by tax.

*Number Twelve,—now Number Eleven in Chester.*

This district, previous to the formation of the 17th, extended from Camet's to Ithamar Berry's (William Weeks'), and the school-house stood just above Ensign William Weeks', now Captain Noah Weeks'. Then a new one was built where the present one stands, near the Methodist church. The present house was built in 1853, and cost two hundred and ninety-two dollars and thirty-nine cents.

*Number Thirteen,—now Number Fifteen in Auburn.*

The earliest tradition I can now get about the old school-house is from Samuel Chase, Esq., of Portland, son of Moody Chase, born in 1780. It was there the earliest of

his recollection. As it is where the writer received his common school, academic and collegiate education, except literally his senior year in the new house, and as it is probably a fair specimen of the old school-houses and schools — at least in the Long Meadows — he will describe it. The house was fifteen by sixteen feet, six feet stud. The outside boarding was “feather-edged;” the walls on the inside were coiled; a loose floor overhead; the door opened into the room, and was furnished with a wooden latch and string. There were at first three windows of nine panes each, but afterwards another was added. At first there were on a part of three sides, writing-benches, composed of planks some fifteen or eighteen inches wide, one edge supported against the walls of the house, the other by legs inserted in auger-holes. For seats, slabs with legs were used. The writers, of course, sat with their backs to the teacher. Inside of the writers’ seats were similar ones for the smaller urchins. The “Master” had a chair and a pine table in the center, and “Master Russel” swayed a scepter in the form of a hickory switch long enough to reach every scholar in the house. There was a brick chimney, with a wooden mantel-piece, in one corner of the house, which so far counteracted the laws of nature that the smoke came down into the house, instead of rising. Green wood was used, which was out in the snow until wanted, so that it took a considerable part of the forenoon before the house was warm, the scholars meanwhile rubbing their eyes on account of the smoke. By this time the mantel-piece is on fire, and some one must get snow and quench it.

A No. 13 boy was the actor in the following incident, though I think it occurred in another district: Master Russel had the lad reading some of the proper names in the Old Testament (and probably those old worthies, if they had been present, would not have suspected that he was reading their names), when the master says, “Stop, stop, Elijah! you bring tears to my eyes, for you are calling the names of my old friends in Ireland!”

In 1815 the old school-house was sold at auction to B. Chase, for six dollars, and may now be seen in the form of Pike Chase's sheep-shed, with half the middle beam cut away for kindling. The members of the district put up a new frame, and raised a tax and finished it at an expense of one hundred and fifty-eight dollars and forty-four cents. In 1851, the district having refused to raise any money, the selectmen raised one hundred and seventy-five dollars, with which the house was thoroughly repaired.

*Number Fourteen.*

There was no house here early, the district being very small. Dolly Hoit, born in 1774, says she generally went to Poplin to school, but there was sometimes a school kept at John Knowles's. The first school-house tax raised was in 1834, one hundred and seventy-five dollars, and in 1836 fourteen dollars.

*Number Fifteen,—Number Five in Auburn.*

So late as 1810 they either had no school-house, or it was too open to have a school in winter. R. S. Clark says that on the cold Friday, January 19th, 1810, the school was keeping at Moses Bricket's. The first house was probably built by individuals, and in 1813 there was a tax raised of thirty-two dollars. The old house stood a little north of the present road to Auburn village. In 1856 the district voted to remove the old house on to the Dearborn road, thirty-two rods east of the turnpike, and repair it. Mr. Amherst Coult offered to give the frame if they would build a new one, which offer was rejected. Two hundred and eighty-five dollars were expended.

*Number Sixteen,—Number Seven in Auburn.*

This district erected a house as early, perhaps, as 1796, but it remained unfinished so as to be unfit for use in cold weather, and Nathaniel Underhill's house and Deacon Kelly's shop were used. The house stood near where the present brick one stands, and underwent several repairs,

and in 1827 gave place to the present one, for which the district was taxed, in 1827 and 1828, two hundred and sixteen dollars.

*District No. Seventeen,—now No. Three in Chester.*

This district was formed from No. 1 and No. 3, in 1805. The school-house was probably built by individuals, and stood a few rods southeast of the Josiah Chase house, now Fred. Morse's. In 1808 fifty-two dollars and twenty cents school tax was raised. The house was afterwards moved to near where the present brick house stands, and in 1835 sold to Elijah Hall for a tenement, and the brick one built. Tax raised, 1835, three hundred and fifty dollars; 1836, two hundred and seventy dollars.

*District No. Eighteen,—Head's, in Hooksett.*

The first school-house in this district was built about 1805, and burned in 1808. A tax of two hundred and fifteen dollars raised, and the house rebuilt in 1808. The new one burned in 1839, and a good brick one built in its place, costing five hundred dollars. This district has been No. 1 in Hooksett. Sometime prior to 1842 it was divided, and a new district, No. 7, constituted at the Factory, and a house built in 1848, costing five hundred dollars. There has been another district formed from the Head district, No. 9, and a house built near the Head tavern in 1857, costing six hundred dollars.

*District No. Nineteen,—Martin's (No. Two) in Hooksett.*

All of Chester woods was once in one district. Robert Martin, born 1778, informed me that when a boy there was a log school-house near Martin's Ferry, which probably accommodated that part of Chester, and the upper part of Derryfield. There was probably no other school-house before the turnpike was built in 1806. In 1808 one hundred and twelve dollars were raised by tax, and a house built at the junction of the turnpike and White Hall road.

*District No. Twenty,—No. Eight in Auburn.*

This district was a part of No. 5, and was constituted in 1806. The school-house was probably commenced by individuals. In 1808 fifty dollars were raised by tax.

*District No. Twenty-one,—Beech Hill (No. Three) in Hooksett.*

Constituted 1821. Was in Chester but one year. The school-house stands by the turnpike above Hall's-mill brook, where the road to Candia turns from the turnpike. There have been two school-houses burned there.

In 1854 a building was erected by a few individuals at an expense of two thousand five hundred dollars, including school furniture. In 1855 the building and land were sold to the town of Chester for a town-house, for one thousand two hundred and fifty dollars, reserving forever the use of the second story for school purposes, to be under the control of the trustees of Chester Academy. A high school has been kept in it a portion of each year since that time.



MONEY APPROPRIATED FOR SCHOOLS IN CHESTER.

Dist.	1806.	1810.	1815.	1820.	1825.	1830.	1835.	1840.	1845.	1850.	1855.	1860.	1865.
No. 1	\$104 63	\$131 81	\$129 83	\$150 53	\$156 49	\$143 58	\$164 45	\$125 40	\$120 10	\$130 29	\$161 00	\$184 16	\$188 95
2	51 04	55 08	53 56	65 14	60 22	65 52	43 62	49 48	49 54	65 39	75 68	76 64	96 92
3	37 30	37 00	37 48	35 29	36 73	35 46	31 16	28 74	28 24	41 30	45 73	51 04	55 90
4	37 20	38 92	39 00	38 76	46 39	43 37	34 84	30 89	28 24	41 30	45 73	51 04	55 90
5	29 79	29 89	30 27	33 65	42 82	46 19	34 87	29 61	30 87	43 50	48 08	50 72	43 99
6	31 20	32 83	30 87	29 16	38 54	40 55	34 13	30 02	30 87	43 50	48 08	50 72	43 99
7	27 21	27 73	33 13	34 33	34 82	40 69	42 78	35 35	32 11	51 94	55 93	58 08	56 27
8	31 32	31 49	37 21	46 40	51 53	56 61	40 06	38 59	35 15	56 33	65 71	66 72	67 88
9	18 18	21 74	23 69	21 20	21 20	34 78	35 98	45 76	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..
10	17 25	19 27	23 88	22 39	26 48	23 92	21 03	19 01	16 93	27 23	31 76	36 00	29 74
11	25 70	25 26	29 15	30 29	34 96	36 05	28 63	31 12	22 27	33 72	33 96	39 20	38 17
12	15 95	18 99	21 93	24 10	26 31	28 62	22 51	17 76	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..
13	25 00	31 67	34 27	42 97	52 11	41 75	35 42	30 73	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..
14	9 12	9 55	8 85	13 93	16 03	16 48	18 76	17 52	16 31	28 11	29 22	33 44	.. ..
15	9 57	14 21	16 59	17 72	22 71	29 91	26 71	25 90	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..
16	24 87	30 06	35 03	38 63	47 87	36 13	28 32	30 03	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..
17	32 35	33 13	33 82	31 58	37 52	68 17	91 37	61 25	63 03	87 85	91 75	102 20	97 90
* 18	33 70	39 24	38 70	39 20	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..
† 19	21 71	25 66	25 99	36 09	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	18 97	31 01	30 50	32 80	.. ..
20	14 36	18 55	22 05	21 62	26 84	32 93	30 90	33 87	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..
† 21	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	10 51	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..
	\$600 45	\$680 08	\$705 30	\$772 72	\$790 08	\$621 24	\$777 10	\$698 96	\$633 52	\$596 67	\$669 32	\$731 00	\$487 72

\* In Hooksett, 1825.  
 † Hall's Village.  
 ‡ Beech-Hill District in 1821.

## MONEY APPROPRIATED FOR SCHOOLS IN AUBURN.

DISTRICT	1846.	1850.	1855.	1860.	1865.
No. 1	\$15 92	\$31 12	\$48 03	\$45 36	\$31 02
* 1	.. ..	.. ..	9 00	10 00	10 00
2	28 41	47 95	57 06	67 59	55 59
3	50 07	80 32	95 03	109 30	117 71
4	26 42	57 16	81 87	75 24	46 27
5	27 17	47 02	60 56	72 34	62 07
6	27 56	40 41	58 41	59 56	59 01
7	27 77	49 42	76 16	90 23	81 03
8	33 37	57 48	67 05	63 36	51 12
	\$236 69	\$413 88	\$553 17	\$592 98	\$513 82

\* Money received from Chester in No. 1.

In 1759 there was paid to the northwest part of the town, towards Suncook, ten pounds, old tenor, equal to about one dollar and sixty-seven cents for their part of the school money.

In 1767 Joseph Brown was paid twelve shillings lawful money; and for 1766, nine shillings.

In 1810 District No. 18, Head's, had thirty-nine dollars and twenty cents; No. 19, Martin's, thirty-six dollars and nine cents; No. 21, Beech-Hill, fourteen dollars and ninety-two cents.

No. 18 has been divided into Nos. 1, 7 and 9; No. 19 is No. 2, and No. 21 is No. 3.

## MONEY APPROPRIATED TO THESE DISTRICTS BY HOOKSETT.

DISTRICT	1842.	1845.	1850.	1855.	1860.	1865.
No. 1	\$68 85	\$78 52	\$99 05	\$217 42	\$125 05	\$116 72
7	83 28	98 89	116 23	222 87	185 65	116 72
9	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	110 40	86 20
2	57 77	83 69	117 00	216 86	190 57	177 72
3	27 12	32 40	46 73	116 37	98 68	76 64

Where the school money was one dollar and fifty cents in 1766, it was seven hundred and eighty-nine dollars and forty-two cents in 1865.

## LIST OF GRADUATES.

The following list contains the names of those who were natives of Chester; also of those who were residents during their college course, though not natives.

1761. John Flagg, son of Rev. Ebenezer, and Lucretia Keys, born Feb. 24, 1742, graduated at Harvard, 1761; M. D., 1766; settled at Lynn, Mass.

1778. John Webster, son of Col. John Webster and Hannah Hobbs, born March 13, 1754; graduated at Dartmouth, 1778; studied theology and preached some, but gave up the profession from diffidence; settled in Chester, and removed to Franklin, Vt., and died Jan. 7, 1838, aged eighty-three.

1787. Jonathan Calef, son of Joseph Calef and Elizabeth Jewel, graduated at Dartmouth; was pastor of the Congregational church, Bloomfield, Maine, 1794, dismissed 1798; installed at Lyman, 1801, dismissed 1831; died April 25, 1845, aged eighty-three.

1798. Josiah Webster, son of Nathan Webster and Elizabeth Clifford, born Jan. 16, 1772; graduated at Dartmouth, studied theology with Rev. Stephen Peabody, of Atkinson; ordained Fourth Congregational church, Ipswich (Chebacco), 1799, dismissed 1806; installed at Hampton, June 8, 1808; married Elizabeth Knight, of Atkinson; died in 1837. John Calvin, graduated at Dartmouth in 1832, Joseph Dana, 1832, and Claudius Buchanan, 1836, were his sons.

1805. Francis Brown, son of Benjamin Brown and Prudence Kelly, born Jan. 11, 1784; graduated at Dartmouth; tutor at Dartmouth from 1806 to 1809; studied theology; ordained at North Yarmouth, Maine, Jan. 10, 1810, dismissed 1815; appointed President of Dartmouth Sept. 27, 1815; went a tour to western New York for a consumptive tendency in 1818, and to South Carolina and Georgia in 1819, and died soon after his return, July 27, 1820. In person he was commanding and dignified, and of prepossessing manners, and had a mind of uncommon

acuteness and moral worth. He was forced into a conflict between the college and the state, the trustees having removed President Wheelock and appointed him, the Legislature and the Superior Court being in favor of President Wheelock. But the case was carried to the Supreme Court of the United States, by writ of error, and was decreed in favor of the trustees. His course was unexceptionable, and for the college effective. Williams and Hamilton conferred D. D. in 1819. He married Elizabeth, daughter of Rev. Tristram Gilman, of North Yarmouth, Feb. 4, 1811, and had three children. Samuel Gilman Brown, Dartmouth, 1831, Professor at Dartmouth and President of Hamilton College, Clinton, N. Y., is his son.

1806. Edmund Flagg, son of Josiah Flagg and Anna Webster, born July 13, 1787, graduated at Dartmouth; was preceptor of Moore's school, 1806 and '7; read law with Daniel French, of Chester, and F. D. Channing, of Boston; settled in Wiscassett, Maine, 1810; was Register of Probate, 1812, and is said to have possessed shining talents. He went abroad for his health, and died at St. Croix, W. I., Dec. 14, 1815. He married Harriet, daughter of Col. David Payson of Wiscassett.

1803. William White, son of Col. William White and Elizabeth Mitchel, born May 13, 1783; graduated at Dartmouth. He read law with Amos Kent, of Chester, and John Wilson, of Belfast; commenced practice at Union, Maine, 1809; was post-master from 1809 to '12; removed to Thomaston and Belfast; published orations and a history of Belfast; died June 17, 1831.

1811. Caleb Chase, son of Moody Chase and Anna Webster, born Feb. 4, 1783, graduated at Dartmouth. He studied theology but never preached; was several years a teacher, and in a bookstore. He died at Portland, Sept. 2, 1850.

1814. Samuel Emerson, son of Capt. John Emerson and Elizabeth French, born Feb. 4, 1792, graduated at Dartmouth; read law with Amos Kent, of Chester; commenced practice at Moultonborough, 1817; Sandwich 1824;

Moultonborough again in 1827; Solicitor of Carroll county; Senator, 1859; married Mary Ann F. Morton, 1817, and Elizabeth (Merril) Picket, 1860.

1816. Samuel Dana Bell, son of Hon. Samuel Bell, graduated at Harvard; LL. D. at Dartmouth, 1854. (See the Genealogy.)

1816. John Rogers, son of Major William Rogers and Abigail Worth, born at West Newbury, Mass., May 24, 1787; graduated at Dartmouth. His mother married Moody Chase, which brought him to Chester. Before preparing for college, he learned the art of dressing cloth of William Haselton of Suncook. He studied medicine with Dr. Chadborne of Concord; graduated from the Medical Department of Dartmouth in 1819; commenced practice in Chester; removed to Boscawen, and died January 5, 1830. He married Sarah, daughter of Caleb Knight of Wakefield.

1818. James White, son of Colonel William White and Elizabeth Mitchel, born September 2, 1792, graduated at Dartmouth. He read law with his brother William, at Belfast, and began practice there in 1821. Was State Treasurer from 1842 to 1847. He married Lydia Shaw Wood and Mrs. Hannah W. Cushman.

1820. John Bell, son of Hon. Samuel Bell, graduated at Union.

1822. James Bell, son of Hon. Samuel Bell, graduated at Bowdoin.

1822. Luther V. Bell, son of Hon. Samuel Bell, graduated at Bowdoin. (See Genealogy of the Bell Family.)

1825. Thomas Tenney, son of Silas Tenney and Rebecca Bailey, born at Bradford, Mass., November 10, 1798; graduated at Dartmouth; taught at Moore's school; Hampton, two years; Portland, one year; studied theology with Rev. N. Bouton; ordained at Standish, Me., dismissed in six years; taught in Gorham four years; has preached at Mason City and Plymouth, Iowa. He married Martha Tenney, daughter of William Parker of Dunbarton.

1826. John S. Emerson, son of Captain John Emerson

and Elizabeth French, born December 23, 1800, graduated at Dartmouth; graduated at Andover in 1830; agent of A. B. C. F. M. in 1830-'31; ordained a missionary in 1831, sailed November, 1831, arrived at Honolulu in May, 1832; visited the United States in 1860, when Dartmouth conferred upon him the degree of M. D.; staid eleven months and returned. He has published several valuable elementary books in the languages of the Sandwich Islands. Died March 26, 1867. He married Ursula Sophia, daughter of Rev. Gad Newell, of Nelson, October 25, 1831.

1827. Henry J. Hall, son of Joseph Hall and Ruth Hariman, born October 25, 1795, graduated at Waterville, Me. He is a minister at Kalamazoo, Michigan. He married Emily A. Wood in 1828.

1827. Sewell Tenney, son of Silas Tenney and Rebecca Bailey, born at Bradford, Mass., August 27, 1801, graduated at Dartmouth; taught at Sanbornton one year; graduated at Andover in 1831; ordained in 1831; installed over the Bethel church, Portland, and dismissed in 1835.

1832. Stephen Chase, son of Benjamin Pike Chase and Mary Chase, born August 30, 1813, graduated at Dartmouth; studied at Andover one year in the class of 1834; preceptor at Gorham one year; taught in Virginia and Maryland two years; tutor and professor at Dartmouth from 1838 till his death. He published a treatise on Algebra. He died January 7, 1851. He married Sarah T. Goodwin, of South Berwick. Frederic Chase (Dartmouth, 1860), and Walter Wells Chase (Dartmouth, 1865), were his sons.

1835. Charles Tenney, son of Silas Tenney and Rebecca Bailey, born at Chester, September 23, 1814, graduated at Dartmouth; preceptor at Gilmanton one year; at Sanbornton in 1837; graduated at Bangor in 1840; Gilmanton again from 1841 to 1844; professor of rhetoric of the theological seminary at Gilmanton in 1844; ordained in 1844; installed at North Haverhill and Plaistow in 1853, dismissed in 1858; installed at Biddeford, Me., in 1858.



1838. Christopher S. Bell, son of Hon. John Bell and Persis Thom, born June 4, 1819, graduated at Dartmouth. (See the Bell Family.)

1841. Daniel Tenney, son of Silas Tenney and Rebecca Bailey, born December 10, 1816, graduated at Dartmouth; graduated at Lane Seminary in 1844; settled at Oxford, Ohio, from 1845 to 1856; Lawrence, Mass., from 1857 to 1862; Boston from 1862 to 1865. He married Mary Adams, daughter of Deacon Nathaniel Parker, September 22, 1844.

1842. Perley Smith Chase, son of Josiah Chase and Abigail Shaw, born November 8, 1817, graduated at Brown University. He read law, and practiced at Lawrence.

1843. Amos Lufkin, son of Nehemiah Lufkin and Rachael Currier, born September 1, 1816, graduated at Dartmouth; taught at Taunton and Cleveland, Ohio.

1843. John Wason Ray, son of Stark Ray and Hannah Wason, born December 23, 1814, graduated at Dartmouth; taught at Atkinson in 1843-'44; Manchester, from 1844 to 1848; Eastport, 1848-'49; Reed's Ferry, 1850; also at Derry; ordained, and stated supply at Goffstown. He is now at Hastings, Minnesota.

1844. Charles Henry Bell, son of Hon. John Bell and Persis Thom, born November 18, 1823, graduated at Dartmouth. (See Genealogy of the Bell Family.)

1844. Hiram Chase, son of Josiah Chase and Abigail Shaw, born July 1, 1819, graduated at Union; died August 31, 1845.

1847. Rufus Jay Kittredge, son of Dr. Rufus Kittredge and Sally Temple Underhill, born in 1828, graduated at Dartmouth, and M. D. at Jefferson Medical College. He died in 1850.

1848. John Currier Clark, son of John Clark and Elizabeth Currier, born at Chester (now Auburn), March 3, 1822, graduated at the Wesleyan University, Middleton, Conn.; immediately became teacher of mathematics at the New Hampshire Conference Seminary; then Principal of the institution in 1850; resigned in 1852, on account of ill health; then went into the lumber trade at Cleveland,

Ohio; then at Detroit, and now resides at St. Clair, Michigan, where he is County Superintendent of Schools.

1850. David Bremner, son of William Bremner and Helen Frazer, born in Scotland June 25, 1828, graduated at Dartmouth, and at Andover in 1853; pastor of the Second Congregational church at Rockport from 1855 to 1864; at Plymouth in 1864.

1851. George Bell, son of Hon. Samuel Bell, born June 28, 1829, graduated at Dartmouth.

1852. John Bell, brother of the above, graduated at Dartmouth.

1853. Charles Bell, brother of the above, graduated at Brown University. (See Genealogy of the Bell Family.)

1854. Edmund Webster Kittredge, son of Dr. Rufus Kittredge and Sally Temple Underhill, born November 29, 1833, graduated at Dartmouth; read law at Harvard, and practices in Cincinnati, Ohio.

1855. Nathan Sherburne Haselton, son of Thomas Haselton and Elizabeth Sanborn, born March 29, 1829, graduated at Dartmouth, and at Andover in 1858; ordained at Springfield, Vt., January, 1859; died January 22, 1860. He married Mary A., daughter of Rev. Robert F. Lawrence, of Claremont.

1855. David Quigg, son of Abel G. Quigg and Lydia Bixby, born at Litchfield in 1834; read law at Peoria, and practices at Chicago.

1856. Charles Tenney Melvin, son of Thomas J. Melvin and Harriet Tenney, born June 23, 1835, graduated at Dartmouth, and Andover Theological Seminary in 1859; pastor of the Presbyterian church at Columbus, and Elk Grove, and Rising Sun Prairie, Wisconsin; married Elizabeth, daughter of Thomas Tracy, in 1860, and Sarah A. Vanderburg in 1864.

1857. Arthur Folsom, son of Hon. John Folsom and Dorothy Temple Underhill, born July 4, 1833, graduated at Amherst; studied theology at Danville Theological Seminary, Kentucky; about 1862 went a missionary to Canton, China, under the Old School Board of Foreign Missions.

1857. Richard Folsom, brother of the foregoing, graduated at Amherst; studied law at the Harvard Law School, and is in practice at Cincinnati, Ohio.

1862. David Folsom, brother of the above, born July 4, 1839, graduated at Dartmouth. He was a merchant at Memphis, Tennessee, in 1862-'63; at New Orleans to February, 1864; then at St. Louis, Mo. The three above were born in what is now Auburn.

## UNDER-GRADUATES.

Eleazer Blanchard, son of Hon. Joseph Blanchard and Sarah Calfe, died 1809, aged twenty-seven, a Sophomore at Dartmouth.

Arthur Livermore French, son of Hon. Daniel French and Betsy V. M. Flagg, died April 25, 1825, aged nineteen, a Junior at Dartmouth.

James Isaac Bell, son of Hon. John Bell, entered Dartmouth 1837. (See the Bell Family.)

Samuel Francis Murry, of Auburn, son of Samuel Murry and Eveline French, entered Dartmouth 1861; after one term enlisted into the second regiment U. S. Sharpshooters, was promoted to captain, and is now a druggist at Manchester.

Charles Warren Kimball, son of Lewis Kimball and Eleanor Elkins, born 1847, now, 1868, a Sophomore at Dartmouth.

Albert Augustus Osgood, of Auburn, son of Cady Osgood and Mary Kelly, born Feb. 9, 1844, now, 1868, a Sophomore at Dartmouth.

Gilman Jenness, son of Abraham Jenness and Abigail Haselton, born at Derry, Feb. 25, 1850, now a resident of Chester, Sophomore at Dartmouth.

James F. Savage, of Auburn, son of Rev. Isaac A. Savage and Mary Ann, daughter of John Clark, born Feb. 24, 1849, Freshman at Dartmouth.

Charles Almond Goldsmith, of Auburn, son of Thomas Goldsmith and Esther McDuffee, born June 29, 1846, is now a Senior in the Medical Department of Harvard University.

PROFESSIONAL MEN, NOT COLLEGE GRADUATES, NATIVES OF  
CHESTER.

Dr. Edward Dearborn, son of Jonathan Dearborn and Delia Robie, studied medicine and practiced at Seabrook.

Dr. Cyrus Dearborn, brother of Edward, studied medicine, and practiced at East Salisbury, Mass.

Dr. Ebenezer Dearborn, another brother, studied medicine, and practiced at Nashua. (See under the name in early settlers.)

Dr. Jonathan Hilliard Shaw, son of Cornet David Shaw and Abigail Smith, studied medicine with Dr. Benjamin Kittredge, practiced in Candia and Dunbarton, and went as surgeon on board of a privateer in 1814; died Sept. 3, 1821.

Dr. John Sargent, son of Abraham Sargent and Lydia Richardson, born Jan. 6, 1793, studied medicine with Dr. Zadock Howe, of Concord, practiced at Loudon, Sandwich and Tamworth; died at Moultonborough, May 17, 1840.

Dr. Josiah I. Hall, son of John Hall and Hannah Ingalls, born March 1, 1805, studied medicine with Drs. Benjamin and Rufus Kittredge, and Dr. McMullan of New Boston, practiced in Manchester, and now resides in Chester, but does not practice.

John James Bell, son of Hon. S. D. Bell and Mary Healey, born Oct. 30, 1827; attorney-at-law now at Exeter. (See genealogical part of this work.)

Dr. Rufus Shackford, son of Capt. Samuel Shackford and Hannah Currier, born Dec. 17, 1816, studied medicine with Dr. James M. Cummings, Groton, Mass.; in the Tremont street medical school, Boston; attended lectures at Dartmouth in 1842, also at Harvard in 1843 and '44; graduated from Harvard March, 1845; practiced at Groton, also at Lowell, and removed to Portland, where he is still in practice.

Dr. Hosea Ballou Burnham, son of Miles Burnham and Saloma Hall, born at Chester, now Auburn; fitted for college at Gilmanton and Sanbornton Bridge; entered the

Wesleyan University 1848, remained there through his Junior year, then left on account of ill health; studied medicine with Dr. W. D. Buck, of Manchester; M. D., Vermont Medical College, 1853; is a fellow of the N. H. Medical Society and member of the American Medical Association; in practice at Epping.

Dr. Mary E. Cox, daughter of Rufus Sanborn and Betsy Fitts, born at Chester, Nov. 1834, studied medicine and received the degree of M. D. at N. Y. Hygeio Therapeutic College, 1864; at present resides in Chester, travels and lectures on the laws of health.

Dr. James F. Brown. (See Physicians.)

## PHYSICIANS.

Who was the first physician in Chester is not known. Tabitha Foss, in her administration account, 1747, charges for having paid Drs. Rogers and Bond; and Mary Haselton, in 1759, charges as having paid Dr. John Bond, and they probably resided in Chester. There was a Master Wood who taught school in 1746, '47 and '48; and there was a Dr. George Wood in Chester, who removed to Londonderry about 1770 and practiced there until about 1785, but there is no certainty that they were the same.

Dr. Samuel Moore was a school teacher in 1749 and '50. He married Mehitabel Ingalls about 1750. He removed to Candia Corner and was a very prominent man there, though I think not as a practicing physician. Mrs. Moore was famous as a midwife. He died in 1793; she died in 1818.

Dr. John Ordway was a native of Amesbury, came to Chester and taught school in 1758; married Sarah, daughter of Samuel Robie, in 1760, and lived nearly opposite where John Robinson now lives. He died about 1770.

Dr. John Manning is paid for a visit to a pauper in 1781, and is taxed in 1785. Nothing further is known of him.

Dr. Benjamin Page was in town and his family had the small-pox in 1778. He was in Chester in 1785 and '87. There was a Dr. Page in Raymond, who lived on No. 122,



Old Hundreds, and Dr. Benjamin Page is taxed for the Raymond place several years. His buildings in Chester were burned April 5, 1791. New buildings were put up, which he sold to Joseph Robinson about 1793, and left town. He died at Hallowell, Oct 28, 1825, aged seventy-eight.

Dr. Thomas Sargent came to Chester about 1777, and practiced until about 1818, and removed to Canada. (See his name as an early settler.)

Dr. Samuel Foster was born in Bilerica, Mass.; studied medicine at Woodstock, Conn. He came to Chester and married Mary Coleord of Brentwood, Feb. 19, 1789. He removed to Candia in June of the same year, and practiced there until 1812. He died at Brentwood, 1826.

Dr. Benjamin Kittredge came to Chester in 1790, and died 1830.

Dr. Rufus Kittredge, his son, studied with his father and practiced in Candia one year, and in Chester until 1849, then removed to Cincinnati, Ohio. He is yet alive. (See the name in the genealogical history.)

Dr. Frederic Mitchell practiced in Chester from 1815 to 1817 or '18. Nothing further is known of him.

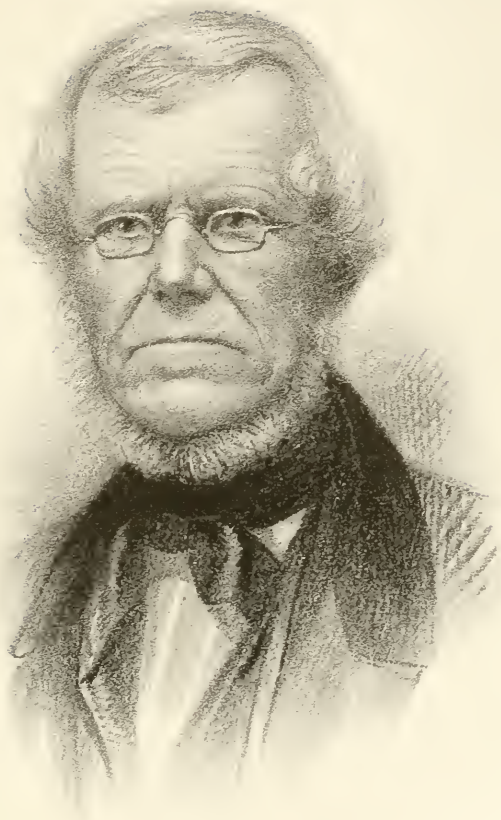
Dr. Josiah Richards came to Chester, June, 1814; M. D., Dartmouth, 1814. He stayed but a short time and went to Claremont.

Dr. John Rogers graduated at Dartmouth, 1816; studied with Dr. Chadborne of Concord; M. D., Dartmouth, 1819, when he settled in Chester; removed to Boscawen, 1821 or '22; died 1830. (See Graduates.)

Dr. Nathan Plummer, son of Nathan Plummer and Mary Palmer, born Aug. 16, 1787; studied medicine with Dr. Robert Bartley of Londonderry; practiced a short time there; came to the Long Meadows 1818; married first, Sarah, daughter of Rev. Zaccheus Colby; second, Mehitabel, daughter of Robert Dinsmore; alive 1869, but disabled for practice by the infirmities of age. Dr. Albert Plummer, M. D., Bowdoin, now of Hamilton, Minnesota, is his son.

Dr. Lemuel M. Barker, son of Lemuel and Mary Barker,





*Nathan Plummer M.D.*



studied medicine with Dr. R. D. Murray; M. D., Dartmouth, 1824; commenced practice at Chester, 1825; removed to Great Falls, 1831; thence to Boston; has been superintendent and resident physician of the Massachusetts State Hospital and member of the State Senate; now resides in Malden; married Sarah, daughter of Hon. William M. Richardson, 1826.

Dr. Joseph Reynolds, son of Rev. F. Reynolds, born at Wilmington, Mass., Aug. 2, 1800; studied medicine with Dr. James P. Chaplin of Cambridge; M. D. at Boston, 1828; came to Chester, March, 1830; thence to Gloucester; thence to Concord, Mass., 1852, where he still resides.

Dr. William W. Brown, son of Ebenezer Brown and Mary Whittier; born in Vermont, Aug. 28, 1804; fitted to the senior class of Union College, but was prevented by sickness; studied medicine with Dr. John Poole at Bradford, Vt., and with Prof. Mussey; M. D., Dartmouth; Jan., 1831, commenced practice at Poplin, had an extensive practice in that and the neighboring towns; removed to Chester, 1834, and remained until 1845; spent the winter of 1845 and '6 at the University and hospitals of New York; then settled in Manchester; was surgeon of the Seventh N. H. Vols. nearly three years. His son, William C., was hospital steward, and died soon after his return. His son, Charles L., was lieutenant in the Fourth N. H. Vols., died at Folly Island, S. C.

Dr. Darius A. Dow, born at Sugar Hill, Plaistow, came to Chester about 1847; removed about 1850; married a daughter of Abel G. Quigg, and is said now to reside at Westford, Mass.

Dr. Jacob P. Whittemore, son of Jacob Whittemore and Rebecca Bradford, born at Antrim, May 10, 1810; studied medicine with Dr. Gregg of Hopkinton and Prof. Dixi Crosby; M. D., Dartmouth, 1847; practiced at Hartford, Vt., and Gilmanton; came to Chester, Dec., 1847; removed to Haverhill, Mass., 1864. His son, James H., M. D., Dartmouth, 1861, is assistant physician at the McLean Asylum.

Dr. James F. Brown, son of James Brown and Elizabeth

W. Langford, born on the "Neck" in Chester, now Auburn, Sept. 6, 1838; studied medicine with Prof. Crosby; M. D., Dartmouth, 1864; settled in Chester, Oct., 1864, and is yet in active practice there. He married Abbie, daughter of Daniel Scribner and Ann Langford of Raymond.

Dr. Geo. W. Manter, son of Francis Manter and Harriet Revall, born at Londonderry, Aug. 22, 1824; studied medicine with Dr. William H. Martin of Londonderry; M. D. at Castleton (Vt.) Medical College, 1854; commenced practice at Auburn, Feb., 1855; removed to Manchester, May, 1862, and is in practice there.

Dr. Hanson C. Canney, son of Paul Canney and Eliza Hanson, born at Strafford, Nov. 17, 1841; studied medicine with John Wheeler, M. D., of Barnstead and Prof. A. B. Crosby; M. D., Dartmouth, 1864; commenced practice in Auburn, 1865, and remains there.

Dr. John Dearborn has resided in Chester several years, and is a botanic physician.

The wife of Dea. Matthew Forsaith, the wife of Dr. Samuel Moore, and Mary Bradley, the wife of Caleb Hall, were noted in their day as midwives. These midwives bore the appellation of "Granny." The wife of Joseph Clark bore that appellation and probably officiated in that capacity. Likewise Mary, the wife of Robert Gordon, and mother of David White's wife, who died about 1795 at a very advanced age.

Capt. James Shirley, who died 1796, was a seventh son and famous for curing king's evil or scrofula by the stroke of the hand.

Henry West, born 1781, was also a seventh son, and people made long journeys to come to him and he made long journeys to visit patients.

#### ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW.

John Porter, son of Asa Porter and Mehitabel Crocker, was born at Haverhill; graduated at Dartmouth in 1787; studied law; was introduced into Chester by Toppan Webster, to do his collecting; came April 1, 1790; removed



*James F. Brown*





April 19, 1793, to Broome county, Canada East; died there, time not known.

Arthur Livermore came to Chester in 1793, and was appointed a Justice of Superior Court December 21, 1799, which office he held until 1810; Chief Justice, from 1813 to 1816. He afterwards lived in Holderness, and died there.

Daniel French immediately succeeded Judge Livermore; died October 15, 1840. (See the Genealogy.)

Amos Kent came to Chester in 1854; died June 8, 1824. (See the Genealogy.)

Samuel D. Bell came to Chester in 1820; removed to Exeter in 1830. (See the Genealogy.)

David Pillsbury immediately succeeded Samuel D. Bell, and removed to Concord in 1854. (See Graduates in Candia.)

Henry F. French commenced practice in Chester in 1835, and practiced there till 1840. (See the Genealogy.)

John Kelley, son of Simeon Kelley and Elizabeth Knight, born at Plaistow July 22, 1796, graduated at Amherst in 1825; studied law with Stephen Minot, of Haverhill, and E. Moore, of Boston, and was admitted to the Suffolk county bar; practiced law three years; taught at Atkinson six years, and at Adams Female Academy three years; came to Chester in 1842, and removed to Atkinson in 1844, and has been much engaged in surveying and civil engineering.

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## CHAPTER XIII.

THE ECCLESIASTICAL, RELIGIOUS AND MORAL HISTORY. \*

CONGREGATIONAL PARISH AND CHURCH.

The proceedings of the town and parishes, in relation to building meeting-houses and settling and dismissing ministers, have already been given in the general history of the

town. The grantees and the early settlers were mostly of English descent, and were Congregationalists; but Lt. Thomas Smith, John Smith, the Wilsons, and others who came early, were of Irish descent, and were Presbyterians.

It is true that there was a prejudice of race, and each, of course, like all other sects in all countries, had a strong preference to their own doctrines and modes of worship; but that the Irish were considered intruders, and that that degree of hostility prevailed that is represented in the "History of New Hampshire Churches," I see no evidence. These Irishmen seem to have been just as freely elected to office — and that as soon as they came to town — as others. The Irish being poor and few in number, joined in settling Mr. Hale, and, so far as appears, as promptly paid their taxes as others did. Of course, when their numbers increased, and Mr. Wilson came, they settled and had to pay him, to do which they no doubt had to practice great self-denial, and they did not wish to be taxed to pay another minister. A more noble document, as to its spirit, its language, and its penmanship, was never drawn, than the Presbyterian petition presented to the Governor, Council and Assembly, in 1737 (page 83).

Then, in relation to the Congregationalists, they were the standing order, and, it is said, put Major Tolford and James Campbell to jail. They did no worse than my father did, by the warrant of the Presbyterian parish, as late as 1807, when he took a cow from Samuel Underhill and drove her off and sold her, to pay a minister tax. Mr. Underhill, being a Quaker, refused to pay. The cow brought three dollars more than to pay the tax, and I recollect distinctly "Aunt Sarah" came up Sunday morning through the mud, and left the money, saying that the cow was hers, but the money was not, and she could not sleep with the cursed stuff in the house!

Rev. Moses Hale was ordained October 20, 1731. He is said to have been a native of Boxford, and graduated at Harvard in 1722. Governor Wentworth's home lot lay on the road from the meeting-house to Shackford's Corner,

which Mr. Hale bought May, 1730. By the charter, the first settled minister had a right through the town. The home lot was next to Governor Wentworth's, which Mr. Hale had, and probably built a house where, or near where, the the Bell house now stands. The L part of that house was the Rev. Mr. Flagg's. Mr. Hale sold to Mr. Flagg, March, 1736.

Mr. Hale's health was poor, and it was said that he was deranged, and after some negotiation, he was dismissed August 13, 1734. It does not appear that there was any difficulty excepting Mr. Hale's inability. His wife appears on a deed as Abigail. He removed immediately to Haverhill, and was there in 1756.

The difficulties between the Congregationalists and Presbyterians have been given in the Proprietary History. The meeting that gave Mr. Flagg a call was holden June 23, 1736.

The controversy about taxes, then commencing, would naturally produce some unpleasant feeling, and Mr. Wilson was of a retiring, cautious turn of mind. Mr. Flagg, on the other hand, was very social and genial, and was determined to cultivate harmony and friendship with Mr. Wilson. So one day he walked to Mr. Wilson's and rapped, and Mr. Wilson came to the door. Mr. Flagg introduced himself by saying that he was the minister who had recently come to Chester; that there were no other ministers near, and that it became them to be on terms of friendship and intimacy. The only reply he received was an "Umph!" After talking a few minutes, he bade Mr. Wilson a good-bye, saying he would do himself the pleasure of calling again in a few days. He accordingly called again, but with a like result. The third time, after some hesitation, Mr. Wilson ventured to invite him in, and they ever after lived on terms of intimacy and friendship.

Mr. Flagg was not what would be called at this day a revival preacher, but was suspected of leaning towards Arminianism, preaching good works, which was certainly good so far. He succeeded in keeping the parish united,

and, so far as appears, united in him during a ministry of nearly sixty years; all who were not Presbyterians being taxed, and paying, except some who lived in Hooksett and others in Raymond sometimes having their rates abated.

Nearly everybody at that day went to meeting riding on horseback, or in a sleigh in winter, the horses standing exposed to the weather, and the men, women and children, during two long services and intermission, sitting in a cold house without fire, excepting that the women might have a foot-stove.

The usual preliminary to marriage was the publication of bans by the minister or town clerk; but before the Revolution a license was sometimes procured from the governor, for which it is said two crowns were paid. This mode was very convenient for the purpose of clandestine marriages, though not confined to such. Mr. Parker, in his History of Londonderry, p. 76, says: "The ministers of this town opposed the practice." Mr. Flagg approved of it, and of course all of those in the neighborhood wishing to be married under a license resorted to him, and they were therefore called "*Flagg marriages.*"

The following is a copy of a license in the hand-writing of Gov. Wentworth:

"Province of } To Either of the Ordained Ministers  
New Hampshire, } of the Gospel, of the Province Aforesaid:

You are hereby Authorized and Impowered to Join together in holy Matrimony, Mr. Robert MacMurphy and Mrs. Jean Shirla, unless Some Lawful Impediment appears to you to the Contrary. Given at Portsmouth the Eleventh Day of February, 1747-8.

B. WENTWORTH."

"Chester.

These may Certify that Mr. Robert MacMurphy And Mrs. Jane Shirley were Lawfully Married This Tenth Day of March, 1747-8, pr

Eben<sup>r</sup> Flagg."

It seems to have been a tolerably prolific marriage, for eight births are recorded on the back of the license; also the death of the wife, Dec. 31, 1804, aged about eighty-four years.

Although most aged people when they see the degeneracy of the present age, look back to the good old times and say “*It was not so when I was young,*” yet there were radical innovators even then, who disturbed the quiet of the conservatives.

There was then very little of the science of music known. The singing was mostly by *rote*, perhaps instinctive, like that of the birds. There were two metrical versions of the Psalms which were used in public and private worship. The English, called Tate and Brady’s, containing also the Songs of Moses, Deborah, Solomon, some from Isaiah, Lamentations, &c., which was used by the Congregationalists; and the Scotch version, which was used by the Presbyterians. The Scotch version is probably now used in Scotland, as an edition of the bible printed in Glasgow in 1858 contains it; and Carleton, the correspondent of the “Boston Journal,” tells that on the voyage to England, after a religious service on board, a Scotch clergyman’s conscience was not satisfied until he had sung one of those Psalms. The following are specimens :

SIXTH PSALM. (*English version.*)

1. Lord, in thy wrath rebuke me not,  
Nor in thy hot wrath chasten me,
  2. Lord, pity me, for I am weak;  
Lord heal me, for my bones vex’d be,
  3. Also my soul is vexed sore:  
How long, Lord, wilt thou me forsake?
  4. Return, O Lord, my soul release;  
O, save me for thy mercy’s sake.
  5. In death no mem’ry is of thee  
And who shall praise thee in the grave:
  6. I faint with groans; all night my bed  
Swims: I with tears my couch wash’d have,
  7. Mine eye with grief is dim and old,  
Because of all mine enemies.
  8. But now depart away from me,  
All ye that work iniquities.
- Because Jehovah now hath heard  
The voice of these my weeping tears;
9. The Lord hath heard my humble suit,  
Jehovah will receive my pray’rs.

10. Let all mine enemies be ashamed  
 And greatly troubled let them be :  
 Yea, let them be returned back,  
 And be ashamed suddenly.
- 

SIXTH PSALM. (*Scotch version.*)

1. Lord, in thy wrath rebuke me not,  
 nor in thy hot rage chasten me.  
 2. Lord, pity me, for I am weak ;  
 heal me, for my bones vexed be.  
 3. My soul is also vexed sore ;  
 but, Lord, how long stay wilt thou make ?  
 4. Return, O Lord, my soul set free ;  
 O, save me for thy mercy's sake.
5. Because those that deceased are,  
 of thee shall no remembrance have ;  
 And who is he that will to thee  
 give praises, lying in the grave ?  
 6. I with my groaning weary am,  
 I also, all the night, my bed  
 Have caused for to swim ; and I  
 with tears my couch have watered.
7. Mine eye, consum'd with grief, grows old  
 because of all mine enemies.  
 8. Hence from me wicked workers all,  
 for God hath heard my weeping cries.  
 9. God hath my supplication heard,  
 my pray'r received graciously.  
 10. Sham'd and sore vex'd be all my foes,  
 sham'd and back turned suddenly.
- 

A PART OF THE SIXTY-FIFTH PSALM. (*English version.*)

1. Silence to thee ; thy praise, O God,  
 In Sion : paid shall be  
 2. The vow to thee, who hearest prayers,  
 All flesh shall come to thee.  
 3. Works of iniquity prevail  
 Against me sore do they ;  
 But as for our transgres-si-ons,  
 Thou shalt them purge away.



4. O blessed is the man of whom  
     Thou thy free choice dost make ;  
 And that he may dwell in thy courts,  
     Him near to thee dost take ;  
 For with the good things of thy house  
     Be satisfy'd shall we ;  
 And with the holy things likewise  
     That in thy temple be.
  
5. In righteousness thou by the things  
     That dreadfully are done  
 Wilt answer give to us, O God,  
     Of our sal-va-ti-on,  
 On whom the ends of all the earth  
     Do confidently stay ;  
 And likewise they that are remov'd  
     Far off upon the sea.
  
6. He, girt with might, doth by his strength  
     Fix mountains ; he doth swage
7. The noise of seas, noise of their waves,  
     Also the people's rage.

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A PART OF THE SIXTY-FIFTH PSALM. (*Scotch version.*)

1. Praise waits for thee in Zion, Lord,  
     to thee vows paid shall be.
2. O thou that hearer art of pray'r,  
     all flesh shall come to thee.
3. Iniquities, I must confess,  
     prevail against me do ;  
     But as for our transgres-si-ons,  
     them purge away shalt thou.
  
4. Blest is the man whom thou dost choose,  
     and mak'st approach to thee,  
     That he within thy courts, O Lord,  
     may still a dweller be ;  
     We surely shall be satisfy'd  
     with thy abundant grace,  
     And with the goodness of thy house,  
     ev'n of thy holy place.
  
5. O God of our salva-ti-on,  
     Thou in thy righteousness,  
     By fearful works unto our pray'rs  
     thine answer dost express :

Therefore the ends of all the earth,  
 and those afar that be  
 Upon the sea, their confidence,  
 O Lord, will place in thee.

6. Who, being girt with pow'r, sets fast,  
 by his great strength the hills.
7. Who noise of seas, noise of their waves,  
 and people's tumult stills.

The singing was congregational. The minister read the Psalm, and repeated the first two lines, which the chorister took up and sang. A deacon in a pew directly in front of the pulpit then read a line, in which the whole congregation joined in singing; then another line was read and sung, and so on, through the Psalm. As the reading was done by a deacon, it was sometimes called *deaconing the Psalm*.

In the warning of a meeting of the Presbyterian parish, March 11, 1760, was an article "to see if the parish will raise any money for hiring a man to Rais the Salms in the meeting house."

The practice of the minister's repeating the first two lines continued till quite a recent date—long after the occasion ceased. The same mode was practiced in family devotions. Colonel R. E. Patten, of Candia, tells me that his grandfather, Thomas Patten, continued the practice through his life, having but one tune, and that only the length of one line, and which suited all measures. I have heard my mother tell of stopping, when passing in the evening, to hear John Craige and his housekeeper Ruth Porter and her son Samuel, who performed their devotions in the same way. However unscientific and unharmonious all this might appear to a scientific and practiced ear, it no doubt inspired as true and deep devotion as the great Music Hall organ will in a modern audience.

It was also sometimes practiced at raisings to sing a Psalm after the frame was up; and probably they sometimes sang with the *spirit*, if not with the understanding; and I have heard of some very ludicrous parodies

being made, when a wag was called upon to "deacon the Psalm."

The first meeting-houses were seated with long seats, which were common, each individual sitting where he chose or could get a seat.

In March, 1762, the Presbyterians chose "Hugh Cromby, Cap. James Shirley, Robert Grayms, a Committee to Divide the seats in the old meeting house, or to act therein as they Shall see Propper."

In the warning for March, 1764, the parish are notified to appear and hear the report of the committee.

In a warning for a meeting of the Congregational parish for August 1, 1765, is an article "To see if the parish will vote to Chose a Committee to Seat the meeting house, to prevent Disorder in Said meeting house." Passed in the negative. This was to appropriate particular seats to individuals or families.

In Hampton records, 1650, is a record of the seating the meeting-house. There are seats assigned to Roger Shaw, William Marston, and others; and the women's seats, Roger Shaw for a wife, Goodey Marston, Goodey Dalton, &c.

In the same warning was an article "To see if the parish will vote that those persons that Come nighest the approved Rule of Singing may have the Previlidge of Being Seated to Gether in the Second Long Seat in the men's Galery, for the Benefit of helping Each other in said Rule; and that they may be Seated to gather, to prevent Disorder they Desire to be Seated in said Seat, or Elsewhere, to Gather in Said meeting house."

It was "Voted, that those parsons that Can Sing by Rule Shall Set to Gather in the meeting house in the front Short Seats in the men's Gallery."

Here was an innovation. They had singing-schools, and had learned by rule, and of course had new tunes, and had a choir. How the conservatives bore it is not fully known. But I once heard Deacon Moses Richardson, who was one of the innovators, relate an anecdote upon the subject. Captain Amos Emerson was the chorister, and named the

tune to be sung loud enough to be heard all over the house, so that the congregation knew what to sing. There was one tune which Jethro Colby would not hear, but when he heard it named would leave the house. On one occasion Captain Emerson agreed with the choir to name some other tune and then sing the bad one. So he gave out an agreeable tune in a loud, clear voice, and sung the disagreeable one, Mr. Colby, meanwhile, keeping his seat. Upon returning from meeting, Mr. Colby was inquired of why he did not leave, and replied that that tune was not sung; but was finally convinced by Captain Emerson that it was. He was cured of leaving the house.

About this time the Anti-Pedo-Baptism began to creep in.

In 1768 Moses Marshal and others asked to have the meeting-house doors opened to any Orthodox minister provisionally passing, which was negatived.

In 1772 Gideon Rowel and Elijah Heath asked to have their rates abated, on account of professing to be Anti-Pedo-Baptist, which was negatived.

At a parish meeting, October 12, 1770, it was "Voted to have Doct. Watts' Psalms and hymns sung in this congregation in the future."

There seems to have been a compromise between the progressives and the conservatives about deaconing the Psalm; for at a meeting May 6, 1789, there was a committee chosen, consisting of Capt. Emerson, Capt. Towle, Lieut. John Dearborn, Maj. Dearborn and Stephen Morse, to consult with the singers and report. The result was, that in the forenoon the Psalm was to be sung without reading; twice in the afternoon to be read two lines at a time, and once sung without reading. Dea. John Webster and Dea. Joseph Dearborn were chosen to read the Psalm.

"Voted, That the Singers Shall Lead the Singing, and other people Join with them as they think fit; and that the Singers shall appoint a man to pitch the tune among themselves."

We may, perhaps, as well say what is to be said about singing here, as elsewhere.

When Watts' Psalms and Hymns were first introduced by the Presbyterians is not known, but could not have been so early as by the Congregationalists it is certain, for the Rev. Mr. Clark would not have tolerated it. In relation to having a choir there had been some innovation and compromise, as we find, March 8, 1803, that the parish

“Voted, That the Singing be carried on in the Singing Pew the whole of the day.”

About 1806 Samuel Graham carried his bass-viol into the meeting-house thanksgiving day, but no sooner did he begin to sound it, than Dea. William Wilson took his hat and left in hot haste, and Moody Chase followed, who came into my grandfather's after meeting, being nearly ready to burst, and gave vent to the bile.

I find an entry in a diary, Aug. 14, 1814 (which was Sunday), “Jesse J. Underhill carried a Bass Viol into the meeting house.” Dea. Wilson moved to Henniker in 1809, and lived there until perhaps 1822; and meanwhile not only a bass-viol, but a clarionet was used, which he had to bear, enquiring “who blowed that *whistle* up there.”

At a meeting of the Congregational parish, March 23, 1808,

“Voted, To give leave to the Singers to use a Bass viol in the meeting house, and Tenor one.”

Before musical instruments were introduced they had a home-made instrument, a kind of whistle, so constructed as to make it longer or shorter and thus give flatter or sharper sounds, which was used to “pitch the tune.”

There are now no church records to be found earlier than 1819. The Rev. Lauren Armsby, who was formerly pastor and wrote the history of the church in Chester for the “History of the New Hampshire Churches,” says that there was a small book containing little of interest, and that the authority he used in the case of Mr. Bradstreet was mainly an account drawn up by Capt. John Emerson and the records of the Haverhill Association. As I have access to neither, I shall rely on him.

Mr. FLAGG became old and unable to perform the duties of his office. January, 1793, it was voted to hire the Rev. Mr. BRADSTREET to supply the pulpit, and he was ordained Oct. 13, 1793. Mr. Bradstreet was apparently a young man of great promise, and the parish and church were as strong as any in the neighborhood, and the connection promised to be lasting and prosperous. But Mr. Bradstreet's salary depreciated in value, and he, perhaps, might have been unduly avaricious, and was naturally rather lazy, and gradually grew remiss in his pastoral duties and shorter in his sermons, until he went through his exercises in less than half an hour, having no singing, — when it took about twenty minutes to ring and toll him there. When some one complained to him of the shortness of his sermons, he replied that he preached the worth of his money, and if they wished longer sermons they must pay more money.

Of course an alienation grew up between him and the church and parishioners, though it is quite possible that the blame was not all on one side. In 1814, about twenty of the parish removed their taxes to the Presbyterian parish, and many of them attended meeting there. In a communication sent him in 1814, or early in 1815, approved by two-thirds of the male members of the church, they say:

“They saw you initiated into the ministerial offices of the parish, and charged with the pastoral functions of the church in this place; they saw you young, exemplary and assiduous to perform the duties of your charge. With this flattering example they had anticipated that numbers would have been added to their then large and flourishing church and congregation, and that you, Rev'd Sir, would have gone out and in before them; would have solaced and supported the faint-hearted by your conversation and advice; would have tempered and brought down the passions of the stubborn and high-minded; and, in fine, that you would have proved an example for them in private and in public, in person and in family.”

The letter goes on to state that their anticipations had been disappointed. The church had dwindled during Mr. Bradstreet's ministry from thirty male members to eleven.



Mr. Bradstreet declined joining in a mutual council, and an *ex parte* one was called, April 26, 1815. The council did not succeed in healing matters, and were recalled, with two additional churches, Oct. 11. They persuaded the parties to call a mutual council, which convened and sat eight days. The church had previously excommunicated Mr. Bradstreet, which the council condemned; and they recommended that the church rescind their vote of excommunication, and that both parties consent to a separation. Both parties wished to maintain their ground, and the disaffected members carried the matter before the Association with which Mr. Bradstreet was connected. After a severe contest there, the disaffected majority, and Mr. Bradstreet and the adhering minority, backed down somewhat. Mr. Bradstreet asked a dismissal, which was granted and confirmed by a council, Oct. 7, 1817. Thus ended a very unpleasant and unchristian controversy.

Rev. LEONARD JEWET, of Hollis, preached nearly a year and his health failed. In Dec., 1819, a call was extended to the Rev. JOEL R. ARNOLD, and he was ordained March 8, 1820. So much trouble had been experienced with Mr. Bradstreet, the parish made the condition in the contract that either party might end it by giving six months' notice.

Mr. Arnold was a man of strong convictions and he expressed them strongly. Among other things, he saw the terrible evils of intemperance, and had his ideas quickened by a man dying in the road with a jug of rum by his side, sold by a member of his church, and preached against it, before the technical temperance movement came up, which gave offence to some. He was dismissed March 31, 1830.

Feb. 28, 1828, the church resolved,

“That it is the decided opinion of this church that it is inexpedient for professed Christians on any ordinary occasion to call for and drink spirituous liquors or wine at any store or tavern in this town.”

In August, 1830, a call was extended to the Rev. JONATHAN CLEMENT, which was accepted, and he was ordained Oct. 13. He graduated at Middlebury College in 1818.

He was a teacher in the Phillips Academy at Andover ten years, and while there was one of the first signers of the pledge of the first temperance society formed on the principle of total abstinence from ardent spirits. He did not bring the subject into the pulpit until the opponents dared him to do it, saying that he had not done it, and dare not; when he delivered, I think, three discourses, on three successive Sundays, which had a favorable effect not only on temperance, but on religion generally. June 13, 1832, the church "Voted to require from all those who shall hereafter be received to their communion, a pledge to entire abstinence from the use of ardent spirits." There is a pledge of the same date having the names of thirty-three males and fifty-nine females appended to it. The period of Mr. Clement's ministry was the period of protracted meetings and of revivals. He was dismissed Sept. 10, 1845.

The Rev. LAUREN ARMSBY began to preach Jan., 1846; was settled May 27. He graduated at Amherst in 1842. He was dismissed in 1856, and went West. He was a chaplain in the army, and returned to New Hampshire, and is now, 1868, at Candia.

Rev. H. O. HOWLAND was ordained Aug. 12, 1857. He was dismissed May 21, 1862, and removed to Pennsylvania.

Rev. J. LOGAN TOMLINSON was ordained Oct. 1, 1863.

#### STATISTICS OF THE CONGREGATIONAL PARISH AND CHURCH.

The earliest tax-list on the records is in 1801, when nearly everybody was taxed to either of the parishes, and there are two hundred and forty-three names, and a poll-tax is forty-seven cents. Capt. John Emerson paid the highest, five dollars and seventy-four cents; Benjamin Hills the next, five dollars and twenty-six cents.

In 1810 two hundred and eight persons were taxed, and a poll-tax was sixty-seven cents. The largest, John Bell, ten dollars and sixty cents; Stephen Chase the next, eight dollars and forty-one cents.

In 1820 there were one hundred and eighty-seven persons

taxed, and a poll-tax was one dollar and eight cents. John Bell paid twenty dollars and seventy-nine cents; Daniel French, sixteen dollars and ninety-four cents.

In 1830 one hundred and ninety persons were taxed, and a poll-tax was eighty-four cents. Fifty-one of these paid an additional tax.

In 1840 one hundred and ten persons were taxed, and a poll-tax was ninety-eight cents.

In 1850 eighty-five persons were taxed, and a poll-tax was one dollar and twenty-five cents.

In 1860 forty-seven persons are taxed to the amount of three hundred and seventy-three dollars and forty-two cents. The current expenses were six hundred and thirty-two dollars and fifty-four cents. The rest by subscription or unprovided for.

What was called the "great revival" was in 1741, and in 1742 thirty-eight united with the church. Whole number under Mr. Flagg, two hundred and forty-three to full communion, and two hundred and eighty-seven who owned the covenant. (N. H. Churches.) In December, 1819, the church drew up and signed a covenant, and there are the names of thirty males and fifty females appended to it.

Rev. Joel R. Arnold, born at Westminster, Vt., 1794, was not a graduate. Admissions to the church during his ministry, one hundred and ten.

Rev. Jonathan Clement, born at Danville, Vt., June 21, 1797, graduated at Middlebury, and studied at Andover Theological Seminary. Additions, two hundred and seven. He has been at Woodstock; is now at Norwich, Vt.

Rev. Lauren Armsby, born at Northbridge, Jan. 16, 1817, graduated at Amherst in 1842; studied at Union Theological Seminary one year, and at Andover two years. Additions, sixty-one by profession, thirty by letter.

Rev. Harrison O. Howland, born at West Brookfield, Mass., June 25, 1813, graduated at Amherst in 1841, at Union Theological Seminary in 1844. Additions, twenty-six by profession, thirteen by letter.

The charter of the two parishes has been given, page

92, and I had prepared a complete list of parish officers, but my work proves so voluminous that I reluctantly omit it.

#### THE PRESBYTERIAN PARISH AND CHURCH.

The prominent points of the history of the Presbyterian parish have been given in connection with the history of the town and Congregational parish, and little remains to be done more than to give a brief notice of some of the ministers, and touch upon some few points not before mentioned.

The Rev. JOHN WILSON was ordained over the Presbyterian parish, and a church formed, in 1734, but by what ecclesiastical authority is not known, or of how many members the church was composed, as there are no records extant. Mr. Wilson continued his ministrations until his death, Feb. 1, 1779, and all that is known about his family is given in the genealogical part of this work. He was probably a very good, well-disposed man, and in all the controversies which arose about preaching at the Long Meadows, and dividing the parish, there is no evidence that any fault was found with him. I have heard my father say that his preaching was mostly expository; that he took some portion of scripture (in course, I think), and explained and enforced it. He had either his discourses or skeletons of them, written, and often looked them over after entering the desk, but made no use of notes in preaching.

From the death of Mr. Wilson to the hiring the Rev. David Annan, in 1795, we have no record whatever, except raising money, and choosing committees to supply the desk, but have to rely exclusively upon tradition, and that is very meager, mostly what I have heard my father tell.

The first of the stated supplies, I think, was a Rev. MR. CLARK, who, it is said, had been settled at White River, N. Y., and he supplied several years. He was probably somewhat bigoted in his ideas, and eccentric in his manners, but a very sincere, good man, and faithful to his own con-

victions. There are many anecdotes related of him, some of which I will relate. He was called upon to solemnize a marriage between James Calder and Molly Linn, and on the occasion they had tea, which he refused, saying he would have a bowl of barley broth. It might have been a patriotic motive which influenced him. He believed the old Scotch version of the Psalms to be the only proper matter to sing in religious worship, and held in great abhorrence what he termed "Watts' great bundle of psalms and imitations."

The singing was congregational, and he wished all 'to join. He said on one occasion, "Sing! sing! all o' ye, and shame the devil; for we read of the devil having a prayer, but never of his having a psalm!" On one occasion he took for his text the death of Joshua, and said that when they buried him, they buried a great deal of religion with him. Some country sleighs passing at the time, he added, "Yes; and they are now carrying all the religion out of the land by sleigh-loads."

The women of the present day cannot rightly claim the invention of all the foolish fashions. Their grandmothers and great-grandmothers had even the "waterfall," though in a little different form. They let the foretop grow long, and combed it forward, and put a cushion called a "roll," on the head, and turned the hair back over it. Good Father Clark held this in utter abomination, it being a device of the great adversary.

Sunday schools did not then exist, but the religious food for children was the Assembly's Catechism, which was the lesson for Sunday evening at home, and Saturday forenoon at school. It might be thought rather dry, if not strong food, for infant minds, though I do not at all regret that I was fed with it.

Well, Parson Clark used to pay his parochial visits, and assemble the young people of the household, and chatechise them. On one occasion he made a visit to the family of Robert Wilson, Esq., who had some half-dozen daughters, and a brother-in-law by the name of Mitchell having about



as many more living in the same house. Now these girls were probably not much better nor much worse than the girls of the present day. They wished to be in the fashion, even if, in the opinion, of the minister, at the expense of serving the devil. Well, Father Clark had them seated around the room, and they, understanding that he was coming, had the rolls out of sight, and their hair combed smoothly down. Mr. Clark commenced by commending their modesty; he had not in a long time seen such a modest company of lasses; they had none of those wicked rolls on their heads. Just at this instant Jonathan Wilson opened the door, and threw a lot of the rolls into Mr. Clark's lap, greatly to his horror, and to the chagrin of the *modest lasses*. What became of Mr. Clark is not known.

The next minister that is known was the Rev. TILLOTSON HOWE. Where he came from, or went to, is not known. ANTHONY SOMERBY STICKNEY was quite active among the Presbyterians, and was collector of taxes, and one of the committee to hire preaching several years, though once there was a protest entered against it, because he was not a member of any church. Mr. Howe was hired, and boarded at Mr. Stickney's, and after a while married Mr. Stickney's daughter.

There was a man by the name of HUTCHINSON who preached awhile, and another by the name of PICKLE, of whom nothing more is known.

There was a Rev. JAMES DAVIS, a revival preacher, who preached a few months, and caused a considerable religious excitement, and, it is was said, several conversions.

The Rev. DAVID ANNAN came from Scotland, and had preached awhile at Peterborough. He came to Chester and preached awhile, and March 14, 1796, a written contract was entered into, engaging him for four years. He proved intemperate, and said and did many foolish, if not wicked things. He said he tried the experiment of praying over one bed of onions and fiddling over another, to see which would do best. The people became dissatisfied, and the Presbytery was about to discipline him, and the



contract was dissolved October 7, 1799. It is said that he returned to Scotland, but some of his sons remained in this country.

The Rev. DAVID MCGREGORE, afterwards of Bedford, supplied the desk for some time.

At a parish meeting, held May 30, 1803, a call was given to the Rev. ZACCHEUS COLBY to settle. (He had been settled in Pembroke, and for his family connections, see the genealogy part of this work).

In order to understand the history of the circumstances attending this call, it will be necessary to refer to the Presbyterian polity. The government of the church lay in a board of ruling elders, called the *Session*, who admitted and disciplined the members, subject to an appeal to the Presbytery. Members were required to bring forward all their children for baptism. These children stood in rather an anomalous position — partly, but not wholly, in the church. It was their duty, however, as soon as they came to years of discretion, to come into full communion with the church. In this way many became united with the church without any pretence of experimental religion, and seldom, if ever, came to the communion, or even to meeting. Then it was the custom for these baptized children, though never having joined in full communion, to bring their children forward for baptism. In some cases (perhaps with those in full communion, as well as those under the half-way covenant, as it was called), the child offered for baptism was born rather prematurely, reckoning from marriage; in which case the parents, standing in the broad aisle, received a severe admonition, and made a very humble and penitent confession. I think that the same practice prevailed in the Congregational churches in respect to baptism, for I see that parents who never belonged to the church had their children baptized.

A committee was chosen to wait on Mr. Colby and receive his answer, who reported with a communication from Mr. Colby which is here given in full:

## MR. COLBY'S COMMUNICATION.

CHESTER, June 11, 1803.

*To the Committee of the Presbyterian Society,—to be communicated:—*

If different Ideas have been taken from my conversation on the Subject of Infant Baptism, it was doubtless owing to my neglecting to give my Ideas in positive terms relative to one part of the subject, which I thought proper to do at that stage of the business before us. Now it appears duty, and I feel happy to give you my sentiments in full and plain. I believe the children of believing Parents or Parent have right to Baptism, whether theirs by birth, or adoption. It ever has, and still does appear to me an error to admit Parents under the vows of the covenant to the Privilege of Baptism for their Children, when at the same time they take themselves off from the communion of Saints at the Lord's Table. Though this has been a custom with many, I do not find any thing in the Bible or in your Constitution to justify it in my view.

If I should be active in the admission of any in this way, while I verily believe it is wrong, to me it would be sin. God would hide his face from me and I should be troubled; nor could you put confidence in a man who would sin against his own understanding. Yet, as I believe this is among those things concerning which every one must be fully persuaded in their own mind, I feel no disposedness to be offended with those Persons, Churches and Ministers who differ from me in Opinion. If, upon exchanges with neighboring Ministers, any of the People that I may have the charge of shall conscientiously think it their duty to offer their Children in Baptism, while they do not see it their duty to approach the Lord's Table, and the minister thinks it his duty to indulge them, I shall not attempt to hurt their minds or lord it over their consciences, but I must be excused from this practice. New additions upon this ground after my settlement in any place must not expect Baptism for their Children by my own hand, until they be willingly moved by the love of Christ to come to his Table and whatsoever he commands. All this is plain in my view.

2<sup>d</sup>ly, You wish to know on what ground I consider, and in what light I view those Parents who have had Baptism for their Children, but have not come to the communion with Christ and his People at his Table, and what usage they may expect from me if I should become their Minister. Respecting this I observe, 1<sup>st</sup>, If I receive a church to my Pastoral care, I receive all her real proper members, for there must be no schism in the church. These Persons have been received by the church as real proper members

of their Christian Body, and that upon their personal request, so are under their watch and care. It would not be right for me to separate them from the Body to which they are joined by Holy Covenant. It would not be regular or Friendly for the Church to cut them off suddenly while they find no more error in them than they knew of at the time when they received them. Therefore their membership must be acknowledged. These Parents by profession are on Gospel ground. They have professed the same Faith in the Father, in the Son, in the Holy Ghost and in the Scriptures that every Christian does. They must not be driven from it, but they must live in it, and let their lives and conversation correspond with it. These Parents have made a solemn and everlasting Covenant before Angels and men, with the Father, Son and Spirit, one God, to be his forever; promised to obey Christ as their King, from which they cannot go back with safety. They must not be driven back by any, but be encouraged by all to observe all Christ's sayings, and to do his Will in all things, that they perish not, nor be found wanting when weighed in the Balance. Those deficiencies which were about them when they came into the Covenant, and have still been with them, must now be made up by stronger and more pure exercises of faith in, and love to Christ, whereby they will feel constrained willingly to follow the Lamb wherever he calls them, and be willing to suffer almost anything rather than take themselves off, or be cut off from the communion of Saints at Christ's Table. With these things in view, I think it will be my duty to Baptize the Children of these Parents until some other fault shall be found in them beside their omitting the Lord's Table, unless it shall appear plain to the Session, that their omission is from wicked inattention to the Scriptures, to their own Holy profession and Covenant, and from want of real love to Christ; but not from pious Fear, i.e., an overbearing sense of the sacredness of the ordinance, and of their own vileness, which may be the case with some old Christians for a time. As these wish to have Baptism again for their Children before their approach to the Table, they must feel their Bonds to walk as circumspectly and live as religiously as though they had come to the Table for years. They must be sober and chaste in conversation, temperate, just, kind, peaceable, attentive to the Scriptures, to all Religious Instruction which falls in their way, and prayerful in their Families and Closet. Then they may expect the same kind, gentle, loving and faithful usage from the Minister and Elders as old communicants receive, with whom they are equal subjects of discipline. Wishing you divine direction and a Blessing on all your pious attempts to promote the cause of Christ among you and build up his church, I subscribe, your affectionate Friend,

ZACHEUS COLBEY.

I may perhaps as well here as elsewhere describe some of the customs of the Presbyterian church differing from others, or from present customs.

I think they held but two sacramental occasions at the Long Meadows (for I must rely mainly on my own recollections) yearly. These were great occasions. They held a fast on Thursday previous, which was kept with great strictness. I recollect that my grandmother would eat nothing before the going down of the sun. They would have two long sermons. In some places they would have sermons Friday and Saturday, though I think not usually at the Long Meadows, within my recollection; although they might have had in earlier times. When Sunday came there was a general rush. In the first place there were the Presbyterians from the lower part of the town, who did not usually attend meeting here on account of the distance,—James Wason, William Bell, Col. White, the Shirleys, Forsaith, Tolford, etc., came up; then many from Londonderry and other places who were communicants; then a great many young people from this and the neighboring towns, moved by much the same impulse which carries multitudes to a Methodist camp-meeting at the present day. They had a plan for preventing any goat from mingling with the sheep, which was practiced some time within my recollection. Each church had a quantity of small pieces of metal stamped with the initials of the church, called tokens, which were distributed by the elders to the communicants. These were a kind of tickets of admission. The first part of the service was called “fencing the Lord’s table.”

I most vividly remember “Father Morrison” (who used to come over when they were destitute of an ordained minister) with his broad Scotch brogue, with his spectacles, when not reading, up on his forehead. He would proceed to enumerate the qualifications and disqualifications of worthily partaking of the ordinance, and invite those qualified and debar those not qualified. They had a long, narrow table, extending from near the pulpit to near the front

door, covered with neat and white linen table-cloths, on which were placed the flagons of wine, and flat, thin cakes of unleavened bread on pewter platters covered also with neat white cloths for the purpose. The elements were both consecrated with one service. The communicants were invited to come forward and fill the table (seats on either side being provided) which was done first by the elderly communicants, the choir meanwhile singing a stanza or two.

A favorite hymn for the occasion was the 13th of B. III, of Watts:

“How sweet and awful is the place  
With Christ within the doors,”

and as the services proceeded, vacating and filling the seats,

“Why was I made to hear thy voice,  
And enter while there's room?”

and —

“Pity the nations, O our God,  
Constrain the earth to come.”

While the elements were being passed along the table by the elders, Father Morrison continued talking, making a most earnest and affectionate exhortation. The table was vacated and filled, the choir meanwhile singing, and it generally took three tables to serve the communicants, during which the same services were repeated. Mr. Morrison would make an exhortation to faithfulness to the communicants, and a very affectionate appeal to the unrepentant. The whole was a very solemn and impressive service, and would last until nearly sunset. The whole was closed by a meeting and thanksgiving sermon on Monday.

Dec. 31, 1822, the Session voted, “That the members of the church all partake at one time, the elderly members at the table as usual, and the remainder in the front body pews, or the adjoining pews.”

It may be proper here to say that there are no Session records extant previous to 1804, those kept previous to that time supposed to have been carried to Henniker by Dea.



Wilson when he moved there about 1809, which is greatly to be regretted, as they would have been at least quite a curiosity. The records which we have contain very little of general interest, being merely a routine of business, admissions of members, and a few cases of discipline.

Mr. Colby was reinstalled Oct. 13, 1803. Some time in the summer of 1808, while reading the hymn after sermon, he had a paralytic shock, so that he could not finish, and which disabled him. In January, 1809, he made a communication to the parish, saying that if he did not recover before March meeting he should resign, and that he would preach one sermon a day, if able, at his own house, which I think he did sometimes, although unable to stand.

They had only temporary supplies, partly from the seminary at Andover, until Nov., 1812, when the Rev. WILLIAM HARLOW was hired, who supplied until 1815. Where he came from is unknown. He was apparently a sincere man, but of moderate abilities. He went to Plymouth county, Mass. They then employed a Mr. Wheeler, Philip Colby, and a Mr. White, as candidates, but neither of them sufficiently united the people to justify his settlement. In the fall of 1816, the Rev. CLEMENT PARKER, then of Cabot, Vt., or vicinity, was procured, and was ordained Feb. 19, 1817.

The first Sunday schools at the Long Meadows were in 1819. They were held at the several school-houses after the meeting. The exercises were reading and recitation of passages of scripture and hymns. Earlier than this, perhaps as early as 1810, the children were required to commit to memory and meet stately on a week day and recite passages to support points of theology. Emerson's Evangelical Primer, and a question book by Rev. Harvey Wilbur, afterwards famous as a lecturer on astronomy, were used as text-books.

Rev. Mr. Parker was dismissed Oct., 1825, and Rev. ABEL MANNING supplied until 1831, when the Rev. BENJAMIN SARGENT was hired, and installed April 19, 1833.

The subject of abolition on Mr. Garrison's principle was first introduced at the monthly concert Jan., 1834, as one



of the proper objects of prayer, which caused a great deal of excitement, as being very improper for the occasion. Mr. Sargent, however, expressed his gratification that it was introduced, said that he had some time felt an interest in the subject, but had not deemed it prudent to introduce it. Mr. Sargent was a man of very sensitive feelings, and he entered very warmly into the abolition movement, which was as warmly opposed in the parish, and in the Conference and Presbytery with which he was connected. It was supposed that upon that subject he was a monomaniac, and that he embraced some very erroneous ideas, but whether any more erroneous than that slavery is a divine institution may be a question.

The Temperance and Abolition movements excited a good deal of interest. The documents are very lengthy, and I will give sufficient abstracts to give a clear idea of their purport. In April, 1835, a preëmbles and resolutions were unanimously adopted by the Session, and the following pledge: "We hereby promise totally to abstain from the use of ardent spirits as a drink."

"Voted unanimously that all the present members of the church be respectfully invited to sign the foregoing pledge; and all new members be *required* to sign it before admission."

There are seventy-six names appended to the pledge. Jan. 25, 1840, a vote was passed unanimously to strike out the word "required," and insert the words "respectfully invited." The Session at the same time passed a vote reiterating their former convictions on the subject, and disclaiming any power to exonerate any one, but yielded to what appeared to be the honest convictions of some people.

In order for the general reader to understand what is to follow, it seems necessary to explain some points about the Presbyterian church.

In 1794 the General Assembly gave their views of slaveholders as being "sinners of the first rank, and guilty of the highest kind of theft." In 1818, the Assembly gave their views of slaveholding, "that it was a violation of the most

sacred and precious rights of human nature ; utterly inconsistent with the law of God, and irreconcilable with the gospel of Christ."

Although all avowedly took the Bible for their guide and the Westminster Confession of Faith as an exposition of it, there was nothing like uniformity of belief in matters of speculative theology. Perhaps the most important point of difference, and the source of the others, was, the Old School held that Adam's sin was imputed to all his posterity, and therefore infants were actual sinners ; the New School held something different. It so happened that those portions of the church most tinctured with New School theory were somewhat tinctured with anti-slavery, and other reforms. The Old School element had the ascendancy in 1837. The Assembly, in organizing, excluded the commissioners from three synods in the Western Reserve, who were most contaminated by New School theory and anti-slavery, with the pretext that they came in under an unconstitutional plan of union, passed in 1801.

In their circular letter they say: "One of the most formidable evils of the present crisis is the wide-spread and ever restless spirit of *radicalism*, manifest in both church and state. . . . It has in succession driven to extreme fanaticism the great cause of revivals of religion, temperance, and the rights of man." There does not appear to have been any action this year on the subject of slavery.

In 1838, I think, though I have not the minutes at hand, the New School had the ascendancy, and the Old School portion seceded, sued for their portion of the funds, and finally recovered. During all these contentions about speculative theology, slavery and slaveholders went entirely unrebuked, but the "Princetown Review," as well as the religious press, were publishing long and labored articles, proving from the Bible that slavery was right.

The Londonderry Presbytery were in much the same condition as the Assembly. Part were Old School, and part were New ; part were anti-slavery, and part pro-slavery.

The first decision of the lawsuit was in favor of the New

School, and their delegate, the Rev. E. L. Parker, was on his own motion instructed to go into the Assembly which had the decision of the civil court, but before he arrived there, a full bench had reversed the former decision, and he was forced to go into the Old School Assembly, and the connection has remained.

At a meeting of the Session, held January 25, 1840, the following resolution was brought forward and adopted

Resolved, that the following petition be presented by the Session to the Presbytery, at its next meeting, to be holden at Londonderry on the last Wednesday of April next.

*The Session of the Presbyterian Church in Chester to the Londonderry Presbytery:*

*Dear Brethren,*—We would affectionately and respectfully request you to pass a resolution withdrawing all ecclesiastical connection with both bodies claiming to be the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church in the United States, and to send copies of said resolution to both bodies claiming to be the General Assembly.

The Session would assign the following reasons for passing such resolution and seceding from the bodies.

1st. The Session can see no possible good resulting from said connection.

2d. The sending up Commissioners involves an expense in time and money, which might be otherwise appropriated in the benevolent operations of the day to produce great good, while it now produces very little, if any.

3d. We cannot conscientiously be associated with the Old School Assembly, because it nourishes the awful sin of slavery in its bosom, enslaving their own brethren, reducing them to chattels, buying and selling them, and depriving them of the word of God; and also because said Assembly has exercised the most arbitrary and unchristian authority, endeavoring to lord it over God's heritage in cutting off three Synods, and passing such resolutions, if carried into operation, would cut off many of our ministers and some of our churches.

We cannot conscientiously be associated with the New School Assembly, because they also tolerate slavery, and also because *if* said Assembly does tolerate such heresies as is said by some that they do, we cannot give them countenance.

We cannot fellowship either Assembly, because they indulge in unwarrantable, unchristian and disgraceful strife,—brother going to law with brother,—and that before unbelievers.

4th. Because secession would tend to restore and keep peace in your own body. Difference of opinion existing among the members of the Presbytery, which Assembly the Presbytery should be connected with, occasions discussions and perplexities which wastes the time of your Sessions, which would all be removed by such a secession as we ask.

This could not be granted, if not for any other reason, because if Londonderry did not belong to the *legal* Presbyterian church, Major Pinkerton's heirs would reclaim their fund.

At a meeting of the Session, February 14th, 1840, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted :

Resolved, That for a man to claim property in man, upon which is founded the system of American slavery, is at all times and under all circumstances a gross usurpation of power, a heinous sin against God, and should be immediately repented of and forsaken.

Resolved, That we will not invite any professed minister of the gospel to officiate as such in God's house, nor any professed Christian to commune with us at the Lord's table, whom we know to be guilty of this sin, but will rather admonish all such of their sin and exhort them to repentance.

Resolved, That we consider all who apologize for slaveholding, or in any way palliate its sinfulness, and thereby soothe the conscience of the slaveholder, and do not as far as in them lies warn the oppressor of his guilt and danger, to be guilty in the sight of God.

Resolved, That we believe it to be agreeable to the spirit of the gospel voluntarily to associate so as unitedly to act against any moral evil, and we believe that the American Anti-Slavery Society is an association whose object is the entire abolition of slavery, and that we cordially approve of its measures.

Resolved, That the clerk be directed to cause these resolutions to be published in the Herald of Freedom, and Christian Panoply, and transmit a copy to the Presbytery at its next meeting.

A very long document dated June 9th, 1841, was presented to the Session, of which on account of its length an

abstract only is inserted. Christian kindness and fraternal affection are expressed. The former expressions of the General Assembly and their present position and practice are recited; and that the church in Chester, being an integral part, was implicated, and that a further connection would be to "consent with thieves, and to be partakers with adulterers." They say that church organizations and creeds are of mere human origin, and tend to divide the world into parties to war with each other; and they profess to fall back on Christ as their ruler and the gospel as their guide, and profess a willingness to suffer any obloquy or other result that might follow. They conclude by asking to be dismissed from the church but not recommended to any other.

The paper contained the following names: Amos Chase, Nathan Plummer, Mehitabel Plummer, Mary C. Plummer, Judith C. Plummer, Alonzo R. Dinsmoor, Louisa R. Dinsmoor, Ruth Chase, Mary Gilbert, William Coult, Laura Coult, Catharine M. Porter, Grace McKinley, Ezekiel Fox, Sarah Fox, James Ray, Lucy Ray, Ann C. Ray, Lucy S. Sargent. (Laura Coult afterwards erased her name.)

The subject was taken up in Session, Aug. 12, 1841, and answered in a kind and fraternal manner. That the Session considered it altogether inconsistent with the principles of the gospel and the rules of other churches to comply, unless it be with a view of joining some other church or forming a new one. Subsequently Benjamin Chase made a communication, which is not on the record, much the same, with the addition of his expressing his conviction that the New Testament taught the doctrine of non-resistance to the extent of not going to law, and instead of asking a dismissal dismissed himself.

At a meeting of the Session, December 17, 1842,

"Voted unanimously, That all such members of this Church as are desirous of uniting to form a new Church in this place, under the name of 'The Second Congregational Church in Chester' have liberty to do so; and when they



have so united in forming such a new church, or shall have united with such church, then their connection with this church shall cease."

October 10, 1840, the parish voted to dissolve the connection between them and the Rev. Benjamin Sargent.

In April, 1841, the Presbytery dissolved the pastoral relation, and at Mr. Sargent's request dissolved his connection with that body. They express great concern for the future happiness of Mr. Sargent and in the welfare of the parish and church.

In September, 1841, Rev. SAMUEL ORDWAY was hired as stated supply and continued until Jan., 1843, when he organized the Second Congregational church in Chester, and the Presbyterian church ceased to have an active existence.

#### STATISTICS OF THE PRESBYTERIAN PARISH AND CHURCH.

The tax-lists and accounts commence at the same time of the Session records in 1804. At that time nearly or quite everybody paid a tax to one of the parishes. A few of the Long Meadows paid to the Congregational parish.

In 1804 there were one hundred and thirty-four persons taxed, of whom William Bell, George Bell, Lt. Jacob Elliott, Lt. Robert Forsaith, Andrew Jack, Wid. Mary Jack, William Mills, Heirs of David Mills, estate of Henry Moore, Robert Mills, Mary Moor, Capt. Simon Merrill, William Shirley, Peter Shirley, Hugh Tolford, James Wason, James Wason 3d, Col. William White, Lt. William Wilson, Samuel Wilson, Edward Wilson, Meribah and Susannah Wadwell and Robert Jack belonged to the lower part of the town. The highest tax was of Dea. E. H. Kelley, \$8.71, the next of Lt. Elliott, \$7.76. A single poll paid 73 cents.

In 1820 one hundred and seventeen were taxed, of whom nine belonged at the lower part of the town. A poll tax was \$1.09.

In 1830 sixty-one were taxed, and a poll tax was \$1.30.

The last tax made was in 1841 when thirty-one were taxed and paid \$160.22, and the residue, about one hundred dollars, raised by subscription.



There is a list of church members in 1802 containing ninety-five names. Hugh Tolford and wife, William Bell and wife, William White and wife, William Mills and wife, Hugh Shirley, Benjamin Melvin, Margaret Moore, and Jean McClellan, belonged to the lower part of the town, and Thomas Anderson, Sen., William Anderson and wife, the wife of Thomas Patten, and Jean, the wife of Joshua Moore of Candia.

There is another list made October 27, 1827, containing the names of seventy residents and five who had removed from town.

Col. William White and wife were all who remained of the old Presbyterians at the lower end of the town.

The only means which we have of knowing who the Ruling Elders were, is the titles prefixed to their names when they were elected to some office, which does not date their office. William White, Sen., is styled Deacon in 1732; Matthew Forsaith in 1749; William Leatch in 1752; Matthew Forsaith in 1766; Adam Wilson in 1777; William Tolford in 1780; John Graham, William Wilson and Joseph Blanchard were chosen in 1794 and ordained by Mr. Annan; David Currier and Ezekiel H. Kelley were chosen in 1800; B. Pike Chase and James Wason, Jr., were chosen in 1819; Dr. Nathan Plummer, Jr., and Samuel Dinsmoor were chosen in 1824, and John Folsom, Benjamin Chase and Amos Chase were chosen in 1833.

I had prepared a complete list of the officers of the Presbyterian parish, but my work is so voluminous that I omit it.

#### THE SECOND CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH AND SOCIETY IN CHESTER.

For some reason it was deemed expedient to dissolve the Presbyterian parish and church, and organize a Congregational one. Accordingly, agreeably to an act passed July 3, 1827, "The Second Congregational Society in Chester" was organized June 11, 1842, and a code of by-laws adopted,

one article of which was that all moneys should be raised by voluntary subscription. The condition of membership was signing the by-laws and paying one dollar annually. On the first day of January, 1843, sixteen members of the Presbyterian church adopted articles of faith and a covenant, and were organized into a church by the Rev. SAMUEL ORDWAY, and assumed the name of The Second Congregational Church in Chester. After the town of Auburn was incorporated, in 1845, the name of the society and church was altered to the First in Auburn. There is a list of members of the church up to May 3, 1857, containing eighty-



CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH IN AUBURN.

six names. Rev. Samuel Ordway, who had been stated supply to the Presbyterian parish, continued to labor till the summer of 1846, when the Rev. JAMES HOLMES, a native of Londonderry, a graduate of Dartmouth in 1838, commenced his labors and was installed pastor Dec. 5, 1849, and yet sustains that relation, but has asked a dismission.

The Presbyterian parish deeded the society their property, consisting of the meeting-house and lot, and the parsonage. The parsonage was sold for six hundred dollars, and widow Elizabeth Bebee made the society residuary legatee, from which they received five hundred and forty-five dollars and twenty-nine cents.

A new house of worship, with a vestry in the basement, was erected in 1847, and dedicated in Feb., 1848, costing about twenty-six hundred dollars. Miles Burnham gave the land, and David Hall, of Roxbury, Mass., gave a bell. The old Presbyterian house was sold and taken down.

#### HISTORY OF THE BAPTIST CHURCH.

Although there were individuals who were Baptists in Chester, and might have been occasional preaching, there was no organized church until 1819, when a church was organized by the Rev. WILLIAM TAYLOR, of Concord, consisting of sixteen members, of whom Capt. Pearson Richardson, Walter Morse, Jacob Green, and Timothy Smith of Sandown, were prominent. Col. Stephen Clay and Josiah Chase united afterwards, and were active members. Walter Morse and Josiah Chase were the deacons. They worshiped in Capt. Richardson's hall until 1823, when a meeting-house was built on the west side of the Haverhill road, on home lot No. 13, which cost about two thousand two hundred dollars.

They had for preachers, besides Mr. Taylor, Rev. Josiah Davis of Methuen, and the Rev. Duncan Dunbar, a Scotchman, afterwards of New York city. Gibbon Williams was installed; Geo. Kallock and John Upton were ordained

pastors. A difficulty arose about a preacher, a part of the society believing him to be corrupt and a part adhering to him, which for a time disorganized the church and society, and they had no preaching, and their early records were lost, and the meeting-house went to decay.

At a meeting of the Portsmouth Association, held at Newton, 1845, a committee, consisting of brethren Ayers of Dover, Gilbert of Northwood, Wheeler of Plaistow, and Swain of Brentwood, were appointed to visit the church in Chester and attempt to settle their difficulties. The committee met the church Jan. 13, 1846, and recommended to disband the existing church and organize a new one, which was accordingly done, and a church of fifteen members was formed, and William Bell chosen deacon and clerk. There are the names of sixty-three members on the records, and James D. Bell and Silas F. Leonard are the present deacons. The society had failed to hold their annual meeting, and April 9, 1859, a meeting of the corporation was held by a warrant of a justice of the peace. At subsequent meetings in 1860, a constitution and by-laws were adopted, to which twenty-two names are appended. It was also voted to sell the old house and land, which was done; the house for one hundred and ninety-seven dollars, and the land for twenty-six dollars. A small piece of land was purchased of Alfred S. Dearborn, near the town-house, and where Wilkes West's shop stood, for one hundred and seventy-five dollars, and a contract was made with Hiram S. Pollard to build a house for twelve hundred dollars, which was dedicated August 29, 1861. Preaching has since been had by various individuals, as stated supplies most of the time, paid for by voluntary subscription.

#### METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

Methodism did not probably make much progress in Chester before 1800.

In 1802 the Congregational parish voted to give in Levi Hoit's tax, and not tax him in future, provided he should pay for the support of the ministry in Poplin.

In March, 1805, William Wilson, 4th, John Locke, and Widow Mary Moore, presented certificates that they belonged to the Methodist society in Poplin, signed by David Batchelder, deacon.

About 1807, John Clark came to Chester from Sandown. He purchased the farm of Deacon Adam and William Wilson. He was a Methodist, and he procured the Rev. GEORGE PICKERING, a gentleman of Southern birth,—a man of education, tall, and of gentlemanly appearance,—who preached in Mr. Clark's house the first Methodist sermon preached at Long Meadows, probably about 1809. Mr. Pickering afterwards preached in the Long Meadow meeting-house. Mr. Clark named his oldest son for him.

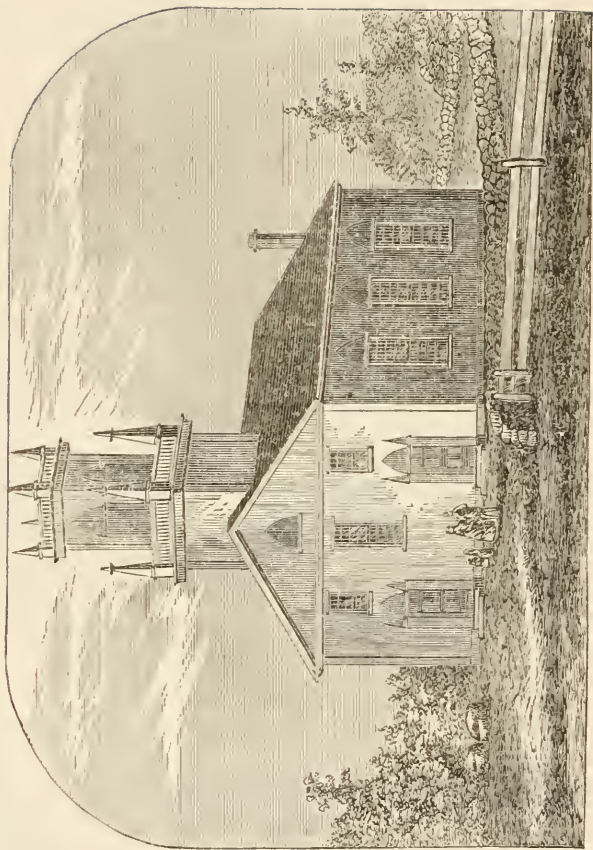
Mr. Clark being a man of energy and means, occasionally procured other preachers, among whom were Rev. JOHN BROADHEAD (who was once a member of Congress), CASS, NEWHALL, and others, who preached in Mr. Clark's house, the Kent house and barn, the Herrick house, and school-house, which then stood near the pond shore.

When a new school-house was built, in 1827, at the site of the present one, near the bridge across the Blanchard mill-pond, the question arose whether that should be used by the Methodists. The Rev. Mr. Manning was then preaching to the Presbyterians, and had a strong antipathy to the Methodists, and said that if they were permitted to preach in it, he never would. The district, however, voted that it should be open for religious and moral meetings, and Mr. Manning was as good as his word, and refused to preach in it.

There was a class formed early, and quarterly meetings held. In September, 1826, there is an entry in a diary, "Quarterly meeting at the Kent place." The old school-house would not be sufficiently capacious for such an occasion, as people came from Hooksett, Candia and Chester to those meetings.

In 1836 a meeting-house was built. A subscription was started, and fifteen hundred and seventy-five dollars subscribed, including four hundred by Mr. Clark. Mr. Clark





METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH IN AUBURN.



took a contract to furnish a site and build a house for two thousand dollars, and whatever it cost more than others paid, he gave.

December 4th, 1836, B. B. Hall was clapboarding the extreme top of the eastern gable, standing on a saw-horse which tipped over and precipitated him to the ground, by which he was badly injured, but survived.

The house was dedicated July 20, 1827.

Rev. Mr. FALES was stationed here in 1838, and afterwards Messrs. QUIMBY, STEARNS and SMITH, and protracted meetings were held, and accessions made. But a difficulty arose between some of the members, and they became disorganized, and for a season meetings were not held, and the old records are lost.

Since 1843 the desk has been mostly supplied by students from the Biblical Institute at Concord. In 1858 and 1859 the Rev. JOSEPH SCOTT, who had completed his studies, supplied, and was a man of talent, radical in his ideas, inflexible and persevering in his purpose, taking a high stand on the temperance and anti-slavery movements, and was active in getting up and sustaining the Band of Hope. He joined the New England Conference.

There were twenty-seven church-members in 1859. In 1861 there were eighty-four scholars in the Sabbath school. In 1865 there were forty-one names on the list of members.

The succeeding ministers have been, Messrs. MARSH, 1860; SPENCER, 1861; DEFORREST, 1862; H. B. COPP, from the Conference, 1863; R. J. DONALSON, 1864; A. FOLSOM, from the Conference, 1866.

#### THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH IN CHESTER.

There was a church organized in 1851, by Rev. ELISHA ADAMS, the Presiding Elder for Dover District, and Rev. JAMES M. YOUNG, a member of the New Hampshire Conference, supplying. The same summer a church edifice was erected near the south line of No. 36, 2d P., 2d D., on the road from Chester to Candia. It was built under the

direction of Joseph Smith, Amos Southwick, Samuel M. Edwards, John Maynard, Isaac L. Seavey and Simon Haselton, and dedicated in October. It cost about one thousand dollars.

The following are the names of the preachers who have ministered to the church and society :

James M. Young, two and one half years ; Charles U. Dunning, two years ; George M. Hamlin, of the Biblical Institute, one year ; Jesse Brown, two years ; Henry Nutter, of the New Hampshire Conference, one year ; C. Henry Newell, of the Biblical Institute, two years ; Edwin S. Chase, one year ; Charles W. Harkins, one year ; Joseph T. Hand, one year ; John Keogan, one year ; True Whittier, one year ; Ezekiel Stickney, local preacher, one year ; Abraham Folsom, of the New Hampshire Conference.

The average membership since 1854, has been about sixty.

#### THE TEMPERANCE MOVEMENT.

Drunkenness, or intoxication from the use of intoxicating liquors, has prevailed since the days of Noah, and has been condemned by all good men. From the earliest time in the history of New England there has been legislation to regulate the sale of liquors to prevent drunkenness.

By an act of the General Assembly of New Hampshire, passed 5th of George II., all taverners, innholders and retailers are required to procure a license. Taverners and innholders were required to pay an excise of eight pence per gallon on all wine, rum, and other spirits, and retailers to pay six pence per gallon.

By an act 4th of George II., nobody was allowed to sit tippling more than two hours, nor after ten o'clock at night ; and no taverner was allowed to trust more than five shillings, or retailer more than twenty shillings.

By an act passed in 1715, no apprentice or negro was allowed to have any kind of drink without special allowance of his master ; nor any other person after ten o'clock at night, nor to sit more than two hours, nor to drink to

drunkenness, or other than strangers to remain in any tavern on the Lord's day. Tything-men were to be chosen to "inspect licensed houses, and inform against offenders, and had power to bring them before the next Justice of the Peace, without making information," and all persons were required to assist them. The number of taverns or ale-houses in the several towns was limited to, Portsmouth, six; Hampton, three; Dover, three; Exeter, two; New Castle, two; Kingston, one, and Newington, one.

By an act passed February, 1758, it is provided that nobody should be licensed in Londonderry without being recommended by the selectmen, and not more than three taverners and three retailers. In 1761 the selectmen of Londonderry petitioned the General Assembly, representing that they had not so many taverners and retailers as the public good required; and an act was passed that the Session might license so many proper persons, well qualified, as will be for the advantage of the public, and no more. A stringent license-law was passed in 1791.

At a meeting of the Haverhill Association, held at the house of Rev. Nathan Bradstreet, in Chester, on the second Tuesday of June (the 10th), 1812, action was taken with a view to discountenance the improper use of ardent spirits; and it was voted "that no brother shall be deemed wanting in generosity or hospitality if he neglects to provide ardent spirits for his brethren, when they meet at his house." Rev. Messrs. Smith and Church were also appointed a committee to confer with the Londonderry Presbytery on the subject, and to obtain their coöperation with them in measures calculated to prevent the intemperate use of ardent spirits.

The following preamble and rules of conduct were unanimously adopted at the same time and place.

The Haverhill Association being deeply impressed with the numerous evils which grow out of the excessive use of spirituous liquors, and feeling themselves to be under sacred obligations to be patterns of sobriety, and to avoid every appearance of evil, do agree to adopt the following general rules of conduct :

1. This association agree that they will consider the exhibition of spiritous liquors in their meetings as no part of brotherly entertainment; and they agree in common cases of health to wholly refrain in their use.

2. The members of this Association, being acquainted with each other's determination, do decide that a brother of this body shall not be deemed deficient in the rites of hospitality, who omits in ordinary cases to set spiritous liquors before us in our common intercourse, *but* shall be considered as acting a decorous, brotherly and Christian part.

3. This Association do agree that they will, in their parochial visits, in their social interviews and circles, in their attendance on funeral and marriage solemnities, do all they deem consistent with Christian prudence to discountenance and suppress the common use of ardent spirits.

4. This Association, feeling a deep and tender concern for the temporal and eternal welfare of the people under their parochial care, beg leave to solicit their particular attention to this important subject. They unitedly and earnestly recommend, that they would refrain from the use of ardent spirits in their friendly social intercourse; and in particular on funeral occasions, when God is calling us to solemn thoughtfulness, that everything might be avoided which tends to weaken the impression and render us less mindful of our latter end. [Congregational Quarterly, April, 1864, p. 171.]

There was a Moral Reform Society formed in Chester, December 29, 1814, for the purpose of restraining profanity, Sabbath-breaking and intemperance. The members were pledged not to drink too much.

These movements were good in themselves; they were setting the face Zion-ward, but being merely local and on a low standard they did not get the community far that way. I do not know what the Haverhill Association, or any other, did at their private meetings, but I think that long after this it was a custom, if not an indispensable one, to have ardent spirits at ecclesiastical councils and ordinations, and I know that it was at funerals and at weddings.

It is pertinent as a matter of history to describe the drinking usages of the times, and I will not go back of my own recollection. Chester was a farming town, and a large ma-

jority of the people did not use ardent or distilled liquor constantly every day, though carpenters, masons and other mechanics expected to be furnished with it. The land surveyor could not run a straight line without it, and every farmer used it during his haying and reaping. On all public occasions, such as military trainings, raisings, and haulings, it was universally furnished. A guest was not cordially treated who had not the decanter placed before him. To get absolutely drunk was disgraceful, but not to get rather "tight." At the Long Meadows it was a custom for a portion of the men, especially in cold weather, Sunday noon to go to Captain Wason's bar-room and warm the outer man by a good fire, and many of them the inner man with a glass of liquor. I recollect one good deacon who would begin to cough as though there was something in his throat, and put one hand on his breast, observing that he did not feel very well, and reach out the tumbler for a glass of liquor. He apparently had much the same feeling when asked to make a prayer at an evening meeting. He did not feel well and would rather join with somebody else.

The minister did not live near the meeting-house, and when a neighboring minister preached he, and some of the deacons to keep him company, went into what was called the session room and had a decanter of liquor placed before them.

At Chester a considerable portion of the congregation resorted to Captain Richardson's tavern, and he stood during the intermission in his bar to serve customers. The same was true at Derry at Dr. Isaac Thom's store, and I saw the same operation at Windham as late as 1832.

Then cider was a common drink at the table and in the field. When a lad, if a neighbor happened in on an errand, I had to draw a mug of cider to treat him with; and had to put up half a gallon or a gallon, according to the number of hands, to carry into the field morning and noon. The liquor itself, though drunk alone, was supposed to be beneficial at all seasons and in all temperatures; but certain mixtures and preparations were invented to adapt it to the temperature of the occasion.



To clear the cobwebs from the throat in the morning and give an appetite for breakfast in summer, green tansy or wormwood was pounded, and the juice squeezed into the liquor. *Flip* was a favorite drink for cold weather. To make it, a "*loggerhead*" was needed, which was a piece of iron about six inches long and an inch square, with a shank or handle about three-eighths thick and two feet long. This was put into the fire and heated red-hot. A quart mug or pewter quart three-fourths full of malt or hop beer sweetened, and the hot loggerhead thrust in to heat it and make it foam, when half a pint of rum was poured in, and a mug of flip was produced, which was drunk quickly while foaming. In taverns of good business one or more loggerheads were continually in the fire in winter. Take half a pint of rum, and add lemon juice to sour and sugar to sweeten, and water sufficient, and you had a mug or bowl of punch, good to cool you in hot weather. The rum sweetened and hot water added made *sling*. Another mixture was *toddy*. The rum was put into a glass tumbler and a quantity of loaf sugar added. They had an instrument called a *toddy-stick*. It was seven or eight inches long and about an inch in diameter at the lower end, with which they crushed the sugar and stirred it up, and water was added and a little nutmeg grated in. The ringing noise of the toddy stick against the sides of the tumbler was very musical in the ears of the drinker. It was sometimes poured into a bowl and the bowl filled with milk, which was *milk-toddy*. Still another mixture was *egg-nogg*. One or more eggs were put into a bowl with sugar. To beat up and thoroughly mix the eggs and sugar, they used a piece of wood about eight inches long, three-quarters of an inch in diameter, with a transverse piece two or three inches long inserted in the lower end. This was taken between the palms of the two hands, by rubbing which, gave a revolving motion. The half pint of rum and milk being added and mixed, made a bowl of *egg-nogg*.

During the war of 1812 spirits were very dear, and distilleries were erected and potatoes were distilled; and po-



tato whisky was produced, which was a very nauseous article, but was drank with avidity by confirmed toppers, and more or less by all. The great wonder is, that all were not drunkards. I do not suppose that the people of the Long Meadows were very much worse than other people.

The store-keepers had license to retail spirituous liquors, but not in less quantities than one pint, and that not to be drank on the premises; but all the traders in town, I think, excepting John Bell, did sell by the glass. Capt. Benj. Fitts did a large business at shoeing oxen, and it was a custom for every owner of the oxen shod to go to Sweetser's store and get a pint of New England rum, which made the shop the resort of loafers.

At a town meeting held April 28, 1817, the selectmen were instructed to prosecute all persons who should violate the law relating to retailers.

At the June session of the Governor and Council in 1817, Samuel D. Wason, who had commanded the militia company at the Long Meadows, was promoted to the office of major. He called out the company to fill the vacancy and treated the company and spectators to as much punch as they would drink. Among the spectators were some of the most respectable men of the parish, including church members and deacons. They did not keep the pledge of the Moral Reform Society, but many of them were a good deal intoxicated. The next Sunday the Rev. Clement Parker delivered a discourse advocating total abstinence instead of moderate drinking, maintaining that ardent spirit was entirely useless; that a man could do more work without it than with it. This is the first discourse, so far as I know or believe, ever delivered taking so high a ground. It caused a great deal of talk. One old man asked for its publication, saying that he wished the world to know how great a fool Mr. Parker was. Young men said that it was the greatest folly to suppose that a man could work at haying and harvesting without rum, and that so long as they were able to purchase a gallon of rum they would have it. It is possible that Mr. Parker's practice

was not always as good as his preaching, but the writer was a convert, and has never tasted ardent spirit since. There were two other young men who soon after abandoned its use, David Currier and Pike Chase; and there is one man in town over seventy years of age (Amherst Coult) who never drank any.

Since the foregoing was written a book has come to hand entitled "History of Temperance in Saratoga County," which gives an account of forming a temperance society there on the principle of total abstinence, in 1808, which, though not relating to the history of Chester, may be interesting to preserve. The prime mover was Dr. Billy J. Clarke, who was born at Northampton, Mass., Jan. 4, 1778, and removed with his father, first to Williamstown, Mass., then to Pownal, Vt., where his father kept a store, and Billy was a clerk, dealing out liquors, against which his moral sense revolted, and he studied medicine, and commenced practice in Moreau, Saratoga county, N. Y. At the winter term of the Court of Common Pleas, at Ballstown, in 1808, he attempted to organize a County Temperance Society, but it was regarded by both bar and bench as visionary and impracticable. But on a stormy night in March, 1808, after a day of toil, visiting his patients, and wet and muddy, he entered the parsonage and accosted its occupant, Rev. Lebbeus Armstrong, and said, "Sir! We shall become a community of drunkards unless something is done speedily to arrest the progress of intemperance." Dr. Clarke personally solicited a meeting of his neighbors, which was convened at Mawney's tavern, April 13, 1808, at which time it was resolved to form a temperance society, and "that the members of this meeting wholly abstain from all spirituous liquors." There are thirteen names recorded as members. The book gives a biographical notice of Dr. Billy J. Clarke, Rev. Lebbeus Armstrong, Hon. Gardner Stow, and James Mott, the only survivors of the original members when the book was printed, in 1855.

But liquor continued to be drank to great excess. About the first of December, 1821, a new store was opened, and

by way of dedication, the owner treated free of charge, all who called on a certain day. One individual imbibed rather freely, and bought a jugful to carry home, but he never arrived there, having been found dead in the road the next morning. At the funeral it was thought that some of the family were not as sober as they should be. This aroused the Rev. Mr. Arnold to preach and talk against intemperance. Things however went on in the old track. In 1826, Dr. Lyman Beecher preached his six sermons against intemperance, which were printed and widely distributed.

Nearly if not the first organized movement on the principle of total abstinence was at Andover, Mass. The Rev. Jonathan Clement, afterwards of Chester, who was then a teacher in the academy there, was one of the first to sign the pledge. The first organized action in Chester was in 1829. Dr. Justin Edwards, one of the formers of the first society, came to Chester and spoke on the subject. A call was issued for a meeting to consider the subject. One deacon refused to sign the call on the ground that a little did him good, and he did not wish to deny himself of a good thing because others abused it. He, however, afterwards signed the pledge and became a warm advocate of the cause. He said that he found all of the drunkards in town hanging to his skirts. The meeting was held and a society formed, pledging its members to total abstinence from all distilled liquors. I have not been able to find the records of that society. But meetings were held and the pledge was circulated, and the community were aroused as never before on the subject. Among other things enquiries were addressed to the retailers as to the quantity they sold, and the result was that about ten thousand gallons of New England rum were retailed in Chester that year, at a cost of at least four thousand dollars, besides the West India rum, gin, &c.

In April, 1835, the Session of the Presbyterian church passed a preamble and resolution, adopting a pledge to abstain from ardent spirits as a drink, and requesting the present members of the church to sign it, and requiring its

signature by all candidates for admission. (See History of the Presbyterian Church, in this work.)

There was an idea prevalent that the whole evil lay in distilled liquors, and that it was best rather to encourage the use of fermented liquors as a remedy, rather than a part of the disease. But the idea was soon found to be fallacious, and the most active friends of the movement changed their base, and adopted a pledge of abstinence from all intoxicating liquors. A society was formed and a constitution adopted on that basis at Chester, Feb. 13, 1838, called the "Chester Washington Total Abstinence Society." There are the names of ninety-one males and one hundred and seventy-four females attached to the pledge.

March 17, 1858, another society, called the "Chester Total Abstinence Society," was formed, and the pledge circulated by a committee of females, and the names of two hundred and twenty-nine males and two hundred and fifty-six females are attached to the pledge.

In April, 1849, the "Auburn Total Abstinence Society" was formed. The pledge was afterwards circulated by a committee of females, and the names of eighty-one males and one hundred and one females are attached to it. These female committees were nets which caught quite a number who did not stay caught.

In the winter of 1858 and '59, Auburn was canvassed by Rev. James Holmes and Rev. Joseph Scott, meetings held in the different school-houses, and names of children up to sixteen years of age obtained to a pledge to abstain from all intoxicating liquors, tobacco, and the use of profane language. Jan. 18, 1859, they were organized into the "Auburn Band of Hope." There are the names of one hundred and fifty-eight males and one hundred and thirty-seven females attached to the pledge.

#### THE ANTI-SLAVERY MOVEMENT.

In order to duly appreciate the formation of an anti-slavery society it will be necessary, for the benefit of those not acquainted with the history of the time, to relate some

facts showing the state of public opinion on the subject at the time. Very nearly everybody, South as well as North, had professed to believe slavery to be a great evil, some time and in some way to come to an end. Benjamin Lundy had advocated gradual emancipation without making any disturbance. But when Mr. Garrison started the "Liberator," January 1st, 1831, advocating immediate and unconditional emancipation, without compensation or expatriation, it produced a great excitement through the whole country. The excitement was at its height in 1835. The American people have never been so well united on any question as that abolition must be put down. The most eminent saints and the most eminent sinners were for once united. The jarring sectarians for the time forgot the other heresies in view of the greater one that the negro was a man within the meaning of the golden rule. Ecclesiastical bodies passed resolutions denouncing abolition, and religious newspapers and theological quarterlies published long and labored articles defending slavery from the Bible. The most conflicting and contradictory reasons were brought against emancipation. In one breath the negroes were a lazy and indolent race, and if free would either live by theft or starve; in the next they would all come North and would come into competition with white laborers and wages would be down to the starving point. One moment God himself had made such a line of demarcation between the races that civilization or education or religion itself could not remove it—that they could never dwell together in peace; and the next moment that if emancipated universal amalgamation of the races would ensue.

October 20th, 1835, the Rockingham Western Conference met at Candia, and Stephen Chase was a delegate and on the business committee, and brought forward a resolution saying that it was the duty of Christians to examine every moral question and engage in every right one. It was admitted, with the supposition that it meant temperance merely; but when it was found to mean abolition also, it threw the Conference into a great excitement. One mem-



ber, generally very quiet, said that if this question was to be mooted in the Conference he would leave it. The minister of Candia (who was one of the business committee and had consented to the introduction of the resolution) severely rebuked Mr. Chase in private, saying, "You knew I did not want my people to hear one word on the subject."

Members of the Londonderry Presbytery argued by the hour in favor of taking evidence to convict a minister of saying something derogatory to the doctrine of a particular election, because it was against the "standards of our church," and then opposed the passage of a very weak milk-and-water anti-slavery resolution, because it was derogatory not to the "standards" alone, but to the church itself. The resolution, however, passed, and the editor of the "New Hampshire Observer," the Congregational paper, refused to publish it. At the meeting of the General Association at Plymouth in 1835, a request was made that they hear George Thompson of England, on Anti-Slavery. The motion was negatived by Dr. Church saying, "We won't hear one word on the subject."

Mr. Thompson went to Concord and took lodgings with George Kent, and was there mobbed. The "Observer" apologized for the mob, saying that they only wanted a little sport. The "Statesman" said that it was as harmless as a military muster. The "Patriot" contradicted both, saying that it was the determination of the people of Concord that the Abolitionists should not be heard there.

The politicians were equally devoted to stopping the heresy as the ministers,—the heresy that a negro is a man within the meaning of the Declaration of Independence. In Concord they held a great meeting, and Isaac Hill, the very soul of Democracy in New Hampshire, and Deacon Samuel Fletcher, a leading Whig, stood shoulder to shoulder and made speeches.

In Portsmouth they also held a meeting, at which Abner



Greenleaf, the quintessence of Democracy, and a leading Whig, Mr. Hackett, I think, valiantly faced the enemy.

August 21, 1735, there was an "immense gathering" at Faneuil Hall, in Boston, and great speeches made to put down the heresy. This resulted in a great mob, October 21, 1835, of five thousand gentlemen of property and standing to quell a meeting of the Female Anti-slavery Society, composed of thirty or forty inoffensive women! Like meetings were held in all the principal cities and villages.

The abolition heresy did not take much root in Chester until 1834. About the first of January of that year a copy of the declaration of the convention which formed the American Anti-slavery Society strayed into town. Mr. Henry Abbot, who owned the Dinsmore saw-mill, had the "Liberator" that year, and the leaven spread. Early in 1835, the "Herald of Freedom" was started in Concord, and some half-a-dozen copies were taken in town.

September 12th, 1835, a meeting was called at the Presbyterian meeting-house to discuss the subject of slavery. The Rev. Mr. Clement had a special invitation to attend. But a few weeks before he had preached at Haverhill, and the Rev. Samuel J. May preached to the Unitarians and was to deliver a lecture in the Christian Union Chapel in the evening; Mr. Clement went to the meeting, but it was entirely broken up by the mob outside throwing stones and gravel against the windows, breaking the glass. A loaded cannon was being drawn to the spot, to add to the noise of the mob, if nothing more, and it was understood to have been the intention to have removed the stairs leading into the chapel, so that those inside rushing out should be plunged headlong some eight feet. Mr. Clement deemed discretion the better part of valor, and declined. Rev. Mr. Sargent had agreed with the Rev. Mr. Peckham for an exchange to have him speak at the meeting, but he deemed it prudent to stay at home. The meeting, however, was held, and a society formed.

A preamble and constitution drawn up by Stephen Chase were adopted. The following are the leading articles :

“ Believing that slaveholding is a sin against God, as well as a violation of the dearest rights of man, and that its *continuance* involves the dissolution of the Union, the insurrection of slaves, and curse of God upon our country; and feeling it our duty unitedly to remonstrate against it, we have formed ourselves into a society, to be governed by the following constitution.”

“ Art. 2. The object of this society shall be to enlighten the public mind on the subject of slavery, and if possible to persuade the slaveholder to emancipate his slaves.

“ Art. 3. This society will never advise or countenance a resort to force, but will use for the accomplishment of its object those means, and those only, which are sanctioned by the Constitution and Laws of our country.”

One would hardly, at first sight, see in the above either treason or infidelity, but it was held to contain both. The constitution was signed by those present, and officers elected: B. Pike Chase, president; Isaac Hall, vice-president; Amos Chase, secretary; Benjamin Chase, treasurer. The constitution was afterwards circulated through the town, and there are now the names of fifty-one males and sixty-one females attached to it. Little more was done by the society than electing officers and sending delegates to the various conventions. The following extracts from the Treasurer's report show about what was done.

“ Early in the season of 1835 your Treasurer, on his private account, ordered a few publications of the A. A. S. S., for distribution, and in the summer extended the number to six Emancipators, sixteen Human Rights, forty Anti-Slavery Records, and forty-eight Slave's Friends. The publications were distributed in this town, and more or less in the following towns: Candia, Raymond, Poplin, Brentwood, Exeter, Plaistow, Haverhill, Hampstead, Hooksett, Manchester and Goffstown. Several individuals contributed towards the expense of the publications.”

The “ Emancipator ” was a large-sized paper; the “ Human Rights,” a half-sheet paper; the “ Anti-Slavery Record,” a large tract; “ The Slave's Friend,” a small one for children, printed monthly.

“In March; 1836, four individuals, members of this society, namely, John Clark, Amos Chase, Benja. Chase, and Stephen Chase, engaged to sustain one twenty-fifth part of the “Herald of Freedom,” which was issued at a very low price to subscribers, and distributed gratuitously to some extent, and upon the settlement of the accounts were assessed in the sum of fifty dollars, or twelve dollars and twenty-five cents each, which has been paid.

“In January, 1837, when the Rev. Mr. Root lectured in this place, a collection was taken up in behalf of the A. A. S. S., amounting to ten dollars and seventy-five cents, which was paid over to Mr. Root. Two other individuals gave him one dollar each.

“One hundred of the A. S. Almanack for 1838 has been purchased by Mr. Wm. B. Paine, which are in a course of distribution.”

July 4th, 1837, the Rev. T. H. Miller, of Portsmouth, delivered an address on slavery in the Baptist meeting-house.

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## CHAPTER XIV.

### THE MILITARY HISTORY OF CHESTER.

The first military law passed in New Hampshire was in 1718. All the means of knowing about the military organization in Chester is the titles prefixed to the names of the inhabitants. The first found on our records was in 1731. Samuel Ingalls has the title of captain; Ebenezer Dearborn of lieutenant; and Jacob Sargent of ensign; which is probably nearly as early as there was any military organization. Thomas Smith is lieutenant in 1732; John Tolford is captain, and Thomas Wells lieutenant, in 1744; Abel Morse is captain in 1746, and Thomas Wells in 1748; Thomas Craige is lieutenant, James Varnum is ensign, and Robert Calfe sergeant, in 1749; Enoch Colby is also ensign, and Eben Dearborn, Jr., sergeant, in 1749; Silvanus Smith lieutenant, in 1752; Samuel Robie in 1753;

and Benaiah Colby in 1756; and Jonathan Blunt captain the same year. John Lane was appointed cornet of the ninth troop of the first regiment of cavalry, commanded by Col. John Downing, September 17th, 1754, by Benning Wentworth; John Tolford is major, and Andrew Jack lieutenant, in 1757; James Shirley is captain, and James Quantan ensign, in 1759. Henry Hall is ensign in 1761; Sam. Robie captain in 1764; Robert Wilson lieutenant in 1765; Captain Underhill, Lieutenant Joseph Basford, and Ensign Joseph True, in 1765; Oliver Morse and Henry Moore lieutenants, and Samuel Hazelton cornet, in 1766; Richard Emery major, in 1769; Andrew Jack captain, in 1770; Joseph True captain, Lieutenant Witherspoon, in 1775; Major French (Jabez), 1774; Hugh Shirley, 1775; David Witherspoon captain, and James Dunlap lieutenant, in 1766. Stephen Dearborn had a commission of captain under the king, May 3, 1767; and under Congress, September 5, 1775; major, March 25, 1785; lieutenant-colonel, April 5, 1793; resigned, September 18, 1800.

A militia law was passed, September 19, 1776, enrolling in train-bands all able-bodied men from sixteen to fifty years of age; exempting nearly all officers, ministers, Quakers, negroes, Indians, and mulattoes; each company to be mustered eight times a year.

Then there was to be an "alarm list," composed of all male persons from sixteen to sixty-five years of age not included in the train-band, with some exceptions, if of sufficient ability, to be inspected twice a year. The captains of the alarm list by custom had a brevet title of colonel. There was to be a military watch kept by those belonging to the train-band and alarm list, under the direction of the commissioned officers of the town.

In looking over the rolls of the men in the French and Indian wars from 1745 to 1760, in the Adjutant-General's Report, vol. II., 1866, I find the following Chester names, although it is not certain that they were all Chester men; and some Chester men may have been overlooked.

In the winter of 1745-6, Captain John Goffe had a company of thirty-seven men scouting the woods on snow-shoes, of which Samuel Brown was a sergeant; under Jeremiah Clough, Henry Ervine; under Andrew Todd scouting at Canterbury, 1746, Archibald Miller, Adam Wilson, William McMaster, John Grimes and James Wilson. Adam Wilson and Archibald Miller afterwards lived in Chester, but probably went from Londonderry.

Captain Daniel Ladd's company, at Canterbury, 1746: Enoch Rowel, Zebedee Berry, Paul Healey, Samuel Moore, and John Nutt; William Presson and Henry Ervine, July to December, 1746; Samuel Moore again in 1747. Daniel Foster (lived near Martin's Ferry) was in Eastman's company. Under Moses Foster at Suncook, John Moore, John Carr. John Webster was lieutenant in John Goffe's scouting party in 1748; he might have been Col. Webster of Chester. He was afterwards captain and raised a scout of twenty men, and none of them Chester men; it is probable that he was not the man. In what way the men composing these scouts were raised, whether by voluntary enlistment or impressment, or both, I do not know.

It has been seen that in 1747 the town voted to petition the Governor and Council "to stop, and save any more men being sent out of the town into the service, and to have a suitable number of men kept in the service in our own town." In 1748 there were petitions sent from different parts of the town to the captains, and by John Tolford and Thomas Wells to the Governor and Council for men; but probably Chester never had any direct aid. (See 1747 and 1748 in the history.)

In the expedition against the French Forts, DuQuense, Niagara and Crown Point, in the winter of 1755, New Hampshire furnished a regiment of six hundred men, under Col. Joseph Blanchard, in which the following Chester names appear: Joseph Morrill, Daniel Martin, Caleb Dalton, Robert Gordon, John Shackford, Nathan Morse, Saml. Towle, Samuel Emerson (son of Saml. Emerson, Esq., died at Albany, Nov. 17, 1755), Robert Kennedy, John Rowe,



John Craig, Saml. Dudley, James Eaton, John Hall, clerk, (might have been the first town clerk of Derryfield,) Ithiel Gordon, James Fulerton, Sam'l Daulton, Reuben Towl, Curtis Bean, John Dalton, Jonas Clay, William Aiken, Robert Witherspoon, William Wilson, Daniel Wilson, James Aiken, John Gage, Nathaniel Etherage.

For the expedition against Crown Point in 1756, New Hampshire raised a regiment of seven hundred men, under the command of Col. Nathaniel Meserve, of Portsmouth, in the roll of which the following Chester names appear: Jesse McFarland, William McMaster, John Nutt, Robert Gordon, Francis Towle, Joseph Dudley, John McClellan, Benja. Fuller, William Baker, Gideon Rowel, Ben. Bachel-der, James Shirley.

In 1757 New Hampshire furnished a regiment of five hundred men for the Crown Point expedition. Chester names: Robert Kennedy, Hugh Quinton, John Carr, Samuel Towle, sergeant, Paul Healey, corporal, Benj. Bachel-der, Edmund Elliott, Ebenezer Eaton, Samuel Hazelton, Amos Merrill, Jonathan Towle, Stephen Dearborn.

The sixth company was commanded by Richard Emery. Richard Emery, of Chester, married Mary Blunt, 1765, and is styled major in Chester records in 1767. The Kennedys might have been Goffstown men, and the Chester Daltons did not spell their names Daulton.

In August, 1757, a reinforcement was sent to Charlestown No. 4, which served until November. Timothy Foss, David Webster, David Hill, Samuel Dalton, Isaiah Rowe, Benja. Fuller and Samuel Brown are Chester names.

There was a company sent in 1757 to garrison Fort William and Henry. Chester names: Benjamin Libley, Stephen Marden and Nathl. Rand.

In 1758 another regiment was sent to Crown Point, in which Samuel Towle is second lieutenant, and several Chester names before mentioned; and James Clay, Benja. Currier, Nath'l Wood, Hugh Quinton, Thomas Wason, John Mills, Joseph Linn, Mathew Templeton, Hugh Shirley, Robert McKinley, Oliver Morse, second lieutenant of the eighth



company, Joshua Prescott, Ezekiel Morse and John Quimby.

In 1760 a regiment was raised to invade Canada. John Goffe was colonel, and Richard Emery, probably of Chester, major. Hugh Quinton, David Weatherspoon, James Graham, Archibald McDuffee, Robert McKinley, James Quinton, Hugh Shirley, Robert Wasson, James Weatherspoon, Samuel Haseltine, David Webster, Jacob Basford (died), Ebenezer Basford, Jonas Clay, David Craige, Jonathan Emerson, (son of Samuel Emerson, Esq., died at Crown Point, November 7th, 1760,) John Gage, Samuel Ingalls, John Karr, John Seavey, Titus Wells, Jacob Griffin, Stephen Webster, John Mills, Jacob Quimby, Nathaniel Maxfield and Nathaniel Rand were from Chester.

Besides the foregoing found on the rolls, it is said that Matthew, son of Samuel Gault, was an officer, and died at Cape Breton, 1759. His will was proved August, 1759. William Otterson, the grandfather of the Hooksett Ottersons, is said to have been in the army and drowned in crossing Lake Champlain in 1760. It has also been said that Abraham Morse was in the French war, and that Elijah Pillsbury was before Quebec when Wolfe was killed. He probably enlisted at Newbury. Wells Chase went from Newbury a campaign under Governor Shirley to Norridgewoek in 1754, and was in the battle of Ticonderoga in 1758. Archibald McDuffee was in the French war. The king issued a proclamation, dated Feb. 19, 1754, offering certain bounties in land to such officers and soldiers as should enter his service against the French; and another proclamation, dated Oct. 7, 1763, ordering the land for the New England states to be laid off in the state of Virginia, about one hundred miles above the mouth of the Ohio river. In 1816, James Miltimore, of Windham, came along and procured powers of attorney from the Chester soldiers, among whom were Wells Chase, Robert McKinley, Matthew Templeton and Archibald McDuffee, empowering him to recover and sell the lands, and gave bonds back to pay them one half of all that he should receive. I think nothing further was heard about it.

The news of the battle at Lexington spread with amazing rapidity. Nathaniel Emerson received the news at midnight at Candia, and aroused the people, and drummer David Hill beat up for recruits, and Moses Dustin is said to have been the first to fall in, and he served through the war. They soon raised a squad, which soon started for the scene of the war. Probably more than half the able-bodied men started, with such arms as they had and with such conveyance as was at hand, and went to Cambridge, the headquarters of the army.\* A portion of the men enlisted, and the rest returned home. So far as the action of the town of Chester is concerned, by votes in town-meeting, it has been given in the history of those years. The army rolls, and other papers relating to the war, are contained in eleven large volumes in the Adjutant-General's office. The matter is very voluminous and difficult to arrange, and I know of no better way than to give the rolls containing Chester men, always including Candia and Raymond, designating the respective towns, Chester *A*, Candia *B*, and Raymond *C*, so far as practicable. I will also supply any seeming deficiencies by documents or tradition.

According to the Report of the Adjutant-General, 1866, vol. 2, New Hampshire had three regiments in 1775; the first commanded by John Stark; the second by Enoch Poor; the third by James Reid. Stark's and Reid's were stationed at Medford, and were at Bunker Hill; and Col. Poor remained on duty at home. The tenth company of the third regiment was commanded by Hezekiah Hutchins, and Amos Emerson of Chester was lieutenant; and the names of David Currier, Josiah Morse, Peter Severance, Thomas Wilson and Samuel Moore appear on the roll. Capt. David Shaw says that William Gross, his mother's half brother, was in the Bunker Hill battle, under Emerson. There were two other men known to be in the battle whose names I have not found,—Caleb Hall, who went down at the time of Lexington battle and enlisted, and Dea. John Hills of Candia, who, while lying behind the

\* See page 132.

rail fence stuffed with hay, had a ball strike his foot, which he picked up, and not fitting his gun, he brought it home. There is a letter from Parker Morse to Dea. Hills extant, directed to him as belonging to Hutchins' company at *Mystic*. Some of the men who went down at that time and staid, might have enlisted in Massachusetts regiments, before the New Hampshire ones were organized.

## CHESTER. — HEZEKIAH HUTCHINS' COMPANY.

Simon Merrill, A,	Joseph Spillad, A,
William Shannon,	David Currier, A,
Joseph Smith, A,	Thomas Wilson, B,
Saml. Brown, A,	John Lane, Jr., A,
James Gross, A,	John Tucker, C,
Peter Severance, A,	John Lane, 3d, C,
Saml. Morse,	Simon Norton, A,
Reuben Sanborn, A,	James Randal, C,
Josiah Morse, Jr., A,	William Randal, C.

Those from Chester are marked A, Candia, B, and Raymond, C, and the uncertain are left unmarked.

In the selectmen's accounts for the year 1776, there are the following items charged :

“ Paid Joseph Linn, Hugh Cromby, Andrew Aiken, John Vance, Alexander Wetherspoon, Timothy Lunt, Jeams Craft, their wages for service done at Medford.

“ Paid Joseph Louge, Samuel Webster and Benj. Long, for service done at Medford.”

In 1775 there is a charge for pork sent to Cambridge, £6 7s. 5d.

“ Paid to Maj. Jabez French money that we hired to support the Delegates that went to Philadelphia, £9 8s. 6d.”

There are also charges for blankets, and for numbering the people.

Philip Tilton, captain, Jacob Webster, lieutenant, both of Raymond, and John Tilton, second lieutenant, of Sandown, were the officers of the third company, second regiment, June 12, 1775, and Caleb Richardson's name is on the roll.

There is a pay-roll of Capt. Nathan Brown's company,

David Gilman's regiment, April 10, 1776, in which are Chester names: Nathaniel Blasdel, James McFarland, John Shannon, John Lane, Reuben Hall, Zachariah Butterfield, Jacob Lane, William Shannon, Theophilus Lovereign of Raymond, Hugh Crombie, James Aiken.

July, 1776. A roll of Capt. Joseph Dearborn's company, No. 6 in Col. Wyman's regiment, in the Continental service against Canada, as mustered and paid by John Dudley, Esq., muster-master and paymaster of said company:

Joseph Dearborn, Capt., A,	Peter Moores, B,
David Wetherspoon, Lieut., A,	Joshua Moores, B,
Mathias Haines, Private, C,	Enoch Colby, B,
William Leatch, A,	Jacob Clifford, B,
Samuel Webster, A,	Obadiah Hall, A,
Jeremiah Richardson, A,	Benjamin Hall, A or B,
Jeremiah Towle, A,	James Aiken, A,
Thomas Wells, A,	James Bell,
Samuel Dinsmore, A, died,	Joseph Linn, A,
Anthony Towle, A,	Hugh McDuffee, A,
Gideon Currier, A,	Moses McFarland, A,
John Knowles, A,	John McClellan, A,
Richard Payne,	David Taylor,
Joseph Knowles, Jr., A,	Joseph Hills, Jr., A,
Josiah Wells, A.,	Ezekiel Morse, C,
John Roberts, C,	John Batchelder,
Thomas Wason, B,	John Leavitt, C,
John Wason,	Ezekiel Knowles, B,
Nathan Lane, C, d. Sep. 26,	James Willson, A,
Israel Griffin,	James McFarland, A,
Benjamin Cass, B,	John Vance, A,
John Prescott,	Ebenezer Collins,
Moses Hills, A,	Asa Dearborn, A.

Each private received ten pounds, four shillings and nine pence; sum total, six hundred and twenty-nine pounds, nineteen shillings and three pence. Extra wages,—paid four sergeants, viz., William Leatch, Enoch Rowel, B, Caleb Morril and Moses Sanborn, A, eight shillings; four corporals, viz., Anthony Towle, A, Benaiah Colby, A, Ezekiel Knowles, B, and Asa Heath, at four shillings each; David Hill, B, drummer, four shillings.

Muster and pay-roll of men in Capt. Samuel McConnel's Company, Col. David Gilman's regiment, raised out of the regiment commanded by Col. John Webster to reinforce the Continental army at New York, and mustered and paid by Col. John Webster, December, 1776 :

Ezekiel Worthen, Lt., A,  
 Ichabod Robie, Sergt., B,  
 John Clark, Corporal, B,  
 Timothy Jewel, Private,  
 Abraham Brown,  
 Josiah Forsaith, A,  
 Paul Eaton, B,  
 Amos Knowles, B,

John Clay, B,  
 David Underhill, A,  
 Isaac Blasdel, A,  
 Nathaniel Blasdel, A,  
 Eliphalet Gordon, C,  
 Peter Severance, A,  
 Daniel Moody, C,  
 Dearborn Heath, A.

Muster and pay-roll of men raised in Col. Thornton's and Col. Webster's regiment, to serve in Capt. Rummels' company, Col. Thomas Tasker's regiment, September 26, 1776. This company was raised from the Londonderry and Chester regiments. Men from Londonderry marked L, as far as known :

Daniel Rummels, Capt., L,  
 Samuel Haselton, Lt., A,  
 Samuel Buswell, Ens., B,  
 Ichabod Robie, B,  
 James Sharley, A,  
 Jeremiah Conner, A,  
 Caleb Smith, C,  
 Gilman Dudley, C,  
 John Berry, A,  
 Jonathan Dearborn, A,  
 Nicholas Gilman, C,  
 Derbon Heth, A,  
 William Anderson, B,  
 Moses Turner, B,  
 William Wilson, B,  
 William Moore, A,  
 Samuel Pierce, A,  
 Joseph Presby, A,  
 William Wilson, A,  
 Simon Towle, A,  
 Jonathan Underhill, A,  
 Jacob Hills, A,

Samuel Hart,  
 Benjamin Haseltine, A,  
 John Colby, C,  
 James Richardson,  
 Robert Wason, B,  
 Bracket Towle, A,  
 John Shirley, A,  
 David Mills, A,  
 Samuel Morse, L,  
 James Hazard, A,  
 Samuel Dunlap,  
 Josiah Dearborn, A,  
 Samuel Thompson, L,  
 Pierce Gage, L,  
 Richard Hall,  
 Zibah Kimball, L,  
 John Williams, L,  
 John McGown, L,  
 John Tarbox, L,  
 James Sprague, L,  
 Abiel Cross, L,  
 Arthur Darrah, L,



Henry Campbell, L,  
 James Mooreland, L,  
 John Morrisson, L,  
 John Cochran, L,  
 Thomas Wilson, L,  
 George Orr, L,  
 Joseph Caldwell, L,  
 David Morrison, B,  
 John Ferguson, L,  
 William Moore, A,  
 John Clifford, C,  
 John Sargent, C,  
 Peter Haselton, A,  
 Alexander,  
 Shirley, A,  
 Daniel Whitcher, C,  
 Thomas Archibald, L,  
 Thomas Wallace, L,  
 James Cambel, L,

Peter Robinson,  
 Samuel Spear,  
 Robert Morrisson, L,  
 John Hughes, L,  
 William Eayers, L,  
 Jonathan Holmes, L,  
 John Stuart, L,  
 James Ferguson, L,  
 Joseph Hobbs, L,  
 Andrew Robertson, L,  
 John Turner,  
 Humphrey Holt, L,  
 Nathian Plummer, L,  
 Samuel Tasker, L,  
 Robert Wilson, B,  
 Robert Boid, L,  
 Mathew Dickey, L,  
 Elijah Town, L,  
 Stephen Donald, L.

September 26, 1776, by John Webster.

Chester and Londonderry probably belonged to one regiment up to 1775.

In Raymond records, June 15, 1775,

“Voted, to impower John Dudley, Esq., with some other persons, to nominate suitable persons for field officers for the regiment that did belong to Col. Thornton’s regiment.

“Voted unanimously that they are willing that the said regiment should be divided into two regiments.”

Pay-roll of Capt. Stephen Dearborn’s company, Thomas Stickney’s regiment, in Gen. Stark’s brigade, which company marched from Chester, in the State of New Hampshire, and joined the Northern Continental army, 1777, from July 19 to September 18 :

Stephen Dearborn, Capt., A,  
 Ezekiel Lane, Lieut., C, killed,  
 John Lane, Jr., 2d Lieut., A, advanced to 1st Lt., Aug. 16,  
 Robert Wilson, Ensign, A, advanced to 2d Lt., Aug. 16,  
 Andrew Aiken, Sergt., A, advanced to Ensign, Aug. 16,

Nathl. Maxfield, B,  
 Ichabod Robie, B,  
 Ebenezer Dearborn, A,  
 David Currier, A,  
 Joseph Brown, A,  
 Josiah Gordon, A,  
 Sherburne Dearborn, A,  
 Robert Dinsmore, A,



Joseph Cass, Sergt., B,  
 Bracket Towle, Sergt., A,  
 Thomas Dearborn, Sergt., B,  
 John Underhill, Sergt., A., ad-  
 vanced to Sergt. Aug. 16,  
 Benja. Fellows, Corp.,  
 Levi Swain, Corp., C,  
 David Underhill, Corp., A,  
 Robert Rowe, private, A, ad-  
 vanced to Corp. Aug. 16,  
 Israel Clifford, private, B,  
 Nathaniel Griffin, A,  
 Joseph Peavey,  
 John Gammet, B,  
 Daniel Allen, A,  
 John Blake,  
 Moses Leavit, C,  
 Moses Webster, Jr., A,  
 Josiah Hall, A,  
 David Perkins,  
 Benjamin Smith, B,  
 Enoch Osgood, C,  
 Samuel Robie, A,  
 Simon Towle, A,  
 Anthony Clifford, B,  
 John Patten, A,  
 James McFarland, A,  
 James Presby, A,  
 Joseph White, A,  
 Stephen Fogg, C,  
 Jacob Chase, A,  
 Samuel Hills, A,  
 William Towle,  
 Jacob Elliot, A,  
 James Richardson, A,

David Patten, A,  
 Moses Webster, A,  
 Benjamin Haseltine, A,  
 Isaac Blasdel, A,  
 Sinkler Fox,  
 Wm. Pattredge Fox,  
 Jona. Bachelor,  
 Daniel Todd, C,  
 Amos Kimball, A,  
 Joseph Rollins,  
 Samuel Fogg, C,  
 Samuel Moore, B,  
 Samuel Dearborn, B,  
 Amos Knowles, B,  
 James Libbey, B,  
 Benjamin Eaton, B,  
 Benjamin Wadley, B,  
 Phillip Morse, C,  
 Robert Wilson, Jr.,  
 Oliver Smith, B,  
 Elisha Thomas,  
 Enoch Colby, B,  
 John Bagley, B,  
 John Clay, B,  
 Moses Emerson, B,  
 Benjamin Fuller, A,  
 John Knowles, A,  
 William Brown, A,  
 Wilks West, A,  
 Thomas Wilson, B,  
 Benjamin Packard,  
 John Moore, B, died Aug. 21,  
 John Elliott, Drummer, A,  
 David Hall, A.

This regiment served in the battle of Bennington,  
 August 16.

Pay-roll of Captain Moses Baker's company of volunteers, who marched from Candia, in the State of New Hampshire, and joined the Northern Continental army at Saratoga, September, 1777.

Entered Sept. 27, discharged Nov. 3.

Moses Baker, Captain, B,	James Hazard, A,
Abraham Fitts, Lieutenant, B,	Silas Cammet, B,
Jonathan Bagley, Ensign, B,	Samuel Bagley, B,
Isaiah Row, Sergeant, B,	John Hills, B,
Joseph Clifford, Sergeant, B,	Jesse Eaton, B,
Sewall Brown, Private, B,	Benjamin Whitcher, C,
Jonathan Ring, B,	Nathan Fitts, A,
John Sargent, B,	Samuel Haselton, A,
Nathaniel Burpee, B,	John Dearborn, A,
Jacob Clifford, B,	Josiah Flagg, A,
Benjamin Hubbard, B,	Edward Robie, A,
Richard Clough, B,	Moses Haselton, A,
Stephen Palmer, B,	Stephen Hill, A,
Enoch Rowell, B,	

Pay-roll of Capt. Joseph Dearborn's company, in Col. Moses Nichols' regiment; marched to Rhode Island, entered Aug. 5, discharged 28th + 2 days' travel home.

Joseph Darbon, Captain, A,	Wilks West, A,
Benja. Cass, Lieutenant, B,	John Wilson, A,
Jacob Worthen, Ensign, B,	Caleb Hall, B,
Jabesh Hoit, Sergeant, A,	Philip Morse, C,
Benj. Batchelder, Sergeant, B,	Obed Edom Hall, B,
Samuel Runel, Sergeant,	Jonathan Camet, B,
Ephraim Fitts, Corporal, A,	Silas Camet, B,
Zebulon Winslow, Corporal, B,	Walter Clay, B,
Aaron Brown, Corporal, B,	Henry Clark, B,
Benja. True, Private, A,	Joseph Bean, B,
Benja. Currier, A,	Amos Knowles, B,
John Lane, A,	Enoch Colby, B,
James Whitten, C,	Caleb Brown, B,
William Mills, A,	Thomas Wilson, B,
Asa Dearborn, A,	Oliver Smith, B,
John Emerson A,	Burleigh Smith, B,
Benja. Haselton, A,	William Shannon, B,
Joseph Knowles, A,	Sewel Brown, B,
James Pierce, A,	Jonathan Pilsbury, B,
Robert Runnels, A,	

Allowance for forty horses at £10 each.

In the summer of 1778, a brigade was sent from New Hampshire to Rhode Island.

There was a company attached to Col. Peabody's regiment, of which Daniel Reynolds, of Londonderry, was captain, Bracket Towle first lieutenant, and Jacob Elliott second lieutenant, a portion of which was from Chester. Entered service June 1, 1778, discharged Jan. 1, 1779:

William Moore, Corporal, A,	Samuel Shannon, A,
James Hazzard, Corporal, A,	Paul Healey, A,
Jacob Lane, Corporal, C,	Jethro Colby, B,
Samuel Robie, Drummer, A,	Thomas Shannon, B,
Dearborn Heath, A,	John Shannon, B,
Isaac Blasdel, A,	Nath <sup>l</sup> Griffin, A,
Samuel Robie, Jr., A,	Isaac Colby, killed Aug. 27,
Moses Webster,	Thomas Morse, C.

In James Aiken's company for Rhode Island, 1778, Thomas Shirley, James Otterson, Samuel Davis; and Benj. True went to Rhode Island in Capt. Marston's company, 1777.

In the early part of the war the soldiers were mainly citizens, and enlisted for short terms, and many of them appear on several rolls, and with a degree of accuracy can be assigned to their respective towns; but later many strangers were enlisted, who, when their names appear on a roll, cannot be assigned to any town with any certainty. There are recruits credited to the towns, some without any mention of what companies they were assigned to, or what service engaged in.

## CREDITED TO CHESTER, 1777.

Company.		Company.
Michael Lamey, Capt. Richards.	Sam <sup>l</sup> Hoyt,	Emerson.
Jas. Russ, kl'd, Isaac Farewell.	Renben Hall,	"
Bartho <sup>w</sup> Stevens, Ebenz <sup>r</sup> Fry.	John Berry, killed,	"
Sam <sup>l</sup> Dolten, " "	Ebenz <sup>r</sup> Berry,	"
Stephen Lovekin, Blodgett.	James Akin,	"
Jonath <sup>n</sup> Forsaith, died, " "	John McClennen,	"
John Lane, " "	Jerem <sup>h</sup> Towle	"
Josiah Hills, died, Emerson.	James Akin, Jr.	"

	Company.		Company.
Wil <sup>m</sup> White,	Emerson.	Wil <sup>m</sup> Moore,	Robertson.
Enos Jewell,	Robertson.	Jonath <sup>n</sup> Karr,	Fry.
Tho <sup>s</sup> Wells,	Carr.	Daniel Shirly,	Emerson.
Wil <sup>m</sup> Furnell,	McClary.	Henry True,	"
Benj <sup>n</sup> Akin,	Emerson.	Sam <sup>l</sup> Akin,	"
Sam <sup>l</sup> Wells,	Morrill.	John Vance,	Fry.
Peter Wells,	"		

## RECRUITS SENT BY COL. WEBSTER, JULY 13, 1779.

	Residence.	Went for
Thomas Whittaker,	Chester,	Chester.
Renben Sticknee,	Raymond,	"
Timothy Clay,	Candia,	"
Samuel Nay,	R.	"
Timothy Ingalls,	Chester,	"
Jacob Elliot,	"	"
Phineas Bean,	Candia,	Candia.
Joseph Marston,	Deerfield,	"
Josiah Tucker,	Nottingham,	Raymond.

## RECRUITS SENT BY CHESTER.

	Enlisted for		Enlisted for
Thomas Wells,	War.	<i>Lived in Plymouth.</i>	
Sam <sup>l</sup> Hoit,	"	Valentine Sargent,	3 years.
George Cooper,	"	<i>Lived in Londonderry.</i>	
Enos Jewell,	"	Jos. Davis,	3 years.
Samuel Wells,	"	Sam. Richardson,	"
Jeremiah Griffin,	"	George Mansfield,	"
<i>Given up to Meredith.</i>		Sam <sup>l</sup> Houston,	6 mos.
Peter Wells,	"	<i>Lived in Bedford.</i>	
W <sup>m</sup> Garrison,	3 years.	Moses Webster,	6 mos.
Rich <sup>d</sup> Flood,	"	Sam <sup>l</sup> Robie,	"
<i>Lived in Raymond.</i>		Reuben Tole,	"
Stephen Keyes,	"	Dan <sup>l</sup> Parker,	"

## TROOPS RAISED IN 1779 FOR SERVICE IN RHODE ISLAND.

Thomas Whittaker,	Timothy Ingalls,
Reuben Stickney (Raymond enlisted for Chester),	Jacob Elliott,
Timothy Clay,	— Hardy, July 28, 1779, two months,
Samuel Nay (Raymond, for Chester),	Dearborn Heath, July 28, 1779, two months.

## JULY 1, 1780.

Jonathan Wilson,	Phineas Stevens
William Moore,	(Tamworth hired him first),
Benjamin True,	Daniel Shirley,
Sam <sup>l</sup> Walker,	Samuel Wells,
John Knowles,	Samuel Holt,
John Brown,	William Moore,
Robert Runnels,	Stephen Lufkin,
Isaac Blasdell,	Robert Hastings,
Moses Webster,	Reuben Hall,
John Aiken,	Geo. Cooper,
James Russ,	James Aken, died,
Jona. Burrow, Sergt.,	Jeremiah Towle,
Cha <sup>s</sup> Hanson,	Henry True,
Jedediah Knock,	John McClennen,
Sam <sup>l</sup> Akens,	Jona. Knock,
Barnard Merrill,	Abiel Stevens
Jon <sup>s</sup> Rankin,	(Tamworth hired him first).

*Capt. Livermore's Co., Third Regiment.*

Thos. Shronder, d.,	John Lane,
James Thompson,	William Furnal,
Josiah Wells, d.,	Sam <sup>l</sup> Dalton,
Thomas Wells,	Jona. Forsyth,
William White, d.,	John Vance,
John Barry,	Barth <sup>o</sup> Stevens.
Eben <sup>r</sup> Barry,	

## JULY 1, 1781.

Parker Morse, Sergt.,	Jos. Davis,	
Robert Sharle,	Sam <sup>l</sup> Richardson,	
Daniel Sharle,	Sam <sup>l</sup> Houston,	6 mos.
William Moer,	Moses Webster,	"
Joseph Brown,	Sam <sup>l</sup> Robie,	"
John Spiller,	Reuben Tole,	"
Benj. True, Jr.,	Dan <sup>l</sup> Parker,	"
Caleb Richardson,	Geo. Mansfield,	3 years.
Gilbord Morse,	Thomas Wells,	
Theoder Morse,	Sam <sup>l</sup> Hoit,	
W <sup>m</sup> Garrison,	Geo. Cooper,	
(Mustered but claimed by Mass.)	Euos Jewell, Southampton,	
Rich <sup>d</sup> Flood,	Peter Wells,	
Stephen Keyes,	Joseph Davis,	
Valentine Sargent,	Valentine Sargent, Londouderry.	

## AUGUST 25, 1781.

Thomas Wells,	War. Joseph Davis,
Samuel Hoit,	" Sam <sup>l</sup> Richardson,

George Cooper,	War.	Geo. Mansfield,
Enos Jewell,	“	Sam <sup>l</sup> Houston, Bedford, 6 mos.
Jere. Griffin	“	Moses Webster,
(Given up to Meredith),		Sam <sup>l</sup> Robie,
Peter Mills,	3 years.	Reuben Tole,
William Garrison,	“	Daniel Parker,
Richard Flood, Raymond,		Charles Mann,
Stephen Keyes, Plymouth,		Jonathan Conant.
Valentine Sargent, Londonderry,		

## APRIL 12, 1782.

John Worth,	Thomas Dollof,
Reuben Stickney,	Eben <sup>r</sup> Currier,
Joseph Tucker,	William Batchelder,
Daniel Clay,	William Hall,
Abraham Brown,	Daniel Doyne,
Ed <sup>w</sup> Hamilton,	Rob <sup>t</sup> H. Hill,
Moses Basford,	Andrew Nelson.

There is a history of the First New Hampshire Regiment, by Frederic Kidder, 1868, containing a roll of the enlisted men who served between January, 1777, and January, 1782, which contains the names of John Knook and David Shirley of Chester, and of Thomas Capron of Candia, not on the foregoing list.

The foregoing is a list of the soldiers furnished by Chester, as correct as can be conveniently made from the army-rolls; but those cover so much ground, and so many strange names occur, which are not assigned to any particular town, that it is probably very incomplete. There are names of men on the town accounts to whom bounties were paid, and the names of others to whom notes were paid, probably for bounties, without being so designated, which mostly, if not all, are included in the foregoing rolls, so that it was not thought best to spend the time in collecting, and space in the History to print it.

Great exertion had to be used to raise men. The town was divided into classes, according to the number of men to be raised, and one or more men assigned to each class, which they were required to raise. The town was also classed to raise beef and corn for the army, and also to support the soldiers' families.





- |   |                           |
|---|---------------------------|
| Eben <sup>r</sup> Williams,   | James Jeel,               |
| William Wilkins,  | James Bragdon,            |
| Henry Gotham,   | David Hill,               |
| Nat. Wadley,  | Rob <sup>t</sup> Holland, |
| David Bagley,   | Jonas Perry,              |
| W <sup>m</sup> Patten,  | Henry Kimball,            |
| Daniel Libbe,   | Joseph Gilman,            |
| John Caldwell,  | Humprey Hunt.             |
| 1779. David Libbie,   | John Kent,                |
| John Caldwell,  | Phineas Bean,             |
| Michael Poor,   | Joseph Marston,           |
| John Anderson,  | John Grattan (2 mos).     |
| John Loverin,   |                           |
| 1780. Benjamin Eaton,   | Samuel Shannon,           |
| Samuel Clay,  | John Eaton,               |
| Edward Currier,   | Alex <sup>r</sup> Eaton.  |
| 1781. Col. John Webster certifies that he sent forward the following four men for Candia, when there ought to have been five: |                           |
| John Wasson,  | Nathaniel Underhill,      |
| Jonathan Davis,   | Thomas Anderson.          |
| 1782. Jona. Morris,   | John Moore,               |
| Peter Cammet,   | Benja. Sanborn,           |
| Eben <sup>r</sup> Eaton,  | Jason Hazard.             |
| Moses Norris,   |                           |

## RECRUITS FURNISHED BY RAYMOND.

*Capt. Mark's Co., Col. Long's Regt.*

Benja. Fox,	Ezekiel Holman.
James Fullington,	

*Col. Nathan Hale's Regt.*

W <sup>m</sup> Tole,	Jo <sup>s</sup> Fullington,
David Batchelder,	Theo <sup>r</sup> Lovering,
Jon <sup>a</sup> Fullonton,	Ithiel Gordon.

*Capt. Wait's Co., Col. Stark's Regt.*

Richard Robinson.

*Capt. Rowell's Co., Col. Nathan Hale's Regt.*

William Towle,	James Hersey,
Joseph Fullington,	John Lane,
Ithiel Gordon, junr.	Caleb Gilman,
Eliphalet Gordon,	Thomas Taylor,
Amos D. Leavitt,	Joseph Jewel.
Aaron Sanborn,	

- |  |  |
|--|--|
| 1779. Hezekiah Pollard,<br>John Moore,<br>James Libbey,<br>James Mack,<br>James Delap,<br>Josiah Tucker, from Nottingham, enlisted for Raymond,  | Jonathan Fullerton, Rowell's Co.,<br>John Fox, for two mos.,<br>Benj. Whittier, enlisted for Kingston,<br>Thomas Dolloff, enlisted for Kingston,<br>Jos. Dolloff Leavitt, enlisted for Kingston.                   |
| 1780. W <sup>m</sup> Pat. Prescott,<br>Timothy Jewell,   | Smith Cram,<br>Richard Flood.  |
| 1781. Eliph <sup>t</sup> Gordon,<br>James Libbey, of Candia,<br>Theo <sup>r</sup> Loverin,<br>Elijah Pollard,<br>Ezek <sup>l</sup> Pollard,<br>Barton Pollard,<br>Hezek <sup>h</sup> Pollard,<br>Rich <sup>d</sup> Robinson, Capt. Boston's Co.,<br>Nat. Richardson, | Wm. Towle,<br>James Wells,<br>John Moore, of Chester,<br>James Dunlap, of Massachusetts State,<br>Ithiel Gordon,<br>Eliph <sup>t</sup> Gordon,<br>Theo <sup>s</sup> Lovrin,<br>Joseph Fullerton,<br>William Towle. |

The following is a list of soldiers who enlisted in the army from Chester in the war of 1812, furnished by Josiah Forsaith :

- Josiah Forsaith, died August 18, 1868.  
Jonathan Currier, died at Sackett's Harbor.  
David Dolbier, of Raymond.  
Josiah Sauborn, discharged at Concord.  
Bradbury Moody Carr, died at Concord.  
John Colby, died at French Mills.  
Abner Blasdel, said to have deserted.  
Ebenezer Blasdel, died at Acworth.  
Samuel Davis, died at Concord.  
Joseph Neal.  
John Crawford, died at Nottingham in 1866, aged 80.  
Josiah Moore, died in 1821.  
Henry Moore, killed in battle.  
Moses Underhill, Jr.  
Benjamin Currier, Jr.  
Nathan Webster.  
John Dunlap, died in 1867.  
Nath<sup>l</sup> Griffin.  
William Griffin, died in the army.

*From Raymond.*

Amos Davies, killed at French Mills.

Theophilus Stevens died.

## DRAFTED MEN.

There was a draft made of men to defend Portsmouth harbor. The following is the roll of a company which served from May 24 to July 4, 1814, and were from the seventeenth regiment. Those from Chester are marked A; Candia, B; Raymond, C; Allenstown, D:

George Evans, Capt., D,	True C. Graves, Corp.,
Samuel Aiken, Jr., Lieut., A,	John Dinsmore, " A,
Noah Week, Ensign, A,	Moses Dudley, " B,
William Stanwood, Sergt., A,	James Wilcomb, " A,
Jonathan Morrill, Sergt., A,	Moses Crichton, Musician, B,
Samuel W. Evans, Sergt., D,	Moses Chase, Musician, A.
Reuben Bean, Sergt., B,	

*Privates.*

Josiah Anderson, B,	Charles Marston, A,
Andrew Buntin, A,	Moses C. Magoon, C,
John Brown 3 <sup>d</sup> ,	Richard Morse,
David Brown 3 <sup>d</sup> ,	Supply Morse,
Jona. S. Brown,	Nath. Martin,
Ebenezer Brown,	Thomas Montgomery, A,
Jonathan Ball, A,	Peter Niel, A,
Joseph Calfe, A,	Nathan Poor, C,
Zacheus Colby, A,	Jacob Randall, A,
Jonathan Cass, B,	Richard Robie, B,
Jeremiah Chandler,	Wadley Richardson, B,
Samuel Clark,	John P. Rowell, A,
Joseph Cressy, A,	Orlando Spofford, A,
James Dinsmoor, A,	John Seavey, A,
Benjamin Edgerly,	Richard Straw,
Nathan French,	Jona. H. Shaw,
David Glidden, C,	Henry Thatcher, C,
William Greenough, A,	Elisha Towle, C,
Phineas Haley, C,	Samuel Thompson,
Henry Hall, A,	Daniel Towle, C,
John Johnson, A,	Enoch Worthen, B,
Amos Kimball, A,	John Wilson, 3 <sup>d</sup> , A,
John Lane, C,	Stephen Worthen, Jr., A,
Thomas Leonard,	Abram Smith,
John Mars,	Edmund Richardson.

The following is a roll of the company of Capt. Samuel Collins, of Deerfield, which served three months from September 12, 1814 :

Moses Hezelton, 3 <sup>d</sup> , Lieut., A,	Josiah Whicher, Corp., B,
Henry Osgood, Ensign, C,	John Brown, Jr., " C,
Jonathan Cass, Sergt., B,	James C. Rand, " A.
James Severance, Sergt., A,	

*Privates.*

Squires Bachelder, B,	David Emerson, A,
Ebenezer Brown, C,	James P. French, B,
John Brown, A,	Reuben Gale, B,
Joseph Clifford, B,	Phineas Healey, B,
Nehemiah Clay, A,	Peter M. Mills, A,
Joseph Chase, Jr., A,	Henry Morse, C,
Daniel Carr, A,	Samuel Roberts, C,
Henry Clifford, C,	Daniel Robey, C,
Richard Currier, B,	John Towle, B,
Gilman D. Cass, B,	Haly True, C,
Jonathan Emerson, B,	Daniel McDuffee, A.

The following is a roll of the company of Capt. Samuel Aiken, Jr., of Chester, which served sixty days from Sept. 26, 1814.

Samuel Aiken, Jr., Capt., A,	William Aiken, Sergt., A,
Joseph Hubbard, 1st Lieut., B,	Samuel Lane, Corp., A,
Wm. Stanwood, Ensign, A,	Francis Folsom, " C,
Jabez Crooker, Sg't and Cl'k, A,	Benjamin Rowe, " B,
William Turner, Sergt., B,	James Wilcomb, " A,
Jonathan Morrill, " A,	Nathan Brown, Musician, C,
Abel Read, " B,	Richard Eaton, B,
Jeremiah Chandler, " C,	Gilman Lovering, C.

*Privates.*

Orlando Spofford, A,	Samuel Lane, Jr., A,
John Hall, A,	Josiah Turner, B,
Benjamin Mills, A,	Daniel Taylor, B,
William Greenough, A,	Gilman Richardson, B,
John Davis, A,	Isaiah Lane, B,
Ebenezer Wilcomb, A,	John Clark, B,
David Morrill, A,	Willis Patten, B,
David Murry, A,	Moses Patten, B,
John Shirley, A,	John Colby, B,

John Butler, A,	Jeremiah Brown, B,
Benjamin Preston, A,	Parker Hills, B,
Daniel Ball, A,	Benjamin Eaton, B,
John Dolby, A,	Moses Stephens, B,
Robert Wilson, A,	Sewall Brown, B,
William Dearborn, A,	John Moore, B,
Jeremiah Rand, Jr., A,	Moses Critchet, B,
L. H. Seavy, A,	Biley Smith, B,
Jonathan Norton, A,	Sargent French, B,
Theodore Jewett, A,	James Wilson, B,
Robert Mills, A,	Aaron Rowe, B,
Nathan Webster, A,	William Eaton, B,
John Seavey, A,	Jonathan Robey,
John Wilson, A,	Nathan Thorne, B,
Henry West, A,	Joseph Rand, B,
David Leach, A,	Samuel Moody, C,
James Calfe, A,	David Clifford, C,
Israel Blake, A,	David Gill, C,
Reuben Dinsmore, A,	David Brown, Jr., C,
Stephen J. Worthen, Jr., A,	Supply Morse, C,
Mead R. Underhill, A,	Moses Healey, C,
John Chase, A,	Daniel Scribner, C,
Mathew Dickey, A,	James Dudley, Jr., C,
Jonathan Williams,	Jonathan Holman, C,
Samuel Thompson, A,	Isaiah Cram, C,
John Hosden, A,	Nathaniel Towle, C,
Joseph Brown, A,	David Robie, C,
John A. Otterson, A,	John Smith, C.
Joshua Martin, Jr., A,	

A ROLL OF MEN SENT INTO THE ARMY FROM CHESTER DURING  
THE REBELLION.

Abbreviations used,—disch. dis., discharged for disability; re-e., re-enlisted; pro., promoted; Corp., Corporal; Serg., Sergeant; k., killed; d., died; w'd, wounded; trans., transferred; des., deserted; rec., recruit.

*Second Regiment, mustered into U. S. Service June 10, 1861.  
Three Years.*

Co.

C, Andrew Nichols, w. Gettysburg, d. Andersonville, June, 1864.

C, Charles J. Rand, disch. dis.

E, Arthur T. Leonard, Corp., disch. dis.

E, George S. Brown, pro. Corp.

E, Aaron Everet, disch. dis.

E, Joseph Everet, disch. dis.



*Recruits.*

- I, William Broard, trans. to Navy.  
 I, Frank Donaghue.  
 K, James Farrel.  
 I, James McGuire, w'd June 3, 1864.  
 I, Frank Strickland, deserted.  
 A, John E. Hartwell, enlisted Sept., 1865, mustered out, Dec., '65.

*Third Regiment, — Three Years.*

- B, Converse L. Weymouth, w'd severely, disch. dis. Jan., 1865.  
 D, John S. Blasdel, re-e. veteran, disch. dis., 1865.

*Fourth Regiment, — Three Years.*

- C, Orrin T. Dodge, re-e. Feb., 1864.  
 I, Franklin A. Brown, Corp., disch. dis. July, 1862.  
 I, Charles M. Ordway, re-e. Feb., 1864.  
 K, Stickney S. Gale, Serg., re-e. Feb., 1864.

*Fifth Regiment, — Three Years.*

- K, Joseph Bronilland, rec. Dec., 1863, k. at Petersburg, June, '64.  
 H, Jacob Pollatscheck, rec. Dec., 1863.  
 C, James Rogers, rec. Aug., 1863.  
 C, Joseph Trickey, rec. Dec., '63, w'd June, '64, d. Aug., 1864, at Alexandria, Va.

*Sixth Regiment, — Three Years.*

- D, James Farrel, rec. Nov., 1863, deserted Camp Nelson, Ky., Dec., 1863.  
 C, Henry Scott, rec. May, 1864.  
 E, Thomas J. Wilson, rec. Nov., 1863.  
 C, William M. Locke, re-e., Dec., '63, pro. Corp., d. dis. Aug., '64.  
 C, William Smith, rec. May, 1864, disch. dis., Sept., 1864.

*Seventh Regiment, — Three Years.*

- A, Henry O. Davis, re-e. Feb., 1864, pro. Corp., w'd severely Oct., 1864, disch. dis., Dec., 1864.

*Eighth Regiment, — Three Years.*

- A, James M. M. Elliott, mus. Nov., 1861, dis. May, 1862.  
 F, Joseph Everett, Corp., Dec., '61, pro. 1st Serg., k. Pt. Hudson, May, 1863.  
 F, Charles H. Kent, mus. Dec., 1861, trans. to V.R. Corps, May, '64.  
 F, Samuel C. McDuffee, mus. Dec., 1861, disch. dis., Dec., 1863.  
 F, John Robinson, " " " " Feb., 1863.

*Ninth Regiment, — Three Years.*

A, James A. Cole, mus. July 3, 1862.

B, Charles F. Shaw, “ “ “ disch. dis., Fredericksburg,  
Jan., 1863.

*Eleventh Regiment, — Three Years.*

I, John Underhill, Serg., Sept., 1862, w'd Dec., '62, dis. March, '63.

I, Daniel S. West, Corp., “ w'd severely May, 1864.

I, William E. C. Cooledge, Sept., 1862.

I, James M. M. Elliott, Sept., 1862.

I, Warren J. Hills, Sept., 1862, missing in action, July, 1864.

I, Dudley J. Marston, Sept., 1862, w'd Dec., 1862.

I, Cyrus E. Roberts, Sept., 1862, trans. to I. C., Sept., 1863.

I, Edmund T. Roby, Sept., 1862, des., June, 1864.

I, Thomas O. Reynolds, Sept., 1862, w'd Dec., 1862.

I, Sewell W. Tenney, Sept., 1862, w'd Dec., 1862, disch. April,  
1863.

I, Nathaniel West, Jr., Sept., 1862.

*Fourteenth Regiment, — Three Years.*

Franklin C. Weeks, Asst. Surg., Sept., 1862, dis. dis., Mar., 1864.

F, Charles A. Clark, rec. Jan., 1864.

*Fifteenth Regiment, — Nine Months — Oct., 1862.*

K, Wallace T. Larkin, 2d Lieut., Nov., 1862, disch. to accept pro-  
motion, Aug., 1863.

K, Luther C. Stevens, Sergt.

K, Albert F. B. Edwards, Corp.

K, John A. Hazelton, Corp.

K, Marston L. Brown.

K, Milton S. Brown, disch. dis. July, 1863.

K, Henry N. Brown.

K, Emerson Childs.

K, David F. Clay.

K, John S. Currier, disch. dis., July, 1863.

K, David C. French.

K, Matthew Forsaith.

K, George M. D. Mead.

K, Samuel V. Osgood.

K, Benj. F. Spofford.

K, John W. West, 2d.

*Eighteenth Regiment, — Three Years.*

Silas F. Learnard, Maj., July, 1865; not mustered; mustered out  
as Captain, July, 1865.

- D, William S. Greenough, Capt., com. Sept., 1864.  
 D, John Underhill, 2d Lieut., com. Sept., 1864.  
 D, Albert F. B. Edwards, Corp. Sept., 1864, pro. to Sergt.  
 D, Perley C. Ingalls, Wagoner, Sept., 1864.  
 D, Richard H. Currier.  
 D, Samuel V. Osgood, pro. Corp.  
 D, George S. Smith, pro. Corp.  
 D, Francis Savoie.  
 D, Aaron D. Sargent, disch. dis.  
 D, Isaac F. Underhill, pro. Corp.  
 D, Albert Hason, d., dis. at City Point, Oct., 1864.  
 H, Silas F. Learnard, Capt., com. Feb., 1865, pro. Major, July, 1865.  
 H, Cyrus S. Dolloff, Sergt.  
 H, Augustus P. Greenough, Sergt.  
 H, John T. Lovitt, Corp.  
 H, Joseph R. Morse, Musician.  
 H, Ephraim Nichols, Wagoner.  
 H, Samuel S. Adams, pro. Corp.  
 H, Willard E. Colburn.  
 H, Albert B. Goldsmith, d., dis. at Concord, N. H., Feb., 1865.  
 H, Henry H. Hook, d., dis. at Concord, N. H., Feb., 1865.  
 H, Richard C. Lawrence, pro. Corp.  
 H, Fred. D. Morse.  
 H, William B. Robie.  
 H, William H. Underhill.  
 H, Benj. F. Underhill.

*Heavy Artillery.*

- James P. Batchelder, mustered Aug., 1863, disch. dis., March, 1864.  
 C, Joseph W. Chase, mustered Sept., 1864.  
 K, Charles P. Abbott, appointed Artificer, Sept., 1864.  
 K, Jacob J. Elliott, Sept., 1864.  
 K, John W. Hazeltine, Sept., 1864.  
 K, George H. McDuffee, Sept., 1864.  
 K, Charles F. True, Sept., 1864.  
 K, George F. Tebbetts.  
 K, Elbridge Wason.  
 K, Clement A. West.  
 K, George W. Wilcomb.  
 K, Charles H. West.  
 K, John W. West, 2d.

*Sharpshooters.*

- Silas W. Tenney, mustered Nov., 1861.

The foregoing list is made from the report of the Adjutant-General. There has been a list made by Miss Noyes of Chester, which she calls the "Roll of Honor," which does not contain the names of a number of foreign recruits credited to Chester, and contains the following names not in the foregoing list:

Louis Bell,	Daniel Osgood,
John Bell,	Samuel S. Parker,
Henry Beals,	Curtis B. Robinson,
William Brown,	Charles B. Robie,
Mark Carr,	Edward I. Robie,
Perley Chase,	Joseph S. Rowell,
Joseph Dane,	D. Leroy Sanborn,
Charles A. Dearborn,	Page R. Smith,
David J. Dearborn,	Alphonso P. R. Smith,
Lloyd G. Gale,	John P. Spofford,
James Gerah,	Frederick Spollett,
Nelson Gillingham,	Charles L. Seavey,
Jesse Hall,	Daniel A. Webster,
Joseph W. Hazelton,	Robert Wason,
— — Kenniston,	Frank C. Wood,
Cyrus F. Marston,	Charles C. Willey,
Benj. F. Morse,	Charles S. Wells,
Frank Morse,	Charles H. Weymouth.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE TOWN OF CHESTER IN REGARD TO  
SOLDIERS.

At a meeting held the 16th of May, 1861, the following preâmble and resolution were passed:

"Whereas, there exists open rebellion against the Government of this country, threatening the destruction of our glorious Union, and requiring the prompt action of every loyal citizen, therefore

"Resolved, that the town of Chester pay each man, citizen of the town, who may enlist or has enlisted into the government, the sum of eleven dollars a month, and three dollars additional to such of said men as have families, during such enlistment, and also provide to said men one rubber and one woollen blanket, fit for military service, provided they do not receive extra pay from any other state or town. Said sum of money to be paid on their return

from service, or for the support of their families during their absence, out of any money in the town treasury not otherwise appropriated."

At a meeting held January 7th, 1862, it was

"Voted, that the town accept the act of the Legislature of New Hampshire in regard to furnishing aid to the families of volunteers, and approved July 4th, 1861, and that the selectmen be instructed to carry it out accordingly."

At the annual meeting, March, 1862, it was

"Voted, that the town instruct their selectmen to borrow a sufficient sum of money for the support of families of volunteers in the United States service, agreeably to the law for that purpose, approved July 4th, 1861."

At a meeting, held August 30th, 1862, the following votes were passed:

"Voted, to pay to all who enlisted or may enlist under the call of the President for three hundred thousand volunteers, dated July 2, 1862, the sum of one hundred dollars.

"Voted, that we pay volunteers (sufficient to complete our quota) under the call of the President of the United States for three hundred thousand militia, dated August 4th, 1862, for nine months, the sum of one hundred and fifty dollars, and the same aid to their families that the three years volunteers receive, provided they do not receive said aid from the state.

"Voted, to instruct the town treasurer to issue proposals for five thousand dollars, to pay said volunteers on their being mustered into the United States service, and that said money be raised by five annual installments to pay said debt."

At a meeting held August 1, 1863, it was

"Voted, that each drafted man (or substitute) be paid three hundred dollars, ten days after being mustered into service, and that the selectmen be authorized to borrow the sum of forty-five hundred dollars on the credit of the town for this purpose."

At a meeting held January 4th, 1864, it was

"Voted, to authorize the selectmen to borrow the sum of seventy-five hundred dollars on the credit of the town, to reimburse Silas F. Learnard for money he has or may pay out for volunteers under the last call of the President."

At a meeting held May 4th, 1864, it was

"Voted, to pay to each reenlisted soldier who has reen-

listed to fill the quota of Chester under previous calls of the President of the United States, the sum of one hundred and fifty dollars each, additional, and voted to instruct the selectmen to borrow the sum of ten hundred and fifty dollars on the credit of the town for that purpose."

At a meeting held June 7, 1864, it was

"Voted, to pay to each person drafted from Chester and accepted, since May 1st, 1864, or who has furnished a substitute, the sum of three hundred dollars; and to each person who may be drafted and accepted, or furnish a substitute, to fill the quota of Chester, the same sum of three hundred dollars, and that the selectmen be instructed to raise, by taxation or otherwise, the sum of three hundred dollars for each person, as demanded by this vote.

"Voted, Silas F. Learnard, a war agent, to pay out all bounties to drafted men who are accepted or who furnish substitutes, and to control the raising of men to fill the quotas of Chester, and that he be paid the sum of three dollars per day, and expenses, for his services."

At a meeting held July 16th, 1864, it was

"Voted, that the war agent for the town be instructed to procure volunteers sufficient to fill the quota of the town of Chester under future calls of the President of the United States for volunteers for the army, by paying a town bounty not exceeding the amount authorized by the laws of the State, and the said agent shall have discretionary power to procure volunteers in anticipation of calls. And the selectmen are authorized to hire a sum of money not exceeding six thousand dollars, for said purpose."

At a meeting held September 1st, 1864, it was

"Voted, that the selectmen (or war agent) be authorized to pay to each volunteer citizen of the town who shall volunteer for one year to fill the quota of Chester under the last call of the President for five hundred thousand men, the sum of five hundred dollars."

At a meeting held November 8th, 1864, it was

"Voted to raise five thousand dollars in addition to the amount already raised, to pay the bounty to the soldiers who have enlisted from Chester, and instruct the selectmen accordingly."

At a meeting held January 17th, 1865, it was

"Voted, that the town pay the sum of five hundred dollars to each person, citizen of the town, who shall enlist to



the number not exceeding sixteen, and that the selectmen be authorized to hire the sum of eight thousand dollars for that purpose.

“Voted, that the town pay Silas F. Learnard ten dollars for each enlisted man to fill the quota of Chester under said call, instead of three dollars per day and expenses, as before voted.”

ROLL OF ENLISTED MEN FOR AUBURN.

*First Regiment, Three Months, — Mustered in May, 1861.*

Co.

C, Amos W. Brown.

*Second Regiment, Three Years, — Mustered, June, 1861.*

C, John Chase, pro. Corp., w'd at Gettysburg.

C, John Davis, pro. Corp.

C, Hazen Davis, Jr., w'd slightly, July, 1863.

C, Edwin Plummer, w'd slightly, July, 1863.

C, Alfred J. Sanborn, disch. dis. July, 1861, re-e. Nov., 1864.

D, John D. Wood, rec. Sept. 1861, d. in hospital Nov., 1862.

F, Felix C. Hackney, rec., d. Oct., 1865.

*Third Regiment Three Years, — Mustered, August, 1861.*

A, John C. Hagan, appointed Wagoner, mustered out Aug., 1864, since died.

H, Lanson Blake, re-e.

H, Alonzo D. Emery, dis. Dec., 1861.

H, Leroy McDuffee, pro. Sergt., re-e. Jan., 1864.

*Fourth Regiment, Three Years, — Mustered, September, 1861.*

C, Henry C. Griffin, pro. Corp., re-e., Feb., 1864, w'd, cap. at Drury's Bluff, d. in Libby prison, Sept. 10, 1864.

E, Ebenezer S. Emery, disch. dis., Oct., 1862.

E, Carlton C. Richardson, re-e. Jan., 1864.

G, William Gunston, re-e. Feb., 1864, killed at Drury's Bluff May 16, 1864.

G, Amos W. Brown, re-e. Feb., 1864.

K, Thomas B. Platts, re-e. Feb., 1864.

*Fifth Regiment, Three Years, — Mustered October, 1861.*

C, Isaac Boxall, rec.

F, John Whitehouse, rec.

F, Thomas Darty, rec.

F, Murtz Sullivan, rec.

*Sixth Regiment, Three Years, — Mustered, November, 1861.*

I, Frederick Schaeffer, rec.

*Seventh Regiment, Three Years, — October, 1861.*

A, Thornton Hazen, w'd Ft. Wagner, July, '63, died of wounds Aug. 29, 1863.

I, Otis F. Butrick, disch. dis. Aug., 1862.

II, John Walton, rec.

*Eighth Regiment, Three Years, — Mustered December, 1861.*

D, Frank C. Wood, disch. dis. at Camp Parapet, La., July, 1862.

*Ninth Regiment, Three Years, — Mustered July, 1862.*

A, Eben Bean, died at Washington Dec., 1862.

A, George W. Goodwin.

A, Moses Reed, died at Richmond, Ky., April, 1863.

A, Alonzo D. Emery, trans. to Bat. E, U. S. Art. Sept., 1862.

A, John D. Neller, rec. Dec., 1863, cap., died in Rebel prison at Salisbury, N. C., Feb., 1865.

A, James R. Preston, trans. to Sixth N. H. Vols. June, 1865.

B, Charles F. Shaw, disch. dis. at Fredericksburg, Va., Jan. 15, '63.

K, Charles Delos, rec. Dec., 1863, deserted Jan., 1864.

*Tenth Regiment, Three Years, — Mustered August, 1862.*

A, Albert Plummer, Hospital Steward, pro. Asst. Surg. Jan., '65.

A, Lucian Holmes, Corp., pro. Sergt., captured at Fair Oaks, Va., Oct., 1864, died in Rebel prison at Salisbury, Jan. 4, 1865.

A, John Y. Demeritt, died at Washington, Jan. 5, 1863.

A, Jacob P. Buswell.

A, Charles H. Buswell, trans. to U. S. S. Corps.

A, Joseph L. Davis, died of wounds received June 3, 1864.

A, Charles H. Grant, pro. to Corp., captured at Fair Oaks, Va. Oct., 1864, died in Rebel prison at Salisbury Feb. 14, '65.

A, Edward M. Melvin, disch. dis. Dec., 1864.

A, Henry C. Moore, w'd June, 1864, died at De Camp Hospital, N. Y., Sept. 8, 1864.

A, George B. Sanford.

A, Franklin Shannon, died of wounds June 16, 1864.

A, Charles Pingree, pro. to 2d Lieut. of Co. I, 23d U. S. colored volunteers, killed before Petersburg, July 3, 1864.

*Eleventh Regiment, Three Years, — Mustered August, 1862.*

B, John Cole, rec. Dec., 1863.

K, William Clark, rec. Dec. 1863.

*Twelfth Regiment, Three Years, — Mustered August, 1862.*

I, Felix C. Hackney, rec. Dec., 1863.

E, James Krotzer, " " " [1864

H, James Murray, " " " killed at Cold Harbor June,

E, William Moll, " " " deserted Nov., 1864.

H, Oliver Rinker, " " " trans. to 2d N. H. Vols.

*Fourteenth Regiment, Three Years,—Mustered September, 1862.*  
D, Stephen C. Coult.

*Fifteenth Regiment, Nine Months,—Mustered October, 1862.*  
E, Moses B. Davis.  
E, Daniel C. Abbott.  
E, Willis H. Brown.  
E, Jesse Woods, d.  
E, Frank C. Woods. disch. dis., d. at Auburn.  
E, Jonathan Ballou, mustered out, Aug. 1863.

*Eighteenth Regiment,—Mustered September, 1864.*  
H, Alexander M. Ballou.  
H, Jonathan Ballou.  
K, Sylvester E. Emery.  
K, Carlton Emery.  
K, Alfred D. Emery.  
K, Alonzo D. Emery.  
K, George A. Wood.

*First Regiment Cavalry—Mustered Dec., 1861.*  
Troop.  
L, John S. Coffin, re-e. Jan., 1864.  
I, Warren J. Davis, capt'd June, 1864, paroled March, 1865.  
K, Chester C. Smith, disch. June, 1862.

*First Light Battery, Three Years,—Mustered Sept., 1861.*  
David H. Bean, bugler, re-e. Dec., 1863.  
Robinson Brown, bugler.  
James M. Buswell.  
John H. Goodwin, dropped from rolls, Oct., 1864.  
James M. Preston.  
William Preston.  
Benjamin S. Stewart, rec. Dec., 1863.  
Hugh B. Cochran, drafted.

*First Regiment Heavy Artillery,—Mustered Sept., 1864.*  
Co.  
C, Edwin Coleman.  
C, George Coult.  
C, George E. Edmonds.  
C, Benjamin Eaton.  
C, Jacob Lufkin.  
C, Henry M. Preston.  
C, Stephen Pingree.  
G, Charles H. Lyman, disch. dis., Jan., 1865.  
K, Joseph P. Brown.

K, William G. Brown.  
 K, Dennis Donovan.  
 K, Luther Preston.  
 K, Harrison Preston.  
 K, Robert T. Plummer.  
 K, Simon G. Prescott.  
 K, Benj. F. Sherburne.  
 K, John E. White.  
 M, George C. Kimball.

*Second Regiment Sharpshooters—Mustered November, 1861.*

Samuel F. Murry, 1st Lieut., 2d Lieut., pro. to Capt., Sept., 1863.

F, Alfred J. Sanborn, w'd May, 1864, mustered out Nov., 1864.

*Those Who Furnished Volunteer Substitutes.*

Wells C. Underhill,	Harrison Burnham,
Andrew F. Fox,	Joseph Underhill.
Daniel Webster,	

*Drafted Men.*

Evander G. Preston,	Benj. D. Emery,
John N. Clafin,	Edward O. Prescott,
George W. Hall,	Charles H. Patten,
Alexander M. Philip,	Charles H. Merrill.
W. I. Gilbert,	

*Substitutes For Drafted Men.*

August Shaffer,	Isaac Powell,
James McKew,	Patrick O'Niel,
Edward Haley,	Charles Bond,
William Warren,	Charles A. Varnham.
Henry Cole,	

Commutation fee of three hundred dollars paid by Arthur Dinsmore.

PROCEEDINGS OF AUBURN IN REGARD TO SOLDIERS.

June 1, 1861, there was a town meeting to see if the town would give bounties to such as had enlisted or should enlist in the support of the Government in the present emergency. Also to see if the town would provide each of said men with one rubber and one woolen blanket fit for military service. The articles were dismissed.

At a meeting, Sept., 26, 1861, it was

“Voted, to pay for the support of such of the wives

and families of those who have enlisted or may enlist in the service of the United States, as are entitled to support by the provision of an act of the Legislature passed last June session.

“Voted, the selectmen be authorized to hire a sum of money not exceeding eight hundred dollars, and appropriate the same.”

At the annual meeting held March 11, 1862,

“Voted, to raise a sum not exceeding three hundred dollars to aid the families of volunteers.”

August 14, 1862,

“Voted, to raise eight hundred dollars to aid the families of volunteers.

“Voted, to pay one hundred dollars to each man (citizen of our town), who has enlisted or may enlist to fill our quota of three hundred thousand three-years men.

“Voted, to pay one hundred dollars to each man (citizen of our town), who may enlist to fill our quota of the last call for three hundred thousand nine-months men.

“Voted, that the selectmen be authorized to borrow a sum not exceeding three thousand dollars on the credit of the town.”

Dec. 22, 1862,

“Voted, that the selectmen be authorized to procure volunteers from this town or any other that may be credited to us, until our quota is filled, by paying a sum not exceeding one hundred dollars to each volunteer.

“Voted, that the selectmen be authorized to hire on the credit of the town, a sum not exceeding six hundred dollars to carry the foregoing vote into effect, and pay the expense of recruiting and other incidental expenses.”

On motion,

“Voted, to raise one hundred dollars in addition to the foregoing.”

March 10, 1863,

“Voted, to raise a sum not exceeding a thousand dollars to aid the families of volunteers.”

Aug. 27, 1863,

“Voted, that the town raise and pay to every drafted man who shall enter the service or furnish a substitute, the sum of three hundred dollars at the expiration of ten days after such drafted man or substitute shall have been mustered into the service of the United States.

“Voted, that the selectmen be authorized to borrow or hire, on the credit of the town, a sum not exceeding six thousand dollars to carry out the foregoing vote.”

At a meeting held Oct. 3, 1863, the foregoing votes were rescinded. On motion,

“Resolved, that the town raise and appropriate three hundred dollars as a bounty to each of the members of the enrolled militia of the state from the town of Auburn who may be, or have been, drafted or conscripted under the laws of the United States to serve in the army of the United States during the existing rebellion, or to the substitutes of such conscripts, and that the selectmen be authorized to pay such bounty to the order of such drafted man, or his substitute, or his order, after ten days from the time when such drafted man or his substitute shall have been mustered into the service of the United States.

“And that the selectmen hire on the credit of the town, the sum not exceeding eight thousand dollars to carry out the foregoing vote, and that they give the notes of the town, and therefore cause a copy of all such notes to be recorded by the town clerk in the records of the town.

“Voted, that the selectmen borrow or hire on the credit of the town, a sum not exceeding eight hundred dollars, to carry out the laws of the state rendering aid to families of volunteers.”

Dec. 3, 1863,

“Voted, that the town raise eight thousand dollars to encourage voluntary enlistment to fill the quota of said town under the last call of the President of the United States for three hundred thousand volunteers: that the town assume and cash the United States and state bounties coming to each volunteer, upon their assigning the same to the town: that the town pay to each volunteer belonging to said town, who is entitled to \$402 United States bounty, upon his assigning all bounties that may be due him to the town, eight hundred dollars; to each volunteer belonging to said town who is entitled to \$302 United States bounty, upon his assigning all bounties that may be due him to the town, seven hundred dollars; to each volunteer not resident in town, a sum not exceeding six hundred and fifty dollars upon a like assignment of his bounties; said sums to be paid upon their being accepted and mustered into the United States service, and in no



case shall a bounty be paid to any person enlisting after the quota is full: that the selectmen are hereby authorized to borrow a sum not exceeding said eight thousand dollars to pay the aforesaid bounties and give the notes of the town for the same,—and cause a copy of said notes to be recorded in the book of the town clerk.”

April 2, 1864,

“Voted, to pay all volunteers that have enlisted, or may enlist, to fill the quota of the town under the call of the President for two hundred thousand men, three hundred dollars.

“Voted, to hire four thousand dollars on the credit of the town to carry out the foregoing vote.”

Aug. 8, 1864,

“Voted, that the town raise and appropriate a sum not exceeding six thousand dollars to encourage voluntary enlistments in said town, and that the selectmen be authorized to hire the same on the credit of the town, and that the town treasurer be instructed to pay to each volunteer for one year, or his substitute, or to the order of his substitute, the sum of one hundred dollars; and to each volunteer for two years, or his substitute, or to the order of his substitute, the sum of two hundred dollars; and to each volunteer for three years, or his substitute, or to the order of his substitute, the sum of three hundred dollars. Said sums to be paid when such volunteer, or his substitute, shall be mustered into the service of the United States.

“Voted, that the town assume and cash the state bounty, and take an assignment back from the state.

“Voted, to instruct the selectmen to hire the sum not exceeding six thousand dollars, to pay drafted men or their substitutes.

“Voted, that any person putting in a substitute can take an assignment of the state bounty from their substitute, and have the same cashed by the town.”

August 16th, 1864,

“Voted, to pay two hundred dollars in gold, or its equivalent, to each man, to pay expenses in procuring substitutes.

“Voted, to instruct the selectmen to hire a sum not exceeding eight thousand dollars to cash the state bounty.

“Voted, that the selectmen be instructed to hire a sum not exceeding eight thousand dollars, to pay for procuring substitutes.

“Voted, that the selectmen be authorized to pay three per cent. bonus on money, if it cannot be procured for less.

“Voted, that the town appoint one agent to act in unison with the selectmen in procuring substitutes.”

Andrew F. Fox was chosen agent.

September 2d, 1864,

“Voted, to instruct the selectmen to pay the sum of four hundred dollars in addition to the one hundred dollars which was voted at the meeting of August 8th, to citizen volunteers under the last call of the President.

“Voted, an agent to see to the roll of the militia of this town.”

Kendrick Emery was chosen agent.

“Voted, that the agent be paid the sum of three dollars per day, and his expenses.

“Voted, to authorize the selectmen to hire on the credit of the town, a sum not exceeding eight thousand dollars, to pay their own citizens that have enlisted, or may enlist, to fill the quota of the town, under the call of the President.”

January 9th, 1865,

“Resolved, that the town raise a sum of money not exceeding eight thousand dollars, and appropriate the same as bounties to such persons as may voluntarily enlist, as volunteers or as substitutes for enrolled or drafted men, to fill the quota of the town under the last call of the President of the United States for three hundred thousand men to serve in the army and navy.

“Resolved, that the town pay each man voluntarily enlisting or volunteering as a substitute for an enrolled or drafted man of this town, the sum of one hundred dollars for one year, two hundred for two years, three hundred for three years; and to each man who has been an inhabitant of this town for three months preceding this meeting, enlisting in the quota of this town, the sum of six hundred dollars for one year, seven hundred dollars for two years, and eight hundred dollars for three years; and that persons so enlisting by this vote to receive them or their order as soon as they are mustered into the service of the United States.

“Voted, that the selectmen be instructed to raise a sum of money not exceeding eight thousand dollars, to carry out the foregoing vote.”

The following list of soldiers furnished by the town of Candia, and the bounties paid them, has been given by Abraham Emerson, Esq. I prepared a list from the Adjutant-General's Report, showing the companies and regiments in which they served, but the names of many were not found there credited to Candia, owing probably to the large number classed under "unknown," and some others who enlisted into Massachusetts regiments. The following list is certified by the selectmen as having enlisted from Candia into the service of the United States in 1861, or previous to any bounty being paid by the town :

J. Lane Fitts,	Horace Dearborn,
Stephen Dearborn, killed at James Island,	Albert Harlow,
George Emerson, killed at Fredericksburg,	Chester C. Smith,
Wells C. Haines, wounded at Bull Run, taken pris- oner, and died at Rich- mond,	J. Henry Worthen,
John G. Burbeck,	John Sullivan,
David Bedee,	Stephen Fifield,
William Bedee,	William Robinson,
Richard B. Brown,	James Gannon,
John Brennard,	George Robinson,
Francis Fifield,	William Daniels,
Edmund J. Langley,	George A. Turner,
Lewis B. Carr,	Guilford Batchelder,
Edwin J. Godfrey,	E. Morrill,
George W. Clay,	David R. Daniels, died in army,
Rufus Ward,	David Dudley, died in Mary- land,
Henry Buzzell,	John Hall,
Lorenzo Fifield,	William Roberts,
William Norton,	Charles B. Carr,
Richard Norton,	E. Matthews,
Lucien Carr,	Charles Robinson,
Charles Turner,	David Norton, Jr.,
	Henry Norton,
	Reuben Batchelder.

On the 17th of October, 1861, we find the following vote passed by the town of Candia in aid of volunteers :

“That the selectmen be authorized and instructed to raise by loan, or otherwise, a sum of money not exceeding

five hundred dollars, and expend so much of the same as they may think proper in aiding the families of such persons as have enlisted and been mustered into the service of the United States from this town ; the same to be expended agreeably to the law of New Hampshire, passed June, 1861. Also, that the same provision be granted to all who may hereafter enlist."

At the annual meeting in March, 1862, the following vote was passed :

" Voted, that the selectmen abate the poll-tax of all soldiers that have enlisted into service from this town."

At a legal town-meeting, held on the 14th day of August, 1862, the following votes were passed in the affirmative :

" Voted, that one thousand dollars be raised to aid the families of volunteers.

" Voted, that the selectmen hire, at the lowest possible rate of interest, a sufficient sum of money to pay each volunteer who has enlisted, or may enlist into the service of the United States for three years, and who has been mustered into said service to make up the quota of Candia, agreeable to the last call of the President for three hundred thousand men, two hundred dollars."

At the same meeting it was

" Voted, to add one hundred dollars, making three hundred to each volunteer."

On the 13th of the same month it was

" Voted, to pay the nine-months men one hundred and fifty dollars each."

The following is a list of names of those who received a bounty of three hundred dollars each, at the time Captain W. R. Patten enlisted his company. Here is the receipt :

" We severally acknowledge to have received from the town of Candia the sums set to our names, agreeable to the vote of the town passed August 14th, 1862, to encourage volunteer enlistments into the service of the United States for the term of three years."

WILLIAM R. PATTEN, *Captain*; R. BAXTER BROWN, *1st Lieut.*

William Clark, sickened in  
the army, returned to Con-  
cord and died,

Robert Clark,  
Ansell Emerson,

Henry W. Rowe,  
Lewellyn Wallace, died in  
army,

Charles R. Rowe,  
George W. Hartford,

Edwin Haines,	Heman O. Mathews,
Frank Sovaine,	Charles C. Brown,
Edward B. Robinson,	E. F. Brown, died,
Thomas C. Runnells,	N. J. Dearborn,
Oliver Haynes,	Rufus Ward,
George Mead, died,	Ezekiel L. Shurtleff,
Dexter Read,	John H. Harrison,
Woodbury Hartford,	Thomas J. Morrill,
Joel P. Bean, returned, died,	Joseph L. Gleason,
Jesse D. Bean,	Albert M. Morrill,
N. F. Brown,	Augustus B. Gile,
Daniel Brown, Jr., died,	James H. Morrill,
E. W. Foss,	Charles A. Jones,
C. R. Stacy,	Hiram G. Gleason,
Charles E. Wason,	George C. Fifield,
Manson M. Bricket,	Asa E. Buswell,
Levi Barker, Jr.,	John A. Gile,
Frederick F. Emerson,	Daniel C. Davis,
Charles M. Lane,	Woodbury D. Dearborn,
Nathl. Hardy, died,	Reuben H. Dunn,
Charles C. Page,	George W. Brown, Jr.,
Leonard F. Dearborn,	William Collins.
George W. Griffin,	

The following is a list of volunteers for nine months, who were paid a bounty of one hundred and fifty dollars each :

Levi Barker,	Samuel C. Nay,
Andrew J. Mead,	P. Gerrish Robinson,
Daniel B. Langley,	Daniel Hall, died at New
Edward P. Lane, died at	Orleans,
New Orleans,	Frederic Clay,
Henry T. Eaton,	Joseph Avery,
Walter W. Bean,	George W. Taylor,
Franklin Clay,	Charles W. Hoit,
John H. Bean,	John A. Haines.

At a legal meeting held on the 10th of January, 1863, the following vote passed affirmatively :

“That the selectmen be instructed to appropriate six hundred dollars to aid the families of volunteers.”

At the annual meeting, 1863, it was .

“Voted, to raise one thousand dollars to aid the families of volunteers.”

July 14th, 1863, it was

“Voted, to appropriate two thousand dollars to aid the families of volunteers.”

At a legal meeting, held on the 2d day of September, 1863, the following vote was passed affirmatively:

“To pay each drafted man three hundred dollars, whether he serves himself, or procures a substitute.”

At a meeting of the town, held on the 30th day of November, 1863, to see what measures the town would take to fill its quota, the selectmen were instructed to procure a sufficient number of men at as low a rate as may be, and that the town raise a sum of money not exceeding eight thousand dollars, and appropriate as much as may be necessary in procuring said men.

*List of Volunteers under the call of October 17th, 1863.*

Patrick Donnelly,	Carl Neagle,
Augustus Archer,	George Smith,
Charles Smith,	George C. Brown,
Edward Black,	John Nelson,
John Wilson,	Martin Rapee,
John Brown,	Frederick McPherson,
Horace Colburn,	James Webber,
Nelson Hurd,	Charles Fifield.

At the annual meeting, 1864, it was voted to raise one thousand dollars to aid families of volunteers.

At a meeting of the town, April 28, 1864, it was voted to pay veteran soldiers three hundred dollars bounty.

At the same meeting it was voted to raise two thousand five hundred dollars, to be paid as bounties to raw recruits; also to raise five thousand dollars to be expended in filling our future quotas, if any calls be made prior to March next.

At a legal meeting of the town held Aug. 30, 1864, it was voted to raise fifteen hundred dollars to aid families of volunteers.

At the same meeting it was voted to raise five thousand dollars in addition to what had already been raised; and to pay to drafted men, or substitutes for drafted or enrolled men, the highest bounties allowed by law.



At a meeting held Dec. 28, 1864, it was voted to pay volunteers, residents of Candia, six hundred dollars for one year.

“Voted, to raise a sum not to exceed twelve thousand dollars, to pay volunteers or substitutes.”

*Substitutes for Drafted Men.*

James O'Donnell,	Thomas Marks,
Carlz Fitzrun,	John Stevens,
James Sullivan,	James Han.

The above were paid three hundred dollars each, by the town.

The following is a list of those enlisted in 1864, who were paid a bounty of four hundred dollars :

James Thomas,	Thomas Harvey,
James Wright,	Edward Bailor,
George Bower,	Malcom McKinna,
Charles Dearborn,	George A. Turner,
William Robinson,	Richard Howard,
Alexander White,	Robert Field,
Nicholas Johnson,	Cyrus W. Truel,
Willie F. Eaton,	John H. Brown,
A. Frank Patten,	Orlando Brown,
Reuben H. Fitts,	Sam <sup>l</sup> C. Nay.

The following enlisted under the vote to pay six hundred dollars bounty :

John C. Fifield,	Orestes J. Bean,
Lewis H. Cate,	William G. Fitts,
George L. Merrifield,	John L. Quimby,
Lewis D. Moore,	Samuel L. Carr,
John H. Mears,	Frank G. Bursiel.

At the annual meeting, 1865, it was voted to raise twelve hundred dollars to aid families of volunteers.

Here follows a list of substitutes furnished by enrolled men, to each of which the town paid a bounty of three hundred dollars:

Joseph B. Quimby,	Charles Fuller,
Thomas Smith,	John Curdines,

John Logan,  
 Frank Rogers,  
 James Cheney,  
 James Green,  
 Edmund Boyle,

Frank Stanton,  
 James Webb,  
 Wm. H. Williams,  
 John Haynes,  
 Jacob Shenan.

The following list of the soldiers furnished by the town of Raymond has been given by the Rev. Joseph Fullonton, who is preparing a history of Raymond; as with the town of Candia, there are discrepancies between that and the Adjutant-General's Report :

Sewel J. Tilton, Capt.,  
 John A. Cram, Lieut.,  
 George B. Cram,  
 George H. Tilton,  
 John Brown,  
 Orren T. Dodge,  
 Samuel G. Bartlet,  
 Warren True,  
 Augustus A. True,  
 Elias True, Jr.,  
 Elbridge G. Moore,  
 William B. Green,  
 Hazen Currier,  
 George P. Sargent,  
 George S. Fullonton,  
 J. Francis Fullonton,  
 Henry Robinson,  
 David T. Osgood,  
 George S. Gove,  
 George D. Rowe,  
 George B. Robinson,  
 Daniel R. Bean,  
 Andrew C. Nowell,  
 Gilford F. Gilman,  
 Charles H. Edgerly,  
 John H. Dearborn,  
 David W. Towle,  
 Nathan H. Magoon,  
 Thomas R. Tuttle,  
 Isaiah G. Young,  
 Chase O. Wallace,  
 Wm. A. Wallace,  
 Geo. W. Gilman,

Elisha Towle,  
 Nathaniel Emery,  
 Richard Abbot,  
 Rufus A. Tilton,  
 Daniel W. Osgood,  
 Nathan Norton,  
 Jonathan P. Holman,  
 Abraham S. Healey,  
 John Gile,  
 William H. Ferren,  
 Charles H. Abbot,  
 William H. Kenniston,  
 Alvah Fogg,  
 James Pecker,  
 John H. Hill,  
 Franklin P. Morrison,  
 Horatio H. C. Morrison,  
 Daniel W. Norton,  
 Laomi G. Warren,  
 George C. Johnson,  
 James Card,  
 Charles Dow,  
 Jona. F. Brown,  
 Timothy Gleason,  
 George W. Healey,  
 Samuel H. Robinson,  
 James H. P. Morrison,  
 Jesse F. Morrill,  
 Josiah W. Lane,  
 George M. Brown,  
 Samuel C. Nay,  
                   (claimed by Candia),  
 Frank S. Heath,

Wm. Y. Griffin,	James L. Stevens,
Leonard G. Tilton,	Samuel Spaulding,
Cyrus W. Dwight,	Abner Lowell,
James O. Scribner,	Charles L. Randlet,
Charles E. Dodge,	Cyrus E. Poor,
Joseph Gleason,	Wm. H. Thurston,
Hiram Gleason,	Charles Jones,
Edward Gleason,	David S. Healey,
Charles H. Perkins,	George Tripp,
John D. Folsom,	Joshua Smith,
Daniel Robinson,	Orren B. Cram,
John D. Brant,	Samuel G. Healey,
Robert P. Kennard,	John M. Smith,
Joseph A. Littlefield,	Daniel Bachelder,
Samuel M. Heath,	George S. Gove.

Those who furnished substitutes for Raymond :

Charles W. Lane,	Elisha T. Gile,
T. M. Gould, M. D.,	Thomas B. Bachelder,
William B. Blake,	John F. Lane,
Saml. I. Locke,	Horace G. Whittier,
Charles A. Bachelder,	Irving Folsom.

The following votes were passed by the town of Raymond, respecting raising men, paying bounties, &c.

Sept. 28, 1861, voted to adopt an act authorizing cities and towns to aid the families of volunteers, and authorized the selectmen to pay the families of volunteers.

April 5, 1862, six hundred dollars were appropriated.

Aug. 22, 1862, voted to pay a bounty of two hundred dollars to all those who have enlisted since the first of August, 1862, and all that may enlist, to a number sufficient to fill the quota of the town for the six hundred thousand; to be paid on their being mustered into service. The selectmen were also instructed to pay the families of volunteers the full amount that the law allows.

March 10, 1863, the selectmen were authorized to hire eight hundred dollars to pay the families of volunteers.

July 31, 1863, Josiah S. James was chosen agent to see that the quota of the town was allowed.

August 20, 1863, voted to pay a bounty of two hundred

and ninety dollars to all those who are drafted and mustered into the service, and compelled to serve in the army of the United States, and also to all substitutes that may be mustered in and serve.

September 24, 1863, voted to pay all men drafted from the town of Raymond, up to the present time, mustered into the service of the United States, or their substitutes, three hundred dollars, agreeable to an act of June, 1863.

May 31, 1864,

“Voted, that the town pay three hundred dollars, drafted on a call for two hundred thousand men, or their substitutes when mustered into service.

“Voted, that the town pay two hundred dollars to all that have, or may reënlist, to keep the quota full for the town.

“Voted, that the selectmen be authorized to hire men to enlist, to fill the quota of the town, all that the town may be called upon to furnish by the government in future, not to exceed three hundred dollars per man, and hire a sum not exceeding ten thousand dollars.”

June 5, 1864, the selectmen were authorized to hire substitutes for drafted men, and pay not exceeding three hundred dollars each, and also for those called for in future; and to hire a sum not exceeding fifteen thousand dollars.

December 26, 1864,

“Voted to pay citizens of the town, who may volunteer, one hundred dollars in addition to the state bounty for one year, and two hundred dollars for two years.

“Voted to pay substitutes for volunteers three hundred dollars.

“Voted to pay drafted men all the law allows.

“Voted to authorize the selectmen to advance the state bounty.

“Voted to authorize the selectmen to hire not exceeding five thousand dollars.”

March 14, 1865,

“Voted to refund to each and every person who may have provided a substitute the one hundred dollars paid by them, over and above the amount previously received from the town.”

## CHAPTER XV.

### HOW THE EARLY SETTLERS LIVED, OR THE INDUSTRIAL HISTORY OF CHESTER.

Everybody will understand that the first tenements must have been log-huts with stone chimneys. As a specimen of the early chimneys, Joseph Basford built a frame house on the place where Wells C. Underhill lives, which was sold to Moody Chase in 1769, who reared in it a large family. His daughter Mary (wife of B. P. Chase) used to relate that they could see to work the longest by the light which came down chimney, of any place in the house; and that the child who sat the farthest back against the back-log was the one who complained most of the cold. Cranes to hang their kettles over the fire were not in fashion, but two pieces of wood called "cross-bars" were put into the chimney, some three feet above the mantel-piece (which was of wood), and another called a "lug-pole" across them on which to hang "trammels." The ovens were built in beyond the back of the fireplace, so that the smoke came into one common flue. Then came half-flue ovens, being built about half way from the back to the jamb. Next came ovens built out to the jambs with a separate flue for the smoke, called whole-flue ovens. Perhaps there were no chimneys built without cranes, or with back ovens, since 1800, but a great many have been in use since then. Some of the fireplaces were so capacious as to burn wood four feet long. They would first put on a "back-log," from a foot to a foot and a half in diameter, and a "back-stick," smaller, on the top, then a "fore-stick," and small wood in front laid on andirons, if they were able to have them, if not, on stones. Where such a fire of good

hard wood was in operation, it gave out a great amount of heat, and the cooking had to be done over such a fire.

The ancient windows were of what was called "diamond glass." The sides of the panes were about five inches and the angles oblique. The longest diagonal stood perpendicular, so of course the outside of the casement was half-panes. The outside sash was of wood, and between the panes was lead. At a meeting of the Congregational parish April 21, 1743, Jacob Sargent, Benj. Hills and Enoch Colby were chosen a committee to sell the old lead and glass, and glaze the house with new sashes and glass.

#### STOVES.

I make a few extracts relating to the history of stoves, from an article in the "Scientific American" of Nov. 9, 1867.

"Stoves are comparatively of recent general use, though they were known in this country as early as 1790. In that year Mr. Pettibone of Philadelphia was granted a patent for a stove which he claimed to be capable of warming houses by pure heated air. Pettibone's stove was soon after put up in the alms-house at Philadelphia. This was probably the first attempt to use, at least in this country. From this time forward, for many years, the stove was confined to public places; its use for warming private houses or for cooking purposes not having been thought of. The long box-stove, capable of taking three-feet wood, was the only stove our ancestors knew anything about. The first advance towards a cooking stove was making the Franklin stove with an oven; and the first that deserves the name was an oblong affair, having an oven running the whole length, the door of which was in front, directly over the door for supplying fuel; and having also a boiler-hole and boiler on the back part of the top near the pipe. Then a stove similar in arrangement, with swelling elliptic sides was made, generally called the nine-plate stove.

"About 1812 cooking stoves were made at Hudson from patterns made by Mr. Hoxie, who was the first to elevate the fire-box above the oven. In 1815 William T. James of Lansingburgh, afterwards of Troy, made the stove known as the 'James stove,' which not only continued the leading cooking stove for nearly a quarter of a century, but may



yet be seen on board of small eastern coasting vessels, where, being cheap and durable, it supplies the place of a caboose."

In the James stove, the oven was directly over the furnace, and the sides were swelled out to give place for an oval boiler on each side; they were cast heavy and were very durable. They were very liable to burn whatever was in the oven, unless the utmost care was used. I have heard it related that when one of these stoves was first set up, the goodman waited to be called to breakfast until out of patience, and upon going into the house found the goodwife in a perfect storm: the stove was good for nothing, — the biscuit were burned, — and as a penalty for getting such a piece of furniture he would have to dispense with his breakfast. With a good deal of coaxing he prevailed on her to mix another batch, which, with careful attendance, *he* succeeded in baking, and at ten or eleven o'clock succeeded in having his breakfast. There was a cooking-stove made at Franconia (a heavy, coarse-made concern) earlier than the James stove was used here, but I think was never used in Chester. Jonathan Aiken, Esq., of Goffstown, had used one of them several years and thrown it by previous to 1836. Other patterns were soon introduced with the oven by the side of the furnace and under the furnace.

People were very punctual in going to meeting, and some of them riding three, four, or even six miles on horseback, when there was not sleighing, their horses standing out of doors exposed to the cold, and they remaining in the meeting-house without fire during two long services and intermission, except that a part of the men would resort to the neighboring tavern where they could warm inside as well as outside. In 1821 Samuel D. Bell, Esq., drew up a subscription paper and carried it round and collected money and purchased a stove which was put into the Congregational meeting-house. In 1822 the Rev. Clement Parker went round at the Long Meadows and procured a subscription, and when people plead poverty he offered to

advance the money and take his pay in wood. The stove was procured and put into the house in the broad aisle in front of the pulpit, the funnel going up nearly to the ceiling, and then out at the front window. The first time a fire was kindled the stove cracked, when the *conservatives* said, "*I told you so.*"

The first cooking stove in Chester was bought by Daniel French, Esq., in 1824. The next about the same time by Hon. Samuel Bell. The James pattern was perhaps the earliest here.

The first cooking stove in the Long Meadows was one of the James, by Hon. John Folsom, about 1830, but not liking it, he carried it back; and the first to permanently remain was a rotary, in which the top turned to bring five different boilers over the fire, bought in January, 1835, by the writer; and several others were bought the same winter.

Before cooking stoves were generally introduced, the tin baker was invented, and used to bake cakes, pies, &c., before an open fire. It consisted of a tin box about twenty inches long, the bottom about a foot wide, inclining about twenty-two and a half degrees, and set on legs; a perpendicular back four or five inches wide, with a hinge, and the top similar to the bottom, with a sheet-iron bake pan suspended between them, so that when the baker was set before the fire at a suitable distance, the inclined surfaces, top and bottom, reflected the rays of heat upon the materials to be baked. The first of these in the Long Meadows—probably in Chester—was bought by the writer in the spring of 1832.

Previous to the stove or baker was the Dutch-oven, for baking, frying, &c. It was a shallow cast-iron kettle, with a cast-iron cover. The articles to be baked were put into it, over the fire, and the cover filled with coals.

Previous to any of these devices, for roasting meat a *spit* was used. It was an iron rod about a yard long, with a crank at one end. The andirons had bearings to support the spit riveted to the side next the fire. The meat was attached to the spit, which was laid into these bearings,

and the crank turned to bring all sides to the fire. I have seen the apparatus, but I think not in use.

Another mode, which I have seen a great many times, was to suspend the spare-rib by a hook and line before the fire, with a dripping-pan under it, and one of the children would turn it with a stick. When the line became hard twisted, it would turn itself the other way until untwisted.

Before the introduction of stoves, they endeavored to "keep fire" by burying a good hard-wood brand in the ashes. When fire was lost, and neighbors were not at hand to borrow from, resort was had to flint and steel, with *tinder* (a cotton or linen rag burnt to coal) to catch, and a sulphur match to take from that; or a gun, with a little powder and tow, was sometimes used. When stoves became common, about 1832 or '33, friction or lucifer matches were introduced.

A story used to be told of a "Mother Hoit," who, when her fire was low, poured powder from a horn, intending to stop it off with her finger, but it proved too quick for her, and the horn went out at the top of the chimney. It used to be a saying, "as quick as Mother Hoit's powder-horn." Oliver Eaton, of Seabrook, informed us that it occurred there, and that he once heard the expression used on a wharf in New York by an English sailor, who said that he had heard it used on the wharves of London.

The milk-pails then in use were wood, and the pans of earthen, tin not being used until within the present century. Their dishes were of pewter, the *dresser* — a set of open shelves — being set off with platters and plates, basins and porringers. These may be seen in the background of the cut illustrating combing flax and spinning linen. Then the children had wooden plates, or, perhaps, a square trencher to eat from. I used a wooden plate when a boy, also a pewter spoon. Their spoons were mostly made of pewter. They were clumsy, and very liable to be broken.

Robert Leathhead, who lived where Matthew Dickey

lately lived, used to *itinerate* with ladle and spoon-mould to *run* pewter spoons. He was a religious man, a Presbyterian, and knew nothing of responses, or the use of *amen*, except as a *finis* to a religious exercise. On one occasion he put up with a family of Freewill Baptists or Methodists, who invited him to lead in their family devotions. He had but just commenced, when there came a loud, responsive "amen," which Mr. Leathhead took as a signal for him to close, which he reluctantly did.

They had a piece of cooper's ware, called a *piggin*, holding about a gallon, one stave of which projected four or five inches above, for a handle. It served as a ladle to dip water, and also as a wash-dish. They also used a gourd-shell as a ladle. It had a long neck, like some species of squash, which made a convenient handle. One may be seen lying on the floor in the forementioned cut: Hard-shell pumpkin-shells were used to store balls of yarn and remnants of cloth. It was told of one old lady that at her death she had pumpkin shells which she carried from her father's at her marriage, fifty years before.

Almost as a matter of course, coming poor into a new and hard, rocky country, our ancestors must have fared hard, and sometimes had a scanty living. I have heard it related that a lad, some sixty or seventy years ago, remarked that he supposed Mr. So-and-so's folks lived well; that they had meat *all the year round* — implying that his folks had not, which was probably true. I have heard the woman of the other family relate that they were short of meat, and boiled a small piece with some sauce and greens; that they had a caller to dinner who was probably meat-hungry, and he took the whole and ate it.

It was usual for a man who had a family to go to the "Falls," or to Haverhill, and get and salt a barrel of alewives, or the Derryfield folks of lamprey-eels. Once when the fish were rather short at the Falls, and many were waiting, one of the fishermen fell in and went down through the falls some distance, and when he got his head above water one of the anxious customers inquired: "And saw ye any fish in your downcoming?"

The English, by boiling beans very soft with their boiled dish, and thickening the liquor, made bean-porridge, which was a common and favorite dish. It has been said — I do not vouch for its truth — that when the man was going away with his team the woman would make a pot porridge and freeze with a string in, so that he could hang it on his sled-stake, and when he wanted to bait, would cut off a piece and thaw it. The Irish had a corresponding dish in barley-broth, barley being substituted for beans. It was related of old Mrs. Linn that she had company one day, and had some charming good broth, but forgot to put in the meat. The Irish used to churn their milk and cream together, and use the buttermilk as a common drink.

There was another dish which was a great luxury, which was baked pumpkin and milk. In the autumn and early winter, take hard-shell pumpkins and cut a hole in the stem end sufficiently large to admit the hand, and scrape the inside out clean, and replace the top. If the oven was not, like Nebuchadnezzar's furnace, heated seven times hotter than it was wont to be heated, it was a great deal hotter than usual, and after the pumpkins were in, it was plastered around the lid to keep the heat in. Dr. Bouton, in his "History of Concord," says that they filled them nearly full of new milk, and ate directly from the shell, and that Governor Langdon, when boarding at Deacon Kimball's, preferred that mode as being the most genteel. I never saw that mode practiced, but have eaten pumpkin and milk a great many times. The shells were very useful to hold balls of yarn and remnants of cloth.

Some wheat was raised, and the flour used, but most of the bread used was brown, composed of rye and Indian. Such a thing as purchasing flour was hardly known previous to 1810, or later.

A favorite and good method of cooking potatoes was to open the hot embers on the hearth, and put the potatoes in and cover and roast them.

The most common drink was cider, but in warm weather beer was made. In some places malt-beer was used,



but I have seen no indications that it ever was in Chester. It was commonly made of hops, though sometimes by boiling spruce boughs. Spruce beer has been made at my father's long since my recollection. Beer would be an indispensable article for every innholder in cold weather, for the purpose of making *flip*.

When the people had large families it was not uncommon to have but one suit for each of the children, and the mother must wash and dry the clothes after the children were in bed. I have heard an old man say that when he was a boy his mother made him wear his shirt backside forward half of the time, to make it wear out alike.

The clothing was mostly of domestic manufacture. The men, however, sometimes wore leather *small clothes* of moose-hide, buck-skin or sheep-skin. The Committee of Safety (Col. N. H. Hist. Soc., vol. 7, p. 63) "agreed with Mr. Daniel Gilman for 100 coarse moose hide breeches at 18s." Simon Berry and William Locke came from Rye about the same time, and their fathers soon made a journey to Chester to see their sons. Mr. Berry wore a pair of sheep-skin breeches, and being caught in a shower, the breeches got wet and sagged to the calf of the leg. Mr. Berry took his knife and cut them off at the proper place at the knee; soon the sun came out, and the breeches shrank, so they were as much too short as they had before been too long.

Their sheep were of a coarse-wooled kind. The wool was carded with hand-cards, which was very laborious work for the women. Sometimes, to make it more cheerful, they would have a *bee* or *wool-breaking*. It was, I believe, as much work to card as to spin it, and a woman's stint of spinning was five skeins per day, for which the usual price was fifty cents and board per week, perhaps less sometimes.





CARDING AND SPINNING WOOL, COTTON OR TOW.

In Coffin's "History of Newbury," under date 1794, it is said: "In June of this year the first incorporated woolen factory in Massachusetts was erected at the falls of the river Parker, at Newbury. The machinery was made in Newburyport, by Messrs. Standing, Armstrong and Guppy." This was probably the first wool-carding done by machinery in this region, if not in the country, and I am so informed by Mr. Dustin, of Salem, N. H. The next was by Mr. Alexander, where Mr. John Taylor's factory now is, in Salem, N. H., soon after the year 1800. The people of Chester used to go there with their wool, and pay a<sup>l</sup> out

eight cents per pound for carding. I believe Mr. Alexander did some manufacturing.

In 1805, Samuel Haynes, of Chester, procured a carding machine, and ran it that season, and then returned it to the vender. The next carding machine in this region was made at Chelmsford, Mass., and put up at Poplin Rocks, by Samuel Gibson, who came from Methuen, Mass., in 1806. The next carding machine was made by D. & J. Marsh, Haverhill, Mass., for Moses Chase, and set up in the Haynes fulling-mill, in 1810. Some of the conservatives, or fogies, were much offended at the innovation, as it would ruin the women, and make them idle and lazy. The cards were then all set by hand, giving employment to women and children to set the teeth.

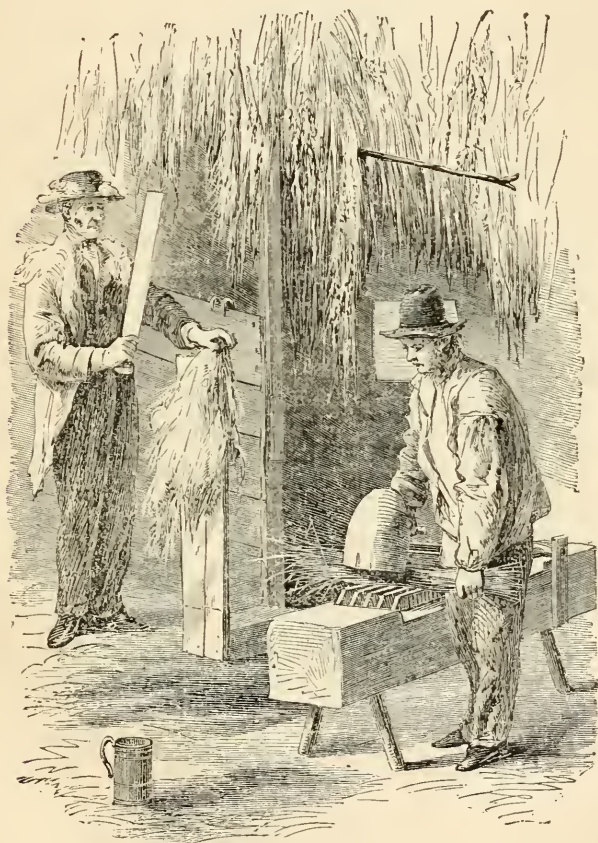
For men's wear, full'd cloth was made and dressed by the clothier at from ninepence to one shilling and sixpence per yard. Sometimes, to save this expense, heavy waled cloth was made and dyed with bark at home. For women's winter wear, "baize" was made and dyed green, or without any fulling or napping, dyed with redwood or camwood, and pressed, and called *pressed cloth*; or sometimes merely dyed with bark at home. Nearly every good house-wife would have a blue vat, in the form of a "dye-pot," in which, instead of dissolving the indigo at once with sulphuric acid, it was put in a bag and dissolved gradually in urine. Those old enough to remember the operation will retain vivid recollections of the operation of "wringing out the dye-pot," on their olfactories. Here was dyed the wool for stockings, and mother's and grandmother's woolen aprons. Many times when I was a small boy, when I came from sliding, or other recreation, with my hands aching with cold, I had them wrapped in grandmother's blue woolen apron.

For summer wear the men had a cotton and linen cloth called *fustian*. The women had for dresses, aprons, &c., plaids of various patterns. So occasionally a web was made for handkerchiefs.

The raising of flax and the manufacture of linen was

first introduced by the emigrants from Ireland to Londonderry, in 1719, and they were eminent in that line of manufacture. It may be wise to preserve a knowledge of the various processes of it.

After the flax was "pulled," the seed was threshed off, and the flax was spread to rot. It lay exposed to the dews, rain and sun, until the woody part had become tender, so as readily to break in pieces. The fibre would meanwhile turn of a darker color, and become more pliable. After the sledging had broken up, about the first of March, the flax was "got out." The first operation was breaking.



BREAKING AND SWINGLING FLAX.

The flax-break was an oak stick some six feet long and a foot square, set on legs, with about four feet of it about half cut away diagonally, leaving one foot square of each end. Here were inserted four hard-wood slats, edgewise, with the upper edge sharp. To match this were another set of slats, one end inserted in a block called a "head," and the other in a wooden roller hung to the back part of the body of the break. The operation of breaking was to raise the top slats with the right hand, by means of a pin or handle in the head, and with the left hand put the flax into the break, and it was operated until the woody part of the flax was broken fine, and most of it fallen on the floor. The next operation was combing the seed ends by drawing it through a comb of twelve or sixteen iron teeth inserted in a board. The next operation was swingling. A board about seven inches wide and four feet long was set in a heavy block to keep it steady and upright. This was a "swingling board." A heavy wooden knife about two feet long was used to beat the flax over this board to separate the finer "shives" and the coarser tow. This operation was called "swingling." A very smart man, with good flax and a good dry day, and leaving it rather rough, would swingle forty pounds in a day, though twenty pounds would be an ordinary day's work. The breaking was about equal to the swingling, which would make ten to twelve pounds on an average, as an ordinary day's work of dressing from the straw.

The next process in the manufacture was combing. The flax comb was made by inserting teeth made of nail rods, say six inches long, and pointed, into a board or plank, which would be secured firmly to a chair, or something else. My grandmother's, yet in good condition, has twelve teeth, about half an inch apart, and seven deep, the teeth in each row standing opposite the spaces of the preceding row. The flax was drawn continually through this comb, until the "tow" or short and imperfect fibres of the flax were all drawn out. The flax was then ready to put upon the "distaff." The Irish, or linen wheel, was about twenty



inches in diameter, hung on an iron crank, and was operated by the foot on a treadle. The wheel had two grooves in its circumference, one to receive a band to drive the fliers and the other to drive the spool with a quicker motion to "take up" the yarn. The distaff was a sapling about an inch thick, with four or five branches, which were tied together at the top. The flax was put on this and the thread drawn from it. Two "double skeins" was a day's work.



COMBING FLAX AND SPINNING LINEN.

The linen manufacture was quite a business with the Scotch Irish of Londonderry and Chester, making fine linen cloth and thread, and bleaching it and sending it to

the towns to market. The beach of Massabesic was a favorite place for bleaching. Linen constituted a very important part, with cotton, of household fabrics and barter,—shirts, sheets, table linen, summer dresses, handkerchiefs, meal bags, &c.

There was a process to facilitate bleaching, called “buckling.” It was to put the cloth or yarn into a tub, cover it with a cloth, and fill the tub with ashes, which were leached, the lye passing through the cloth. The process was repeated at pleasure.

After bleaching the cloth, came the final operation of “beetling,” which was performed by folding the cloth and laying it on a flat, smooth stone. The beetle was of maple, or some hard wood, perhaps two feet long and five inches in diameter, two thirds the length turned down to a suitable size for a handle. The cloth was beaten with this, and the folds continually changed, until the whole web was rendered sufficiently pliable and soft. I have seen the operation performed by laying the cloth on the stone hearth, and using the pestle.

The smaller girls would take the “swingling-tow” and beat out the shives, and spin and double and twist it, and sell to the merchant for wrapping-twine. The older ones, to make their purchases at the store, would make all-tow, tow-and-linen, or cotton-and-linen cloth, to barter with the store-keeper. My sisters tell me that when one was about nine and the other thirteen, in 1810, the elder one spun the warp and the younger one the filling, and made a web of tow cloth, and bought them dresses; and that they now have pieces of those dresses.

Also the shoe-thread was of linen, and all shoes were then sewed. Pegging the soles is a modern invention. The people wanted ropes for bed cords, and other purposes, which were frequently, if not universally, of home manufacture. The flax or tow was spun and warped in three strands, of the required length. A machine was made by taking three pieces of hard-wood board about a foot square, and making round tenons or bearings on the opposite corners, forming cranks, one end of which was inserted in a



stationary standard with hooks, to which to attach the three strands of the rope. A shorter and movable piece of board with corresponding holes was put on to the other tenons, by moving which gave a crank motion, and twisted the strands. A simple crank at the other end twisted the rope. A small block, with three grooves for the strands, aided in "laying the rope even."

In the culture of flax there was a weed very prolific in small seed, called "wild flax." This increased so fast that it was necessary once in two or three years to clean the seed. This was done by having a cylinder of tin or sheet-iron, perforated so as to let the wild seed pass and retain the flax seed. This screen was suspended on bearings, the seed put in and the machine turned by crank until the seed was cleaned. The two last named machines, I think, might have been seen about the premises of the late Jacob Chase, a few years since, probably made and owned by his grandfather. Tow was carded and spun on a large wheel like cotton or wool.

Cotton has been a constituent part of clothing as far back as I have any knowledge. It was of course carded and spun by hand until the starting of factories, when cotton warp was made and sold at the stores, and the weaving done by hand. Cotton was also sold at the stores. The weaver's reed or "slaic," was made of sticks of cane, whittled with a knife, and the twine wound by hand. Peter Aiken and James and Alexander Shirley were famous in Chester for making them. Their looms were heavy, clumsy things. The web was sprung by the feet, the shuttle was thrown and the "lathe" swung to beat in the filling with the hands, so that with every throw of the shuttle and beat of the "lathe," the hands had to be changed from one to the other. Five or six yards was a day's work of weaving. The yarn was reeled in threads of two yards each, forty of which made a "knot," and seven knots a "skein," and fourteen knots a "double skein." The warp, for warping was wound on "spools," and the filling on "quills" made of elder. The spooling and quilling gave employment to boys and girls.

Another branch of household manufacture was yarn coverlets for bed covers, in which a good deal of taste and mechanical ingenuity were displayed in the colors and figures. Among those eminent for weaving this article in a great variety of figures was the wife of John Locke, and after her death his daughter Polly, now the wife of John Currier of Sandown.

The tanners had no chemical process or hot liquor. To grind the bark they used a circular stone, generally a worn out mill-stone. They fitted a central post or shaft with wooden bearings, with a horizontal shaft or axletree, one end working with a wooden bearing in the post, the other end fitting and passing through the eye of the stone far enough to attach a horse. A circular platform of wood was built nearly twenty feet in diameter. As the horse made his circuit, the stone rolled over, crushing the bark. A hand was always in attendance to continually rake the coarse bark out under the stone, and shove the fine to the centre.

The first bark-mill was invented and patented in 1808, by Paul Pillsbury (an uncle of Parker Pillsbury of abolition notoriety), who was born at West Newbury, and lived at Byfield. Instead of the cylinder and cone being cast whole, as in modern mills, they were cast in segments, and fitted to wood. He sold his patent for two thousand dollars, but never got his pay. The first bark-mills introduced into Chester were at a later day, probably about 1812, and were cast whole, the cone being fitted to a perpendicular wooden shaft, and standing in the centre of the platform, and the horse attached to a sweep and traveling in the old track. The farmers were their own butchers, and carried the hides to the tanners, who tanned either by the piece or upon shares. Upper leather would tan in the course of the summer, and it would be a winter business to curry it. It was all shaved down with the currying-knife, there being no splitting-machines before 1810 or 1815. The sole leather took a year or more to tan. There is the name of Lemuel Clifford of Chester, tanner, in a deed as early as

1734, but whether he actually tanned here is uncertain. Ichabod Robie, a grantee, was a tanner at Hampton Falls, and taught his sons the art. He settled his son John on home lot No. 35, about 1733, who had a yard where Robinson's yard lately was, and he taught his sons the art. Samuel Robie settled on his father's lot, 116, and had a yard where the Blake yard lately was, and taught his son Edward the art, who once carried on the business in Candia at the brook north of Parker's Corner. Tanner Martin set up the business in Chester Woods about 1780, and James Wason at the Long Meadows about 1785, and Capt. Ezekiel Blake came to Chester in 1792 and did quite a business at the Samuel Robie yard.

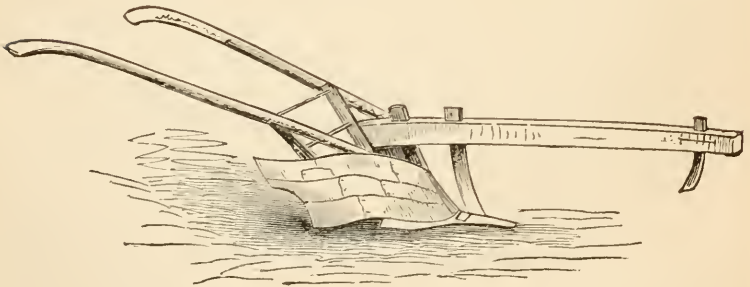
There was no such thing as sale-shoe work then. The people carried their stock to the shoemakers, or sometimes shoemakers *itinerated* from house to house with their "kit." I recollect about fifty-five to sixty years ago, Mr. Stocker, a very small man, father of Aaron Wilcomb's wife, used to go through our neighborhood. It is said of Samuel Murray that he would make shoes for Dea. John Hills, and that the Deacon would pay him in labor on the farm; that Mr. Murray would work with the Deacon day-times and make shoes to pay him nights.

At that time the utmost economy had to be practiced. All of the young people and some of the old ones went barefoot during the summer, and the maidens when going to meeting would either go barefoot until nearly there or wear thick shoes and carry the "morocco" ones in their hands to save the wear. Long within my recollection, the maidens going across to the Long Meadows to meeting carried their shoes in their hands until across the brook. The father and mother, if not the grandfather and grandmother, had the horse with the saddle and pillion, and the younger ones walked, sometimes from three to six miles.

The heel pegs were made with a knife. Sometime, probably from 1812 to 1815, Mr. Pillsbury, the inventor of the bark-mill, fixed a tool to plow grooves across a block of maple, and then cross-plow it, which pointed the pegs, and

then they were split with a knife and mallet. Mr. Pillsbury soon got up improved machinery and did a large business at making pegs, and then pegged shoes were introduced. (See Shoe and Leather Reporter, July 16, 1868.)

Boots were not in common use. They had "leggings" or "buskins," knit to reach from the knee to the shoe, with the bottom widened so as to cover the shoe, and leather strings to tie them down. I wore them myself when a lad, and I have heard my grandfather say that he never had a pair of boots nor an outside coat before he was twenty-one years old. Boots made by crimping in the ankles were not in use before 1805 or '6, and they were known for many years as "Suwarrow boots," from the name of the Russian General Suwarrow. Before that the fronts were in two parts. The foot had a tongue which went up two or three inches into the leg. They were generally worn with white tops and small clothes or "breeches" which came down just below the knee. Breeches were generally worn till about that time, and some old men wore them as long as they lived.



PLOWS.

The plows had the wrought-iron shares, the beam being very long with wooden mould-board, plated with old hoes and other scraps of iron. What are now bent for handles were then straight, and were called "thorough-shots," as was also the stud at the forward part of the irons, which

projected far enough above the beam to attach the handles to it. The handles were long pieces of wood attached to the forward "thorough-shots," and also to those behind, with wooden pins, and extending back two feet or more behind, making a very long plow. Franklin Crombie, Esq., says that he measured one that formerly belonged to Matthew Templeton, which was nearly fourteen feet long. After a while the crooked handles were introduced, though within the present century. They then went into the woods and found a tree with as good a turn as they could, and split out their handles. When the turnpikes were built, in 1805, the Dutch plow was introduced. It was a triangular piece of iron, so made as to form a wing and point, and the forward part of the mould with a wooden land-side, plated and attached to the wood by a bolt. The plow was very short. Many of them were afterwards made by Abraham Sargent, Jr., and Daniel Wilson, as late as 1830. The first cast-iron plows, so far as I know, were the Hitchcock pattern. Probably the first brought into Chester was by Hawley Marshall of Brentwood, 1830-1833.

Iron or steel shovels were not much, if any, used here, previous to building the turnpikes in 1805. They used to take a large red-oak tree and split out the shapes and make wooden shovels and have the edge shod with iron, which were called "shod shovels." July 9, 1775, the committee of safety ordered James Proctor paid nine pounds for "sixty *Shod Shovels* by him delivered." In Stephen Chase's diary Feb. 24, 1797, is an entry "Sawed great oak log,—making shovels." Mr. John Brickett of Haverhill was, as late as about 1810, famous for making shod-shovels.

The manure-forks were of iron, very heavy, with long handles like a pitch-fork handle.

Hoes were made by common blacksmiths, of iron and laid with steel, and were frequently new-steeled.

The scythe-snaths were either straight or with a natural bend, and home-made. Probably there were none manufactured by being steamed and bent previous to 1810.

The rakes were also of home manufacture, and much



heavier than the modern ones. The first that my father had of a different kind was a Shaker rake in 1808.

The pitch-forks were iron and very heavy and clumsy at that, steel ones not being used much before 1830. My grandfather's, made about 1762, are yet in good condition.

#### WAGONS.

When wagons were first introduced into Chester is not known. The first that I have seen any mention of a wagon is August, 1797. Lieut. Josiah Underhill charges Joseph Hall with "binding of wagon wheels," and in October of the same year, credits Mr. Hall for his "wagon to Haverhill, 3s. 6d." It appears from Lieut. Underhill's accounts, that soon after that time he had a wagon built himself, and often let it to others. Simon M. Sanborn says that the first ox-wagon in that part of the town was owned by his grandfather, John Hoit, he thinks, not more than sixty-five years ago. Capt. Noah Weeks, born 1790, says that the first ox-wagon on the street was procured by Mr. Sweetser to draw his store-goods on; and that he had taken eight barrels of cider on a cart with bags of apples on the top, and driven the team to Newburyport. It is related of one Moses Williams of Sandown, that he procured an ox-wagon to move a family from Danvers, and that he lay awake the night before starting, planning how he should turn his wagon when he arrived there.

The mode of drawing boards on one pair of wheels was to have "drafts,"—a spire about twenty feet long spread very wide, pinned on the top of the axletree and extending back four or five feet, so that the boards were to bear on the drafts before and behind and not tip on the axletree. On such a vehicle large quantities of boards were drawn to Haverhill and Sweet's Ferry. It has been done within my own recollection by my father.

The earliest light, one-horse wagons were about the year 1810. Deacon Walter Morse says that he had the first one in Chester, about 1811. They were rather rough and



heavy, the body on the axletrees, without thorough-braces or springs. The first gig-wagon in the Long Meadows was owned by Deacon James Wason, I think, about 1812. John Ordway, Esq., says the first he ever saw or heard of was made by Samuel Smith, of Hampstead, about 1809 or 1810. Before this, a few of the wealthiest had a heavy, clumsy, square-top chaise. In 1805 there were about twenty persons taxed in Chester for a chaise. The tire of wheels was formerly cut in pieces the length of the felloes, and nailed on. The whole or hoop-tire came into use with the gig-wagon. The first on ox cart wheels was about 1820. Short boxes were used,—for cart wheels, about three inches long, and for light wheels about two inches. The pipe boxes and iron axletrees, I think, were not used previous to 1820. The boxes were then made with a chamber, so as not to bear in the middle. They were not made without a chamber before 1830.

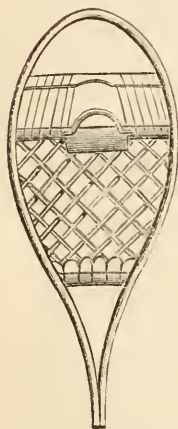
Most of the traveling was done on horseback, and frequently *double*,—the man before, and the woman on the *pillion* behind. Much transportation, especially of small and light articles, such as bottles, jugs, sugar and butter-boxes, was done in saddle-bags. Most of the going to mill was also on horseback. Sometimes larger and heavier articles were transported long distances. When Wells Chase built his house in 1771, he brought windows ready glazed on horseback from Newbury. When he built a pair of cart-wheels in 1780, he and another man went to Deerfield for the iron on horseback. I find on his account-book a charge, “By myself and horse to Deerfield, 4£ 16s., Old Tenor, to E. Fitts;” also for a day “tiring the wheels.”

This iron was made in Deerfield by Daniel Ladd, on the Lamprey river, about a mile above Robinson’s mills, South Deerfield. The ore was the bog ore, and was dug near the base of Saddleback mountain, and near Northwood line, and transported to the furnace. The quality was indifferent, containing sulphur, or some other foreign substance, which made it difficult to weld; but it answered a purpose, the supply from the mother country being cut off by the war.

It is related of Deacon Jonathan Hall, that when he visited his daughter, the wife of Deacon Joseph Dearborn, at Rumney, he carried her a bag of meal on horseback. When Jonathan, the son of Deacon Jonathan Hall, moved to Rumney with his wife and child, they went on horseback with two horses, and carried their bed and cooking utensils, and a child. She sometime—probably afterwards—carried a linen-wheel before her on horseback to Rumney.

#### SNOW-SHOES.

Snow-shoes were much used in traveling on foot on deep snows, and, presenting so large a surface, prevented slumping. The following description and the annexed cut are made from a pair of snow-shoes which my grandfather bought about one hundred and five years ago, which are now in good condition :



The snow-shoe consisted of a piece of tough, hard wood, generally about seven-eighths of an inch thick, bent at the front part in a semicircle about sixteen inches in diameter, and the hinder part elongated, so that the ends came together side by side, and were riveted and loaded with a small piece of lead, so that when walking that end would trail on the snow. The extreme length was three feet. Near each end, and tenoned into the bow, were flat pieces of hard wood, to which, and to the bow, was fastened a strong netting of leather or green-hide. The foot was fastened near the toe by means of a leather strap and strings, while the heel was left free. A man used to them would travel with great ease, some said easier than on bare ground without.

In 1703 Captain Tyng raised a company of volunteers at Dunstable, and marched to Winnipiscogee against the Indian enemy on snow-shoes, for which the survivors had

a grant of land from the General Court of Massachusetts in 1736, lying on the east side of Merrimack river, three miles wide, extending from Litchfield to Suncook, which was called "Tyngstown." Once within my recollection, my father took a bushel of corn on his shoulder and traveled on snow-shoes to Blanchard's mill, a distance of two miles and a half. I have, many times since I have kept house, traveled across to the Long Meadow meeting-house to meeting on snow-shoes. I have heard my grandmother tell of being caught out in a snow-storm at a childbirth, or other occasion, and walking home on snow-shoes.

#### BLACKSMITHS.

The blacksmiths did all kinds of work. They not only did the jobbing, such as shoeing, forging chains, plow-irons, &c., but made the axes and hoes, shod the shovels and made scythes. Slitting-mills were not common, and they took the Russia and Swede's bars and split them with a chisel, and drew the iron to its proper size and shape.

Swings for shoeing oxen, I think were not used much, if any, before 1810, and not uniformly used until a much later date. A bed of straw was prepared; the ox was thrown down and turned upon his back; a man sat and held his head; the fore and hind legs were drawn and lashed together, so that they crossed each other between the knee and ankle, and were shod in that position. Lieut. Josiah Underhill used to prepare the shoes and nails, and go up to Deacon Kelly's and in his stable shoe all the oxen from there to Martin's and White Hall. I find on Lieut. Underhill's ledger, 1798, charges for "a scythe, 6s.; laying a broad-axe, 9s.; laying a hoe, 2s. 6; two new hoes, 9s.; shoeing a shovel, 3s.; laying an axe, 3s.; a crooked shave, 3s.; new axe, 8s.; breasting a mill-saw, 1s. 4. [The saw was of iron, and when worn so as to be hollow on the breast, was heated, and the back struck on the anvil and so straightened.] Cutting new teeth on a mill-saw, 3s."

## SCYTHES.

Although Lieut. Josiah Underhill, and perhaps other blacksmiths, made scythes, a large portion of those used in Chester must have been brought from abroad; and although not particularly relating to the history of Chester, some facts may be worth preserving, and illustrate the history of the times.

Maj. Benjamin Osgood made scythes by hand at Methuen about fifty or sixty years ago. He was a very powerful man to work, and of great endurance; and he once told me that he had worked from four o'clock in the morning till eight at night, with two sledgemen, who took turns in blowing and striking. They took Russia bars and split them up with a chisel, and also the steel, and they would make eight scythes in a day, so that four scythes would be a very large day's work to make. The earliest scythes that I recollect were stamped with the name of "Waters."

Sutton, now Millbury, Mass., was a great place for making scythes, and I have the following facts from Mr. Nathaniel Waters, an aged man, through his grandson. He says that the first scythes made in this country were made at Salem, Mass., about the year 1700, entirely by hand. Quite early a man by the name of Putnam commenced making scythes by hand on Putnam Hill, in Sutton. There was an act of Parliament cited in the history of Me-Murphy's mill, in this work, forbidding the use of tilt-hammers. Putnam, to evade the law, as he supposed, ran one by horse-power many years. About 1770 Deacon Asa Waters erected a shop in Sutton, and ran tilt-hammers in violation of the law, and several other shops were built in that region about 1795. The "Waters" scythes and "Sutton" scythes, much used in Chester from fifty to sixty-five, or more, years ago, came from there.

## COOPERS.

Coopers' work was of course done by hand and with coarse tools. The earliest howel for crozing the staves for the head, which I ever saw, was a small adz with the edge curved and a short handle, somewhat resembling in shape a shoe-hammer. When I was a lad they had one at Dea. Morse's with which we used to crack nuts. This gave way before my day to a crooked shave or drawing-knife, with an iron shank for the right hand in the barrel, and a handle for the left outside. About 1815 the stock howel, a kind of heel-plane with a curved iron, was introduced. At that time and later, a large business was done at fish barrels, also on beef barrels; and of course staves and hoop-poles were quite an article of traffic, as they were before that time. It appears by Lieut. Underhill's ledger, mentioned under the head of "Blacksmith," that he took them in pay for his work and hired them drawn to Haverhill and Newbury.

For a season, making "shooks" was quite a business. They were red-oak hogsheads for molasses, set up, trussed, pared and howeled, and taken down and bundled and sent to the West Indies. But so many unskillful men and cheats went into it that they ran it under. Corresponding with this was making hoops to go with these shooks. Making staves and heading was once quite a business, as was also cutting hoop-poles. Wood land was owned by non-residents, and the old hoop-pole men were not over-particular about their lines. One of them had a novice at the business helping him one day, who inquired if they had not got to his line; he replied, "My line always goes till sunset, sir." Rum, beef and fish barrels, also molasses hogsheads, were made in Chester, and large quantities of stock carried to Haverhill, Newbury and other places and sold.

There were no pail- and tub-factories,—all was done by hand. When we consider the enormous quantities of such articles turned out at these establishments now, we are led

to wonder what is done with them on the one hand, and how our ancestors got along on the other. Their work was from the best materials and was heavy and substantial, and was carefully used. My grandmother was married in 1760, and soon went on to a farm, and procured a cheese-tub and milk-pail which were in use long after my recollection, I think till her death in 1814, — at least fifty years.

#### HATS.

The wool for hats had first to be carded by hand and then "bowed." The bow was a catgut line fastened to a wooden bow, similar in form to an Indian's bow, which was struck by a wooden pin and snapped into the wool, which threw it into a light mass into the desired form. The bowing was quite a trade to learn. Probably "Hatter" Underhill was the earliest hatter in town, afterwards Daniel Greenough, Perley Ayer, Stiles, Daniel Langmaid and James French.

#### POPLAR AND PALMLEAF HATS.

Daniel Pressy was a wool-hatter, and resided below Ingalls' hill where Francis Chase now lives in Sandown, and had a brother-in-law by the name of Mason Lincoln, also a hatter, who worked with him, who was the inventor, or brought the art of getting out the stuff and making the hats. A gauge with several spurs at suitable intervals, from one-sixteenth to one-eighth of an inch, was passed heavily over a piece of poplar wood about eighteen inches long, then a jointer with the iron lying very flat cut the stuff off, which was braided with seven strands and sewed into hats. Mr. Lincoln and Micajah Rogers, who lived where John Hunkins lately lived, got up a set of tools, and commenced the business of getting out the stuff. Jonathan Bond, who lived where Ezekiel Currier now lives, got sight of the tools, some said clandestinely, and did a great business in getting out the stuff. It was at first a great secret, but it soon became an open one. This was in 1806, and



the first hats sold for fifty cents each. It became a great business in all the region, nearly all the women and children going into it, and all of the traders dealing in the hats. They were sent South and West in vast quantities. The price of common coarse hats eventually came down to four or five cents each. They were very light, — good summer hats, and in a rain would swell so as not to leak badly. The business was however overdone as to quantity and quality. William Hazelton of Chester, and John Ordway of Hampstead, dealt largely in these hats, and happened to be in Boston together in March, 1827. A dealer who purchased of them had just imported some palmleaf, and got a man by the name of King, from Rhode Island, to instruct in the art of making hats. They purchased stock and hired Mr. King to come up and instruct the girls at two dollars each. Mr. Hazelton and Mr. Ordway had twelve or fourteen girls each to learn the trade. From this beginning it became a great business. The leaf was then split with a knife by hand, and the hats were pressed by hand. For the fine hats they then furnished stock and paid one dollar each for making, and sold in Boston for one dollar and fifty cents. They were sent to South America and sold there for five dollars each.

These facts are communicated by Mr. Ordway. Since writing the above, I have received the following account from Mr. Jabez Boyden, of South Dedham, aged about eighty years. He says that the first he ever knew of the palmleaf-hat business was in 1823 or '4, he does not remember which. He was engaged in the sennit or braided-hat manufacture, and used to peddle them in Rhode Island. One day at a tavern in Newport, some one asked him why he did not hire a man by the name of King, whom he knew in that place, who knew how to make palmleaf hats braided whole. The man King said he had been a sailor, and had been captured by the Spaniards and put in prison where he learned to braid palmleaf hats. Mr. Boyden hired Mr. King to come to South Dedham and teach the girls to make them. He says that the first hat cost him

fifty dollars. After he got everything ready he had to give five dollars for the first hat to new beginners, and one dollar each afterwards. The hats sold at from three to ten dollars each, according to quality. After Mr. King had worked for him three or four months, some one from New Hampshire offered him great pay to go there and teach the girls. He went and was gone a few months and returned. Mr. King was dissipated and would not work when he had money. About the time Mr. King came to South Dedham, a woman at Dedham Centre took an old hat to pieces and learned to make them, made one for her husband and claimed to be the first to invent the art of making them, and threatened to sue Mr. Boyden for infringing upon her rights. He got his first leaf from South Carolina, but it was not strong, so they chartered a schooner from Salem to go to Cuba and get a cargo. The first lot of hats he sent to New York was sold wholesale at two dollars and fifty cents each.

#### POTASH.

The boiling of potash was quite a business in early times. The early inhabitants burnt good hard, green wood, in an open fire, and made good ashes and an abundance of them, and nearly every trader took in ashes in pay for goods. I think that Col. Webster was a manufacturer. I find in merchant Blasdel's ledger, date 1770, an account of what his potash cost. The "potash Citals" were three hundred and twenty pounds; bringing "the Citals from Haverhill," twelve pounds. The whole expense was six hundred and six pounds, equal to one hundred and one dollars. Robert Calfe made potash, and paid ninepence per bushel for ashes. In 1790 Samuel Shirley had a potash manufactory near the pond and paid eight pence per bushel for ashes. Afterwards George Bell, son of William, had a store on the east side of the road, opposite the pond, and made potash where Mr. Shirley had done. For a long period after John Bell came to Chester he had a manufactory, which I think was the last in Chester.

## CLOCKS.

The early inhabitants had few clocks. The people were poor, and clocks were scarce and dear. As a substitute, sun-dials were used. The dials were made of pewter with a triangular piece called the "gnomon" placed on the meridian to cast a shadow, and the circumference was graduated to show the hours. The English school-books then used gave rules for dialing. But dials were useless in the night and in cloudy weather.

The earliest clocks were of English manufacture, and some had only an hour hand and struck but once at each hour. One, apparently very ancient, was owned by Dea. Richard Haselton, and afterwards by his son Thomas. I am informed by the Rev. T. H. Miller that there were clocks made in Portsmouth about one hundred and fifty years ago, and that there was a clock-maker there by the name of Fitz, who flourished about one hundred years ago and later. There was a David Blasdell of Amesbury, born in 1712, who was a clock-maker. I have seen several of his clocks, one with the date 1741 on it. His son Isaac came to Chester in 1762 and carried on the clock-making business until his death in 1791.

The clocks were of brass, rather heavily made, and to run one day. The line was of linen, passing over grooved wheels armed with points to prevent slipping. One line and one weight carried both time and striking. Chester people and others were supplied with these clocks as far as they were able to purchase. My grandfather, Wells Chase, made a great effort, and in 1788 purchased one, for which he paid twenty dollars for the movement, and had the case made. He paid a part of the purchase in wood at eight shillings per cord, drawn to Chester, where John West now lives. Col. Stephen Dearborn had one about the same time with the name of Mr. Blasdell's son Richard on it. My grandfather's is yet good, and I have it running. Mr. Blasdell made a few eight-day clocks near the close of his

life. There was a Simon Willard, of Roxbury, Mass., who was a celebrated clock-maker, but I believe none of his clocks came to Chester. Timothy Chandler, of Concord, born April 25, 1762, first learned the trade of card-making, (wool cards) and at the expiration of his apprenticeship traveled on foot from Pomfret, Conn., about 1784. He did not go into card-making, but hired a man by the name of Cummings, who was an apprentice to Mr. Willard, and set up clock-making in Concord, and did a large business. He made eight-day clocks of a lighter and better finish than the Blasdell clocks. Several of these clocks came to Chester.

It may not be improper to give here a short description of the manner in which clock work was once done, which I have from Abiel Chandler, son and successor to Maj. Timothy Chandler. The wheels were cast blank and the teeth were cut on a gear engine which was turned with one hand and the tool held down with the other. The teeth were rounded up with a file. The pinions were imported cut, but the lever had to be rounded with a file. Mr. Chandler, however, thinks that on the earlier pinions the teeth were sawed out by hand. The pivots were turned in a lathe composed of a spring pole overhead with a line passing from it and around the piece to be turned, to a treadle operated by the foot, so that when the treadle was borne down the piece turned towards the operator and his tool would cut, the spring of the pole carried it back again. Sometimes, in such light work as clock-making, a bow similar to a fiddle bow was used, the string passing round the piece to be turned, and operated by one hand and a file held on by the other. I think the spring pole and treadle was the only lathe then in use by chair makers and cabinet makers. Tobias Cartland, of Lee, born 1765, did quite a business at chair making, and got out and carried a great deal of stuff to Portsmouth on horseback, and his lathe was standing two or three years ago. Mr. Chandler says that when Low & Damon set up chair making in Concord, in 1806, and for several years after, they used such a lathe. Levi and Abel Hutchins, of Concord, learned their trade of

Mr. Willard and set up the business there about 1788, perhaps a little later than Maj. Chandler. The first, or one of the first clocks made by Abel Hutchins, is now owned by his grandson, and is running. The dial or face was made of an old brass kettle. Quite a number of their clocks came to Chester and sold for from fifty to sixty dollars each. They were well made and in well finished cases, and some of them at the top of the face showed the phases of the moon: Levi Hutchins, in his autobiography, says that probably he and his brother Abel made the first brass clocks that were made in New Hampshire, but Isaac Blasdell made clocks in Chester twenty-five years before they did in Concord.

James Critchet, of Candia, was a man of great mechanical genius. When a young man he saw a clock which had a cuckoo that crowed instead of striking, which excited his curiosity, and he made quite a number of wooden clocks which ran twenty-four hours; one he made for Dea. Abraham Bean, and altered it to an eight-day clock. Making wooden clocks was not much of a business previous to 1820. From 1820 to 1830 the Connecticut clocks were hawked about the country by peddlers, and the movement sold for about twenty dollars, and many of them were put up in a corner of the room and run for many years without a case, and did good service.

#### UMRRELLAS.

It is said that there were a few umbrellas used in France and England early in the eighteenth century, but were not common there until about 1775, and a few were imported, but were not common previous to the year 1800. I think the first owned in the Long Meadows was bought by my mother, in 1804, and is yet in existence. The first in Chester is said to have been bought by Josiah Morse, Jr., the precise date not known, but probably a little earlier. The first owned in Sandown is said to have been purchased by a daughter of Deacon Nathaniel French, soon after the death of her father, which occurred April 30, 1803, for which she paid five dollars.

## VARIOUS ACCOUNTS.

In order to show how our ancestors lived, in what they trafficked, and the prices of articles, I make extracts from various old accounts :

Exeter, Nov. 14, 1754.

Rec<sup>d</sup> of Mr. James Wilson, two thousand and a half of red oak hogs<sup>d</sup> staves, at sixteen pounds old tenor, per thous<sup>d</sup>.

JOHN GILMAN, Jr.

That would be five dollars and thirty-three cents per thousand, drawn to Exeter.

The next is from a ledger of "Merchant" Blasdell, who traded at Chester Street and did an extensive business, commencing in 1759. The money was old tenor, of which it would take six pounds to make a dollar. He charges Jesse Johnson with

	£	s.
200 board nails, . . . . .	2	4
A pound of Coffee, . . . . .	1	6
A gallon of Molasses, . . . . .	3	0
A pound of alum, . . . . .	0	12
A thousand of boards, . . . . .	24	00

He gives credit for "30 primers, at £6 each; 67 pair of buckles, large ones, at £1:10; small ones, at £1:5."

This seems to have been with a dealer, as it is all on one page :

	£	s.
2 doz. and three buttons, . . . . .	1	16
3¼ y <sup>ds</sup> of serg, . . . . .	22	15
¾ y <sup>d</sup> buckram, . . . . .		9
4½ y <sup>ds</sup> black shaloon, . . . . .	12	7
½ y <sup>d</sup> cotton cloth, . . . . .	1	
Wife making a coat, . . . . .	4	10
"    "    jacket and breeches, . . . . .	9	00
Bed blanket, . . . . .	15	00
2 gallons N. E. rum, . . . . .	8	00
2 qts. W. I. rum, . . . . .	3	00
4 lbs. sugar, . . . . .	2	8
4 thousand shingles, . . . . .	32	00
1 paper of pins, . . . . .		15
A mug, . . . . .	1	00
1 lb. powder, . . . . .		27



Pewter bason, . . . . .	3 10
An ounce of indigo, . . . . .	18
1½ yard of broadcloth, . . . . .	18 00
1½ lbs. cotton wool, . . . . .	2 17
1 gallon of molasses, . . . . .	3 00
2 bread pans, . . . . .	1 4
1 pair of cards and a slate, . . . . .	6 18
2 bushels of corn, . . . . .	6 00
1 gill of rum, . . . . .	1 10

He charges James Croset with articles "when you broke your leg."

From Wells Chase's account-book, 1771, Caleb Hall is charged "for self and oxen to Suncook, 12s." This was to the Catamount hill, in Allenstown, after mill-stones.

1791, Samuel Shirley is charged with "ashes at 8 pence per bushel." He is credited with "rum, at 1s. 4 per quart, and tobacco at 2 pence per yard." They had tobacco for chewing, called "pig-tail," which was twisted into a cord about five-sixteenths of an inch thick, and rolled into bundles and sold by the yard.

I will next give some items from a ledger of Lt. Josiah Underhill, commencing in 1797. The money is lawful, six shillings to the dollar. Although Mr. Underhill began very small at first (probably not far from 1780), his business was now large, extending to Daniel Davis and Jedediah Kimball, at White Hall in Hooksett, to John Clarke, Bricket and Murray, and to Dea. John Hills and Simon French, in Candia.

John Clarke is charged "for a mill-saw, £2: 8: 0; for breasting a saw, 1s., 4." Their saws were iron, and when worn hollow, were heated, and the back struck on the anvil and straightened. "Mending a mill-saw."

In 1799, Alexander and James Shirley were charged with "paying for a German mill-saw 13 dollars." This was probably one of the earliest steel saws. The Shirleys owned the Oswego mill. They are at the same time credited with "1000 boards at the mill, \$5.00." There are several saws charged which he made, and quite often breasted. Scythes are quite frequently charged, usually at

7s. 6d., or 8s. each; narrow axes, at 8s.; new steeling, 4s. to 5s; new hoes, 5s., new steeling, 2s. 6d.; shooing oxen, 7s. 6d.; horse, 5s. 4d. James and Silas Hunter are charged "to making an instrument to haul teeth, 2s. 6." So it seems that he made surgical instruments. Stephen Chase is charged with "a pair of corks for his boys, 1s. 4; shoeing a shovel, 2s. 6; for a gripe for the *shay*." Paul Adams is charged for "a hook and buckles for a sleigh harness and bits, 4s. 6." The hooks were attached to the leading lines to hitch to the bits. He is also charged with "making a *loggerhead*, 9d." They had a drink called *flip*, for cold weather, composed of rum and beer. The loggerhead was heated red hot, and immersed in the liquor to warm it and make it foam. There is work charged to the Folsoms, for "making and repairing their nail machinery." There are several charges for flax-comb teeth; mending and making cranks for linen wheels; spindles for woolen wheels, &c. He took much of his pay in barter. Heading was about four shillings per hundred, and staves about the same price. They were counted six score, or one hundred and twenty, to the hundred. They were then drawn to Haverhill at about four dollars per thousand. He took coals at six cents per bushel. There are frequent credits for loads of pine (pitch wood for lights).

From the account-book of Richard Dearborn the following prices are learned:

1811, rum, 70 cts.; molasses 60 cts.; scythe, \$1.00; salt, \$1.00; souchong tea, \$1.00. 1812, mowing 67 cts. per day; bark at Hampstead, \$6.00 per cord; cotton, 23 cts.; sugar, 17 cts.; dry pine wood, \$2.00 per cord at Chester; calico, 34 cts.; glass, 9 cts. per light. 1815, war prices, N. E. rum, \$1.33; nails, 12 1-2 cts.; scythe, \$1.00. 1816, N. E. rum, 67 cts. 1817, rye was two dollars, in consequence of the cold season of 1816. James French is credited for a "napt hat," \$4.00; a wool one, \$1.75. 1815, James Wason is credited with a "four-wheel carriage to Deerfield." This was the first gig-wagon at the Long Meadows.

From B. P. Chase's book: 1804, Polly Blasdel is cred-

ited with twenty-one weeks' work — housework and nursing — \$10.50, and with an umbrella (the first in the Long Meadows and yet in a condition to be used), \$3.00. She is charged with “a yard and a half of baize, 75 cts.; Pair of calf skin shoes, 1.12; Six yards of calico and a fan, 2.06; Five yds. drugget, 2 1-4, checked, 3.50.”

1803 to 1806, another girl, who worked for fifty cents per week, is charged: “Horse and side-saddle to Bow, 16 miles, 83 cts.; Sheeting, 50 cents, & India cotton, 42 cts.; [This India cotton was a very coarse and thin cloth, not so good as the lowest priced shirting of the present day] 1 1-2 yds. striped linen for a loose gown, 50; 8 yards of calico, at 3s. 8, and a pair of mitts, 5.65; 4 yds. of woolen cloth for a great coat, & making, 4.83; one pair silk gloves, 1.08, 1 pr. calf.skin shoes, 1.04,— 2.12; 6 yds. cotton and linen cloth, 3.00; Yellow baize, 42 cts. per yard.”

In 1819 he charges another girl, who, I have good reason to know, was one of the very best, who worked for sixty-seven cents per week at house-work, including spinning, milking, and nursing an invalid woman, “1 pair cow-hide shoes, 1.34; 1 pair calf-skin shoes, 1.42; 1 pair morocco shoes, 1.57.”

#### THE DATE OF SOME OF THE HOUSES IN CHESTER.

Capt. Samuel Ingalls was the first settler, had the first child born, and built the first framed house about 1732, which was taken down several years since to give place to the one where Humphrey Niles lives, on Walnut Hill. Probably the oldest house now standing is the old Fitts house. Dea. Ebenezer Dearborn deeded to his son Benjamin home lot No. 132, in 1735, and he is rated for a D (two-story) house in 1741, and the house was probably built between those periods. Dearborn sold to Nathan Fitts, in 1767. Lt. Ebenezer Dearborn was married in 1730 or '31, and the L part of the house (where James R. Gordan lives) probably was his first house, and older than the Fitts house. He afterwards built the front part, date not known. Francis Hills says that the house where Benjamin Hills lives, built by his great grandfather, Benjamin, Sen.,

was a garrison, and that the port holes may yet be seen through the boarding, though covered on the outside with clapboards. If that be the fact it was probably built as early as 1750. Wells Chase and a fellow apprentice by the name of Moses Haskall took their tools on their backs, at Newbury, and came to Chester and built a house for Stephen Morse, in 1755, being the old part of the house where Gilman Morse now lives. The L part of the John Bell house, where William Greenough lives, was built by the Rev. Mr. Flagg; time not known, but probably as early as 1750 or '60. It was moved back, and the front part built by John Bell, Esq., in 1806. Col John Webster built what is now Bachelder's hotel, in 1761.

Probably the oldest house in Auburn was built by Joseph Calfe, who was married in 1746, and it might have been built previous to that, or they might have lived awhile in a log house. Barnard Bricket built the house where his grandson David P. Bricket lives, in 1766. Wells Chase built a one-story house where his grandson, Pike Chase, lives, in 1771; second story added in 1828. Col. Stephen Dearborn built a house the north side of the Borough road, east of the saw-mill, in 1761, but soon moved it on to the hill, and it is a part of the L or low part of the present house. The front, or two-story part, was built in 1776 or 1777. Samuel Murray lived in the cellar kitchen while building his house in 1781. Isaac Blasdel built the house in which John West lives; Lt. Josiah Underhill and Jacob Chase built houses in 1785. Tappan Webster built where Mr. Oreutt lives, in 1787.

1788. William Hicks built where Woodbury Masters lives.

1791. Dr. Benjamin Page's house was burnt, April 5; a new frame raised April 30, sold to Joseph Robinson, who finished it.

1793. Alexander Eaton built the house opposite the Long Meadow meeting-house.

1794. Dr. Thomas Sargent built his house where John White lately lived. Cornet Isaac Lane built where his son Isaac lives.

1796. Nathaniel Woods and Joseph Linn built at the Long Meadows, and the Rev. N. Bradstreet where John W. Noyes lives.

1798. Samuel Underhill built where Geo. S. Underhill lives.

1799. Amos Kent built where Mrs. Aiken lately lived.

1800. Daniel French, Esq., built his house. Joseph Wetherspoon built where Henry Moore lives. It has been occupied by Moses Emerson, Charles Goss, John Bryant, and others.

1804. Gilbert Morse built what has been the Congregational parsonage, where Sarah Robinson lives.

1807. Jacob Elliott built about this year.

1808. Thomas Anderson built where his son Samuel now lives, in Auburn. Capt. David Hall built where Hazen Davis lives, in Auburn. Joseph Mills built about this year.

1809. Benjamin Hills built at the John Powel place, where Daniel Wilson lately lived. He had not moved into it before the cold Friday, January 19, 1810, and the wind moved it on its foundation.

1812. Josiah Haselton built where Lewis Kimball lives, on Walnut Hill.

1822. Thomas Coffin built where Rev. James Holmes lives.

1832. Jay T. Underhill built where Mr. Chamberlain now lives.

1833. Hon. Samuel Bell built his house.

#### FIRES OCCURRING, SO FAR AS ASCERTAINED.

Samuel Eastman and Samuel Eastman, Jr., house and goods, Candia, 1759; James Fullonton's house, Raymond, 1763; David Bean's mill and house burned in Candia; Dea. Richard Hazelton had his grist-mill burned, time not known; Jonathan Berry's house, April 15, 1786; Phillip Griffin's house, March, 1788; Nathaniel Head, two barns and six oxen, Nov. 25, 1788; John Crawford's house, July 10, 1789; Dr. Page's house and barn, April 5, 1791; Joseph Blanchard's clothier's shop, July 10, 1795; Capt.



Locke's saw-mill, March 27, 1796; Haselton's barn, October, 1799; John Haselton's house, June 14, 1800; Daniel True's house, Jan. 6, 1801; James Stevens' blacksmith-shop, Dec. 12, 1801; Silas Cammet's house, May 1, 1802; Moses Preston's shop, Sept. 7, 1805; John Melvin's blacksmith-shop, Dec. 11, 1807; Capt. Fitts's blacksmith-shop, Jan. 7, 1814; John Clark's house, July 15, 1818; William Coult's fulling-mill, and two carding-machines and clothiers' tools, 1820; Samuel Anderson's tavern-stand in Candia, including a large two-story house with L, a large stable and barn, and all of the contents, including twenty-three horses and eleven swine, Oct., 1821; the house of the widow of Robert Forsaith at Walnut Hill, May, 1822; the saw-mill and grist-mill of Samuel Hook and Sebastian Spofford, April, 1825; the grist-mill and old nail-shop at the Blanchard mills owned by Col. S. D. Wason, burned in the fall of 1825; the house of John French of Candia, April 21, 1831; Zaccheus Colby's house, May 24, 1837; Candia meeting-house, Jan. 25, 1838; Jesse J. Underhill's edge-tool shop, 1841; the Hall grist-mill, owned by Noah Clark, about 1845; the Knowles saw-mill, 1847; Ephraim Kelly's house and shop, April 25, 1850; William P. Underhill's barn and L to his house, Sept. 20, 1850; John Moore and John Wason's saw- and shingle-mill, 1851; Samuel Colby's house and barn, March 2, 1853; Hale True's house, formerly the house of Robert Wilson, Esq., 1853; Richards and Greenough's store, and school-house No. 1, Dec. 28, 1856; William P. Underhill's house and barn, Dec. 20, 1857; Capt. Moses Haselton's barn by lightning, 1862; Pollard's steam saw-mill, 1864; the Perley Chase house, June, 1867.

## TREES.

Paul and Sylvanus Smith came from Hampton to Chester about 1730. Soon after making an opening they brought from Hampton some apple-trees on horseback and set out, one of which bore a peck of apples in 1868. A large elm at the Templeton place, at the Long Meadows, was set out when Matthew was just large enough to steady it, probably



about 1745. Barnard Bricket came to Chester in 1765, and the great elm, whose top now extends eighty-five feet, and whose trunk at four feet from the ground, which is its smallest place, girths about fourteen feet, was then a small sapling, which he then pruned. It has several large branches, so that it is larger ten or twelve feet from the ground. The elm at Isaac Lane's was either a sapling growing there when Cornet John Lane came there in 1749 or set soon after. The elms in front of the French office, opposite the house, were set by H. F. French about 1829. The other trees above the old Melvin place were set by Mr. French, aided by T. J. Melvin and others, from 1831 to 1834. Those opposite the Melvin place were set by Mr. Melvin and John White in 1843. The trees on the Haverhill road, near where the old Baptist church stood, were set by Silas F. Learnard in 1845. The three elms nearest the house of the writer, were set by Benjamin Chase, Jr., in 1855. The other elms and maples were set a year or two later. The maples in front of the house were set in 1867.

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## CHAPTER XVI.

### TOWN OFFICERS, OR THE OFFICIAL HISTORY.

It may not be improper, preliminary to giving a list of town officers, to say something about the duties of some that have become obsolete. There probably were laws on the subject previous to those I have examined.

#### DEER INSPECTORS.

It was supposed to be beneficial to preserve the deer and to destroy the wolves, though deer, being the natural game of the wolf, probably had a strong tendency to preserve the wolves.

By an act of the 14th of George II, it is enacted that no deer shall be killed from the last day of December to

the first day of August annually, under the penalty of ten pounds; and in case of inability to pay, to work forty days for the first offence, and fifty days for subsequent offences. Any venison or skin newly killed was evidence of guilt. Every town was required to choose two proper persons to inspect and search suspected houses.

An act was passed in 1758, forbidding the killing any buck, doe or fawn, from the first day of December to the first day of August annually, under a penalty of fifteen shillings. Towns were authorized or required to choose two suitable persons annually, whose peculiar office it shall be to prevent as much as may be, the breach of this act; and shall have full power to search in any place within their respective limits, to open any doors, chests, or other places, locked or concealed, where they shall have any reason to suspect any flesh or skin of buck, doe or fawn to be hid, etc.

In 1741, James Campbell, Thomas Wells and Joshua Prescott were chosen a "committee to prevent the killing of Deer contrary to law." Deer-inspectors were chosen until 1797.

#### HAYWARDS OR FIELD-DRIVERS.

By an act of 4th George the First, 1719, towns were required to maintain pounds, and that other persons, as well as *hawards* or *field-drivers*, take up and impound any swine, neat cattle, horses or sheep, as shall be found damage-feasant in any corn-field or other inclosure, or swine found unyoked or unringed, &c.

An act of February 9, 1760, enacts that towns shall have full authority at their annual meeting to make rules and orders to prevent cattle and horses of such as are not freeholders going at large and grazing on any unfenced land. Animals found at large, contrary to such rules, shall be taken up and impounded by the field-driver, &c. Field-drivers were chosen in 1729, and until 1790. They had such officers in England.

## HOGREEVES.

By an act of 4th of George First, 1719, towns are required to choose two or more meet persons to see to the due observance of the laws and orders relating to swine, and with a penalty of twenty shillings for not serving.

The hogreeve, upon complaint that any person neglects to yoke and ring his swine, is "to notify the owner; and if he still neglects to yoke and ring them, the said officer shall yoke and ring them and have twelve pence." All swine going at large from the first day of April to the last day of October are to be yoked, and all the year to be sufficiently ringed. No yoke shall be accounted sufficient that shall not be the depth of the swine's neck, and half so much below, and the sole or bottom three times as long as the thickness of the swine's neck.

There was an act passed in 1759, authorizing towns having commons to make by-laws respecting swine going at large, but they must not go without being ringed. The ringing was to insert a piece of iron wire through the hog's nose, bring the ends together, and twist them so that it should project about an inch above the nose, which would prevent rooting.

There was a by-law made in 1792, that swine might go on any highway or common, being well ringed and not yoked, provided they did no damage; but if damage was done, complaint might be made to the hog-constable (hogreeve), who was to proceed according to law; and such was the law for twenty-five years. Hogreeves were chosen in 1771. Until about 1820, most of the swine ran in the highway. It was a custom in Chester to choose every man lately married as hogreeve.

## FISHWARDS.

An act was passed February, 1761, the preamble of which recited that, "Whereas, the catching of fish at Amoskeag Falls has been of great advantage," &c., and

enacts that fish shall not be caught at Amoskeag Falls between sunset Saturday and sunrise Monday, under penalty of twenty shillings sterling.

An act was passed May 5, 1764, forbidding catching fish in Merrimack river more than three days in a week—Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday—under the penalty of four pounds. There have been various other acts passed regulating the catching of fish, and fishwards were chosen until a recent date.

#### SEALERS OF LEATHER.

By an act passed in 1701, it is enacted that no currier or shoemaker shall be a tanner, and no tanner or shoemaker shall be a currier. Tanners and carriers were required to do their work well, and shoemakers were forbidden to work bad leather.

All leather was to be searched before it passed out of the hands of the tanner or currier, by searchers or sealers chosen by the towns, who should have two seals; with one they should seal all leather well tanned, and with the other all leather well curried. They were empowered to search any house or place where they suspected there was leather unsealed, and sieze all insufficient leather. The sealers were to have one penny per hide for searching and sealing, and three pence per mile, after the first mile, traveling fec. Sealers of leather were chosen up to 1829.

#### TYTHINGMEN.

By an act passed in 1715, it was enacted that no taverner or retailer should suffer any apprentice, servant or negro to drink in his house; nor any inhabitant after ten o'clock at night, nor more than two hours; nor suffer any person to drink to drunkenness, or others than strangers to remain in his house on the Lord's day, under a fine of five shillings.

The second section provided that the selectmen should see

that at least two tythingmen should be annually chosen, whose duty it was to inspect all licensed houses, and inform of all disorders to a justice of the peace, and also inform of all who sell without license, and of all cursers and swearers. Each tythingman was to have a black staff two feet long, with about three inches of one end tipped with brass or pewter, as a badge of office. In 1763, in the town accounts, is "Paid to Jabez Hoyt, for a tythingman's staff, £1;" and in 1775, "Paid Wilkes West, for a tythingman's staff, 2s. 6d." The penalty for not serving when chosen was forty shillings, and in default of payment or want of property, was imprisonment.

By an act passed December 24, 1799, for the better observance of the Lord's day, and repealing all other acts for that purpose, all labor and recreation, traveling, and rudeness at places of public worship on the Lord's day, are forbidden. Taverners are forbidden to entertain inhabitants of the town. The tythingmen had power to command assistance, and forcibly stop and detain all travelers, unless they could give sufficient reason. The tythingmen were required to inform of all breaches of the act, and their oath was sufficient evidence, unless invalidated.

Having given the votes for Governor, and marked them, and the Representatives, to show the position of the town in regard to the political parties since 1803, it may be necessary to give an outline of the various parties.

The first division into political parties was in regard to the federal constitution; those favoring it were Federalists, those opposing it, Anti-Federalists. The Federalists prevailed, and the government under the constitution went into operation, and all united in electing and reelecting General Washington president. But some had more faith in democracy, of the people, than others. The French Revolution occurred, and as they were avowedly fighting for liberty, for democracy, or republicanism, and they had aided us, there was a natural sympathy with them, while the government took neutral ground. Two parties grew up

out of these elements, called the Federal and Republican. John Adams and Hamilton may be considered the representative men of the Federal party, and Jefferson of the Republican. The Republicans prevailed, and Jefferson took the presidential chair in 1801. The political lines do not seem to have been drawn in Chester until 1803.

The Republicans kept the control of the government through embargo, non-intercourse, war, and the European wars,—all exciting topics,—and elected Munroe president by an overwhelming majority, in 1817. He took a very pacific course, and for various reasons the political elements were hushed, and he was reëlected all but unanimously, and the old parties, Federal and Republican, were at an end. At the next presidential election, New England was nearly unanimous for J. Q. Adams. William H. Crawford was a caucus candidate; General Jackson and Henry Clay were also candidates. There was no choice by the electors, and Adams was elected by the House. A furious opposition grew up. The parties were Administration and Opposition.

At the next presidential election they were Adams and Jackson. Jackson prevailed, and his adherents became Democrats at last, and his opponents called themselves at first National Republicans, then Whigs. The Whig party were not successful, and sometimes the election went by default.

The Abolitionists made some political demonstrations, and in 1840 formed the Free Soil party; but it made very little progress. In the presidential election of 1856 the old Whig party became utterly extinct, and a new party was formed, the distinctive principle of which was to prevent the extension of slavery into new territory. It was named the Republican party. John C. Fremont was its candidate for president, who was defeated.

There are some of the votes for governor which do not come strictly under the party names. Isaac Hill had been chief political manager, and had nearly everything his own way, but some of his own party were not entirely satisfied.



In 1823, Saml. Dinsmore was the regular candidate for Governor, and Levi Woodbury was nominated as an independent candidate, and supported by all who were dissatisfied with Mr. Hill's management. He was elected, but Tylerized and went over to Mr. Hill. I think that in 1826, D. L. Morrill, though belonging to the Democrat party, was an independant candidate, in opposition to Pierce, the regular nominee.

## TOWN OFFICERS

Chosen at the first meeting under the charter of the town of Chester, held the 28th day of March, 1723.

Thos. Phipps, Esq., Moderator.	Capt. Thos. Phipps, } or any two of them be
Clement Hughes, Clerk.	Maj. John Gilman, } a Com. to receive and
Samuel Ingalls, } Selectmen.	Coll. Peter Wiar, } allow the accounts.
Clement Hughes, } Selectmen.	Benjamin Smith, } Surveyors of
Caleb Tole, } Constable.	Clement Messarvy, } highways.
Zaccheus Clifford, } Constable.	Samuel Ingalls, } Surveyors of

## AT CHESTER, MARCH 31, 1724.

Edward Emerson, Moderator.	Samuel Ingalls, } Selectmen.
Clement Hughes, Town Clerk.	Jos. Works, } Selectmen.
Thomas Smith, Constable.	Clement Hughes, } Selectmen.
Samuel Ingalls, } Lot-layers.	Ensign John Sanborn, } Selectmen.
Jos. Works, } Lot-layers.	Timothy Kezar, } Selectmen.

## AT CHESTER, MARCH 25, 1725.

Capt. Henry Sherburne, Moderator.	Saml. Ingalls, } Lot-layers and Survey-
Thomas Parker, Clerk.	Thos. Smith, } ors of highways.
Samuel Ingalls, } Selectmen.	James Whitney, } ors of highways.
Jno. Sanborne, } Selectmen.	Samuel Ingalls, Constable.
Thos. Packer, } Selectmen.	Capt. Henry Sherburne, Auditor.

## AT EXETER, MARCH 31, 1726.

Clement Hughes, Moderator.	James Whiting, Constable.
Clement Hughes, Clerk.	Samuel Ingalls, } Lot-layers.
John Sanborn, } Selectmen.	Thomas Smith, } Lot-layers.
Clement Hughes, } Selectmen.	James Whiting, } Lot-layers.
Robert Smith, } Constable.	Samuel Ingalls, Surveyor of highways.

1727. This and all future meetings were held at Chester.

Thomas Pierce, Moderator.	Samuel Ingalls, } Lot-layers.
Clement Hughes, Clerk.	Thomas Smith, } Lot-layers.
John Sanborn, } Selectmen.	James Whiting, } Lot-layers.
Clement Hughes, } Selectmen.	Capt. Joseph Sherburne, } Auditors.
Robert Smith, } Constable.	Thomas Parker, } Auditors.
William Powell, Constable.	

## AT CHESTER MARCH 28, 1728.

Samuel Ingalls, Moderator.	William Wilson, } Fence-viewers.
Eldad Ingalls, Clerk.	Benj. Philbrook, }
Samuel Ingalls, } Selectmen.	Samuel Ingalls, }
Jacob Sargent, }	Eldad Ingalls, } Lot-layers.
Thomas Smith, }	Jacob Sargent, }
Jonathan Goodhue, Constable.	Eldad Ingalls, Treasurer.
William Powell, Surveyor of highways.	

## MARCH 27, 1729.

Eldad Ingalls, Moderator.	Thomas Smith, } Fence-viewers.
Samuel Ingalls, Town Clerk.	Benaiah Colby, }
Ephraim Haselton, Constable.	James Wilson, Tythingman.
Samuel Ingalls, } Selectmen.	Ephraim Haselton, }
Nathan Webster, }	Samuel Ingalls, } Lot-layers.
William Wilson, }	Jacob Sargent, }
Jacob Sargent, } Survey's of highways.	Jacob Sargent, Treasurer.
Nathan Webster, }	

## MARCH 7, 1730.

Ebenezer Dearborn, Moderator.	Jacob Sargent, } Assessors.
Samuel Ingalls, Town Clerk.	William Wilson, }
John Tolford, Constable.	Enoch Colby, } Surveyors of highways
Samuel Ingalls, } Selectmen.	William Powell, } and fence-viewers.
Nathan Webster, }	Titus Wells, }
Ebenezer Dearborn, }	James Whiting, } Tythingmen.
	Benaiah Colby, }

## MARCH 25, 1731.

Moses Leavitt, Moderator.	Isaac Foss, } Surveyors of highway
Samuel Emerson, Town Clerk.*	Thomas Wells, } and fence-viewers.
Jonathan Blunt, Constable.	Sylvanus Smith, }
Ebenezer Dearborn } Selectmen.	Thomas Glen, } Tythingmen.
Samuel Emerson, }	Thomas Haselton, }
Enoch Colby, }	
Samuel Ingalls, }	
Jacob Sargent, }	

## MARCH 30, 1732.

Ichabod Roby, Moderator.	Nathaniel Ambrose, } Tythingmen.
Ebenezer Dearborn, Jr., Constable.	Titus Wells, Jr. }
Samuel Emerson, } Selectmen.	Isaac Foss, }
Jacob Sargent, }	Nathan Webster, } Surveyors of highways.
Ephraim Haselton, }	Thomas Glen, }

## MARCH 29, 1733.

Capt. Samuel Ingalls, Moderator.	Jonas Clay, } Tythingmen.
William Wilson, Constable.	Joseph Clark, }
Capt. Samuel Ingalls, } Selectmen.	John Tolford, } Fence-viewers.
Thomas Wells, }	Jonathan Blunt, }
Thomas Glen, }	Enoch Colby, } Field-drivers.
Samuel Emerson, }	Henry Ambrose, }
Ephraim Haselton, } Lot-layers.	Jonathan Blunt, Pound-keeper.
Capt. Samuel Ingalls, }	Lt. Ebenezer Dearborn, }
Ithamar Berry, }	Samuel Emerson, } Auditors.
John Sherrila, }	Nathan Webster, }
Anthony Tole, } Surveyors of highways.	
Nathan Webster, }	
James Wilson, }	

\* He was re-elected till 1787.

MARCH 28, 1734.

Capt. Ichabod Roby, Moderator.	Moses Tyler, }	
Anthony Towle, Constable.	John Calfe, }	Auditors.
Jacob Sargent, }	John Aiken, }	
Samuel Emerson, }	Jonathan Blunt, }	Fence-viewers.
Thomas Glen, }	Thomas Haselton, }	
Enoch Colby, }	Capt. Samuel Ingalls, }	Lot-layers.
William Crawford, }	Samuel Emerson, }	
Thomas Wells, }	Ephraim Haselton, }	
Paul Smith, }		
Isaac Foss, }		
Jacob Wells, }		

MARCH 29, 1735.

John Calfe, Moderator,	Paul Smith, }	
John Karr, Constable.	James Whiting, }	Tythingmen.
John Calfe, }	James Norris, }	Fence-viewers.
Samuel Emerson, }	Sylvanus Smith, }	
Moses Tyler, }	Capt. Ingalls, }	Lot-layers.
Isaac Foss, }	Samuel Emerson, }	
Thomas Wells, }	Ephraim Haselton, }	
John Sherrala, }		
Jacob Wells, }		

I have prepared a list of town officers for each year to the present time, but my work proves so voluminous that I am under the necessity of abridging and condensing it.

## MODERATORS.

1736 to 1739, Ensign Jacob Sargent.	1789 to 1793, Jacob Chase.
1740, John Calfe.	1794, William White.
1741, Capt. Samuel Ingalls.	1795 to 1797, Jacob Chase.
1742, Lieut. Ebenezer Dearborn.	1798, Joseph Blanchard.
1743, John Calfe.	1799, Jacob Chase.
1744, Moses Tyler.	1800, Joseph Blanchard.
1745, Samuel Ingalls.	1801, Henry Sweetser.
1746 to 1756, Capt. Abel Morse.	1802, William White.
1757 to 1760, John Webster.	1803, Joseph Blanchard.
1761, Abel Morse.	1804, Henry Sweetser.
1762, 1763, John Webster.	1805, Joseph Blanchard.
1764, Samuel Robie.	1806 to 1808, Henry Sweetser.
1765 to 1768, John Webster.	1809 to 1812, John Bell.
1769, Samuel Robie.	1813 to 1816, Joseph Blanchard.
1770 to 1775, John Webster.	1817 to 1822, John Bell.
1776, 1777, Samuel Robie.	1823 to 1827, Samuel Aiken.
1778, 1779, John Webster.	1828, John Folsom.
1780, Jacob Chase.	1829 to 1835, Samuel Aiken.
1781, John Webster.	1836 to 1841, David Currier, Jr.
1782, Jacob Chase.	1842, David Pillsbury.
1783, Stephen Dearborn.	1843, David Currier.
1784, John Webster.	1844, David Pillsbury.
1785, Jacob Chase.	1845, David Currier.
1786, Robert Wilson.	1846, Perley S. Chase.
1787, Jacob Chase.	1847, 1848, Charles H. Bell.
1788, Isaac Bladell.	1849 to 1869, Thomas J. Melvin.

## TOWN CLERKS.

1731 to 1787, Samuel Emerson.	1849 to 1851, Silas F. Learnard.
1788 to 1816, John Emerson.	1852, Jacob P. Whittemore.
1817 to 1823, Lemuel W. Blake.	1853, 1854, William Greenough.
1824 to 1826, William Eaton.	1855 to 1859, Lucien Kent.
1827, 1828, Samuel D. Bell.	1860 to 1865, William F. Robie.
1829 to 1833, John S. Brown.	1866, Charles S. Wilcomb.
1834 to 1843, Isaac Tompkins.	1867, Clement A. West.
1844, Benjamin Pitts.	1868, 1869, William Greenough.
1845 to 1848, William Greenough.	

## SELECTMEN.

- |   |  |
|---|--|
| 1736, Samuel Ingalls,<br>Ephraim Haseltine,<br>Jacob Sargent.                                 | 1759, Samuel Hills,<br>Andrew Jack,<br>Stephen Webster.          |
| 1737, Samuel Emerson,<br>John Calfe,<br>James Norris.   | 1760, John Robie,<br>Jona. Blunt,<br>John Tolford.               |
| 1738, Benjamin Hills,<br>Nathan Webster,<br>John Tolford.                                     | 1761, Samuel Robie,<br>Nathan Webster,<br>Hugh Crombie.          |
| 1839, Samuel Emerson,<br>Thomas Wells,<br>Anthony Towle,<br>John Tolford,<br>James Campbell.  | 1762, John Webster,<br>Bradbury Carr,<br>Matthew Forsaith.       |
| 1740, John Calfe,<br>Ephraim Hasseltine,<br>Enoch Colby,<br>John Tolford,<br>John Karr.       | 1763, Matthew Forsaith,<br>Nathan Webster,<br>Benjamin Hills.    |
| 1741, Samuel Ingalls,<br>Benjamin Hills,<br>James Campbell,<br>John Calfe,<br>William Wilson. | 1764, Robert Wilson, Jr.,<br>John Robie,<br>Abraham Fitts.       |
| 1742, Ebenezer Dearborn,<br>Nathan Webster,<br>John Karr.                                     | 1765, Robert Wilson,<br>Jabez French,<br>John Webster.           |
| 1743, Samuel Emerson,<br>Enoch Colby,<br>John Karr.   | 1766, Matthew Forsaith,<br>John Robie,<br>Nathan Webster.        |
| 1744, John Robie,<br>John Webster,<br>William Tolford.  | 1767, John Underhill,<br>Robert Wilson,<br>Ebenezer Dearborn.    |
| 1745, Moses Tyler,<br>Ephraim Hasseltine,<br>John Moore.                                      | 1768, John Underhill,<br>Robert Wilson,<br>John Lane.            |
| 1746, Abel Morse,<br>John Robie,<br>Andrew Craige.  | 1769, Stephen Morse,<br>Thomas McMaster,<br>John Ordway.         |
| 1747, Lieut. Ebenezer Dearborn,<br>John Karr,<br>John Robie.                                  | 1770, John Robie,<br>Andrew Jack,<br>Nathan Webster.             |
| 1748, is lost from the Records.   | 1771, John Robie,<br>Andrew Jack,<br>Nathan Webster.             |
| 1749, Abel Morse,<br>John Tolford,<br>Thomas Craige,<br>James Varnum,<br>Robert Calfe.        | 1772, Samuel Robie,<br>Joseph True,<br>Robert Wilson.            |
| 1750, John Webster,<br>Nathan Webster,<br>Matthew Forsaith.                                   | 1773, Samuel Robie,<br>Joseph True,<br>Robert Wilson.            |
| 1751, John Webster,<br>Matthew Forsaith,<br>Nathan Webster.                                   | 1774, Samuel Robie,<br>Joseph True,<br>Robert Wilson.            |
| 1752, John Robie,<br>Andrew Craige,<br>Bradbury Carr.   | 1775, Dr. John Ordway,<br>Nathan Fitts,<br>William White.        |
| 1753, John Webster,<br>Andrew McFarland,<br>John Robie.                                       | 1776, Stephen Dearborn,<br>David Witherspoon,<br>Benjamin Hills. |
| 1754, Thomas Hasseltine,<br>James Sherala,<br>Samuel Robie.                                   | 1777, Stephen Morse,<br>William White,<br>Nathan Fitts.          |
| 1755, Henry Hall,<br>John Haseltine,<br>Andrew Jack.  | 1778, William White,<br>Nathan Fitts,<br>Samuel Haseltine.       |
| 1756, John Robie,<br>Andrew Craige,<br>Jacob Basford.   | 1779, Pearson Richardson,<br>Henry Moore,<br>Edward Robie.       |
| 1857, Samuel Robie,<br>Andrew Jack,<br>Nathan Webster.  | 1780, Josiah Forsaith,<br>Isaac Hills,<br>Josiah Flagg.          |
| 1758, Thomas Hasseltine,<br>Stephen Webster,<br>James Quantan.                                | 1781, Stephen Morse,<br>Benjamin Hills,<br>William White.        |
|   | 1782, Jabez Hoyt,<br>Stephen Morse,<br>Joseph Blanchard.         |
|   | 1783, Jabez Hoyt,<br>Joseph Lynn,<br>Isaac Blasdel.              |

- 1784, Isaac Blasdel,  
Jabez Hoyt,  
William White.
- 1785, Isaac Blasdel,  
William White,  
Stephen Dearborn.
- 1786, Robert Wilson,  
Stephen Dearborn,  
Benjamin Long.
- 1787, Robert Wilson,  
Stephen Dearborn,  
Benjamin Long.
- 1788, Isaac Blasdel,  
William White,  
Stephen Chase.
- 1789, Isaac Blasdel,  
William White,  
Stephen Chase.
- 1790, Isaac Blasdel,  
William White,  
Stephen Chase.
- 1791, Isaac Blasdel,  
William White,  
Stephen Chase.
- 1792, William White,  
Stephen Chase,  
Simon Towle.
- 1793, William White,  
Stephen Chase,  
Simon Towle.
- 1794, Stephen Dearborn,  
John Graham,  
Benjamin Hall.
- 1795, Stephen Dearborn,  
William White,  
Stephen Chase.
- 1796, Stephen Dearborn,  
William White,  
Stephen Chase.
- 1797, Stephen Chase,  
John Emerson,  
John Wilson, Jr.
- 1798, Stephen Dearborn,  
John Emerson,  
John Wilson, Jr.
- 1799, William Moore, Jr.,  
Benjamin Hall,  
B. Pike Chase.
- 1800, William Moore, Jr.,  
Benjamin Hall,  
B. Pike Chase.
- 1801, William Moore, Jr.,  
Benjamin Hall,  
B. Pike Chase.
- 1802, Stephen Chase,  
John Wilson,  
Josiah Underhill.
- 1803, Stephen Chase,  
John Wilson,  
Abraham Towle.
- 1804, Stephen Chase,  
John Wilson,  
Abraham Towle.
- 1805, Stephen Chase,  
John Wilson,  
Abraham Towle.
- 1806, Stephen Chase,  
John Wilson,  
Abraham Towle.
- 1807, James Orr,  
Josiah Forsaith,  
John Folsom.
- 1808, James Orr,  
Josiah Forsaith,  
John Folsom.
- 1809, Joseph Blanchard,  
Stephen Chase,  
Ezekiel Blake.
- 1810, Joseph Blanchard,  
Stephen Chase,  
Ezekiel Blake.
- 1811, William White,  
Benjamin True,  
Richard Dearborn.
- 1812, William White,  
William Moore,  
William Graham.
- 1813, Joseph Blanchard,  
William Moore,  
William Graham.
- 1814, Joseph Blanchard,  
William Graham,  
Josiah Worthen.
- 1815, Joseph Blanchard,  
Benjamin Fitts,  
Joseph Robinson.
- 1816, Joseph Blanchard,  
Benjamin Fitts,  
Joseph Robinson.
- 1817, William Graham,  
Moses Haselton,  
Jesse J. Underhill.
- 1818, William Graham,  
Moses Haselton,  
Jesse J. Underhill.
- 1819, William Graham,  
Jesse J. Underhill,  
Samuel Aiken.
- 1820, Samuel Aiken,  
William H. Underhill,  
Ephraim Kelly.
- 1821, William H. Underhill,  
Ephraim Kelly,  
William Moore.
- 1822, John Folsom,  
Josiah Chase,  
Lemuel W. Blake.
- 1823, John Folsom,  
Josiah Chase,  
Lemuel W. Blake.
- 1824, John Folsom,  
Josiah Chase,  
Jethro Sleeper.
- 1825, Samuel Aiken,  
Nathan Knowles, 3d,  
Walter Morse.
- 1826, Samuel Aiken,  
Nathan Knowles, 3d,  
Walter Morse.
- 1827, Samuel Aiken,  
Thomas Coffin,  
Daniel Wilson.
- 1828, Josiah Chase,  
Thomas Coffin,  
Daniel Wilson.
- 1829, John Folsom,  
David Currier, Jr.,  
William Haselton.
- 1830, David Currier, Jr.,  
William Haselton,  
Zacchens Colby.
- 1831, Stephen Dearborn,  
Benjamin Fitts, Jr.,  
Isaac Lane, Jr.
- 1832, Stephen Dearborn,  
Benjamin Fitts, Jr.,  
Isaac Lane, Jr.
- 1833, Benjamin Fitts, Jr.,  
Joseph Chase,  
Robert S. French.
- 1834, Joseph Chase,  
Robert S. French,  
William H. Underhill.
- 1835, Joseph Chase,  
William H. Underhill,  
Samuel Anderson.

- |   |  |
|---|--|
| 1836, Samuel Anderson,<br>John S. Brown,<br>Robert Shirley, Jr.     | 1853, William P. Underhill,<br>Hiram Pressey,<br>Rufus W. Moore, |
| 1837, John Folsom,<br>Robert Shirley, Jr.,<br>Richard Dearborn.     | 1854, James M. Kent,<br>Rufus W. Moore,<br>Austin G. Merrill.    |
| 1838, Samuel Aiken,<br>Amos Chase,<br>Benjamin White.               | 1855, James M. Kent,<br>Austin G. Merrill,<br>Parker Morse.      |
| 1839, Ephraim Orcutt,<br>Amos Chase,<br>Benjamin White.             | 1856, Parker Morse,<br>Thomas F. Reynolds,<br>Henry Moor.        |
| 1840, Ephraim Orcutt,<br>Benjamin Fitts, Jr.,<br>Isaac Lane, Jr.    | 1857, Thomas F. Reynolds,<br>Henry Moor,<br>George Marden.       |
| 1841, John Locke, Jr.,<br>John Lane, Jr.,<br>Franklin Crombie.      | 1858, Henry Moor,<br>George Marden,<br>Lewis Kimball.            |
| 1842, Noah Weeks,<br>Benjamin Fitts, Jr.,<br>James Brown.           | 1859, James M. Kent,<br>Lewis Kimball,<br>Charles Chase.         |
| 1843, John White,<br>John W. Noyes,<br>James M. Kent.               | 1860, Thomas J. Melvin,<br>Charles Chase,<br>Hiram Basford.      |
| 1844, Abel G. Quigg,<br>James Brown,<br>True T. Locke.              | 1861, Thomas J. Melvin,<br>Hiram Basford,<br>Edwin Haselton.     |
| 1845, Thomas J. Melvin,<br>James M. Kent,<br>Samuel Anderson.       | 1862, Thomas J. Melvin,<br>Edwin Haselton,<br>William T. Green.  |
| 1846, Thomas J. Melvin,<br>James M. Kent,<br>George W. Hook,        | 1863, James M. Kent,<br>William T. Green,<br>Eben. Marden.       |
| 1847, John S. Couch,<br>Silas F. Learnard,<br>Nehemiah Simonds.     | 1864, James M. Kent,<br>William T. Green,<br>Eben. Marden.       |
| 1848, Henry F. Chase,<br>Daniel Sanborn,<br>Asa Wilson.             | 1865, Thomas J. Melvin,<br>Lucien Kent,<br>Joshua B. Cheswell.   |
| 1849, Henry F. Chase,<br>Alfred S. Dearborn,<br>Thomas F. Reynolds. | 1866, Lucien Kent,<br>Joshua B. Cheswell,<br>George W. Clark.    |
| 1850, Henry F. Chase,<br>Thomas F. Reynolds.<br>Amos Haselton.      | 1867, George W. Clark,<br>James R. Gordon,<br>Anderson Holman.   |
| 1851, Ephraim Orcutt,<br>Amos Haselton,<br>William P. Underhill.    | 1868, James R. Gordon,<br>Anderson Holman,<br>William Crawford.  |
| 1852, Ephraim Orcutt,<br>William P. Underhill,<br>Hiram Pressey.    | 1869, William Crawford,<br>Charles S. Wilcomb,<br>James D. Lane. |

## REPRESENTATIVES.

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| 1744, Precept sent out by the Governor.<br>Benj. Hill elected, but not received<br>by the House. | 1781, John Underhill,<br>Robert Wilson. |
| 1748, Capt. Abel Morse.  | 1782, Jacob Chase,<br>William White.    |
| 1752, Sylvanus Smith.  | 1783, Jabez Hoyt,<br>William White.     |
| 1755, Samuel Emerson.  | 1784, John Underhill.                   |
| 1758, Capt. Abel Morse.  | 1785, William White.                    |
| 1765, John Webster.  | 1786, John Underhill.                   |
| 1768, John Webster.  | 1787 to 1793, Joseph Blanchard.         |
| 1771, John Webster.  | 1794, 1795, Arthur Livermore.           |
| 1774, John Webster.  | 1796 to 1798, William White.            |
| 1776 to 1778, Robert Wilson.   | 1799, 1800, Simon Towle.                |
| 1779, John Webster,<br>Robert Wilson.  | 1801, William White.                    |
| 1780, Jacob Chase,<br>Robert Wilson.   | 1802, Henry Sweetser.                   |



## REPRESENTATIVES AND VOTES FOR GOVERNOR.

At this time the lines of party were drawn, and those names with a star indicate *Republicans*, while the others are *Federalists*. I have also given the votes for Governor, indicated in the same manner.

The old parties were dissolved under Monroe's second term.

1803, Henry Sweetser,*		1824, Samuel Aiken,	
John T. Gilman,	177	William Graham,	
John Langdon,*	57	Levi Woodbury,	128
1804, Henry Sweetser,*		David L. Morrill,	75
J. T. Gilman,	158	1825, Samuel Aiken,	
J. Langdon,*	79	Samuel D. Bell,	
1805, Henry Sweetser,*		David L. Morrill,	202
J. T. Gilman,	143	1826, Samuel D. Bell,	
J. Langdon,*	129	Samuel Aiken,	
1806, Henry Sweetser,*		David L. Morrill,	88
John Langdon,*	119	Benjamin Pierce,*	94
Levi Bartlett,	63	1827, Samuel Aiken,	
1807, Henry Sweetser,*		Jesse J. Underhill,	
John Langdon,	115	Benjamin Pierce,*	146
Levi Bartlett,	81	David L. Morrill,	9
1808, Henry Sweetser,*		1828, Jesse J. Underhill,	
John Langdon,*	118	John Bryant,	
J. T. Gilman,	11	John Bell,	263
1809, John Folsom,		Benjamin Pierce,*	59
John Langdon,*	136	1829, John Bryant,	
Jeremiah Smith,	211	John Folsom,	
1810, John Folsom,		John Bell,	296
Jeremiah Smith,	164	Benjamin Pierce,*	70
John Langdon,*	143	1830, John Folsom,	
1811, Henry Sweetser,*		Samuel Aiken,	
John Langdon,*	173	Timothy Upham,	256
Jere. Smith,	146	Matthew Harvey,*	87
1812, John Folsom,		1831, Samuel Aiken,	
J. T. Gilman,	196	John Bryant,	
William Plummer,*	126	Ichabod Bartlett,	242
1813, John Folsom,		Samuel Dinsmore,*	90
John T. Gilman,	197	1832, David Currier, Jr.,	
William Plummer,*	126	Samuel Aiken,	
1814, John Folsom,		Ichabod Bartlett,	194
J. T. Gilman,	211	Samuel Dinsmore,*	93
William Plummer,*	175	1833, David Currier, Jr.,	
1815, John Folsom,		Stephen Dearborn,*	
William Moore,		Samuel Dinsmore,*	127
J. T. Gilman,	216	1834, Stephen Dearborn,*	
William Plummer,*	152	Jesse J. Underhill,	
1816, John Folsom,		William Badger,*	164
William Moore,		1835, Jesse J. Underhill,	
William Plummer,*	187	Ephraim Orcutt,	
James Sheaf,	214	Joseph Healey,	155
1817, William Moore,		William Badger,*	137
Benjamin Fitts,		1836, Ephraim Orcutt,	
William Plummer,*	174	David Currier, Jr.,	
James Sheaf,	166	Isaac Hill,*	96
1818, William Moore,		Joseph Healey,	26
Benjamin Fitts,		1837, Isaac Tompkins,	
William Plummer,*	135	David Currier, Jr.,	
William Hale,	69	Isaac Hill,*	99
1819, John Folsom,		1838, Isaac Tompkins,	
Charles Goss,*		Joseph Chase,	
Samuel Bell,*	111	James Wilson, Jr.,	274
William Hale,	25	Isaac Hill,*	121
1820, John Folsom,		1839, Isaac Tompkins,	
Charles Goss,*		Joseph Chase,	
Samuel Bell,*	256	James Wilson,	209
1821, Samuel Aiken,		John Page,*	115
Charles Goss,*		1840, David Currier, Jr.,	
Samuel Bell,*	260	Isaac Tompkins,	
1822, Samuel Aiken,		Enos Stevens,	178
William Moore,		John Page,*	159
Samuel Bell,*	236	1841, John W. Noyes,	
1823, Samuel Aiken,		John S. Brown,	
William Graham,		Enos Stevens,	200
Levi Woodbury,	159	John Page,*	131
Samuel Dinsmore,*	67		

1842, John W. Noyes,		Nathl. B. Baker,*	108
David Pillsbury,*		Jared Perkins, F. S.	20
Henry Hubbard,*	147	1855, Edmund Sleeper,	
Enos Stevens,	91	James Bell,	37
1843, Jesse J. Underhill,		Nathl. B. Baker,*	105
William Brown, Jr.,		Ralph Metcalf,	155
Henry Hubbard,*	171	1856, John Loek,	
Anthony Colby,	146	Ichabod Goodwin,	30
1844, David Pillsbury,*		John S. Wells,*	101
Stephen Dearborn,*		Ralph Metcalf, Rep.	136
John H. Steel,*	200	1857, James M. Kent,	
Anthony Colby,	172	John S. Wells,*	84
Daniel Hoit, "Free Soil,"	26	William Haile,	152
1845, John Folsom,		1858, Osgood Richards,	
Ephraim Orcutt,		Asa P. Cate,*	90
Anthony Colby,	225	William Haile,	166
John H. Steel,*	201	1859, Jacob Chase,	
Daniel Hoit, F. S.,	19	Asa P. Cate,*	106
1846, G. W. Everet, F. S.,		Ichabod Goodwin,	162
Jared W. Williams,*	139	1860, Parker Morse,	
Anthony Colby,	113	Asa P. Cate,*	93
Nathl. S. Berry, F. S.	39	Ichabod Goodwin,	103
1847, Thomas J. Melvin,		1861, Daniel Bell,	
Jared W. Williams,*	123	George Stark,*	90
Anthony Colby,	121	Nathl. S. Berry,	174
Nathl. S. Berry, F. S.,	37	1862, Henry Moore,	
1848, Thomas J. Melvin,		Nathl. S. Berry,	159
Nathl. S. Berry, F. S.,	162	George Stark,*	79
Jared W. Williams,*	133	Paul J. Wheeler,	20
1849, William Greenough,		1863, Silas F. Learnard,	
Nathaniel S. Berry, F. S.,	26	Joseph A. Gilmore,	124
Samuel Dinsmore,*	133	Ira A. Eastman,*	92
Levi Chamberlain,	129	Walter Harriman,	62
1850, Thomas J. Melvin,		1864, William Crawford,	
Samuel Dinsmore,*	132	Joseph A. Gilmore,	210
Levi Chamberlain,	144	Edward W. Harrington,*	70
Nathl. S. Berry,	10	1865, William Crawford,	
1851, Thomas J. Melvin,		Frederick Smyth,	179
Samuel Dinsmore,*	97	Edward W. Harrington,*	78
Thos. E. Sawyer,	92	1866, William Tenney,	
John Atwood, F. S.	44	Frederick Smyth,	190
1852, Thomas E. Sawyer,	135	John G. Sinclair,*	78
Noah Martin,*	131	1867, David L. Bachelder,	
John Atwood, F. S.	34	Walter Harriman,	204
1853, John W. Noyes,		John G. Sinclair,*	88
James Bell,	155	1868, David L. Bachelder,	
Noah Martin,*	131	Walter Harriman,	208
John H. White,	25	John G. Sinclair,*	101
1854, John W. Noyes,		1869, Rufus W. Moore,	
James Bell,	148	Onslow Stearns,	183
		John Bedel,*	74

## TOWN OFFICERS IN AUBURN.

## MODERATORS.

1846, Stephen Dearborn,  
 1847 to 1852, Franklin Crombie,  
 1853, '54, Andrew F. Fox,  
 1855, '56, Franklin Crombie,  
 1857, '58, John F. Patten,

1859, Franklin Crombie,  
 1860, Elisha A. Heath,  
 1861 to '63, Andrew F. Fox,  
 1864 to '69, Franklin Crombie.

## TOWN CLERKS.

1846 to '49, Samuel Anderson,  
 1850 to '54, Harrison Burnham,  
 1855, Jacob Lufkin,  
 1856 to '58, Nathl. Brown,  
 1859, John Moore,  
 1860, '61, Samuel Dame,

1862, Luther Brown,  
 1863, Harrison Burnham,  
 1864 to '66, Evander G. Preston,  
 1867, Harrison Burnham,  
 1868, '69, Evander G. Preston.

## SELECTMEN.

1846, James Brown, James Hoyt, Samuel Murray.	1858, David L. Osgood, William H. Murray, Nathan B. Goldsmith.
1847, David Currier, Pike Chase, Stephen Dearborn.	1859, Hugh Crombie, William H. Murray, Enoch G. Watson.
1848, Pike Chase, Geo. P. Clarke, Andrew F. Fox.	1860, Elisha A. Heath, Stephen Kimball, Alfred T. Wood.
1849, Pike Chase, William Hoyt, Frederic A. Morse.	1861, Andrew F. Fox, Alfred T. Wood, Hidden Brown.
1850, Stephen Dearborn, Andrew F. Fox, Elisha A. Heath.	1862, Andrew F. Fox, Stephen Emery, Nathan K. Harwood.
1851, Andrew F. Fox, Elisha A. Heath, Gilman C. Smith.	1863, Andrew F. Fox, Eben. M. Leavett, Abraham Hook.
1852, Elisha A. Heath, James Underhill, Willard G. Watson.	1864, John Moore, Hugh Crombie, Foster Berry.
1853, Elisha A. Heath, James Underhill, Willard G. Watson.	1865, Franklin Crombie, Moses C. Clark, Edwin Plummer.
1854, Andrew F. Fox, Oliver Miles, George G. Griffin.	1866, Franklin Crombie, Moses C. Clark, Edwin Plummer.
1855, Hugh Crombie, William Hall, William B. Brown.	1867, Andrew F. Fox, Jacob Lufkin, Charles C. Grant.
1856, Franklin Crombie, William B. Brown, Paschal Preston.	1868, Jacob Lufkin, Charles C. Grant, Arthur Dinsmore.
1857, Franklin Crombie, David L. Osgood, Wm. W. Leighton.	1869, Charles C. Grant, Arthur Dinsmore, Henry Dockham.

## REPRESENTATIVES AND VOTES FOR GOVERNOR.

1846, Samuel Anderson, Jared W. Williams,* Anthony Colby, Nath. S. Berry, Free Soil,	85 79 74	1857, Hugh Crombie, William Halle, John S. Wells,*	107 80
1847, Samuel Anderson, Jared W. Williams,* Anthony Colby, Nathl. S. Berry,	78 78 24	1858, William W. Leighton, William Halle, Asa P. Cate,*	108 89
1848, Franklin Crombie, Jared W. Williams,* Nathl. S. Berry,	78 106	1859, John Clark, Ichabod Goodwin, Asa P. Cate,*	101 101
1849, Franklin Crombie, Levi Chamberlain, Samuel Dinsmore,* Nathl. S. Berry,	79 85 14	1860, George P. Clark,* Ichabod Goodwin, Asa P. Cate,*	113 116
1850, Hidden Brown,* Samuel Dinsmore,* Levi Chamberlain, Nathl. S. Berry,	85 75 14	1861, Geo. P. Clark,* George Stark,* Nathl. S. Berry,	122 110
1851, Hidden Brown,* Samuel Dinsmore,* Thomas C. Sawyer, John Atwood, F. S.,	89 73 31	1862, William Vincent,* George Stark,* Nathl. S. Berry,	97 81
1852, Andrew F. Fox,* Noah Martin,* Thomas E. Sawyer, John Atwood, F. S.,	83 57 32	1863, William Vincent,* Ira A. Eastman,* Joseph A. Gilmore, Walter Harriman,	111 77 23
1853, Andrew F. Fox,* Noah Martin,* James Bell, John H. White, F. S.,	89 56 25	1864, Paschal Preston, Joseph A. Gilmore, Edward W. Harrington,*	113 91
1854, Elisha A. Heath,* Nathl. B. Baker,* James Bell, Jared Perkins, F. S.,	89 52 37	1865, Paschal Preston, Frederick Smyth, Edward W. Harrington,	96 67
1855, Voltaire E. Lary, Nath. B. Baker,* Ralph Metcalf,	93 116	1866, Samuel F. Murry, Frederick Smyth, John G. Sinclair,*	108 71
1856, Hugh Crombie, Ralph Metcalf, Repub., John S. Wells,*	119 84	1867, Pike Chase, Walter Harriman, John G. Sinclair,*	104 89
		1868, Rev. James Holmes, Walter Harriman, John G. Sinclair,*	111 97
		1869, Jacob Lufkin, Onslow Stearns, John Bedel.*	105 79

## CHAPTER XVII.

### A NOTICE OF THE EARLY SETTLERS, OR THE GENEALOGICAL AND BIOGRAPHICAL HISTORY OF CHESTER.

#### AIKEN.

JOHN AIKEN was born in Ireland about 1689, and came to this country, it is said, with John Tolford, who was in Bradford in 1724. He appears first on Chester records in 1730, when a grant of land is made to him to encourage him to build a grist-mill, and a road was laid out across his home lot No. 145, where he then lived, and on the northeast end of which he built the first grist-mill in Chester. He afterwards purchased two other lots, Nos. 58 and 146, where he afterwards built. The subsequent occupants of the first lot have been his son John, Jr., Moses Hills, and John Haselton; of the last, Josiah Dearborn, Benjamin Hills, Read and Peabody. He appears to have been an energetic business man, and his wife, whose maiden name was Karr, is reported to have been a very shrewd manager after his decease, and that they gave their children a good education for the times. They had two sons, John and James. John, Jr., was a millwright, and married. They had five daughters:—Margaret, m. William Graham, Sen., and came to the Long Meadows; Martha, m. John Waddel, of Londonderry, and d. March 23, 1817, a. eighty-eight; Jane, m. James Crosett, at the Long Meadows, and went to the Mohawk country; Elizabeth, m. a Taylor, of Derry, and has descendants there; Mary, born 1739, m. John Karr, of the east part of Derry. She had two sons and four daughters, the youngest of whom, Elizabeth, m. Edmund Adams, of Derry, at the mills, whose children yet reside there. John Aiken's will is dated Nov. 22, 1750. He d. Dec. 1, 1750; will proved Dec. 26, 1750; personal estate, £1982; real, £4000.

SAMUEL AIKEN was a younger brother of John; and there was another brother, William, an educated clergyman, who d. in Ireland before Samuel came over. Samuel m. a Young in Ireland, and came over about 1736, and had a very long passage. They

came into Portsmouth, and lived a while in Greenland, and then came to Chester. June 22, 1738, he purchased one half of No. 82, 2d P., 2d D., and settled where Charles C. Grant now lives in Auburn. They afterwards purchased the other half of the lot, and settled, James on the northeast end, where Deacon Brigham lately lived, and Peter on the southwest end. There were, at the time of his settlement, two families of friendly Indians living near. They probably had two sons b. in Ireland.

I. *William*, settled at the "Neck," between Severance and Spofford, and went to Passamoquoddy, and was with his wife drowned, leaving a dau. Sarah, and sons, William, James and Robert, who lived with their grandfather. James and Robert went to Bunker Hill and never returned. (*Mrs. Whittier.*)

II. *James*, m. Mary, dau. of Andrew McFarland. Children:— Andrew, b. 1755; William, d. young; Margaret; Samuel, b. 1761, m. Martha, dau. of William Graham; James, b. 1762; John, b. 1764, m. Betsy, dau. of Archi. McDuffee, d. July 1801; Mary, b. 1774, m. Stephen Heath. *James*, Sen., Andrew, James, Jr., and John, are said to have been in the Revolutionary army. *James* and James, Jr., d. there, and Andrew was wounded. The widow d. April 2, 1818, a. 85.

III. *Peter*, b. on the passage from Ireland, used to say that he was not born on the face of the earth. He m. Rebecca, dau. of Thomas Fowler; lived on his father's lot, and on the southwest end of No. 83, where Benjamin Crosett had lived. Children:—

Rebecca, m. John, son of Jona. Emery; Peter; Thomas; and Samuel, m. Sally Coffin, about whom there was a lawsuit between Chester and Derry. They all went to Canada. Peter Aiken d. Oct. 21, 1806; Rebecca d. 1796.

IV. *Sarah*, m. Robert Witherspoon.

V. *Samuel*, m. Isabella McDole, of Goffstown, and lived on the homestead. He d. Jan. 4, 1825, a. 76; she d. March 18, 1837, a. 78. Children:—

1. Rosanna, b. March 2, 1784, m. Alex. McGregore and Dearborn Whittier; d. Nov. 23, 1867. She had a very retentive memory, and gave much tradition about the Aiken families, and Long Meadow people generally. Her grandmother lived till she was twelve years old, and she used to read for her the old letters received from John Aiken and John Tolford to them in Ireland.

2. Samuel, b. Jan. 10, 1786, m. Nancy Marston, of Hampton, Oct. 15, 1811. He was famous as a teacher, was a military officer, and a magistrate; was representative several times, and held various other offices, and was a trader. He d. March 30, 1840; she d. Aug. 6, 1867, a. 85. They had several children who d. young. Those who survived were



Nancy, b. April 3, 1816, m. John W. Noyes; Jane, July 16, 1818, m. Prof. Daniel J. Noyes; Isabel, b. Dec. 16, 1820.

*Samuel* and *Isabella* also had

3. Lucy, b. June 7, 1788, m. Alvin Jones, of Boston, m. (2) James Ray, d. Sep. 20, 1854; 4. Jane, b. Aug. 6, 1790, u.m.; 5. John, b. Jan 2, 1793, went to Belfast; 6. William, b. April 25, 1795, m. Betsy, dau. of Archi. McDuffee; 7. Katharine, b. April 14, 1798, d. suddenly of some malignant disease, Sept. 9, 1819; 8. Mary, b. June 20, 1800, m. Levi Whitney, of Boston; is now alive; 9. Robert, b. Feb. 5, 1804.

### AMBROSE.

NATHL. AMBROSE was the son of Henry and Hannah, and was b. at Salisbury, Mass., Dec, 14, 1677; m. Sarah Eastman, Dec., 1697. Children:—

I. *Elizabeth*, b. Oct. 2, 1698, m. Sampson Underhill and Benj. Batchelder.

II. *Henry*, b. Aug., 1701, came to Chester, d. 1746.

III. *John*, b. Sept. 28, 1707.

IV. *Sarah*, b. June, 1716, m. a Veasey.

V. *Abigail*, m. Joshua Prescott.

Nathl. Ambrose and his sons Henry and John, and daughter Abigail, probably came to Chester in the fall of 1731. Mr. Ambrose bought the H. L. No. 110, of Alexander Craig, and lived a little west of the old Presbyterian meeting-house. His will was dated June 3, 1745, proved, June 26, 1745. His son Henry seems to have had no permanent place of residence in Chester, is not named in the will, and is taxed for nothing but a poll in 1741.

*John's* wife was Elizabeth. He settled on Add. No. 97, a little west of Francis Hill's. He had six children, Robert, the oldest of whom, b. March 6, 1732, m. Mary Ethredge, a granddaughter of John Calfe, and sister to Joshua Hall's wife. John gave to Robert one half of his farm, but he sold out and moved to the East Village at Concord, where the family have been conspicuous.

### ANDREWSON OR ANDERSON.

THOMAS ANDREWSON, as he is called in the early records, or Anderson, the present name, came from Ireland at the same time with David Dinsmore at the age of 13 years. He m. Jean Craige and settled on No. 132, 2d P. 2d D., where Luther Flint now lives in Candia. In 1762 there was an article in the warning of the town-meeting to see what the town would do about a road, he



having lived in town more than five years and had no road. It is said that he was a very strong, courageous man and once killed two bears with a pitch-wood knot. He d. Oct. 10, 1804; she d. June, 1780. Children:—

1. *William*, b. Aug. 6, 1756; m. —; lived on No. 133, 2d P., 2d D.; d. Sept. 19, 1808.

2. *Joseph*, b. June 17, 1758.

3. *John*, b. Dec. 19, 1759; went to Ohio.

4. *Thomas*, b. June 19, 1762; m. Elizabeth, dau. of James Graham, and lived at the Long Meadows, on the Archi. Miller place, No. 81, 2d P. 2d D. He d. Jan. 5, 1841; she d. Aug. 1854, a. 79.

5. *Agnes*, b. May 14, 1764; m. Thomas Wilson of Candia; d. April 5, 1803.

6. *Joseph*, b. Oct. 28, 1766; went to Maine.

7. *Allen*, b. Feb. 25, 1769; moved to Holden, Mass.; d. June, 1839.

8. *Samuel*, b. Aug. 23, 1771; m. (1) Anna, dau. of Moses Sargent; m. (2) Mary, sister of his first wife. He lived first on the homestead and after Chester turnpike was built he built there, and was widely known as a landlord. See "Fires." He d. 1850; his first wife d. 1817.

9. *Margaret*, b. Dec. 9, 1773; m. (1) John Crawford; m. (2) Jonathan Sanborn; d. July 21, 1847.

10. *David*, b. Jan. 1, 1779; m. Lydia Ayer; lived at Lebanon, N. H.

ROBERT ANDREWSON was an early settler on No. 15, 4th D., in Derryfield (the Daniel Hall place). On the Derryfield records is "Robert Anderson, son of John and Gien his wife, married Sarah McQuestion, daughter of Hugh, Decr 2, 1742." There are the births of "Mary and Gien."

#### ARWIN.

HENRY ARWIN was in Chester in 1757, lived and kept tavern after the Hatter Underhill style, on the old road, on No. 110, 4th D., and sold to Ezra Badger.

#### BADGER.

EZRA BADGER bought Arwin's tavern stand; kept a tavern in the same style, the guests sleeping on the floor. Mrs. Badger was a long time a pauper, and d. very aged, July 27, 1815.

#### BASFORD.

JACOB BASFORD was a grantee, and his wife was Elizabeth, and they lived at Hampton. In 1729, he deeded his estate in Hampton to his eldest son JAMES, then of Dover, who was baptized May 9, 1697. James, about 1730, came to Chester, and settled on

H. L. 146, since owned by Moses Hills, Jacob Hills, now Calvin Hills. He owned three lots, and at one time a large share of the old saw-mill and the saw-mill grant, and seems to have been a trading man, though not very thrifty, as there are a large number of cases of debt on the court records against him, which were defaulted, and his mother became a town charge. In Oct., 1735, he deeded his farm to his son Jacob, and Jan., 1737, he deeded to Moses Hills. His name is not on the inventory of 1741, but there is a John, probably his son, rated for a poll.

JOSEPH BASFORD, probably another son of Jacob, m. Elizabeth, dau. of Jona. Goodhue, Jan. 8, 1746, and settled at the Long Meadows, on No. 73, 2d P., 2d D., where Wells C. Underhill now lives. The old house was taken down in 1851. They had Jonathan, Joseph, Jacob, Benjamin, Elizabeth, James and Aaron, but nothing is known of them. In March, 1760, he joined with Nathaniel Wood and Elizabeth (the Wid. Goodhue), in selling to Jabez Hoit H. L. No. 3, the Goodhue or Clay place. The same year he sold to Wood, and in 1769 to Moody Chase, and in 1771 to Wells Chase, his lands at the Long Meadows. An anecdote is related of him, that while residing at the Long Meadows, some one told him that his mother had fallen into the well. He replied that he would "*light his pipe and hasten!*"

JACOB BASFORD, probably another son of the grantee, purchased the east half of No. 18, 2d P., 2d D., March, 1737, and settled near where Charles Stevens now lives; he married Abigail Silver, at Haverhill, April, 1734. He went into the French war and died, 1769. The inventory of his estate was returned, Feb., 1761. Children:—

I. *John*, b. 1741, lived on the homestead, and went to Maine.

II. *Ebenezer*, born Nov. 9, 1744; m. (1) Mary Richardson, Feb. 14, 1765; lived near the homestead. Children:—

1. Sarah, born 1765. 2. Moses. 3. Abigail. 4. Ebenezer. 5. and 6. David and John, 1772. 7. Reuben. He m. (2) Wid. Mehitabel Young. Children: 8. Betsy, b. 1781, m. William Hoit, Jr., d. 1807. 9. Nathaniel. 10. Walter, b. July 22, 1785, m. Sarah, dau. of John Knowles, Jr. He d. Aug. 30, 1865; she d. Oct., 8, 1859. 11. Lucretia, born 1787, d. 1865. 12. Mary, 1790. 13. Amy, b. Nov. 10, 1794.

Ebenezer d. Sept. 21, 1816. Mehitabel d. April 10, 1836, a. 84.

III. *Abigail*, b. Jan. 2, 1748.

IV. *Jacob*, born April 22, 1750; m. Abigail, dau. of Jonathan Moulton, and lived on a gore between Add. Nos. 111 and 17, 2d P., 2d D., N. E. side of Great Hill. Children:—

1. Jonathan, m. Elizabeth, dau. of Geo. Marden. 2. Abigail, m. John, son of Dominicus Prescott, d. 1816. 3. Rebecca, m.

Robert Knowles, d. Feb. 2, 1850. 4, Josiah, b. April, 1785, m. Betsy Osgood and lived on the homestead; d. Nov. 13, 1835. 5. Richard, born 1789, m. Betsy, dau. of Master Morrice Gibbons; lived near the homestead for a time, but went to parts unknown.

Jacob d. 1813; his widow m. Jonathan Brown; d. 1841.

V. *James*, born Aug. 8, 1754.

VI. *Mary*, b. 1758.

#### BARTLETT.

When John Calfé sold his homestead in 1745, it was bounded by SAMUEL BARTLETT, who lived on H. L. No. 37. He had a dau. Elizabeth; m. Jethro Colby, and lived there. They had a dau. Lydia, m. Edmund Sleeper and lived there. Mr. Bartlett had a dan. Abigail, m. Lieut. Ezekiel Worthen. He d. March 25, 1762, a. 57; she d. April 1, 1801, a. 85.

#### BACHELDER.

PAGE BACHELDER was a son of Benjamin B. and Susanna Page, and was baptized July 20, 1707. In 1731, when the road by Asa Wilson's was laid out, he owned H. L. No. 104, and probably lived near school-house No. 4, in Chester, and about that time had a mortgage of James Basford's place. He afterwards settled on Add. No. 55, afterwards owned by Capt. Edward Preston, W. H. and W. P. Underhill. He m. Elizabeth Hill March 24, 1744 (perhaps a second wife). He d. 1756.

BENJAMIN BACHELDER was a brother of Page; baptized June, 1708, and lived on H. L. No. 138, on Chester Street, about where the house owned by Mr. Sargent stands. He m. for a second wife Elizabeth Ambrose, the widow of Sampson Underhill. He also owned the land opposite where Mr. White lived, which was sold by his administrator to Dr. Thomas Sargent in 1782. Hannah, the wife of Dr. Sargent, bought the homestead in 1785. There have since lived there, Dea. John Webster, John Kimball, the teacher of singing, and James French.

JETHRO BACHELDER. There was a man of that name b. at Hampton in 1698; m. Dorothy Sauborn in 1721, who, I think, must have been too old to be the settler in Chester.

On Chester records is Jethro Bachelder and Abigail, his wife. Chil., Mary, Daniel and Nathaniel. He lived in Raymond on 122 O. H., on the Todd road, and was a petitioner for the incorporation of Raymond.

#### BEAN.

DAVID BEAN, b. 1725, m. Mary Judkins of Kingstown in 1748, d. 1793. He settled in Epping and built a set of buildings which

were soon destroyed by fire. He then settled and built a house in Raymond, and thence removed to Candia, at, or near the Island, and bought Eastman's mills, which were destroyed by fire from the woods. He raised a family of ten children, six sons and four daughters, all but one of whom married and had families. Dea. ABRAHAM m. Mary, dau. of Nicholas Gordon of Poplin, and lived on the homestead, and had four sons, *Joseph, David, Abraham* and *Gordon* who all settled on the old homestead. He also had six daughters. David is named in a deed as of Chester in 1755, and was probably then in Raymond. He was surveyor of lumber in Candia in 1768. Abraham d. Oct. 29, 1833.

Reuben Bean, son of *David*, had a son Moses, who learned the art of tanning and shoemaking, and set up at what is now Candia Village, and may be considered, in a sense, the father of the place, as it was the commencement of the shoe business there, and Dea. Samuel Dudley learned his trade of him. He also built the first meeting-house and was pastor of the church several years. He went to St. Joseph, Mich., and d. 1833.

#### BELL.

JOHN BELL, though not of the first colony to Londonderry, in 1719, had a grant of land made to him in 1720, in Aiken's range, on which he settled and spent the remainder of his life, and where his son John lived. After commencing a clearing and building a cabin, he returned to Ireland for his wife and two surviving children, in 1722. He was b. in the county of Antrim, 1678, m. Elizabeth Todd, and had two sons and two dau. b. in Londonderry. He d. July 8, 1743; she d. 1771. The daughters, Letitia, Naomi, Elizabeth and Mary, all m. men by the name of Duncan. Samuel, b. Sept. 28, 1723, removed to Cambridge, N. Y.; m. Sarah Storrow. John, b. Aug. 15, 1730, m. Mary Ann Gilmore, dau. of James Gilmore, Dec. 21, 1758. He held various responsible offices. He d. Nov. 30, 1825; she d. April 1, 1822, a. 85. Children:—

I. II. JAMES and EBENEZER, d. in youth.

III. JONATHAN, m. Sarah W., dau. of Josiah Flagg, Esq., lived and traded at the Toppan Webster place, in Chester; d. 1808. The widow m. Daniel French, Esq.

IV. JOHN, b. July 20, 1765. He received his early education in Londonderry, and when he arrived at manhood, being of an enterprising disposition, he dealt for a time in the products of Canada. In this business he had occasion to make repeated journeys to Montreal, which were then no holiday excursions, but toilsome, and not without danger. At a later period he established himself in trade in Chester, where he resided during the remainder of his

life. He was successful in business, and some years before his death retired with a competency. In 1817 he was elected a member of the Executive Council, and was annually re-elected for five successive years. In 1823 he received the appointment of High Sheriff for the county of Rockingham, and in 1828 was elected Governor of the State. He died March 23, 1836, having sustained through life the character of an honest man. He married, Dec. 25, 1803, *Persis*, daughter of Dr. Isaac Thom, of Londonderry, who survived him more than a quarter of a century, dying in Nov., 1862, at the age of 84 years, beloved and deeply lamented. Gov. Bell had ten children:—

1. *Mary Anne Persis*, b. Sept. 2, 1804; m. Rev. Nathaniel Bouton, D. D., of Concord, where she died, Feb. 15, 1839, leaving five children.

2. *Eliza Thom*, b. Jan. 23, 1806, m. Hon. John Nesmith, of Lowell, Mass. She d. Sept. 22, 1836, leaving one dau.

3. *John*, b. Nov. 15, 1807, educated at the Mil. and Scientific Inst., Norwich, Vt., d. in New York City, Jan. 26, 1828.

4. *Susan Jane*, d. in infancy.

5. *Harriette Adelia*, b. April 11, 1812, d. Aug. 29, 1836.

6. *Jane Gibson*, b. April 30, 1814, d. Aug. 4, 1835.

7. *Caroline*, d. in early childhood.

8. *Christopher Sargent*, b. June 4, 1819, grad. at Dartmouth College in 1838, commenced studying for the ministry, and died in Havana, Cuba, Jan. 20, 1839, where he had gone on account of a pulmonary affection.

9. *James Isaac*, b. March 1, 1821, entered Dartmouth College in 1837, left in the autumn of 1838 and made a voyage to the East Indies for the benefit of his health, and was lost with other passengers in the ship *Harold*, which was burned at sea, Oct. 26, 1839.

10. *Charles Henry*, b. Nov. 18, 1823, grad. at Dartmouth College in 1844, studied law, and practiced at Chester, Somersworth and Exeter.

V. SAMUEL, b. Feb. 9, 1770, grad. at Dartmouth, 1793, LL. D. Bowdoin, 1821. He studied law with Hon. Samuel Dana, of Amherst; admitted to the bar 1796, practiced at Francestown till 1808, Amherst till 1810, removed to Chester 1812; lived on the Melvin place on the Street, and built a new house near where Thomas Dearborn had lived, H. L. No. 23, 1833; d. Dec. 23, 1850. He was Representative from 1804 to 1806; Speaker 1805 and '6; was Senator and President 1807 and '8; Justice of the Superior Court 1816 to 1819; Governor of New Hampshire 1819 to '23; U. S. Senator 1823 to '35; Trustee Dart. 1808 to '11. He m. (1) *Mehitable B.*, dau. of Hon. Samuel Dana; she d. 1810; m. (2) *Lucy G.*, dau. of Jonathan Smith, of Amherst. Children:—



1. *Samuel Dana*, b. Oct. 9, 1798, grad. Harvard 1816, LL. D. Dartmouth, 1854. He read law in the office of Hon. George Sullivan, of Exeter, admitted to the bar Feb. 1820, practiced at Meredith Bridge six months; then in Chester till 1830; then cashier of Exeter Bank till 1836, when he resumed the practice of the law in Concord, and in 1839 he removed to Manchester. He was Representative from Chester 1825 and 1826. He was appointed Solicitor of Rockingham county 1823; Justice of the Court of Common Pleas 1848; Justice of the Superior Court 1849 to 1859; then Chief Justice, which office he resigned Aug. 1, 1864. He was one of the several commissioners to revise the statutes of New Hampshire in 1830, 1842, and 1867. He was a very industrious man, and of varied acquirements, and especially eminent as an antiquarian, as the reader may see by a reference to the notice of the Chester grantees, p. 42, the materials of which he mainly furnished, probably without leaving his office. He m. Mary, dau. of Newell Healey, Aug. 8, 1826. He d. July 31, 1868; she d. 1864. Children:—

1. *John James*, b. Oct. 30, 1827. He studied law and practiced in Maine and Exeter; 2. *Samuel N.*, b. March 25, 1829, grad. Dart., 1847; read law with Hon. William C. Clarke, and is in practice in Manchester; 3. *Mary W.*, m. John P. Newell, d. 1858.

2. *John*, b. Nov. 5, 1800, grad. Union, 1819; studied medicine with Dr. Shattuck of Boston, and afterwards at Paris; M. D., Bowdoin, 1822; Prof. Anatomy, University, Vt.; Editor of the N. Y. Med. & Surgical Journal; went South for his health, d. of consumption at La Fouche, Lou., Nov. 29, 1830.

3. *Mary Ann*, b. Oct. 26, 1802, m. John Nesmith, of Lowell, d. 1830.

4. *James*, b. Nov. 13, 1804, grad. Bowdoin, 1822, read law with his brother Samuel D. Bell, practiced at Gilmanston, Exeter and Gilford; U. S. Senator, 1855, to his death, May 26, 1857; m. Judith Almira, dau. of Nathl. Upham. Charles Upham Bell, Bowdoin, 1863, now an Attorney at Exeter, is their son.

5. *Luther V.*, b. Dec. 2, 1806; grad. Bowdoin, 1823; M. D., Dart., 1826; LL. D., Amherst, 1855; practiced in Derry, 1831 to 1837; Superintendent McLean Asylum for Insane, Charlestown, Mass; Surgeon, 11th Mass. Vols; Brigade Surgeon and Medical Director, Hooker's Division; d. Feb. 12, 1862, at Budd's Ferry, Va. He m. Frances, dau. of Dea. James Pinkerton, of Derry, 1835; she d. 1855.

6. *George*, b. June 24, 1829; grad. Dart., 1851; read law with Wheeler and Faulkner, of Keene; practiced in Chicago, Manchester and Cleveland; he was Author of Bell's Digest. He was drafted and went into the army and d. soon after his return, Sept. 2, 1864. He m. Emma Preston.





Yours &c  
Sam<sup>l</sup> D Bell



7. *John*, b. July 19, 1831; grad. Dart., 1852; studied medicine at the University of Pa.; M. D., 1854; practiced at Kingston, Derry and N. Y. City; Surgeon of 5th U. S. Cavalry, 1861 to 1864; m. Mary Ann, dau. of Phineas Bedee.

8. *Charles*, b. Aug. 10, 1833; grad. Brown, 1853; studied medicine and practiced in Concord; he was author of "Facts in Relation to the Hist. of Chester," N. H. Hist. Soc. Coll. Vol. 7; m. Elizabeth, dau. of Nathl. F. Emerson; d. Feb. 29, 1856.

9. *Louis*, b. March 8, 1836; studied law and opened an office at Farmington; was appointed Col. 4th N. H. Vols., May 16, 1863; killed at Fort Fisher, Jan. 15, 1865. He m. Mary A. P., dau. of Rev. Nathl. Bouton. She d. soon after he did.

WILLIAM BELL was b. at Paisley, in Scotland. He m. Beatress Barr, of Glasgow, and they came to America previous to 1780, and first settled in Greenland, and went into trade; he soon came to Chester and purchased the Capt. Blunt place. His name is not on the tax-list of 1785, and is on that of 1790. He at first lived in what has been called the Greenough house, where Mrs. Lang now lives, and had a store, but soon built the large house where his grandson James now lives. He d. July 2, 1817; she d. March 1, 1825, a. 84. Children:—

1. William, Jr., was b. at Paisley in 1775; m. Mary McMaster, of Augusta, Me.; was a trader there; came to Chester; d. May 10, 1848; she d. March 8, 1861, a. 79. 2. George, b. in Greenland, 1780; once traded and made potash near the Pond, in Auburn; d. unm., 1803. 3. Elizabeth, m. Gilbert Morse; d. Sept., 1812.

## BERRY.

ITHAMAR BERRY came from Greenland. He first settled on Chester Street, on H. L., No. 32, where Thomas Worthen and James Stevens afterwards lived, a little east of where J. M. M. Elliott now lives, but soon moved back upon, or near No. 22, 2d P., 2d D., on what has been called the "Berry place," where his son and grandson Jonathan lived. He was certainly on the Street in 1732, and back towards Raymond when the road was laid out in 1744. His wife was Ann. Children:—

I. *Zebedee*, b. June 5, 1726. He lived on No. 50, 2d P., 2d D., where Coffin M. French now lives, in Candia.

II. *Ellet*, b. 1727; lived in Chester, on 37, 2d P., 2d D. He d. 1785; his wife d. 1835, said to be 90.

III. *Ithamar*, b. 1735; m. Abigail. Lived on No. 41, 2d P., 2d D., where William Weeks now lives; d. Feb. 19, 1803. Children:—

1. Dolly. 2. Moses, b. 1762, lived where his Uncle Zebedee

lived; in Candia, d. at Stanstead, 1810. 3. Aaron. 4. Rachael. 5. Ellet and John, twins; went to Me. 6. Eliphalet.

IV. *Elizabeth.*

V. *Ann*, m. Joseph Smith.

VI. *Jonathan*, b. 1741; m. Betty Smith of Brentwood, and lived on the homestead; d. 1805. The widow m. Lt. Samuel Buswell, of Candia. Chil:—1. Pearson S., b. 1771, noted in his early life for his dissolute habits, and in later life for his religious zeal. 2. *Jonathan*, b. 1773; m. a dau. of Elijah Pillsbury, lived on the homestead. 3. John. 4. Sally, m. Richard Buswell and Asa Potter.

VII. *Dolly*, m. John Seavey, b. 1743.

VIII. *John.*

SIMON BERRY came from Rye about 1760, lived on H. L. No. 76, where Col. Webster first settled. He had a dau. Phebe, m. Lt. William, son of Robert Wilson, and lived on the homestead. She d. 1819. Mr. Berry went to Corinth in 1787.

### BLAKE.

CAPT. EZEKIEL BLAKE came from Milton, Mass., in 1792, and carried on the tanning and currying business at the Samuel Robie yard. He m. Deborah Ward Sept. 2, 1785; he d. Dec. 1, 1830; she d. Nov., 1833. They had seven children, the five youngest born in Chester. His second son, *Lemuel Ward*, was born at Milton, Mass., Feb. 21, 1791; m. Susan S., dau. of Dea. Nathan Knowles, Jr., Oct. 6, 1814, and had chil.,—Gilman, Geo. W., Otis, Henry, Emeline, James, Charles C. and Miranda C.

Lemuel W. worked with his father at tanning and currying until 1824. This business, however, did not suit his taste or genius. He would spend a portion of his time repairing watches or on musical instruments, and in other mechanical employments. In Feb., 1824, he entered the machine shop at Nashua as an apprentice, or on trial, without any particular bargain as to compensation. Although a green hand he took hold of the work like an old workman. After trial they told him that they would give him as much as they dared to on account of offending the old hands. He after a while took a job. His oldest boys, by mounting on a box, could tend a lathe. While at Nashua he was organist at the church which he attended. In Aug., 1833, he went to Springfield, Mass., and worked under the celebrated John Chase. He was constantly, wherever he worked, making improvements in the mode of doing work, getting up new and improved tools, &c. He purchased a shop and removed to Pepperell, Mass., in May, 1836. He invented and patented in 1841, a center-discharge

water-wheel, one of the very best of its class, and very extensively used, and got up in first-rate style. He also invented and patented an extension auger, and a belt-fastener. He d. Feb. 13, 1864, and left the business to his sons. His five sons and two sons-in-law are all machinists, and it is very rare that so much mechanical genius can be found in one family.

#### BLANCHARD.

There was a JOSEPH BLANCHARD of Dunstable, who was a Justice of the Superior Court from 1749 to 1758, and was surveyor for the Masonian Proprietors. He had a son Joseph, named in the will in 1758. His name, with the prefix of Col., is in the list of tax-payers in Litchfield on the west side of the river (Merrimack) in 1745. He was a grantee of Thornton, removed and d. there. He had three sons, Joseph, Eleazer and Zacheus.

JOSEPH was b. 1753. He partially learned the clothier's trade and came to Chester about 1772, and went to work with Robert Calfe at the clothier's trade. He m. Sarah, Mr. Calfe's only child, and continued there, and in 1777 purchased the mill and privilege at the present location, and removed there and conveyed one-half to Mr. Calfe. His advantages of school education were very limited, but his natural talent was far above mediocrity, and he was soon promoted in public business. From 1788 to 1793, he was Representative. He was delegate from Chester to the convention which ratified the Federal Constitution, and also to revise the State Constitution. He was two or three years in the Senate, and two years, 1800 and 1801, in the Council. He was a very genial companion, abounding in anecdotes. It is said that in early life he was a very hard working, industrious man, but in later years not so thrifty in pecuniary matters. An anecdote will illustrate two traits of his character. A man who was hardly *compos mentis*, who was then at the mill, observed that he had profitable mills. He replied, "Yes." "You have profitable offices, too." "Yes." "Well, with it all you do not get rich." The joke was so good and true and from such a source, Esq. Blanchard delighted in telling it. Several of their first children died young.

1. *Joseph*, m. Abigail Rogers, a dau. of Moody Chase's second wife, and had five children. The oldest, Joseph, is station agent at Martin's Ferry. *Joseph* absconded and was supposed to have d. 1809.

2. *Lucy*, m. Thos. Montgomery and went into Vermont.

3. *Eleazer*, was an under-graduate at Dartmouth, and d. 1809, a. 27.

4. *Nancy*, d. unm. in 1809.

5. *Sally*, m. Josiah Melviu and went to Maine.

6. *Cyrus*, d. 1809, a. 22.

7. *Hannah*, b. Jan. 7, 1790; m. Dea. Samuel Dinsmore in 1811.

8. *Polly*, m. Richard Fitts and went to Salisbury, N. H.

Mrs. Blanchard d. Dec. 2, 1793, and he m. (2) Dorothy Johnson, widow of David Folsom, April, 1794. He d. March 7, 1833, a. 80. She d. May 14, 1836, a. 88.

#### BLASDELL.

There were early at Amesbury two men by the name of "BLASDALE,"—Henry and Ralph, and there are a great many of the name on Amesbury records.

NATHANIEL BLASDELL was a wheelwright and lived on H. L. 34. The house and an acre of land were sold to Dr. Sargent in 1780, and he sold to Daniel French, Esq., who erected the present house. Mr. Blasdell purchased a quarter of an acre of land of William and Paul Healey in 1759, and built a store where the French office now stands, which was sold to the town in 1778, and removed into the south woods for a pest-house when Dr. Page's family had the small-pox. He did quite a business as a trader several years, selling goods and taking his pay in produce and lumber. He also made potash. He always went by the name of Merchant Blasdell, and I have one of his ledgers in my possession. He d. Dec. 22, 1786. Chil. on Chester records:—

William, born 1747, Micajah, Molly, Abijah, Nathan, and John, of whom nothing is known.

ISAAC BLASDELL. *Jonathan and Hannah Blasdell*, of Amesbury, had nine children; the first b. 1699; David, the sixth, b. Feb. 5, 1711-12; wife, Abigail. He was a clock-maker, and I have seen several of his clocks. They had seven children. The third, ISAAC, b. March 27, 1738, m. Mary, dau. of E. Currier of Amesbury. In March, 1762, he purchased of Dr. John Ordway five acres of H. L. No. 34, and five rods of the ten-rod way (where John West now lives) and came to Chester and set up his trade of clock-making. He was in the Revolutionary army several times, selectman, and continually sealer of weights and measures. He d. Oct. 9, 1791. His widow m. Jona. Swain of Raymond, and d. Dec. 6, 1795. Children:—

1. *Hannah*, b. April 6, 1758; m. Dea. Amos Morse, 1780; d. Feb. 6, 1795. 2. *Isaac*, b. 1760, went to Salisbury, N. H. 3. *Richard*, b. Nov., 1762, lived with his father; d. unkn. July 26, 1790. 4. *Molly*, b. 1765, m. a Wadleigh, and went to Canada. 5. *David*, went to Peacham, Vt. 6. *Anna*, b. July 13, 1769, m. B. P. Chase, Oct. 7, 1792, d. Feb. 22, 1808. 7. *Abner*, b. April 18, 1771, m. Jemima Melcher and lived in Chester; had a son John (the father of Albert Blaisdell of Greenland, the builder). He enlisted in 1813, and went to the Canada frontier and never



returned. 8. *Lydia*, b. July 5, 1773, m. Josiah, son of Jacob Chase, d. April 1, 1857. 9. *Abigail*, b. 1775, d. May 19, 1803. 10. *Ebenezer*, b. 1778, m. Nancy Noyes; enlisted, d. at Acworth, N. H., on his way to the frontier, April 12, 1813.

#### BOID.

JAMES BOID, the grantee, lived in Portsmouth. There was a JOHN BOID, who lived on James Boid's H. L. No. 59, where the first road was laid out in 1730; and he was the first pound-keeper. He was said by Col. White to have been a brother of the Rev. Mr. McGregor's wife.

*John Boid*, son of the above, made a will dated Jan., 1751-2, proved 1752. He had no real estate. His inventory was, "Two Jackets, one pair of cloth breeches, three old checked shirts, one old hat-cap, and handkerchief, one pair of old stockings, and an old blanket. Money and notes, old tenor, £536." He gives his cousin, Margaret McGregor, eldest dau. of the Rev. David McGregor, £310, and the residue after some small legacies.

There was a THOMAS BOID, owned H. L. No. 27, in 1730, and probably lived on it, southwest of the Dearborn farm, near where the steam-mill lately stood.

NATHANIEL BOID was one of the first settlers in Derryfield, on No. 1, where J. G. Webster now lives. He signed the petition in 1748. The road laid out Sept. 16, 1748, ran to his fence. His wife was Margaret, and had Margaret, b. 1752, m. Archibald Gambel; William, b. 1755.

There was a NATHAN BOID on No. 16, in Derryfield.

#### BRADLEY.

JOSIAH BRADLEY m. Anna, dau. of Jonathan Moulton, and lived on his place, H. L. No. 113, where Hiram Basford now lives. He d. May 2, 1778. Chil.:— 1. Josiah, b. May 17, 1770, m. Phebe, dau. of Abel Webster, 1792, lived on the homestead, and went to Maine. 2. Jonathan, b. 1776.

#### BRADSHAW.

JOSHUA BRADSHAW lived on H. L. No. 63, at the Josiah Chase place, on Walnut Hill. Chil.:— Peter, John and Sarah.

#### BRADSTREET.

THE REV. NATHAN BRADSTREET is said in the History of New Hampshire Churches to have been born in Ipswich, Mass., in 1770; but I always understood that he was a native of Rowley. He grad. at Dart. in 1791, and studied theology at Newburyport. He m.

Phebe Dexter, of Charlestown, a niece of Lord Timothy Dexter, Aug. 10, 1796. Her father afterwards lived at Westford, Mass., and when Mr. Bradstreet left Chester he went there. Mr. Bradstreet built a house on H. L. No. 8, where John W. Noyes now lives. He d. Jan. 29, 1827. Children:—

*Freeborn*, b. Aug. 22, 1799; *Melissa*, b. 1801; *Nathan Dexter*, b. 1803; *William*, b. 1808; *Susannah*, b. 1811. Nothing is known of the children. See further, History of the Congregational Church.

#### BLUNT.

Capt. JONATHAN BLUNT was b. at Andover, about 1708, and was in Chester and had a saw-mill in 1730. In 1734, William Blunt, of Andover, deeded to Jonathan H. L. Nos. 1 and 12. He settled on No. 1, where Sarah Robinson now lives. His wife was Mary, and they had eight children, the oldest, *John*, b. 1735. *Joshua*, b. 1740, m. Mary Grove, and had Isaac, b. June 1780, d. March, 1865.

*Mary Blunt*, b. 1743, m. Maj. Richard Emery. Capt. Blunt was a prominent man in town, an innkeeper, and d. May 24, 1762.

#### BROWN.

SAMUEL BROWN was in Bradford in 1734. John Jaques sold to him Add. No. 17, and Thomas Smith gave to his cousin, Samuel Brown of Bradford, No. 66, O. H., June, 1734. He came to Chester and built on No. 17, a little southwest of where Amos Green now lives. When an attempt was made in 1743 to have a road laid out across the lots by Karr's mill to Londonderry, he agreed to give the present road across his land provided they would not go by his house. He signed the Presbyterian protest, Nov., 1735. He probably sold to John Mills, who afterwards lived there, and moved to where Jabez French first lived, on the east half of No. 17, 2d P., 2d D. He bore the appellation of Dr. Brown. His wife was Susannah. He d. May, 1794; she d. May 3, 1789. They had several children, the oldest of whom d. young. Of those whom we know any thing about:—

I. *Joseph*, b. Feb. 23, 1758, m. (1) Lydia, dau. of Caleb Hall, 1782. Chil.:—Sara; Abraham and Samuel, went to Maine; Betsy, m. Moses Chase, son of B. Pike Chase. She d. Dec. 15, 1790. He m. (2) Lydia Mace, and had several children who settled in Sandown and Haverhill, Mass. He lived on the homestead; d. 1802.

II. *Jonathan*, b. Nov. 22, 1760, m. Sarah, dau. of Jonathan Moulton, and settled in Poplin, now Fremont, about a mile south of the Rocke bridge. To distinguish him from another and older man, he was generally called "*Chesherman Brown*." Children:—

1. Jonathan, lived in Poplin. 2. Ebenezer, m. Mary Whitcher,

of Brentwood, and settled in Vershire, Vermont, and made iron from the bog ore there. They were the parents of Dr. William W. Brown, b. Aug. 28, 1804. See Physicians. 3. Eliphalet, settled in Vienna, Maine. 4. Josiah, went to sea and never returned. 5. Sally, m. Peter, son of Stephen Morse, of Chester, 1799. 6. Susannah, m. Moses H., son of Sherburne Sanborn, 1801, and lived in Poplin.

Sarah d. March 15, 1822, and he m. (2) her sister Abigail, wid. of Jacob Basford. She d. 1841.

III. *David*, b. Sept. 17, 1765, lived in Raymond on O. H. No. 100, near the railroad.

JEDEDIAH BROWN came from Kensington, and settled on No. 11, O. H., and is mentioned in the return of a road across his lot in 1761. He had two sons, Levi and Josiah, and three daughters, Mary, Dolly and Abigail.

I. *Levi*, m. Elizabeth, dau. of Jona. Swain, Esq. Children:—

1. Jedediah, d. Nov., 1868. 2. Jonathan S., lived on the Swain place. 3. Libby. 4. Levi. 5. John, Esqr., b. 1796, m. a Worthen, and has been noted as a land surveyor, and a very ingenious blacksmith.

II. *Josiah*, lived in Raymond.

There were three brothers by the name of BROWN who came from Scotland and settled in the upper part of Chester, towards Suncook.

I. SAMUEL, m. Jean Gibson, in Scotland, and settled on No. 28, 5th D., on what is now the Hooksett poor-farm. Children:—

1. *Joseph*. 2. *Margaret*.

3. *Ann*, m. Frederic McCutcheon, of Pembroke.

4. *John*, m. Betsy Burgin; lived in Hooksett; d. in Newburyport a. 98.

5. *Molly*, m. Robert, son of Samuel Davis, who was drowned in Laken's pond, July, 1805. She died at Newburyport, a. 96. Nathaniel Head, Esq., related to me the following, which he said that he had from Mr. Brown and his wife:

Some persons sowed a large quantity of rye on the plain on the east side of the river at Concord, and set stakes at each bushel, for the purpose of letting the reaping for the seed. Mrs. Brown prepared breakfast, nursed her child, and went to Concord, a distance of five or six miles, reaped her bushel sowing, finishing before any of the men, and returned home.

II. JOSEPH, usually called doctor, on account of preparing drops for fits, m. Ann Otterson, a sister of William Otterson, and settled on land not granted by the proprietors of Chester, near Head's saw-mill. He probably had a title from the proprietors of

Suncook, but he, with others, was sued. (See page 40.) Children:—

1. *Ann*, m. James Knox, of Pembroke.

2. *Joseph*, settled at Peacham, Vt.; m. 2d, Molly Gay.

3. *Jewy*. 4. *Rachael*.

5. *James*, also called doctor, m. Margaret Moore, 1793, and lived on the homestead, and afterwards on the west side of the river.

6. *Lydia*. 7. *Mary*. 8. *Martha*.

DR. JOSEPH d. 1796.

III. WILLIAM m. Ruth, dau. of Daniel McDuffee, of Londonderry, and lived on No. 30, 5th D. Children:—

1. *Daniel*, m. Joanna Durgin, settled at Corinth.

2. *Molly*, m. Ezra Abbot, d. a. 83.

3. *James*, m. Molly McCurdy, settled at Grand Isle, Vt.

4. *Sarah*.

5. *Capt. John*, m. Polly, dau. of Matthew Gault.

6. *Capt. William*, m. Sally Buntin, lived where Samuel, Sen., had lived. Children:—

1. Anna, b. Feb. 26, 1799, m. Col. John Head, d. April 3, 1849.

2. Hiram, b. Jan. 23, 1801. He was the first Mayor of Manchester. 3. Andrew. 4. John. 5. Calvin.

LT. WILLIAM BROWN was a ship-carpenter at Newburyport, and came to Chester in 1771, in company with his father-in-law, Benjamin Pierce. They purchased of James and Benjamin Crosett 274 acres of land lying in 86, 87 and 93, 2d P., 2d D. Mr. Brown lived where Israel Senter now lives, and Pierce fifty or sixty rods to the northeast. He d. 1805. Children:—

1. William, m. Sarah Sheldon, lived on the Pierce place. They went to Mount Desert, Me., with their children, and d. there, he a. 95, she over 90. 2. Joshua, went to Vermont, had a dau. Pamela, m. James Hoit. 3. Benjamin P., m. a dau. of Asa Burbank, lived at the intersection of the Rattlesnake-hill road with Londonderry Turnpike; went to Vt. 4. Judith. 5. Eunice. 6. John, m. a Merrill, on the homestead, and went West.

BENJAMIN BROWN came from Newbury, m. Prudence Kelly. He lived on Add. No. 85, where Nathan Morse had lived, and afterwards on the Street, H. L. No. 135, where Woodbury Masters now lives. He was a long time a partner in trade with Henry Sweetser. She d. Sept. 9, 1798; he married (2) Widow Lunt. He d. 1818, at Piscataqua Bridge. Children:—

1. *Nancy*, m. Henry Sweetser, 1798, d. April 28, 1799.

2. *Mercy*, m. Daniel French, 1799, d. March 8, 1802.

3. *Hannah*.

4. *Lydia*, b. Feb. 6, 1782, m. Toppan Robie, Oct. 8, 1804, d. Feb. 23, 1811.

5. *Francis*, b. Jan 11, 1784; grad. Dart. 1805; m. Elizabeth, dau. of Rev. Tristram Gilman, of North Yarmouth, Feb. 4, 1811, d. July 27, 1820. (See Graduates.) Chil.:—Samuel Gilman, Dart., 1831; Mary; and Frances, d. y.

6. *Prudence*, b. April 3, 1786, m. Rev. David Thurston, of Winthrop, Me., Oct. 31, 1811.

NATHANIEL BROWN, b. at Hamilton Mass., Sept. 3, 1770, m. Mary Sleeper, of Newburyport, who was b. March 16, 1779; resided at Newburyport until 1814; removed to Chester, on to the Elliot place. Children:—

1. *John Steeper*, b. Nov. 6, 1797, m. Phœbe C., widow of Rev. Amasa Hayes, Nov. 1, 1832. He was, from 1823, Deputy Sheriff fourteen years; 1855, Sheriff five years; was Justice of the Peace, Notary Public, and Coroner; was several years in the Underhill firm, in the edge-tool business, and carried it on himself several years at Auburn. In 1861 he was appointed Inspector of Customs at Boston.

2. *Nathaniel*, b. Sept. 2, 1799, m. Sarah, dau. of William Graham; was in the tool business; lives in Auburn.

3. *William C.*, b. Aug. 2, 1801. He was several years a teacher; a teacher of music in Boston; a composer of music; a compiler of three collections of music, and author of a celebrated poem on rum. He was seven years editor of "Zion's Herald," the Methodist paper in Boston, and editor and publisher of the "Mother's Assistant." He has been twelve years Register of Probate of Suffolk County.

4. *Simon*, b. Nov. 29, 1802, m. Ann C., dau. of Hon. Daniel French, May, 1827. He learned the art of printing in the "Patriot" office, at Concord. He was a partner in establishing the "Hingham Gazette;" and afterwards in publishing the "N. H. Spectator" at Newport. In 1837, went into the office of the Clerk of the U. S. House of Representatives; and was Secretary of the Commissioners of Public Buildings; was in the General Post Office; and Librarian of the House of Representatives from 1840 to 1848; since 1855, has been agricultural editor of the "N. E. Farmer," and is a practical farmer at Concord, Mass. In 1855, was elected Lieut.-Gov. of Mass.; and in 1857, Representative from Concord.

5. *Mary*, b. Dec. 18, 1806, m. F. T. Underhill.

6. *Sarah S.*, b. Oct. 4, 1810, m. Jay T. Underhill; d. Aug. 17, 1862.

7. *Elizabeth E.*, b. Oct. 4, 1810, m. a Whitney; d. Oct. 24, 1864.

8. *Charles H.*, b. Sept. 29, 1814, resides in Manchester.



## BRICKET.

BARNARD BRICKET came from Newbury in 1765, and settled on No. 60, 2d P., 2d D., where his grandson David P. now lives. The great elm was then a sapling which he trimmed. He m. Mary, dau. of Nathl. Hall, March 5, 1767. Ch.:—*Josiah*, b. June 27, 1769, d. unm. *Mary*, m. Capt. Jacob Libby. *Sarah*, b. 1775, m. *Josiah*, son of Capt. John Sargent. *Moses*, b. June 5, 1780, m. *Sally*, dau. of David Pillsbury; lived on the homestead; d. Sept. 25, 1859; she d. Nov. 12, 1859, a. 79. *Anna*, b. 1783, m. Henry Clark.

Barnard m. (2) Mehitabel French, of Hawke, 1798. He d. Aug., 1805. The wid. m. John Butterfield; d. Feb. 7, 1824, a. 70.

## BUTTERFIELD.

ZACHARIAH settled about 1740, on the west end of No. 21, 2d P., 2d D., near the road to the Norton place: had several children; d. in 1754. Nothing is known of the family.

AARON BUTTERFIELD settled near the east end of the lot where Stephen Pingree now lives; had one son, *John*, b. April 8, 1746, m. dau. of Israel Dolby, Sen., who d. Aug., 1805; lived on the homestead, had no children. He m. (2) Mehitabel French, wid. of Barnard Bricket; she d. Feb. 7, 1824, a. 70. He gave his property to Robert S. French. He d. Sep. 17, 1833. They came from Wilmington, and had sometimes to go to town to garrison, and both signed the petition for soldiers in 1748.

## BURLEY.

JOHN BURLEY m. Huldey, only dau. of Sylvanus Smith. He was a mariner; sailed from Newburyport in July, 1781, was taken by the British and carried to Ireland and imprisoned, and died there in the summer of 1782. They had *John*, b. July 3, 1780. The widow afterwards m. Daniel Greenough.

## BURPEE.

NATHANIEL BURPEE came to Chester from Rowley in 1753, and settled on No. 37, 3d D., where Winthrop Wills had lived. He m. Esther Roth. He was one of the early settlers of Candia, having William Turner on one side, and Obed Hall on the other as neighbors. He was a tailor, and a teacher of singing. He was one of the first deacons. He was in the French war, and was at the siege of Cape Breton in 1745; d. 1815, a. 94. Children:—

*Jeremiah*; *Nathaniel*, m. Dorothy Currier, lives on the homestead; *Nathan*, *Ezra*, *Mehitable*; *Sally*, b. 1782, m. Peter Hall, Jr., d. 1831; *Esther* and *Patty*.



## BUSWELL.

There was a WILLIAM BUSWELL in Salisbury, who was one of the Commissioners to run the line between Salisbury and Hampton, in 1667, but the records of Salisbury do not afford us any connection between him and LT. SAMUEL BUSWELL, who came from that town to Chester in 1763. He was the son of JOHN and TABITHA, b. Oct. 22, 1741. He m. Betsy, dau. of Capt. John Underhill in 1764. He settled on the west half of No. 120, 2d P., 2d D. He was a carpenter. He was in the French war and at Cape Breton, and also in the Revolutionary war. Mr. Buswell's son Samuel went to Georgia about the year 1800, against his mother's desire, as she supposed that she should never see him again. She having a strong taint of hypochondria, took her bed and never left it or spoke for 6 or 7 years. She d. Sept. 30, 1806. Lt. Buswell m. (2) Betty Smith, the widow of Jonathan Berry. Children:—

I. *John*, m. Mehitable McClure, dau. of James McClure, in 1792, lived on the homestead and had:—1. Samuel, m. Susan, dau. of Maj. Jesse Eaton. 2. Jacob, m. Mary Sargent, lives on the Dea. Kelly place, in Auburn. 3. Mahala. 4. Nancy. 5. Richard. He d. 1851, a. 84.

II. *Moses*, a physician, d. in Maine.

III. *Sarah*, m. Moses Underhill (son of the latter); d. 1826.

IV. *Richard*, m. Sarah Berry, and was drowned.

V. *William*, went to Canada.

VI. *Hannah*.

VII. *David*, lived in Bradford, N. H.

## CALFE, or as now written CALEF.

JOHN CALFE was a signer of a petition for a grant of Nottingham. He was a clothier, and lived at Newbury, Mass. His parentage is not known, but he was probably a descendant of the famous Robert Calfe, a merchant of Boston, who opposed the witchcraft delusion in 1692. He was one of the grantees of Chester. He however sold his right to Tristram Knight and Thomas Pike, of Newbury, Jan., 1725, and by Knight sold to Jonathan Locke, the father of Capt. William, and the Capt. settled on the 2d P., 2d D., No. 12. In 1724, he bought of Amos Cass half his right. The home lot was No. 100, on which Cass had built a house, and received settlement money. When he came to Chester is not certain, but he settled there. He bought another lot and a half adjoining in 1734. He had an amendment to these lots of 80 acres, laid out in 1735, lying from where the road crosses the

Blanchard mill-pond, up by Nathan Griffin's to Campbell's bridge, which the Proprietors refused to accept until he made proposals to build a fulling-mill, for which they gave him a grant in 1735, and he built the mill. He probably removed to the mill, but in 1745 he sold to a Towle, of Exeter, two home lots, reserving two acres on which "Robert Gordon lives," and it was his homestead "where I now dwell." It was soon sold to John Stockman, and by him to Benjamin Severance, and his widow Ruth lived there many years. Where the house stood is now owned by Charles Wilcom, southeast of the road from the hill across to the Hills road. March 9, 1734, he was chosen one of a committee to adjust the selectmen's accounts, and he held various offices. He m. Deborah King, of Boston, 1702. Children:—

I. *John*, b. 1703; m. Naomi Elliot.

II. *Deborah*, b. 1705.

III. *William*, b. 1706.

IV. *Mary*, b. Feb. 1707; m. Ethridge, and had:—Nathl., who settled in Raymond; Deborah, m. Joshua Hall; and Mary, m. Robert Ambrose, and went to Concord.

V. *James*, b. 1709; first settled on the amendment, and removed to Massachusetts. (See Hist. Pauperism.)

VI. *King*, first settled on the farm owned by the writer, and went to Massachusetts.

VII. *Joseph*, b. Oct. 31, 1718; m. Elizabeth Jewell, of Amesbury, Sept. 30, 1746. He settled on Add. No. 64, just N. W. of the road over Bunker hill to Candia, where James Emerson afterwards lived. The house is still standing and probably the oldest in Auburn. He d. Dec. 21, 1793. They have five children on Chester records, all of whom d. young, of throat distemper. On one or more occasions while they were gone to the grave with one child, another died. They had, who survived:—1. Jonathan, grad. at Dart., 1787, was pastor Cong. Ch., Bloomfield and Lyman, Me.; d. April 25, 1845, a. 83. (See Graduates.) 2. Joseph, m. Eunice, dau. of Capt. James Silver, lived near the Long Meadow meeting-house. Male ch., James and Joseph. He d. about 1804. She d. Nov. 15, 1855, aged 86. 3. David, m. Mary Haselton, 1792; lived on the homestead; exchanged farms with James Emerson and went to Loudonderry. Had a son John, who was a woolen manufacturer at Moore's Village, and resides in Manchester.

VIII. There was a son *Daniel*, not on the Newbury records, but named in the will, and m. Mary Gile, 1743. Ch.:—Moses, b. 1744, but where he lived, or where went, is not known.

IX. *Robert*, not on the records, m. Hannah Flanders, 1748. Sarah, b. June 12, 1749, m. Hon. Joseph Blanchard; d. Dec. 2,

1793. Robert procured a grant and built a saw-mill, and was quite a business man. His first wife d. and he m. (2) Mary Folsom, the widow of Samuel Bradley who was killed by the Indians. She lived at Chester more than thirty years, but went back to Concord about 1796, and d. at her grandson, Richard Bradley's, Aug. 10, 1817, aged 98. She was a woman of great energy and of superior education, having been brought up in the family of Nicholas Gilman, father of Gov. J. T. Gilman. Robert Calfe d. 1788.

JOHN CALFE'S will is dated March 11, 1748, proved May 25, 1748, and Robert was executor and residuary legatee. John's wife was then alive.

#### CAMPBELL.

JAMES CAMPBELL'S name is found on the records as an auditor in 1736. It is also on the Presbyterian protest, June, 1736, and the tradition is that he, with John Tolford, was imprisoned for not paying the minister rate. He lived on Add. lot No. 1, at the Perley Chase place. He removed from town and his name is found in Londonderry.

#### KER, KERR, KARR, CARR.

Different ways of writing the same name. In 1725, JOHN KARR, of Chester, sold to Alexander Craige a home lot. There is a memorandum on the Proprietors' records, 1727, that "John Karr having bought John Shackford's additional lot, he and Caleb Towle had agreed to divide both lots crossways, and Karr to have the S. W. end and Towle the N. E. end of both lots." In April, 1730, he bought Add. No. 20. In the inventory of 1741, John Karr is rated for two mills. In 1743, a contemplated road was to pass Karr's mills, and also across Abel Morse's land. Jan. 18, 1743, John Karr and his wife Mary, of Chester, sold to Abel Morse, of Newbury, Add. lots 20 and 21. He then probably moved into Londonderry. He was a large land-holder. His estate was divided July, 1769. Heirs: John, was dead; Hugh; Ann Moore, wife of James Moore; Mary Karr and Margaret Karr. There is a tradition that two men, Thomas Smith and John Karr, were captured by the Indians in 1724. It was probably this man and not another, as has been supposed. (See notice of Thomas Smith.) The Nos. 20 and 21 is where Amos Morse lived; Shackford and Towle's, 22 and 23. Couch and Benj. Wilson now own the southwest end.

There was another JOHN KARR or KER, who was in Ireland in 1736, as appears by a certificate in the possession of his great grandson, Nathan Carr, of Candia:—"That John Ker and his

wife Elizabeth Wilson lived within the bounds of this congregation from their infancy, behaving themselves soberly, honestly, and piously, free from any Public Scandall, so that they may be received as members of any Christian Congregation or Society where God in his Providence may order their lot, is certified. Bally Wollon, June 23, 1736, by Ja. Thompson." They were probably a newly married couple, and came immediately to this country.

John Tolford sold to JOHN KARR two home lots, Nos. 21 and 9, where his great grandson, Saml. Carr, now lives, Feb. 28, 1738. Children:—

I. *John*, b. 1737, m. Mary Wilson, dau. of Robert, and settled on No. 66, 3d D, near the meeting-house, in 1764, and built the house in which Nathan Carr now lives, supposed to be the oldest house in Candia. He d. 1813, she d. 1829. Chil. of John Carr, Jr.:—Elizabeth, m. Samuel Clay, resided Concord, Vt.; Ann, m. William, son of Dr. Coffin Moore; John; Robert, m. a Marden; Mary, m. William Murray; Joseph, m. Nancy Brown, lived on the homestead, d. 1842.

II. *Mark*, b. about 1743, m. Elizabeth, dau. of William Gilchrist; d. July 26, 1782. She m. Abraham, son of Capt. James Silver, and moved to New Chester; she came back to Chester, d. Aug. 15, 1834, a. 86. Ch. Samuel, m. Mary Stinson, and lived on the homestead.

III. *Joseph*, b. about 1744, m. Sarah, dau. of William Gilchrist, d. July 30, 1783. She m. (2) Robert Graham. Karr and Graham lived on the Robert Gilchrist place, where Dr. Josiah I. Hall now lives, H. L. 10 and 43.

John, Sen., d. Oct. 22, 1792, a. 75; Elizabeth, d. Sept. 22, 1781, a. 76.

The fore-mentioned proposed road passing Karr's mills would cross the land of Abel Morse, John Karr, Jr., Robert Graham, and John Karr; and in the inventory of 1741 there are John Karr, John Karr, Jr., Mark Karr and William Karr. In the return of the road from Derry road to Gilman Morse's, in 1740, it was at the "easterly end of the additional lots that Sam. Brown, John Mills and William Karr Lives on." William Karr probably lived where Gilman Morse lives, and gave place to Stephen Morse, and moved into Londonderry, and had a son John who m. Mary, youngest dau. of John Aiken, Sen., who were the parents of the wife of Edmund Adams, at the mill. There was a Mark Karr at a later day near the foot of the hill, west of Haselton's grist-mill.

BRADBURY KARR is on the inventory of 1741, but his name is *Carr* in all other places. The other Karrs were of Scotch descent and were Presbyterians. It is said by his descendants that he was

of Welsh origin. He settled on Add. No. 71, where his great grandson, Geo. W. Clark, now lives. His wife was Anna. Chil.:

I. *Joseph*, b. Nov. 20, 1742, m. Hannah Ayer, lived on the homestead, d. Feb. 27, 1835; she d. Feb. 25, 1833. Chil.:—1. Hannah A., b. Nov. 10, 1765, m. Green, of Salem, Mass. 2. Joseph, b. Feb. 26, 1767, m. Betty, dau. of Daniel Richardson, d. Oct., 1855. 3. Anna, b. Aug. 26, 1770, m. a Silver, and John Clark, Jr., d. Jan. 18, 1859. 4. Bradbury Moody, b. Dec. 15, 1773, m. Susan, dau. of David Hall. He enlisted in 1813, d. at Concord, April 13.

II. *Molly*.

III. *Parker*, b. 1750, settled on Add. No. 72. He sold to William Weeks, and went into the country.

IV. *Judith*.

SIMEON CARR lived on the Boyes land, half a mile southeast of the Head tavern, in Hooksett, by the Amoskeag Company's quarry; kept tavern; had a dau. b. about 1778, m. Maj. Nathl. Head, who sold to Mark Whittier and went west.

DAVID CARR, a brother of Simeon, bought Hatter Underhill's place, and built the house lately owned by Gilman C. Smith. His wife was buried May 18, 1796, and was the first person buried in the Long Meadow burying-ground. He sold to Capt. John Watson, and moved to Piermont.

#### CHASE.

I shall digress so far from the History of Chester as to give the genealogy of several prominent Chases not connected with Chester.

There were two of the name who came from Cornwall, England, to Hampton, N. H., about 1639, THOMAS and AQUILA. AQUILA m. Anna Wheeler and went to Newbury in 1646. Children:—

1. Sarah. 2. Anna. 3. Priscilla. 4. Mary. 5. Aquila. 6. THOMAS, b. July 25, 1654, m. Rebecca Folansbee, Nov. 22, 1677. 7. John. 8. Elizabeth. 9. Ruth. 10. DANIEL, b. Dec. 9, 1661, m. Martha Kimball. 11. MOSES, b. Dec. 24, 1663, m. Anna Folansbee, Nov. 10, 1684, and settled in what is now West Newbury on the main road about one hundred rods above Bridge street, and a part of the farm is now owned by his g. g. g. son, Samuel Carr. He d. Sept. 6, 1743. A large majority of all the Chases in the United States are probably his descendants.

6. THOMAS and Rebecca had a son Thomas, b. 1680, who had a son Abel, b. 1702, m. Mary Bricket, 1728, and settled in Sutton, Mass. He had a son Abel, b. 1732, m. Judith Gale. He had a son Abel, b. 1754, m. Hannah Bond. He had a son Jonas, b. 1782, m. Lavina Bayden. He had a son Leonard who came to Milford, N. H., b. Aug. 12, 1812, was one of the Executive Council several years, d. 1868.



THOMAS and Rebecca had another son, Jonathan, b. 1683, m. Joanna Palmer, settled in Stratham. They had a son James, to whom he gave add. lot No. 97. James came to Chester and lived a short time, about 1740; sold his lot to Benjamin Hills (the Ambrose place) and went to Epping, North river, where his descendants still reside.

THOMAS had another son, James, b. Sept. 16, 1685, m. Martha Rolfe. When a child she was knocked in the head by the Indians and left for dead, but recovered. They had a son JOHNSON, b. Oct. 25, 1730, m. Abigail Pike, July 9, 1753. After the death of her husband she came to Chester; d. 1804, a. 80. Children:—

II. HANNAH, b. Nov. 14, 1754, m. John Haselton, son of Ephraim, March 21, 1782, d. of cancer July, 1826.

III. PERLEY, b. June 2, 1758, m. Mary, dau. of Nathaniel Ingalls. She d. Sept. 15, 1791. He lived at first on the south side of Walnut Hill, then near the top, at the James Campbell place. Children:—

1. *Nancy*, m. Ryan.

2. *Josiah*, b. Oct. 2, 1791, m. Abigail, dau. of Cort. David Shaw, 1816. Children:—

Perley S., b. Nov. 8, 1817, grad. at Brown University, 1842; Hiram, b. July 17, 1819, grad. at Union College, 1844, d. Aug. 31, 1845.

Abigail d. June 20, 1824. *Josiah* m. (2) Adaline Ayer, and had George S., b. July 28, 1836, grad. at Newton Theo. Sem., 1866.

PERLEY m. (2) Aehsah Mudget. Chil.—*John, Mary* and *Louisa*, all d. of consumption within fifteen months.

DANIEL, the tenth child of Aquila had a son Daniel, b. Oct. 15, 1702, m. Mary Carpenter, 1723. He settled in Concord, N. H. His will was proved March 16, 1775. He had a son JONATHAN, b. March 1, 1733, m. Sarah Stickney. Jonathan and Sarah had SAMUEL, b. March 10, 1761, m. Molly Stanley. They had a son *Horace* b. Dec. 14, 1788, grad. at Dart., 1814, is Attorney at Law in Hopkinton, and has been Judge of Probate. Jonathan's 5th son, CHARLES, m. Sarah Currier and had a son *Carlton*, grad. at Dart., 1817, is now (1868) Bishop of N. H.

MOSES, the eleventh child of Aquila, had Moses and Daniel, twins, b. Sept. 20, 1685; Moses d. young.

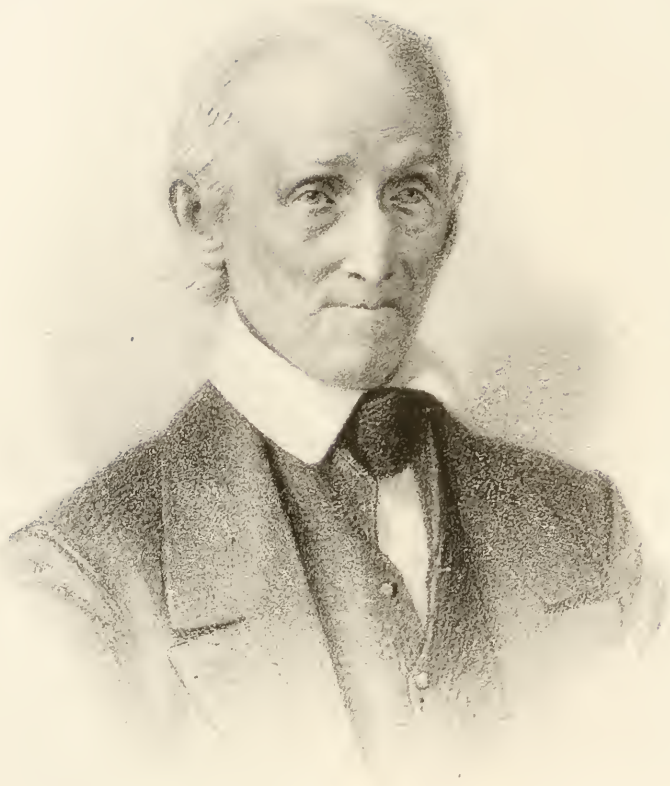
I. Daniel, m. Sarah March, Jan. 2, 1707, lived at Newbury till about 1725, then in Littleton, then in Sutton, Mass. They had 10 children:—

1. SAMUEL, b. Sept. 28, 1707, m. Mary, dau. of Judge Dudley. He went to Cornish, N. H., and was a Judge in Cheshire County, d. Aug. 12, 1800.

The tenth child of Daniel was Moses, b. March 16, 1727, m.







*B. Pike Chase*

Hannah Brown and had 14 children. He was two years Councillor for Cheshire County, under the Constitution of 1784.

1. SAMUEL and Mary Dudley had nine children: the second, DUDLEY, b. 1730, m. Alice Corbet, Aug., 1753, and had 15 children of whom 14 lived to maturity, and 5 grad. at Dart.

6. *Salmon*, b. July 14, 1761, grad. 1785, was a lawyer at Portland, d. 1806.

7. *Ithamar*, b. Sept. 17, 1762, m. Jennette Ralston, was a farmer, and one of the Council 5 years. They had 10 children. 7. *Salmon* Portland, b. Jan. 13, 1808, grad. at Dart., 1826, Gov. of Ohio, U. S. Senator, Sec. Treas., Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, U. S.

8. *Baruch*, b. March 27, 1764, grad. 1786, was a lawyer of Hopkinton, N. H.

12. *Heber*, b. Sept. 2, 1770, grad. 1791, was a physician, d. at Demarara, S. A.

13. *Dudley*, b. Dec. 30, 1771, grad. 1791, d. 1846, lived at Randolph, Vt., Rep. Gen. Assembly, C. J. Supreme Court, Rep. and Sen. in Congress.

15. *Philander*, b. Dec. 14, 1775, grad. 1796, Bishop first of Ohio, then of Illinois, d. 1852.

The third child of SAMUEL, JONATHAN, b. 1732, was a Col. in the Revolutionary army. [See N. H. Hist. Soc. Coll., Vol. VII pp. 72, 219, 223, 229, 254, 263.]

MOSES, son of Aquila, had II. Moses, b. Jan. 20, 1688, m. Elizabeth, dau. of Rev. Thomas Wells of Amesbury, Oct. 12, 1709; lived on the east half of the homestead; d. Sept. 17, 1760, had 11 children:—

1. WELLS, b. 1710, settled in Amesbury, but went to Concord, N. H., d. 1785; had *Thomas*, b. May 14, 1735, lived awhile in Chester, m. Mary, dau. of Henry Hall, had two sons, Timothy and Moses, b. in Chester, went to Salisbury, N. H., previous to 1771.

2. MOSES, b. July 1, 1713, m. Judith Bartlett, settled on the homestead, d. Oct. 9, 1789. They had 10 children:—

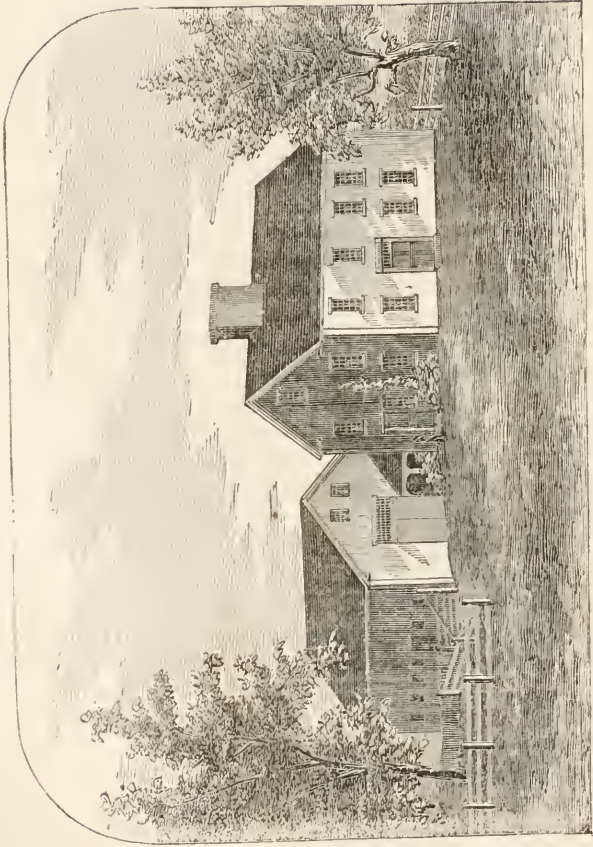
1. WELLS, b. Sept. 9, (O.S.) 1737; m. Sarah Hovey, Feb. 2, 1760; lived at Newbury till 1771; bought 50 acres of land, part of No. 73, 2d P, 2d D, of Joseph Basford, and removed to Chester. Children:—

*Benjamin Pike*, b. June 28, 1762; m. Molly, dau. of Caleb Hall, July 6, 1785; lived on the homestead. Children:—

I. Moses, b. Feb. 7, 1786; m. Betsy, dau. of Joseph Brown: now alive in Maryland.

II. Wells, b. Aug. 5, 1788; m. Amelia Jameson and went to Baltimore in 1810; now a merchant in Baltimore.

Molly d. Dec. 18, 1790. *B. P. Chase* m. (2) Anna Biasdell, Oct. 7, 1792. Children:—



RESIDENCE OF BENJAMIN CHASE.



*Benja Chase*









*Stephen Chase*

III. John, b. Sept. 29, 1793; m. Eliza Dawes, Nov. 7, 1820; lived in Maryland, Indiana and Ohio, and was clerk in the general post office; d. 1868.

IV. Stephen, d. young.

V. Sarah, b. March 5, 1797.

VI. Benjamin, b. July 7, 1799; m. Hannah, dau. of Moses K. Hall, March 2, 1826; lives on No. 71, 2d P., 2d D., where David White formerly lived. He worked at the trade of mill-wright. Children:—

1. Caroline, b. Sept. 14, 1828; m. Charles, son of Joseph Chase, Dec. 16, 1847; had John Carrol, b. July 26, 1849. She d. Aug. 11, 1849. 2. Louisa, b. Dec. 16, 1829; m. Frank D. Emory, Dec. 12, 1867. 3. Benjamin, b. Aug. 18, 1832.

VII. Molly, dau. of B. P., b. Aug. 11, 1801, m. John, son of Jeremiah Underhill, 1821; lives where Joseph Basford first settled, No. 73, 2d P., 2d D.

VIII. Pike, b. July 8, 1804; m. Hannah S., dau. of Nehemiah Lufkin, 1833; lives on the homestead. Anna d. Feb. 22, 1808.

*B. P. Chase* m. (3) Mary, dau. of Moody Chase. Children:—

IX. Anna, b. Nov. 7, 1809; m. Amherst Coult; d. 1852.

X. Stephen, b. Aug. 30, 1813; m. Sarah T. Goodwin, Aug. 31, 1838. He read the New Testament through in course before he was three years and nine months old; grad. at Dart. 1832; tutor 1838; Prof. Math. 1838, and published a treatise on Algebra; d. Jan. 7, 1851.

B. P. Chase d. March 16, 1852. Mary d. Feb. 15, 1823.

Moses, Sen.'s 8th child JOSEPH, b. Sept. 9, 1703, m. Mary Morse, Sept. 7, 1724; lived on the west half of the homestead; d. Nov. 1784. She d. 1792. They had 10 children:—

I. MARY, b. May 31, 1725, m. Josiah, son of Capt. Abel Morse, d. July 18, 1814.

II. JACOB, b. Dec. 25, 1727, m. Prudence, dau. of Benjamin Hills, Sen., Nov. 7, 1751; settled on Add. Lot. No. 52, deed dated 1751. He was a prominent man in town, very frequently moderator, and active during the Revolution. One item of credit in the selectmen's account for 1780 is recorded of Jacob Chase, Esq., as a present to the town, £157: 10. Children:—

1. SARAH, b. Nov. 28, 1756, m. Moses, son of Daniel Richardson, 1778; went to Protectworth (now Springfield), d. Dec. 10, 1822.

2. STEPHEN, b. March 27, 1759, m. Rhoda Blake, of Hampton, Jan. 3, 1787; lived on the homestead; d. Feb. 18, 1819; she d. Aug. 15, 1845. Chil.:—1. Susanna, b. Nov. 22, 1787, m. John, son of Moses Sanborn. 2. Joseph, b. Aug. 2, 1789, m. Mehitabel, dau. of Maj. Benj. Hall, Nov. 4, 1817; lived on the Joseph Clark or Thomas Merrill place; d. Sept. 14, 1841. 3. Stephen, b. May

23, 1791, d. unmarried, 1829. 4. Polly, b. 1793, d. 1807. 5. Jacob, b. Feb. 26, 1797, m. Hannah James and Nancy Haselton; lived on the homestead; d. in 1861. 6. Dolly, b. Jan. 12, 1799, m. Robert, son of John Crawford, d. Aug. 31, 1864. 7. Rhoda, b. April 2, 1802, m. Ira James. 8. Sally, d. young. 9. Sally, b. Oct., 1805, m. Richard, son of Richard Dearborn, d. 1848. 10. Henry Franklin, b. Aug. 30, 1808, m. Abigail Mitchel; lived in Chester on the Capt. John Underhill place; d. at Westminster, Vt., March 20, 1867.

3. JOSIAH, b. April 6, 1767, m. Lydia, dau. of Isaac Blasdell, 1791, lived on the south end of Gov. Shute's farm, and Grantham, N. H.

JACOB, Sen., m. (2) Dolly Colby, widow of David Worthen. He d. Dec 12, 1803. Prudence d. 1775. Dolly d. 1816.

Stephen Chase, Esq., came on to the stage of active life about the time that Samuel Emerson, Esq., left it, and in some respects filled about the same sphere. He was noted as a land surveyor for more than thirty years, and made the survey and plan of Chester for Carrigain's map, which is remarkably accurate. He wrote a very large proportion of the deeds and wills, and administered on the estates of his time, and held the office of selectman many years. In Esquire Emerson's day, he was a kind of oracle, and nearly all the small disputes were referred directly to him. But things changed, and in Esquire Chase's day there was more litigation, and he was the Justice to try the causes, or one of the arbitrators. Although not a finished workman, he had quite a mechanical genius, making carts, plows, and other tools, and plastered houses. From 1784 to near his death he kept a diary, filled largely with his labors on the farm, and other business, which shows him to have been a very industrious man: and in it are also entered the births, marriages and deaths, and many of the interesting events of the times, from which I have drawn many facts otherwise lost.

JOSEPH CHASE's tenth child:—

X. MOODY, b. Oct. 7, 1744, m. Anna, dau. of John Webster, of Hampstead, Oct. 25, 1768. She d. Dec. 4, 1791. He m. (2) Abigail Worth, wid. of William Rogers, April 19, 1772. He d. July 27, 1808. She d. Dec. 9, 1826. He bought of Joseph Basford part of his homestead No. 73, 2d P., 2d D., where Wells C. Underhill now lives. Children:—

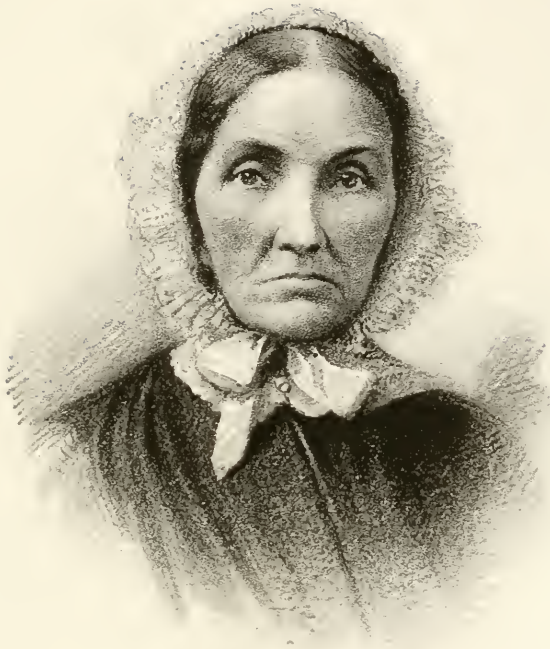
1. John W., b. 1769, m. Prudence Stark; lived at Piermont; d. 1863. 2. Mary, b. Feb. 24, 1771, m. B. P. Chase, 1808; d. Feb. 15, 1823. 3. Joseph, b. April 4, 1774, m. Nancy, d. of Maj. Jesse Eaton; lived on a part of the homestead; went to Canaan 1816; d. Sept. 6, 1820. 4. Jacob, b. March 22, 1776; lived at Newbury





John Stark





*E. C. Clarke*



and Hopkinton. 5. Moody, b. April 17, 1767, lived at Haverhill, Mass.; d. Aug. 26, 1833. 6. Samuel, b. Aug. 11, 1780, went to Portland, 1800; d. July 26, 1867. 7. Caleb, b. Feb. 3, 1783, graduated at Dartmouth 1811; never followed any profession; d. at Portland, Sept. 20, 1850. 8. Anna, b. 1785, d. 1806. 9. Elizabeth, b. 1787, m. Moses, son of Caleb Chase. 10. Thomas, b. Nov. 8, 1789, m. Sarah, dau. of Samuel Shannon; d. 1852, at Haverhill, Mass. 11. Hannah H., b. Nov. 23, 1791, m. Reuben, son of Jere. Underhill.

[For a more detailed and extensive genealogy of Chases, see a manuscript collection by the writer.]

### CLARK.

JOSEPH CLARK was in Chester previous to 1736. In 1840 he had an amendment laid out, and was tythingman in 1743. He settled on Add. lot No. 58, where G. W. Chase now lives. He had children recorded from 1736 to 1760:—

*Mary*, m. Thomas Merrill, who lived on the homestead.

*Reuben*, b. 1760, went to Cabot.

JOSEPH CLARK'S estate was divided in 1782.

JOHN CLARK was from Portsmouth. His father came from England, and d. when John was young. He came to Candia, and learned the art of tanning of Walter Robie. He purchased of Joseph Dearborn part of 59, 2d P., 2d D., in 1777, and lived there. He was b. Oct. 15, 1751; m. Sarah Wadley, of Brentwood, who was born March 22, 1755. He d. 1827; she d. 1842. Children:—

1. *John*, b. 1776, m. Anna Carr, widow of Silver.

2. *Abigail*, b. 1778.

3. *Eleazer*, b. 1779, went to Staustead.

4. *Benjamin*. 5. *Sarah*.

6. *Henry*, b. 1788, went to New Boston.

7. *Charlotte*, m. Jonathan Dustin.

8. *Anna* m. Cotton Norton.

9. *Abner B.* 10. *Mary*.

11. *Richard S.*, b. April 21, 1801, m. Abra, dau. of George Wood; lives in Auburn.

### ANCESTORS OF JOHN CLARK, 2D.

NATHANIEL CLARK, of Newbury, d. Aug. 25, 1690, a. 46. He was a merchant in what is now Newburyport; owned a wharf, warehouse, brigantine, &c. He m., 1663, Elizabeth Somerby, dau. of Henry (who came to Newbury in 1639, and had eleven children, one of whom, Rev. John, b. 1670, grad. Harvard 1690,

ordained in Exeter, 1698). Nathaniel Clark, b. 1666, m. Elizabeth, dan. of Dr. Peter Tappan, and sister of Rev. Christopher Tappan; d. 1690, on board of the "Six Friends," in the Canada expedition, leaving one son, Nathaniel, b. 1689, m. Sarah Greenleaf, 1710. They had a son

NATHANIEL, born 1728, m. Mary Hardy in 1753; lived in Haverhill, Mass. Their eldest son, DAVID, learned the art of dressing cloth, and set up in business at Allen's mills, in Salem, and afterwards at Sandown. He m. Anna Woodman, and their eldest son, JOHN, was b. in Salem, May 25, 1784. He came to Chester about 1806, and bought the Dea. Wilson place, No. 126, 2d P. 2d D., and afterwards large tracts of other lands, and did an extensive business at lumbering and farming. He m. Elizabeth, dan. of Dea. David Carrier, (who was b. July 5, 1787) Nov. 12, 1812. He d. May 15, 1863; she d. March 14, 1868. Chil. who survived:—*Geo P.*, b. Aug. 23, 1813, m. (1) Jane Graham; m. (2) Susan J. Crombie; lives on the homestead. *Mary Ann*, m. Rev. Isaac A. Savage. *Catharine P.*, m. Rev. Wm. C. Tenney. *John C.*, grad. Middleton. (See Graduates.)

Greenleaf Clarke, of Atkinson, of the Council; William C., grad. Dart. 1832, and Attorney-General; and John B., grad. Dart. 1843, publisher of the "Mirror," are sons of Greenleaf, a brother of David Clark.

#### CLAY.

In Chester records is the marriage of JONAS CLAY and Margaret Naton, 1735, and the birth of Pegge, Jan. 3, 1737. She was noted in her day as a witch. On the petition for soldiers in 1748, are the names of Jonas and John; on the petition for the incorporation of Raymond, are the names of *David* and *James*; and there is the name of *Jonas, Jr.*, on same record. These were probably children of Jonas, Sen. He once lived on No. 112, N. D., which he deeded to John Lane, with one whole saw-mill and half of another, in 1765. This must have been Jonas, Jr., for Jonas Clay's will was proved in 1748.

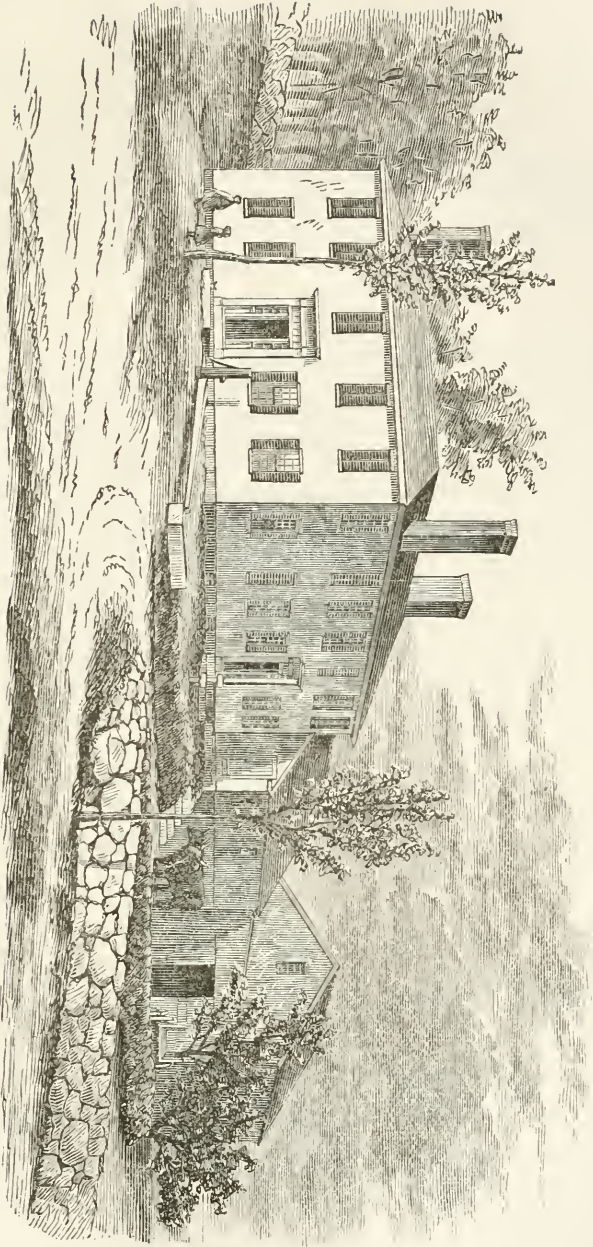
STEPHEN CLAY lived on the northwest side of the road from Shackford's to Lane's, probably on Add. lot No. 123. The division of the school districts was the pasture bars at the Clay place. He m. Mary Powell, Oct. 12, 1740. Children:—

*James*, b. 1741.

*Stephen*, b. Aug. 1, 1743, m. Sarah, dan. of Moses Richardson, April 16, 1772, lived on H. L. No. 3, the Goodhue place. Chil.:—

1. Betsy, m. Eliphalet Danforth.

2. Stephen, b. Jan. 18, 1777, m. Abigail, dan. of Daniel Dolby. She d. 1819, a. 38. He m. (2) Nancy, dan. of Walter Robie, Esq. She d. 1827. He m. (3) wid. of Jonathan Ball; lived on the homestead.



RESIDENCE OF GEO. P. CLARKE, IN AUBURN.





3. Moses, b. Sept. 19, 1780, m. Jane Lane, wid. of Ezekiel Blake, Jr.

4. Nehemiah, b. Aug. 31, 1783.

JOHN CLAY settled east of Candia meeting-house, on No. 63, 3d D., m. a dau. of John Robie. Their children were, *Walter*, who lived on the homestead, *Stephen*, and *John*. He m. (2) Lydia Robie, dau. of Samuel, and wid. of Richard Ordway. Their daughter, Sally, m. Richard Emerson and Phineas Colby.

#### CLIFFORD.

The CLIFFORDS were of Kingston, and several have been in Chester, of whom little is known. In 1734, Lemuel Clifford, of Chester, tanner, sold to Samuel Emerson the north end of two H. L.'s, 53 and 101. He might have lived on the south end, where Mr. Kendall now lives. From 1739 to 1750, Peter Clifford has children recorded. In 1745, Samuel Healey sold a quarter of his farm, No. 110, O. H., to ISAAC CLIFFORD, of Kingston. He m. Sarah, dau. of William Healey, and went to Rumney. He had 10 children:—

*Sarah*, m. Sherburne Rowe, of Candia.

*Elizabeth*, m. Nathan Webster, of Chester.

*Bridget*, m. Jonathan Pillsbury, of Candia.

*Isaac*, went to Wentworth.

*Nathaniel*, Rumney.

*John* and *Samuel*, to Stanstead.

*Joanna*, m. John Shaw, of Brentwood.

*Huldah*, m. Charles Nichols, of Rumney.

JOHN CLIFFORD and WILLIAM lived on No. 82, 3d D.

ZACHARIAH, on No. 2, 3d D.

#### COLBY.

ENOCH COLBY is said to be of Hampton, but his name appears on the Hampton Falls tax-list of 1727; m. Abial, dau. of Benjamin Sanborn, a grantee, who was a son of Lt. John. She was sister of the wife of William Healey, b. July 20, 1700, m. Dec. 16, 1725. Jan. 1, 1723, Benjamin Sanborn, of Hampton, in consideration of affection, conveyed to Enoch Colby, also of Hampton, one half of his right in Chester, and the house on said right. The H. L. is No. 115, where he settled, where the Misses Pressey now live. He probably did not come to Chester till about 1728; his name first appears on the record as surveyor of highways in 1730. Will proved, Aug. 30, 1780. Children:—

I. ENOCH, probably b. at Hampton, m. Abigail Blasdell, settled

in Candia, south end of No. 89, 3d D., and had nine children. *John*, *Enoch* and *Jethro*, were soldiers in the Revolution.

1. *John*, d. at Valley Forge.

2. *Jethro*, was at R. I., d. on the "dark day," 1780, after his return home.

3. *Enoch*, m. Lydia Worthen, and settled in Thornton. He was Representative, Senator, and Councillor, five years from 1813.

4. *Nehemiah*, lived on the homestead, m. Mary Rowe; d. 1840, a. 82.

5. *Abner*.

6. *Samuel*, m. Ruth French, and carried her behind him on horseback to Derby, Vt.

7. *Abigail*, m. John Colby, of Amesbury.

8. *Mary*, d. 1780.

II. SARAH, m. William Turner, the second, if not the first settler in Candia. She d. May 30, 1810.

III. DOROTHY, b. Jan. 5, 1730, m. (1) David Worthen, and m. (2) Jacob Chase, Esq.; d. Aug. 15, 1816.

IV. JETHRO, b. May 8, 1733, m. Elizabeth, dau. of Samuel Bartlett, Nov. 1, 1756. He lived on H. L. No. 37, the Bartlett place. He d. April 4, 1803; she d. July 13, 1778. He m. (2) Nanne Moulton, wid. of Josiah Bradley, Sen. She d. 1793. Child:—

*Lydia*, b. Feb. 17, 1760, m. Edmund Sleeper, 1779, d. Jan. 3, 803.

V. SUSANNAH, b. Aug. 22, 1735, m. Blake, of Hampton, parents of Stephen Chase's wife.

VI. ABIEL, b. July 10, 1741, m. a Hill. ENOCH m. (2) Sarah Sargent, 1748.

VII. ABIGAIL, b. Dec. 19, 1749, m. James Towle, of Hawke.

VIII. MARY, b. Nov. 9, 1756, m. Benj. Long, went to Schenectady, N. Y.

IX. ELIZABETH, b. June 27, 1758, m. John Wilson, Esq.

X. JUDITH, b. Aug. 10, 1760, m. Joseph Long.

BENAIAH COLBY came to Chester about the time that Enoch did. He was fence-viewer in 1729. He settled on H. L. No. 51, where Francis Haselton now lives. He m. Mary, dau. of Nathan Webster, Sen., the grantee. Children:—

*Sarah*, b. 1729.

*John*, b. Jan. 10, 1731.

*Benaiah*, b. May 29, 1734; m. Abigail Emerson 1764.

*Mary*, b. Oct. 3, 1736.

*Anne*, Oct. 27, 1738. He m. (2) Elizabeth Emerson 1745.

*John*, b. April 19, 1750; m. Ruth Wells.

Nathan Webster in his will gives legacies to his grandchildren, Benaiah and Mary Colby, in 1746.

*Benaiah Colby, Jr.*, m. Abigail Emerson, 1764. He lived at different places; once on No. 112 O. H., the Jonas Clay place. Children:—

1. Moses, b. July 11, 1765; went to Rockport, Mass.
2. Sarah, b. 1766; m. a Colby of Poplin.
3. Elizabeth, b. 1768; m. Stephen, son of Joshua Prescott; went to Sandwich.
4. Abigail, b. 1770; m. Eben Tabor and a Sawyer of Sandown.
5. Jonathan, b. 1772; m. Betsy, dau. of Jonathan Berry.
6. Joseph, b. 1775; m. Rhoda Barret and went to Corinth.
7. Benaiah, d. young.
8. Mary, b. 1779; m. John, son of Jonathan Norton.
9. Anne, b. July 2, 1781; m. Ebenezer Marden.
10. Benaiah, b. Sept. 2, 1783.

BENAIHAH COLBY'S son *John*, b. 1750, m. Ruth Wells, 1270; has seven children on the record, of whom nothing is known.

There was a NATHAN COLBY who sold H. L. Nos. 30 and 135, (where Woodbury Masters lives) to Col. Webster in 1757, and a JOSEPH COLBY, who owned, and probably lived on part of Add. No. 40 (where William Whittmore now lives) in 1760. John Underhill, Jr., afterwards lived there.

The Rev. ZACCHEUS COLBY was the son of Zaccheus and Mary Eastman Colby, b. at Newton, N. H. He served an apprenticeship at tanning and currying with Col. John Calfe of Kingstown. After he became of age he fitted for college at Dummer school at Byfield, and grad. at Dart., 1777. He married Mary Calfe, dau. of his former master. He was settled as a minister in Pembroke, 1780, and his children were all born there. It is said that he was once offered a Professor's Chair at Bowdoin, but he declined it. Children:—

1. *John*, b. 1785.
2. *Samuel*, b. 1787; m. Lydia Coult; lives at Pembroke.
3. *Mary*, b. 1789; d. unm.
4. *Hannah*, b. Jan. 13, 1791, unm.
5. *Sarah*, b. March 2, 1793; m. Dr. Nathan Plummer; d. March, 1835.
6. *Zaccheus*, m. Mary Coult and lived on the homestead.
7. *Judith*, went a missionary to Harmony Station, Osage Indians.

Mr. Colby lived in Chester on Gov. Wentworth's farm of 250 acres where Alexander Craige lived. He d. Aug. 10, 1822, a. 75. She d. May 20, 1837, a. 78. See further, Hist. Presbyterian Church in this work.

## CRAIGE.

ALEXANDER CRAIGE probably came from Ireland, Feb. 27, 1724 or '5. John Carr of Chester conveyed to Alexander Craige of Chebacco (Hamilton, Mass.) the H. L. No. 13, and one-half of all other divisions. June 11, 1729, he exchanged lots with Morrice Hobbs and Richard Taylor, and took No. 110, "on which the said Craige now lives." This was a little west of the old Presbyterian meeting-house and joined the Rev. Mr. Wilson's lot. When the road was laid out from Enoch Colby's across the lots to the ten-rod way, in 1730, damage was awarded to Alexander Craige, and when it was changed in 1733, it was across the land of Nathaniel Ambrose. July, 1730, Mr. Craige bought of Gov. Wentworth 150 acres of his farm of 250 acres, and his son Andrew bought about the same time 50 acres of the same farm, and they made, probably, the second settlements at the Long Meadows; Alexander, at the Colby place, where Jacob Lufkin now lives, ANDREW, his son, at what has been the Presbyterian parsonage, where John Ray now lives. The road to get there was through the south woods, probably from where Gilman Morse now lives. The name of Alexander Craige is on the protest against hiring or settling any other minister, June, 1735, and Alexander and Andrew are both signers of the protests of Nov. 6, 1735, and June, 1736. His will is dated Sept. 5, 1750, proved Oct. 31, 1750. The legatees are Alexander Craige, Jr. (50 acres of his homestead), grandson David, daughter Agnes and granddaughter Mary; Andrew was executor and residuary legatee. David Craige sold to Andrew his right in his father's estate.

ALEXANDER, Jr., sold the place to William Graham.

ANDREW m. Agnes, dau. of Robert Graham, and was a very prominent man in town, and especially in the Presbyterian parish. He was one of the committee to take a deed of Mr. Wilson of half an acre of land that the meeting-house stood on in 1744. In 1748 it was voted "that the meeting [at the Long Meadow] be held at Andrew Craige's house." He is termed Esquire in 1761.

Andrew and Agnes his wife have a son *Andrew, Jr.*, on the records, b. Dec. 15, 1740. He sold to his father in 1764 one-fourth of the Crosett saw-mill. Where he went to, and whether there were other children is not known.

ANDREW was a large land-holder. He sold his homestead to Elizabeth Stickney and Edmund Stickney, May 23, 1771, and was in New Chester in 1774, but there is no tradition of Craiges there now.

DAVID CRAIGE settled on No. 38, 2d P., 2d D., just above where Asahel Weeks now lives. He and Abigail his wife had *Alexander*,

b. Feb. 22, 1741; *David*, b. Sept. 2, 1746; *Abigail*, b. Aug. 4, 1748.

*David*, Jr., m. Elizabeth Richardson, dau. of Moses Richardson, Sept. 23, 1770. She was b. Aug. 11, 1750. The whole family went to Rumney.

DAVID, Sen., d. about 1795, and his wife lived to be 104 years old.

*Alexander* lived in Rumney, and probably lived and kept tavern in Chester, where Mr. Oreutt now lives, but died in Rumney.

*David*, Jr., had 7 sons. Stephen was the father of Capt. Stephen Dearborn's second wife. Tappan Webster Craige, the youngest, was b. 1790, is now (1867) alive, and has a large family. Byron M. lived on the homestead at Rumney, others in Saxonville, Lawrence, &c.

David Craige, Jr., d. at the age of 62, his wife Elizabeth at the age of 99 years and 6 months.

*Abigail*, dau. of David, Sen., m. Thos. Ramsey of Rumney, Aug. 27, 1772. They both died Jan. 1837.

LIEUT. THOMAS CRAIGE lived on Add. No. 114, where Benaiah Spofford now lives. He might have been a son of Alexander though I have seen nothing to indicate it. In the old Presbyterian burying-ground is a stone, "Margaret, wife of Thomas Craige, d. Sep. 17, 1754, aged 28."

WILLIAM CRAIGE and Jane, his wife, settled on No. 77, 2d P., 2d D., where Moses Hall lately lived. He had two sons—*Robert*, died early; *John*, d. March, 1805. His poll not being taxed 1790, supposed to be over 85. He was blind many years. Both were bachelors.

William Craige had a dau. *Jane* buried at Derry, d. Oct. 6, 1745, aged 18. There was also a dau. *Isabel*, m. Alexander McMurphy of Londonderry; and *Robert Archibald*. d. 1806.

Some of the tables of longevity make William and Jane, d. 1775, aged 100, but by the age of the daughter she could not have been so old.

There was a family of Craiges came over in 1736 or 1737 with John McKinley, Allen Templeton and John Orr.

ROBERT CRAIGE m. Margaret Crosett. He purchased 25 acres of Gov. Wentworth's farm of 250 acres. She d. Sept. 15, 1754; *Thomas*, their son, d. 1757, and Robert made Robert McKinley his heir. He d. Sept. 14, 1790.

ANN CRAIGE m. John McKinley, who did not come to Chester but stopped in Boston.

AGNES CRAIGE m. Allen Templeton, who settled to the N. W. of Robert Craige. She d. 1797.



JANE CRAIGE m. John Gunyon, and lived on what was the Derby place in Derry.

THOMAS CRAIGE settled in Londonderry. His will was proved, May 27, 1778. The legatees were his wife Martha, sister Ann McKinley, and brother-in-law John Gunyon.

### CRAWFORD.

WILLIAM CRAWFORD came from Ireland, it is said, when his son Robert was two years old. Ebenezer Ayers, of Haverhill, sold to William Crawford, of Chester, H. L. No. 47, Sept. 8, 1730, reserving the right for his father to cut firewood. It is probable that Ayers had a house then. It was N. E. of the main road, near where Daniel Wilson lately lived, and was taken down by Joseph Carr, Jr., 1828, said then to be the oldest house in town. He built the first-grist mill, where Haselton's now is. In the Proprietors' Records is entered, "William Crafford, having built a Grist mill upon the Great brooke, in Chester, at the Lower falls, so called, the fifth day of May, 1746, doth Record his son, Robert Crafford, miller of said Grist-mill." In 1748 he deeded Add. lot No. 129 and the mill to Robert. William's wife was then Jean.

WILLIAM m. Mary, dau. of Robert Graham; d. 1786. Children:—

I. ROBERT.

II. WILLIAM, mentioned in Graham's will in 1747. WILLIAM, Jr., had a road laid out from his lot No. 129, 2d P., 2d D., near Clark's mill, in Auburn, to the main road, in 1749. He probably died, as we hear nothing more about him.

ROBERT, it is said, exchanged the mill with Henry Lunt, for land in Sandown, and removed there. He m. Joanna, dau. of Jonathan and Theodate Sanborn, April 10, 1755. She was b. July 3, 1736. Children:—

1. *John*, b. Sep. 25, 1757; m. Margaret, dau. of Thomas Anderson; lived on lot No. 130, 2d P., 2d D., and had his house burnt, July 10, 1789. He d. Nov. 8, 1831. She d. July 21, 1837. Children:—

Robert, b. Aug. 29, 1792; m. Dolly, dau. of Stephen Chase, Esq., Nov. 6, 1821. He d. Dec. 26, 1825. She d. Dec. 31, 1814. Children:—1. William, b. Jan. 9, 1823; m. Eliza R., dau. of Rev. Luther Crawford, Sept. 25, 1866. 2. Lucinda A., Oct. 2, 1824, d. Jan. 24, 1841.

2. *William*, b. March 1, 1759; m. Susan Melvin, 1786, lived in Plymouth till 1798, then in Alexandria. He d. Oct. 15, 1837. She d. Dec. 20, 1822. Children:—

Joanna; William; Susan; Ida; Mary; Sarah; James; Luther,



b. Nov. 31, 1806, grad. at Brown, 1834, m. Almira Everet, Feb. 4, 1834, d. Feb., 1838; Louisa, b. Sep. 30, 1810.

3. *Robert*, b. May 10, 1761, d. April 27, 1838.

4. *Mary*, b. July 16, 1765, d. July 8, 1841.

ROBERT m. (2) Jane, dau. of Allen Templeton and Agnes Craige.

5. *Thomas*, b. 1773, d. Sep. 11, 1842.

6. *George*, b. 1780, d. Nov. 13, 1846.

7. *Jane*, b. 1780, d. Jan. 25, 1839.

8. *Joanna*.

These last six lived unmarried on the homestead in Sandown and the estate descended to William, son of Robert. He removed to Chester. ROBERT d. Sep. 5, 1791; Jane d. July 10, 1832, a. 91.

WILLIAM CRAWFORD'S second wife was Jane. Children:—

III. JOHN, m. a Carr, lived on No. 129, 2d P., 2d D., near Clark's mill; afterwards moved to the main road where Hugh Crombie lately lived. Children:—

*Mary Anne* and *Elizabeth*. One of these daughters m. a French, of Enfield, and d. 1866, over 90.

JOHN m. (2) Margaret, dau. of Dea. Adam Wilson. Children:—

*John*, was in the army, 1812, lived at Nottingham, d. July, 1865, a. 80.

*Hannah*, b. July, 1788, m. a Young, d. 1867.

John, Sen., d. Oct. 27, 1790. The widow m. Samuel Crombie, d. Sep. 9, 1842.

IV. JAMES lived unm. on the homestead.

V. A dau. m. a Wilson of New Boston. James gave Mr. Wilson the place and d. at New Boston. It was sold about 1827.

### CRITCHET.

The Critchets are said to be of Welsh origin. At the March term of the court, 1750, was a case. Thomas Critchet of Exeter, Joiner, against Ebenezer Critchet of Portsmouth.

THOMAS CRITCHET came early to Candia, and settled on No. 1, 3d D., about 40 rods back from the present road; was surveyor in 1765. He had four sons.

*Edward Critchet* was a hayward in 1768.

*Edward* and *Thomas* settled in Epsom.

*Benjamin* had a roving turn and never settled.

*James* m. Susannah Smith of Raymond, and lived on the homestead. He had a remarkable mechanical talent. He was self taught; was noted as a mill-wright; made wooden clocks; and did quite a business at repairing clocks and watches. He d. of cancer, May, 1849, aged 88, comparatively otherwise a robust man. Children:—

Thomas; James; Caleb, d. y.; Moses; Isaac, now on the homestead; John and Joseph.

## CROMBIE.

JOHN CROMBIE came from the north of Ireland, and settled near the lower end of the English range in Londonderry. He had a son *Hugh*, who m. Rebecca Jordan, and settled in Chester, on No. 80, 2d P., 2d D., where Thomas Coffin lives, in Auburn. He d. of apoplexy, Nov. 23, 1796.

He had a son *Samuel*, who m. the widow of James Graham, and had a son Samuel, who went to Vermont. *Samuel* m. (2) Widow Margaret Crawford, and had Hugh, b. 1796; d. 1866.

*Hugh*, Sen., had also a daughter Molly, m. Capt. William Leatch.

BENJAMIN CROMBIE was half-brother of JOHN, b. near Ballymore, in Ireland. His father d. in Ireland, and his mother came over with him. He m. Rebecca Davis, of Ipswich, Mass., and settled at New Rowley. In 1773 he came to Derryfield, and in 1782 to Chester, where his grandson, Franklin Crombie, now lives, No. 74, 4th D. He was a teacher. He had eleven children:

6. *Moses*, b. Sept. 7, 1751, m. Abigail, dau. of Moses (Hatter) Underhill. She d. April 29, 1849. Children:—

Moses, Jr., d. March 4, 1868, a. 87. Elizabeth, b. March 22, 1790, m. Matthew Reid.

11. *Amos*, b. Aug. 29, 1764, m. Anna, dau. of John Patten, Dec. 29, 1802. They had Franklin, Esq., b. Oct. 25, 1803, and Luther, 1808.

BENJAMIN d. May 2, 1806, a. 90. His wife d. Dec. 13, 1809, a. 80. *Amos* d. Sept. 10, 1854. His wife d. Dec. 29, 1842. These two sons are all who came to Chester.

## CROSETT.

JAMES CROSETT m. a Young, a sister of Samuel Aiken's wife, in Ireland. His name appears in the Presbyterian protest, June, 1836. His name is not on the inventory of 1741. He had two sons:—

*James*, m. Jane, dau. of Robert Graham.

*Benjamin*, m. a daughter of William Graham.

In 1745 they purchased No. 83, 2d P., 2d D. *James* settled opposite to Robert Craige, at the corner of the road over Rattlesnake hill, where the old McKinley house stood, which they sold to Robert Craige in 1760. *James*, in 1763, purchased the northwest fifty acres of Gov. Wentworth's two hundred and fifty acres, and settled on it, and in 1771 sold to William Graham, who settled his son David there. Subsequent occupants: Wm. Crombie, Samuel Remie, Jesse Patten, now Albert Pratt.

*Benjamin* settled on the southwest half of 83, which has since been occupied by Peter Aiken, Reuben Dimon, and Stark Ray. About 1769 they sold to Andrew Craige, and purchased the Nutt place, which included Nos. 86 and 87, and part of 93, 2d P., 2d D., which in 1771 they sold to Benjamin and Samuel Pierce and William Brown. They went to some place on the Mohawk river.

## CURRIER.

Thomas Currier and Mary, his wife, were of Amesbury. He d. Sept. 27, 1712. She d. March 2, 1705. Their seventh child was BENJAMIN, b. March 27, 1668. His wife was Abigail. Their first son was GIDEON, b. Feb. 21, 1712, m. Mary. She d. Oct. 13, 1784. He settled in Chester on Add. lot No. 15. Children:—

I. *Benjamin*, b. Sept. 18, 1740, m. Abigail, dau. of Joshua Prescott, Dec. 6, 1764. He d. 1816. She d. Jan. 2, 1824, aged 80. They lived on Add. lot No. 114, where Benaiah Spofford now lives, and was a Captain in the militia during the Revolution. Children:—

1. Lucretia, b. Oct. 28, 1765, m. Moses K. Hall, Dec. 29, 1785, d. Aug. 1861.

2. Lydia, b. March 21, 1767, m. Dr. Samuel Quimby; went to Maine.

3. Hannah, d. young.

4. John, b. March 4, 1770, m. Hannah Currier; lived at Sandwich.

5. Anna, b. July 24, 1773, m. Samuel Lane, of Chester; d. May 23, 1833.

6. Dolly, b. June 23, 1775, m. Samuel Joy, Winthrop, Me., 1793.

7. Sarah, b. Feb. 17, 1777, m. Nathl. Merrill, 1797.

8. Abigail, b. 1779, m. Rev. Joseph Merrill, Skowhegan, Me., 1803.

9. Benjamin, m. Dolly Taylor 1804; went to Maine.

10. Hannah, b. July 13, 1785, m. Samuel Shackford, Chester, April 24, 1806; d. Aug. 7, 1865.

11. David, b. Feb. 9, 1787, m. Betsy Worthen; lived on home-  
stead.

12. Betsy, b. Aug., 1787, m. John Lane, of Maine.

II. *Simeon*, b. July 13, 1745, m. Elizabeth, dau. of Jonathan Moulton. He lived on Add. No. 17, on the Derry road, where Capt. Stevens now lives. He d. Aug. 29, 1824. She d. April 21, 1834, a. 86. They had:—

1. Joseph, m. Anna Hall.

2. Gideon, m. Hannah Jack; d. March 10, 1851, a. 76.

3. Abel, m. Sally Quimby, went to Norwich, Vt.

4. Sarah, m. Jos. Taylor, Wilmot.

These were born in Amesbury.

III. *Gideon*, b. Aug. 13, 1754, in Chester, m. Anna, dau. of Daniel Richardson, and had a son Asa, now living in Raymond; lived at the Branch, No. 44, O. H. He died Oct. 1, 1835. She d. March 19, 1827.

IV. *Jonathan*, b. Sept. 29, 1756, went to Plymouth.

V. *Sarah*, b. Jan. 18, 1759, m. Reuben, son of Samuel Hills, and went to Maine.

VI. *Anna*, m. Joseph, son of Benjamin Severance, and went to Salisbury, N. H.

THOMAS CARRIER lived near the Worthen saw-mill; m. Sarah Coburn, and had:—

1. *Thomas*, settled in Maine.

2. *Ebenezer*, m. a Dresser, and Nancy, the wid. of Eben Blasdell. He was a soldier in the Revolution.

3. *Jonathan* m. Mary Prescott, 1794; d. in the army at Sackett's Harbor. Aug. 22, 1813.

4. *Mary*, m. Stinson.

THOMAS, Sen., d. previous to 1780, and his widow m. Mansfield McDuffee, and d. 1835, aged 105.

DEA. DAVID CURRIER was born in 1756, in Leslie, a parish of Scotland, near Perth Head, about thirteen miles north of Edinburgh, and the seat of John Leslie, Earl of Rathers. He came to this country in the ship "Minerva," and landed in Boston, May 11, 1774. He was a tailor, and worked a short time in Boston, but soon came to Chester, and boarded with James Wilson, where Jacob Green now lives. When the war broke out, in 1775, he volunteered, and went to the headquarters of the army, and was in Bunker Hill battle, stationed behind the rail fence. He served seven months. In 1777 he was in Capt. Stephen Dearborn's company, at the battle of Bennington. He m. Mary, only daughter of David Dinsmore, and bought that part of No. 123. 2d P., 2d D., lying the west side of the brook, and lived near the Blanchard saw-mill. He d. April 1, 1840, a. 85. She d. Aug. 20, 1846, a. 82. Children:—

*James*, m. Catherine Patten, went to Genesee County, N. Y.

*Elizabeth*, b. July 5, 1787, m. John Clark; d. March 14, 1868.

*John*, d. unmarried, 1823.

*Mary*, m. Samuel Fletcher.

*Margaret*, m. William Graham, Esq.

*David*, b. Sept., 1800, m. Lydia R., dau. of John Melvin. He held various offices in Chester and Auburn; now cashier of Derry Bank.



*David Garrison*





## D A V I S .

There was a JOSEPH DAVIS in Chester, who had six children recorded from 1739 to 1751, but nothing is known of them.

SAMUEL DAVIS was an early settler on No. 124, 4th D., at what is called White Hall, in Hooksett. Children:—

1. *Robert*, m. Molly, dau. of Samuel Brown of Hooksett. He was drowned in Lakin's Pond, 1805.

2. *Jonathan*, m. Susey, dau. of John Patten, and lived on No. 78, 4th D., where Hidden had lived.

3. *Joseph*.

4. *Daniel*, lived on the homestead.

5. *Samuel*, m. Betsey, dau. of Jere. Underhill; d. at Concord, in the U. S. service, April 7, 1813. Samuel Davis, Sen., d. Oct. 20, 1806.

## D A L T O N .

JOHN, SAMUEL AND CALEB lived on No. 110, 4th D., between the old main road and river in Hooksett. Some of the name were in the Indian war. They sometimes had their minister rates abated on account of living so far from the meeting-house.

## D I C K E Y .

JOHN DICKEY lived on Add. No. 27, where Jacob Couch lately lived. His wife was Margaret, and their children, *Daniel*, b. 1737, *Isabel*, 1739, and *Robert*, 1742.

ADAM DICKEY's will was proved 1753. His children, *Elizabeth Jane*, *Joseph*, *William*, *Janet* and *Adam*, all minors.

DAVID DICKEY probably came from Ireland. His wife was Isabella. Whether he came to Derryfield or not is uncertain. His son *John* m. Janet McClento, and lived about the centre of lot No. 12, 4th D. He had two sons, *John*, b. 1786, lived on the homestead where his son David now lives; *David*, lived south of Jonas Harvey's.

## D E A R B O R N .

GODFREY DEARBORN was the patriarch of the Dearborn family in the United States. He is said to have been a native of Exeter, county of Devon, in the S. W. part of England. The time of his birth is not known. He was twice married, but the name of his first wife and time of marriage is unknown. She was living in 1650, and d. previous to Nov. 25, 1662, when he m. Dorothy the wid. of Philemon Dalton, by which marriage there was no issue.

In 1639 Rev. John Wheelright removed with a company of his friends from Mass. to Exeter, and founded a settlement. They

framed and signed among themselves a kind of social compact. It was signed by thirty-five persons. Godfrey Dearborn signed by making his mark, as he did his will more than forty years afterwards. His farm in Exeter is said to have been in what is now Stratham. He remained in Exeter about ten years, and then removed to Hampton, where he spent the remainder of his life. He was selectman of Exeter, 1648; and March 4, 1650, seats were assigned to "goodman and goody Dearborn," in Hampton meeting-house. In Hampton he settled at the West End, and the farm in 1848 was occupied by some of his descendants. For a very full genealogy, see Hist. and Gen. Reg., Vol. 2. Godfrey Dearborn had six children, three sons and three daughters:—

1. Henry, b. 1633. 2. Thomas, b. 1634.

3, 4, 5, three daughters, of whom little is known except that in his will is a legacy "to my three daughters," though Sarah m. Thomas Nudd.

6. John was b. in Exeter, about 1742, m. Mary Ward.

1. Henry, b. in England about 1633, came over with his father when about six years old; m. Elizabeth Marrian, Jan. 10, 1666. He was one of the selectmen of Hampton, 1676 and 1692; d. Jan. 18, 1725. Henry had seven children, three sons and four daughters. One of the daughters, Sarah, m. Philemon Blake, who was a grantee of Chester, son of Jasper and Deborah Blake. The oldest son, JOHN, b. Oct. 10, 1666, m. Abigail Bachelder, 1689, d. Nov. 14, 1736. He lived in what is now North Hampton, and was a deacon in Hampton, and afterwards in North Hampton. When he removed to North Hampton it was a wilderness. His house was standing in 1848, and had remained in the family up to about 1820.

DEA. JOHN DEARBORN had ten children, four sons and six daughters. His second child was JONATHAN, b. May 8, 1691, m. Hannah Tucke, Dec. 29, 1715. He removed to Stratham. He d. Jan. 29, 1779.

JONATHAN had a son *John*, who resided on the homestead in Stratham, b. April 2, 1718, d. March 22, 1807.

He had a son Jonathan, who settled in Chester, now Raymond, on No. 17, O. H. In 1759 there was a road laid out at the request of Jonathan Dearborn and others. His wife was Abigail. Children:—

1. John, m. Mehitabel Cram. 2. Abigail, m. Simon Page. 3. Jonathan, m. Sarah Page. 4. Nathaniel, m. Mary Cram. 5. Sarah, m. (1) Nehemiah Cram, m. (2) Josiah Brown, m. (3) John Moody. All lived in Raymond.

DEA. JOHN'S ninth child was SIMON, lived on the paternal estate; was executor to his father's will, and residuary legatee, and had twelve children, the youngest of whom was

*Henry*, b. Feb. 23, 1751. He was a physician in Nottingham, N. H., 1772; Capt. in the N. H. regiment at the battle of Bunker Hill, 1775; Capt. in Arnold's expedition against Quebec, 1775-6; Major with the command of a distinct corps at the battles of Still-water and Saratoga, 1777; Lt.-Colonel at the battle of Monmouth, 1778; Deputy Quartermaster-General at Yorktown and the surrender of Cornwallis, 1781; Col. of the first N. H. reg. from 1781 to the end of the war; removed to Maine, 1784; Brigadier-Gen. and Marshal of Maine; member of Congress, 1795; Sec. of War, 1801; Collector of Boston, 1809; Maj. Gen. U. S. Army, 1812; Minister to Portugal, 1822; d. at Roxbury, Mass., June 6, 1829.

Godfrey had

2. *Thomas*, b. in England about 1634, m. *Hannah Colwell*, Dec. 28, 1665. His residence was in that part of Hampton called Drake Side. He was a deacon; d. April 14, 1710. His second child was *EBENEZER*, b. Oct. 3, 1689, m. *Abigail*, dau. of *Joseph* and granddaughter of *Lt. John Sanborn*, Oct. 7, 1703. She was b. Oct. 1, 1686. He was one of the grantees of Chester, and removed there, and also five sons. In a deed of H. L. No. 121, in Chester, Oct. 3, 1729, he is said to be of Hampton. His name is on the inventory of Hampton Falls, 1727. His own home lot was No. 17, lying by the side of the one he purchased, and he probably settled there nearly opposite the old White place, where *Joseph Webster* now lives.

His name first appears on Chester records as moderator of the annual town meeting, March 26, 1729-30, and he was chosen one of the selectmen at the meeting. In 1731, *Samuel Ingalls* is styled Capt., *Ebenezer Dearborn Lt.*, and *Jacob Sargent* "Insign," being probably the first military officers in Chester. In 1734 he is called Deacon. He was elected to very many offices in town. His will was dated March, 1767, and proved March 27, 1772. He d. March 15, 1772. His wife d. Feb. 26, 1768. They had eight children: I. *Ebenezer*; II. *Mehitable*; III. *Peter*; IV. *Benjamin*; V. *Thomas*; VI. *Michael*; VII. *Abigail*; VIII. *Mary*.

I. *EBENEZER, Jr.*, usually called *Lieut. Ebenezer*, b. Jan. 27, 1705, m. *Huldah Nason*, Jan. 13, 1731; m. (2) *Elizabeth Swain*, the widow of *Samuel Hills*. He settled on H. L. No. 131, where *James R. Gordon* now lives. He d. Jan. 10, 1790. His will is dated July, 1780, proved Jan. 20, 1790. *Elizabeth* d. July 31, 1793. Children:—

1. *Hannah*, b. Oct. 13, 1731, m. *Elijah Heath* of Chester.
2. *Sarah*, b. Jan. 9, 1734, m. *John Shackford, Jr.*, of Chester; d. Aug. 18 or 19, 1814.
3. *Huldah*, b. Aug. 18, 1735.
4. *Stephen*, b. May 15, 1738.
5. *Phebe*, b. Feb. 20, 1741, m. *Wilkes West*, d. 1783.

6. *Ebenezer*, b. Sept. 6, 1744.

7. *Jonathan*, b. Dec. 26, 1746.

8. *Richard*, b. May 2, 1747 (?), who d. young.

4. *Stephen*, b. 1738, m. *Ruth*, dau. of John Robie, Sept. 18, 1761. She was b. 1739, d. Feb., 1808. He m. (2) *Lydia*, dau. of Samuel Robie, who had been m. to Richard Ordway, brother of Dr. John, and to John Clay. She d. Sept. 29, 1817, aged 74. He d. Oct. 10, 1827. *Stephen* and *Ruth* had *Richard*, b. Sept. 21, 1764, m. *Molly Ordway*, dau. of Richard, June 5, 1788. He d. May 21, 1823; she d. Dec. 11, 1842, a. 78. Children:— 1. *Ruth*, b. Feb. 12, 1789, d. unmarried, Dec. 7, 1842. 2. *Lydia*, b. July 27, 1790, d. unmarried, June 21, 1817. 3. *Mahala*, b. June 27, 1792, d. Aug. 30, 1806. 4. *Sally*, b. May 17, 1784, d. unmarried, Jan. 19, 1867. 5. *Stephen*, b. Aug. 10, 1796, m. (1) *Lydia*, dau. of Rev. Samuel Harris. m. (2) *Mary Ann Craige*, d. March 16, 1859. 6. *Richard*, b. Oct. 9, 1798, m. *Sally*, dau. of Stephen Chase, Esq., d. Feb. 1, 1853. 7. *Hendrick*, b. June 22, 1803, m. *Sylvania Fletcher*, d. March 25, 1861, — had three daughters and one son on the homestead.

*Col. Stephen Dearborn* was appointed Captain under George III, by John Wentworth, May 3, 1767; Capt. under Congress, Sept. 25, 1775; Maj. Sept. 25, 1785; Lient.-Col. April 5, 1793; resigned Sept. 18, 1800. His son *Richard* was adjutant. He commanded a company at Bennington, in 1777. Colonel *Dearborn* was several times selectman. He first settled near the New or *Dearborn* saw-mill, but soon removed his house up the hill where his great grandchildren yet reside, on No. 68, 2d P. 2d D.

6. *Ebenezer*, b. 1744; m. *Edith*, or *Adah*, dau. of *Nathan Philbrick* of Hampton, 1769. Lived on H. L. No. 34. He d. Aug. 18, 1825. She d. May 5, 1819, a. 72. Children:—

1. *John*, m. *Susan Lufkin* and moved to Corinth. 2. *Jonathan*, m. his cousin *Anna*, dau. of *Jonas Dearborn*. She d. 1808; m. (2) *Jane Stinson*. No male issue. He was born the day the meeting-house was raised; lived on the homestead Nov. 2, 1831. She d. 1833. 3. *William*, m. a *Lowell*, of Amesbury, and resided there.

7. *Jonathan*, b. 1746; m. *Delia*, dau. of John Robie, and lived on the homestead. He d. Nov. 22, 1826; a. 80. She d. April 7, 1814, a. 63. Children:—

1. *Richard*, b. Aug. 8, 1774; m. *Dolly*, dau. of *Samuel Underhill*, and went to New Chester and had a large family; among whom was *Jonathan*, a physician at Seabrook. He m. (2) *Susannah Sargent*, widow of *John Melvin*. 2. *Edward*, b. July 16, 1776; m. *Knight* of *Atkinson*; no issue. He studied medicine with *Dr. Cogswell* of *Atkinson*; settled in Seabrook, where he



*Hendrick Dearborn*





had a large and successful practice for more than fifty years, and received the honorary degree of M. D. He, by will, gave \$10,000 to endow an academy at Seabrook, and \$5,000 to the Congregational society there. 3. Jonathan, b. Jan. 25, 1781; m. Sarah, dau. of Dea. Amos Morse, 1805, and lived on the homestead and at the Glidden place in Chester. Had Charles E. and Alfred S. 4. Cyrus, b. Aug. 2, 1785; studied medicine with his brother Edward; settled in practice at East Salisbury, Mass., and had a successful practice there between fifty and sixty years. He has been representative of the town and held various offices. 5. Ebenezer, b. July 30, 1793, m. Hannah D. Dyson of Beverly, 1826; studied medicine two years with his brother Edward, and a year and a half with Dr. Thomas Kittridge of North Andover, Mass.; attended a course of lectures in Boston; also a course at Dart.; M. D. Dart., 1821; was Councillor and President of the N. H. Med. Society; settled in practice in Nashua in 1816, and had a successful practice there for forty-five years and then retired from practice, but still resides there. Charles Ebenezer Dearborn, Dart., 1842, is his son. There were also three daughters: Anna, m. her cousin Jonathan, son of Ebenezer; d. July, 1808. Huldah, unm., and Delia, m. a Hoit of New Chester. Jonathan m. (2) Elizabeth Pike, who d. May 1, 1855, a. 88.

II. MEHITABLE, b. Nov. 12, 1703; m. Dea. Nathaniel Fitts of Salisbury, Mass., May, 1744; d. June 11, 1765.

III. PETER, b. Nov. 14, 1710; m. Margaret Fifield of Kingston, Dec. 2, 1736. He lived on H. L. No. 25, up the cross road from the Derry road. He d. Oct. 28, 1781. Children:—

1. *Anna*, b. Oct. 17, 1737; m. John Haselton, son of Ephraim, 1764; d. Nov., 1780.

2. *Peter*, b. Jan. 26, 1740; m. Tabitha Morrill, Dec. 26, 1765; d. Oct. 24, 1770.

3. *Dea. Joseph*, b. Aug. 17, 1742; m. Betty, dau. of Dea. Jonas Hall, in 1761; settled on No. 59, 2d P., 2d D.; sold to John Clarke, 1777. He was a Lt. and Capt. in the army. Chil.:— Lydia, Anna, Sarah, Mehitable, Betsy, John, and Eleanor b. 1785. He removed to Rumney. She d. Jan. 1816.

4. *Mary*, b. 1746.

5. *Josiah*, b. Oct. 24, 1751; m. Susannah, dau. of Samuel Emerson, Esq., Aug., 1779, lived on the old John Aiken place, and removed to Weare. Chil.:—Nehemiah, Susannah, Henry, Josiah, Edward, Samuel, David and Jonathan, twins, Peter and John. Henry, Josiah, Samuel and David are said to have settled in Corinth.

6. *Sarah*, b. Sep. 16, 1764.

7. *Asa*, b. July 25, 1756; m. Anna, dau. of Sam. Emerson, Esq.,

Dec., 1781; lived on the homestead, and went to Chelsea, Vt.; was Capt. of Cavalry. Chil.:—Peter, Lucretia, Isaac, Catharine, Nancy, Samuel, Wilder, Hubbert, Sally, Perley, and Adaline.

8. *Sherburne*, b. Sept. 5, 1758; m. Elizabeth, dau. of Isaac Towle, May, 1779. She d. 1798. Chil.:—Elizabeth, Benjamin, Edmond, Nancy, Cyrene and Billy. He m. the widow of Benj. French, and Susan, dau. of Moses Emerson; d. Oct. 9, 1852.

IV. BENJAMIN, b. Aug. 13, 1713; m. a Colcord of Kingston. Oct. 31, 1735, his father gave him H. L. 132, and a part of the old saw-mill. He settled on the lot and built the house where Capt. B. Fitts lately lived. It is on the inventory, 1741, and is probably the oldest in town. He sold to Nathan Fitts, Nov., 1767, and removed to Plymouth, N. H.

V. THOMAS, b. Dec. 3, 1713; m. Dorothy Sanborn, Sept. 10, 1741. In 1742 his father gave him H. L. 23 and 122, on which he settled. He built a quarter of the New or Dearborn saw-mill, in 1751. His will was dated Jan. 7, 1754, proved Jan. 30, 1754. He gave his son, *John Sanborn*, the homestead, saw-mill, &c. His widow m. Samuel Emerson, Esq. Children:—

1. *Mary*, b. May 23, 1752; m. Samuel Towle, son of Anthony, settled in Candia.

2. *John Sanborn*, b. Dec. 12, 1743; m. Mary Emerson of Haverhill, Sept. 25, 1764, lived on the homestead, and in 1778 purchased of Samuel Robie the Robie place (*John Robinson's*) and tan-yard (the Blake yard). She d. April 25, 1806. He m. Mehitable Bradley, the widow of Benj. Melvin, Oct. 26, 1807. He d. Dec. 2, 1813. She d. Feb. 14, 1824. He was a deacon. Chil.:—1. *Mary*, b. Aug. 12, 1765; m. Ozias Silsby. 2. *Lydia*, b. Jan. 24, 1767; m. Benj. Hills, 3d, 1736. 3. *Olive*, b. Nov. 24, 1768; m. Joseph Robinson. 4. *Abigail*, b. July 9, 1770; m. Rev. John Kelly. 5. *Elizabeth*, b. Feb. 1, 1772; m. Nathaniel Abbot of Concord, 1792. 6. *Sarah*, b. Sept. 13, 1773; m. Moses Carlton; d. March 18, 1869, at West Concord. 7. *Susanna*, b. June 23, 1775; m. Capt. Benj. Fitts. 8. *Hannah*, b. Feb. 14, 1777; m. Benj. Pain and Sargent. 9. *John*, b. Sept. 9, 1778; d. Dec. 3, 1809. 10. *Rebecca*, b. April 26, 1780; m. Nathan Knowles, 3d. 11. *Nathaniel*, b. June 15, 1781, m. Newman; was an attorney; d. at Northwood.

3. *Thomas*, b. March 11, 1745; m. Mary Morrison, 1768; settled in Candia, near the meeting-house. on No. 67, 3d D., was killed by a cannon ball, at R. I., 1778. The widow m. Joseph Pahner, and had another family; d. Dec., 1820. Chil.:—1. *David*, settled at Cazenoville, N. Y.; was a lawyer. 2. *John*, settled in Sanbornton. 3. *Sammel*, settled in Candia; his sons Thos. and Benj. live in Candia, and Leonard in Lowell. 4. *Thomas*, settled in Raymond.

4. *Dolly*, b. Jan. 12, 1748; m. Nathl. Emerson, and went to Stoddard, N. H.

5. *Samuel*, b. Nov. 7, 1751; m. Sarah, dau. of Winthrop Sargent; settled in Candia, on No. 34, 3d D.; d. 1818.

6. *Elizabeth*, d. young.

VI. MICHAEL, b. April 24, 1719; m. Dorothy Colby, April 11, 1751. They had Nabbe, b. Jan. 9, 1751. Michael's will, dated Oct. 20, 1753, proved, Jan. 30, 1754; d. Jan. 5, 1754.

VII. Deacon Ebenezer's seventh child ABIGAIL, b. Jan. 27, 1721; m. James Varnum, Oct. 26, 1742, and lived in Chester, where Bachelor's inn now is, and after Mr. Varnum's death in 1756, m. John Robie.

VIII. MARY, b. June 11, 1743. In Dea. Ebenezer's will, dated March, 1767, g. d. Nabbe, Mehitable Fitts, Anna Morril and Abigail Robie are legatees.

#### DEXTER.

LORD TIMOTHY DEXTER was of Newburyport. He was a leather-dresser; was remarkable for his eccentricity, ignorance, and luck in pecuniary affairs. He once wished to send a venture to the West Indies, and inquired of some one what it was best to send. He was answered, "Warming-pans." Not knowing but warming-pans were needed there to warm beds, he invested largely, and it proved a rich speculation, the warming-pans selling for ladles, and the covers for strainers.

He had quite a number of statues of the prominent men of the time, full sized, carved in wood and mounted on pedestals, in front of his residence at Newburyport. He had a tomb built and a coffin made, and was put into it, and mock funeral services performed. He wrote a book entitled, "A Pickle for the Knowing Ones," with all the marks of punctuation together at the close, that each reader might season for himself.

He was brother to the father of the wife of Rev. Nathan Bradstreet. He bought the Toppan Webster place, and moved into Chester Feb., 1796, and lived there a year or two. He offered to pave the street from there to the meeting-house if they would name it "Dexter street," but they were indifferent about the name or having it paved, and it was not done. He moved back to Newburyport, but owned the place several years.

#### DINSMORE.

The early tradition of the Dinsmore family is derived from a discourse by Rev. John Dinsmore, at a golden wedding of Arthur, Jr., at Anson, Me., Sept. 10, 1865:—

“The original progenitor of all the Dinsmores that live in this country and the old, so far as we are able to trace the genealogy, lived in a place in Scotland called Achenwead, about the time the Pilgrim Fathers landed on Plymouth Rock. He was a wealthy farmer, being called the Laird of Achenwead, having tenants under him. He had two sons, the younger, called John, left his home at seventeen years of age, and went to Ireland, and settled near Bellywaiche, in the county of Antrim.” He had four sons. John, the oldest, emigrated to America,—the first one of the name who ever came,—date unknown. He landed at Gorges, in Maine, was captured by the Indians, and carried to Canada; went back to Gorges, thence to Buxton, thence to Londonderry. The proprietors gave him a farm. He was a mason, and built him a stone house; sent for his family, who arrived in 1730. He lived to the age of ninety-nine.

DAVID DINSMORE, a grandson of John, was a tailor in Ireland, and, I think, worked with another tailor by the name of Kennedy. Kennedy died, leaving two children. DAVID married the widow, and about 1745 they set sail from Londonderry in Ireland. They had a long, tedious voyage, it being three months before they landed in Boston, and were put on short allowance. They brought flax and a linen wheel with them, and she immediately commenced making linen thread for sale. They soon removed to Londonderry, and he worked at his trade. In May 8, 1747, James Adams deeded to “David Dinsmore of Londonderry, tailor,” No. 22, 4th D., in Chester, which was in Derryfield. In 1758 he purchased the west half of lot No. 84, 2d P., 2d D., on which he settled. She d. 1807, a. 97.

DAVID DINSMORE was b. in 1714; Elizabeth, 1610. Children:—

1. *Samuel*, b. 1741, m. Mary, dau. of John Waddel; lived on No. 66, 2d P., 2d D. They had Elizabeth, who m. James Wason, who lived there, and (2) m. Bebee. She bequeathed her property to the Presbyterian parish. *Samuel* d. in the army about 1776. Mary d. Sept 14, 1784, a. 38.

2. *James*, b. 1743, lived in the English range, Londonderry.

3. *David*, b. 1746, settled at Minot, Maine.

4. *Thomas*, b. 1748, settled at Anson, Maine.

5. *Arthur*, b. March 24, 1752, m. Margaret, dau. of James Fulton; lived on the south end of the homestead. Children:—

David, Elizabeth, James, Samuel, William W., Thomas, Margaret, Jane W., and Arthur, b. 1794. About 1794, he removed to Anson, Maine; d. 1829.

6. *Robert*, b. March 24, 1752, m. Abigail Sanborn, and lived on the homestead. He d. Jan. 10, 1824. She d. Nov. 27, 1800. Children:—

David, d. young. Robert, b. 1784, went to Me. Reuben, b. 1785, went to Me. Samuel, b. Feb 15, 1788, m. Hannah, dau. of Joseph Blanchard, Esq., Dec. 26, 1811; d. March, 1864; lived on the homestead. John, b. 1790, d. unmarried in Texas. Elizabeth, b. 1791, m. Nathl. B. Remie; went to Anson, Me. James, b. 1796, m. Zilpha Taylor; d. at Westminster, Vt.

Robert m. (2) Hannah Long. Mehitabel, b. 1802, m. Dr. Nathan Plummer, Dec. 6, 1836. Judith, b. 1804, m. John Scott; d. 1844.

7. *Mary*, b. 1754, m. Dea. David Currier; d. Aug. 20, 1838, a. 82.

## DOLBY.

ISRAEL DOLBY was probably from Rye. The name of Nieless Dolby is on the tax-list of Rye in 1732. He bought of Cornet John Lane all of lot No. 20, 2d P. 2d D., lying southeast of the road from Chester to Lane's, and was there when the road was laid out in 1748. He moved to Candia previous to 1778, and lived near where Coffin M. French now lives. He d. 1797. Children:—

1. *Israel*, m. Jane, dau. of Joseph Morrill; residence on the homestead and at Candia; d. 1823. Chil., Isaac and Sarah, went to Sutton, N. H.

2. *Daniel*, m, a Haynes, settled in Candia. Children:—William; John, m. Lydia, dau. of Walter Robie, Esq., lived on the homestead: Abigail, m. Col. Stephen Clay, d. 1819, a. 38.

3. *Sarah*, m. Ens. John Butterfield, d. 1805.

## DUDLEY.

Rev. SAMUEL DUDLEY, of Exeter, son of Gov. Thomas Dudley, was b. at Northampton, in England, in 1606, d. at Exeter, 1683. He had a son STEPHEN, m. Sarah Gilman, dau. of Hon. John Gilman, 1684, d. 1734. He had a son

STEPHEN, b. at Exeter, March 10, 1688, m. Sarah Davidson, and d. at Exeter, 1734. He purchased a tract of land at Freetown, of an Indian, Peter Pennet, and Abigail his squaw, Jan. 17, 1718-19. He had a commission from Gov. Shute of which the following is a copy:—

“Province of New Hampshire.

Samuel Shute, Esq., Captain General, and Commander in Chief in and over his Majesty's Province of New Hampshire in New England, &c., To Stephen Dudley, of Freetown, in the Province aforesaid, *Greeting*:

By virtue of the Power and Authority invested by his Majesty's Royal commission to me granted, to be Captain General, &c., over this His Majesty's Province of New Hampshire aforesaid, I do (by these Presents) reposing especial trust and confidence in your loy-



alty, courage, and good conduct, constitute and appoint you the said Stephen Dudley, to be Colonel and Town Major of Freetown aforesaid, which land you have obtained by deed from Peter Pennet and Abigail his Squaw. Given under my hand and seal at arms, at Boston, the seventeenth day of August, in the seventh year of the reign of his Majesty, King George, Annoque Domini 1729. [1719?]

SAMUEL SHUTE.

By his Excellency's command.

John Boydel, his Secy.

This was copied from the genealogy of the Gilman family by John Kelly, in the Exeter "News-Letter." Dudley deeded to Francis James, of Gloucester, 400 acres of this land, May, 1722, and refers to his deed as dated Jan. 17, 1718-19. He also deeded some of this tract to his son James, the father of Judge Dudley. If this commission be genuine there must be some mistake about the date, as Gov. Shute left and went to England immediately after signing the charters of Chester, Londonderry and some other towns in 1722, and the seventh year of George would be 1720.

Stephen Dudley had a son JAMES, b. at Exeter, 1715, m. Mary Folsom, d. 1761. He had a son SAMUEL, b. at Exeter, 1720. He settled on No. 67, O. H., and built a saw-mill. He was a petitioner for the road from Freetown by the Centre to Dudley's mill in 1769. In 1760 he was chosen surveyor of highways, and built a bridge across the river near Raymond Centre, but the selectmen refused to pay the bill. He sued the selectmen of Chester, and lost his case in the Inferior Court, but appealed, and at the May term of the Superior Court, 1761, obtained a verdict for £18 7s., debt, and £48 4s., cost. He had a large family; sold to his brother, the Judge, went to Maine, d. Aug. 30, 1797.

Hon. JOHN DUDLEY was son of JAMES, b. April 9, 1725, at Exeter; m. Elizabeth Gilman, June 22, 1749, d. 1806. He came to Raymond in 1766, to where Samuel had lived, where his great grandson, James T. Dudley, now lives. He was one of the Committee of Safety from April 2, 1776 to May 29, 1784, and a Judge of the Superior Court from 1785 to 1797. He had a son Moses, Esq., b. 1766, m. Nancy Glidden, and lived on the homestead; d. 1843. They had 10 children. The 7th, Elbridge G., grad. at Dart. [See Graduates in Raymond.]

James had also a son JOSEPH, b. at Exeter, 1728, and he had a son Joseph, b. at Exeter, 1750, removed to Raymond, No. 81, O. H. He built a mill. He had nine children: 2. Joseph, b. Feb. 7, 1790, m. Sally, dau. of Thomas Dudley, moved to Candia Village, d. 1868. His son Alvin is an extensive shoe manufacturer there. J. Francis graduated. [See Graduates.] 3. Dea. Samuel, b. May 5, 1796, m. Judith Pillsbury. He learned the art of tanning and shoemaking of Elder Moses Bean, and succeeded him, and did an



extensive business; and did much to build up the village and the Baptist society there.

## DUNLAP.

ARCHIBALD DUNLAP came from Ireland, m. Martha, dau. of Joseph Neal, 1741, and lived on Neal's homestead, H. L. No. 26.

Children:—

1. *Joseph*, b. 1742, m. Anna, dau. of Hugh Wilson, settled in Goffstown.

2. *James*, b. 1744, m. Dorcas Davis, had one son John, b. 1790, d. 1867. Lived on the back end of the homestead, d. 1803.

3. *John*, b. 1746, lived in Bedford.

4. *Mary*.

5. *William*, m. Boyes, went to Schenectady.

6. *Sarah*.

7. *Samuel*, m. Mary Cochran, went to Salisbury, N. H.

8. *Martha*.

The father and three daughters died in two weeks of throat distemper.

## DUSTIN.

MOSES DUSTIN, son of Nathaniel and Triphena Haselton, and great-grandson of Thomas Dustin and *Hannah Emerson* (renowned for being captured by the Indians, and killing her captors and escaping), b. at Haverhill in 1741, m. Mary Buck. He was a blacksmith and lived in Chester until about 1772, when he removed to Candia, on to No. 44, 2d P., 2d D. Upon hearing of the battle of Lexington, Drummer Hill beat up for volunteers, and Mr. Dustin was the first to fall in. A considerable number volunteered and went to Cambridge. Dustin served first as Lieutenant, then as Captain to the end of the war, and was afterwards Captain of the Alarm List, which gave him a brevet title of Colonel.

Col. R. E. Patten has his watch which he carried through the war, and also his papers. He had 10 children, of whom 7 lived:—

1. *Jonathan*, b. 1768, m. Polly, dau. of Walter Robie; went to Stanstead.

2. *Moses*, went to Windham.

3. *Hannah*.

4. *George W.*

5. *Nathaniel*.

6. *Sally*.

7. *Lydia*, b. Aug. 11, 1792, m. Joseph, son of Peter Hall. He d. 1795, a. 51. She d. 1827, a. 77.

JOHN DUSTIN was a physician, and was at Martin's Ferry in 1775, and his widow lived there in 1818.

## E A T O N .

There were two distinct families of the name who came to Candia, though they were probably distantly related.

BENJAMIN EATON, of Dunstable, m. Anna Rand. He d. at Dunstable, but Anna came to Candia, and d. at her son William's. Children:—

1. *William*, m. Ruth Bradley, and settled on No. 62, 2d P., 2d D., since occupied by Solomon Stevens and Jacob Mead. Children:—

Benjamin, m. Anna Worthen, d. 1835. Anna, m. Solomon Stevens, d. Jan. 21, 1847, a. 85. Relief, m. Prescott, went to New York. Sarah, m. Harriman, of Bath, Me. Jesse, m. Basford, went to Bangor, Me. Moses, died. Patty, m. Glines, of Moultonborough. William, went to Portland.

2. *David*, m. a Clement, went to Sutton, N. H.

3. *Jonathan*, settled in Plaistow; had Benjamin and Deacon William, who lived in Chester, and Rev. Asa, of Boston, and James, on the homestead.

4. *James*, m. Abigail, dau. of Nathl. Wood, Sen.; lived on No. 39, 3d D. She d. March, 1733, a. 98. Children:—

Alexander, m. Edna, dau. of Capt. Edward Preston. John, went to Maine. Benjamin, went to Maine. They were all in the Revolutionary army. Abigail, m. Jonathan Pressey, of Chester. Betsy, m. a Baker and Webster.

5. *Ebenezer*, m. Phebe Sargent, lived at the corner of the road west of William Eaton's. Children:—

Ebenezer, went West. David, m. a Rowe, went to Bridgewater. Sarah, m. Thurston, of Hill. Phebe, m. Plaisted, of New Hampton.

6. *Jesse*, m. Sarah Worthen; lived also on No. 61, 2d P., 2d D. He d. Dec. 23, 1808. She d. June 3, 1801. Children:—

Nancy, b. Sept. 30, 1775, m. Joseph, son of Moody Chase; d. Jan. 19, 1857. Mary, m. French, and Gilman, went to Unity. Sarah, m. Benjamin Pillsbury, Esq., of Candia. Hannah, m. Henry, son of Ephraim Eaton. Jesse, m. Sarah, dau. of Dea. Caleb Prince; lived in Candia. Susan, m. Samuel, son of John Buswell; lives in Candia. Eleanor, m. John, son of Dea. Caleb Prince. Ebenezer, m. Sarah, dau. of James Shirley. Love and Asa, not married.

JOHN EATON, Senior, the first of the name in Salisbury, Mass., was made freeman by the General Court of Mass., May 25, 1636. He had two sons, John and Thomas. John settled on the homestead and had EPHRAIM, m. Mary, dau. of Capt. Henry True of

Salisbury, Feb. 5, 1689, and had 4 sons, EPHRAIM, SAMUEL, HENRY and JABEZ.

HENRY, b. Jan. 17, 1704, m. Mary, dau. of Ensign Henry True, and lived in Salisbury on the farm of his father-in-law. Children: *Ephraim*, 1745, *Peter*, *Mary* and *Sarah*.

*Ephraim* m. (1) Abigail Perkins, 1768; m. (2) Sarah Stevens, 1772. He came to Candia in 1773 and purchased of Ben. Bachelder No. 113, 2d P., 2d D., where his grandson, Henry M. Eaton, now lives. He d. 1826, a. 81. She d. 1822, a. 74. Children:—

1. Molly, m. Dr. Jacob Moore of Andover, N. H., son of Dr. Coffin Moore. They were the parents of Jacob B. Moore, for a time connected with Isaae Hill in publishing the "New Hampshire Patriot," and with John Farmer in publishing a Gazetteer of New Hampshire and Historical Collections; also of Henry C. Moore, a celebrated musician.

2. Henry, m. Hannah, dau. of Maj. Jesse Eaton and lived on the homestead; d. March, 1852, a. 75.

3. Hannah, m. Moses, son of Thomas Patten.

4. Peter, m. Hannah Hale, dau. of Dea. E. H. Kelly; was a trader in Candia and went to Manchester and was father of F. B. Eaton, the historian of Candia.

5. Sally, d. unmarried.

*Paul Eaton*, the son of JABEZ and Sally True, came from Seabrook to Candia previous to 1770, and bought of Isaiah Rowe No. 114, 2d P., 2d D., now occupied by his grandchildren. He m. Molly Tilton about 1765, who d. about 1775; m. (2) Hannah Emerson. He d. 1830, a. 90. Children:—

Molly; Anna; Henry T.; John; Sally; Lydia, m. Josiah French; and Luke.

Col. H. T. Eaton lived on the homestead; m. Elizabeth, dau. of Col. Nathaniel Emerson. He d. 1851; she d. 1818.

#### ELLIOT.

EDMUND ELLIOT, of Amesbury, bought H. L. No. 31, in 1747, and afterwards No. 134; m. Mehitabel Worthen. He d. Oct. 8, 1789; she d. April 11, 1806. Children:—

1. *Jonathan*, b. Dec. 8, 1748, settled in Pembroke.

2. *Elizabeth*, b. 1750. 3. *Mehitabel*, b. 1756.

4. *Jacob*, b. Nov. 5, 1755, m. Martha Sleeper, April 10, 1798; lived on the homestead, was at Bennington and at R. I., in the Revolution; d. Dec. 6, 1841. She d. 1850. Chil.:—Edmund, lives at Exeter; Eliza; Martha; Jacob, lives at Raymond; John S., d. at Chester; James M. M., lives at Chester.

5. *Sarah*, b. 1758.

6. *John*, b. 1761, went to Ohio.

7. *Ephraim*, b. 1764, m. Mary, dau. of Edward Robie; 8. *Edmund*; and 9. *Ezekiel*. The last three settled in Thornton, N. H.

### EMERSON.

In 1656 MICHAEL EMERSON moved into Haverhill, and in 1661 he had a lot of meadow assigned him. In 1665 he was chosen "to view and seal all leather" in town. It was the first choice of sealer of leather in Haverhill, and he was annually re-elected for many years, so it is probable that he was a shoemaker. It is said that he settled near the present site of the depot, and that his farm lay the east side of Little River. He m. Hannah Webster, April 1, 1657, and they had fifteen children, the oldest of whom was *Hannah*, b. Dec. 23, 1657; m. Thomas Dustin, Dec. 3, 1677, and by him had thirteen children. She was the heroine who was captured by the Indians and carried to the confluence of the Merrimac and Contoocook rivers, with Mary Neff and a young man named Samuel Lannerson, and they killed their captors and took their canoe and returned to Haverhill.

Michael Emerson had a son JONATHAN who was one of the grantees of Chester and was admitted at the request of the Governor. In 1690 he was commander of one of the garrisons at Haverhill, and in 1701 the Indians attacked his garrison and he repulsed them. In 1705 he and others had a privilege granted them of setting up a grist-mill. In 1741, in the settlement of the province line he was left in Haverhill.

Jonathan Emerson had a son SAMUEL, b. 1707, who settled in Chester. In 1722 Jonathan purchased the right of Samuel Marston, the H. L. No. 52 on which Samuel settled, and September, 1735, it was deeded to him, and the lot was called Jonathan Emerson's when the road was laid out in 1730. SAMUEL first appears on Chester records in 1731, when he was chosen town clerk, and he was re-elected every year up to 1787. He was at the same meeting chosen one of the selectmen. He filled a place in Chester which no other man has filled, or could fill. He was the first justice of the peace in town. After he came to Chester he did nearly all the land surveying, and wrote most of the deeds; he was surveyor to lay out the second part of the second division in 1736, and all subsequent divisions. It was said that he had so tenacious a memory, and his organ of locality so largely developed, that if any bound was lost he could tell nearly where it stood. He was a man of such integrity and judgment, and the people had so much confidence in him, that nearly all the minor controversies were without any legal formalities referred to him, and his decision was beyond review or appeal.

SAMUEL EMERSON m. Sarah Ayer, of Haverhill, Feb. 15, 1733.  
Children:—

I. *Samuel*, b. Sept. 13, 1734, d. 1736.

II. *Jonathan*, b. April 19, 1736, d. Nov. 7, 1760, at Crown Point.

III. *Samuel*, b. Jan. 11, 1738, d. Nov. 17, 1755, at Albany.  
He and Jonathan were soldiers in the French war.

IV. *Sarah*, b. Oct. 17, 1739. m. Dea. Stevens, of Kingston.

V. *Nathaniel*, b. May 2, 1741, m. Sarah Tilton, Nov. 15, 1764, settled on No. 117, 3d D., where Freeman Parker now lives, in Candia; and where Jonathan had commenced a settlement. Children:—

1. Jonathan, d. young.

2. Anna, m. Seth Knowles, went to Maine.

3. Samuel, m. Mary, dau. of John Varnum, lived in Raymond.

4. Sarah, m. Edward Robie, went to Corinth.

5. Nathaniel, m. Polly, dau. of Simon Norton, lived in Maine, and on the homestead.

6. Richard, m. Sally, dau. of John Clay, lived on the homestead: made the survey and plan for Carrigain's map; d. 1806.

7. Elizabeth, m. Col. H. T. Eaton, d. 1818.

8. Hannah, m. Richard Jenness, went to Piermont.

9. Lydia, m. Samuel Patten.

10. Nabby, m. John Lane, Esq., Nov. 21, 1811; she d. 1867.

*Col. Nathaniel Emerson* filled many offices, civil and military. He was an officer in the militia from 1763 to 1775, under the King, and Lt.-Col. under the State. He was in the battle of Bennington, and Lt.-Col. in 1778. He was Representative 1790, 1792, 1794 and 1798. He d. April 30, 1825; she d. Jan., 1814.

VI. *Abigail*, b. 1743, d. 1754.

VII. *Hannah*, b. 1745, d. 1749.

VIII. *Lydia*, b. 1746, d. 1754.

IX. *Elizabeth*, b. Feb. 23, 1747, m. Col. Barnard, of South Hampton.

X. *Hannah*, b. 1750, d. 1754.

Sarah Ayer d. Nov. 18, 1751. SAMUEL m. (2) Dorothy Sanborn, wid. of Thomas Dearborn, Nov. 26, 1754.

XI. *Moses*, b. Nov. 15, 1755, m. (1) Lydia, dau. of Theophilus Sargent. She died, and he m. (2) Lydia, dau. of Abraham Fitts.  
Children:—

Moses, lives in Candia.

Lydia, m. Richard Towle; went to Steuben Co., New York.

Susan, m. Sherburne Dearborn.

Jonathan, lives in Candia; John and Sarah, went to N. Y.

Abraham, b. Sept. 14, 1800, m. Abigail, dau. of John Dolby,



lives on the homestead; had two sons graduated, John D., 1853, and Luther Wilson, 1862. (See Graduates in Candia.)

Thomas, m. Sarah Ann Haynes, lives at Manchester; and Dorothy, went to New York.

*Moses* lived on No. 65, 2d P., 2d D., where his son Abraham now lives.

XII. *John*, b. Aug. 13, 1757, m. Eliabeth, dau. of Dea. Nathl. French, Dec. 25, 1783; lived on the homestead. Children:—

1. Waity Gray, b. Nov. 3, 1784, m. Israel Huse, 1807.

2. Sarah, b. Sept. 8, 1786, m. Josiah Haselton, 1809, alive 1869.

3. Betsy, b. Feb. 14, 1789, m. Gen. Daniel Hoit, of Sandwich.

4. Samuel, b. Feb. 4, 1792, grad. at Dartmouth, 1814, a lawyer in Moultonborough. (See Graduates.)

5. Nancy, b. June 14, 1794, m. Rev. Isaac Jones.

6. Susan, b. 1796, d. 1812.

7. Clarissa, b. Nov. 13, 1798, m. (1) Edwin Frost, went a missionary to Bombay; m. (2) Henry Woodward, a missionary at Ceylon; m. (3) William Todd, a missionary.

8. John S., b. Dec. 28, 1800, grad. Dart. 1826. (See Graduates.)

9. Nathaniel F., b. May 11, 1804, m. Clarissa Goodhue, 1831; lived on the homestead, and at Chelsea, Mass.

XIII. *Nebbe*, b. Oct. 13, 1760, m. Benjamin, son of Dea. Jona. Hall, and Capt. Isaac Towle, d. April 5, 1844.

XIV. *Susanna*, b. April 13, 1762, m. Josiah, son of Peter Dearborn, went to Weare.

XV. *Anna*, b. Nov. 14, 1763, m. Asa, son of Peter Dearborn; went to Chelsea, Vt.

SAMUEL d. Sept. 26, 1793; Dorothy d. March 25, 1804; *John Emerson* d. April 3, 1844; Elizabeth d. July 15, 1852, a. 90.

Capt. AMOS EMERSON m. Susannah, dau. of Capt. Abel Morse, 1762, lived in different places in Chester, and was a Capt. in the Revolutionary army; d. in Candia, 1823. There are seven children recorded from 1764 to 1778, of whom nothing is known.

#### EMERY.

In 1755 RICHARD EMERY was of Exeter, and THOMAS EMERY was of Plaistow. In 1757 RICHARD EMERY commanded a company in the Crown Point expedition. Oct., 1765, Richard Emery and Mary Blunt were m. by the Rev. Mr. Flagg; and he is styled "*Major*" in 1767, in Chester records; but nothing further is known of him.

THOMAS EMERY afterwards lived in Hampstead, and d. at Bradford, N. H., and had a son *Eliphalet*, who settled in Bedford, and a dau. who m. a Burroughs, and lived nearly opposite Judge



Calfe, in Hampstead. *Jonathan*, b. about 1750, learned the trade of carpenter of Capt. Edward Preston. He m. Elizabeth Glidden. In 1774 he bought part of No. 74, 2d P., 2d D., and settled on it, near No. 5 school-house in Auburn. Children:—

Dolly, unmarried; John, m. Rebecca, dau. of Peter Aiken, was lost at sea; David, m. Polly Porter, d. 1809; Betsy, m. Jacob Burrill; Thomas, lived at Sheldon, Vt.; Moses, m. Lois Stebbins, and d. on the homestead; Richard, m. Polly Palmer and lived on the Dea. Leach place, near the Pond, where his son Stephen now lives; Jonathan, m. Nancy Eaton, now alive at Washington, Vt.; Samuel, m. Abigail Noyes, lived at Washington; James, lived in Vermont.

## FIELD.

JOHN FIELD, leather-dresser, bought No. 77, 4th D., 1779, and settled there. He d. 1791, and the place was sold to Dea. E. H. Kelly, in 1792.

## FITTS.

The American ancestor of the family of Fitts, or Fitz, was ROBERT, who, with his wife, GRACE D., was among the original settlers of Salisbury, Mass. The plantation was begun by Mr. Bradstreet and others in 1639. The record of land granted to Robert Fitts is on page 21 of the early town records. The list contains 68 names, among which is "Rob. fitts." The name of "Rob. Fitt, Planter," as he signed it, appears several times on the Salisbury and Norfolk county records, from 1640 to 1662. He removed to Ipswich, and was there Jan. 5, 1663, and d. May 9, 1665, leaving a wife, Grace, and a son Abraham. His wife d. April 25, 1684.

ABRAHAM FITTS m. SARAH TOMSON, May 16, 1655, by "ye worshipfull Symon Bradstreet." She was dau. of Simon Tomson. He m. (2) wid. Rebecca Birdly, Jan. 7, 1668. Abraham Fitts d. March 27, 1692, will proved April 6, 1692; inventory, £366 10s. They had seven children. The sixth,—

RICHARD, b. Feb. 26, 1672, m. Sarah Thorne, March 18, 1694-5. Jan. 16, 1691, his father conveyed to him all of his lands in Salisbury, including the original grant to his grandfather, and the land is yet in the possession of his descendants. Richard Fitts d. Dec. 3, 1744; she d. March, 1773, a. 100. They had eight children, the seventh,—

DANIEL, b. April 30, 1710, m. Ruth Brown, at Salisbury, Nov. 11, 1734. She was b. 1712, d. June 3, 1788. Daniel d. March 30, 1796. He was celebrated as a blacksmith. Children:—

ABRAHAM, b. Oct. 24, 1736. He learned the blacksmith trade

of his father, and came to Chester in 1759. He m. Dorothy, dau. of Ensign Henry Hall, May 27, 1760. It is said that he worked awhile near Enoch Colby's, but he owned 6 acres of land northwest of the brick school-house in Chester, which he sold to Moses Underhill in 1778. July 2, 1763, in consideration of £720, old tenor, Enoch Colby, Jr., sold him 20 acres of the north end of the lot on which he lived (No. 89, 3d D.), with two rods on the west side, to the brook, for watering. He there set up his trade, and by industry became wealthy, and settled his sons on farms. He and his descendants have filled a large space in the history of Candia. He was one of the fourteen original members of the church in Candia, in 1770; was a petitioner for the incorporation of Candia, and held various offices of trust. He was selectman of Chester in 1764. He d. Aug 6, 1808; she d. Nov. 8, 1804. Children:—

1. *Lydia*, b. March 9, 1761, m. Moses Emerson, 1785, d. 1835.

2. *Dorothy*, b. Oct. 31, 1762, m. Dea. Samuel Cass, and Dea. Eben Nay, of Raymond; d. 1836.

3. *Daniel*, b. Jan. 21, 1765, m. Rachel French, of Salisbury, Mass., 1790. He lived on No 64, 3d D., d. Sept. 17, 1829. She d. June 21, 1830. Children:—

Mary, b. 1790, d. unmarried, 1818; Salome, m. Moses Buswell; Daniel, b. Dec. 4, 1794, m. Nancy Hall, of Bradford, and Mrs. Lucinda (Johnson) Kimball; Joseph, m. Mahala Buswell; Rachael, m. John Pillsbury; Benjamin; Judith Hall; and Abraham.

4. *Moses*, b. Nov. 14, 1767, m. Sarah Ordway, dau. of Rev. Nehemiah Ordway, d. 1838; she d. 1823. Children:—

Sophia; Sally; Frederick; Moses Hall, grad. Dart., 1831; Franklin, a physician; and Alfred.

5. *Reuben*, b. March 8, 1770, m. Anna, dau. of Jethro Hill, 1792, lived on Mr. Hill's lot, d. 1838. Children:—

John, b. March 19, 1794, m. Abigail, dau. of John Lane, and were the parents of Rev. James H. Fitts, the author of the Fitts genealogy; Joshua, m. Sarah Knowles; Eliza; and Phebe.

6. *Sally*, b. April 20, 1772, m. Jonathan Carr, d. 1704.

7. *Samuel*, m. Sarah Towle, 1796, lived on No. 64, d. 1850; she d. 1831. Children:—

Lydia; Sarah, m. Jonathan Brown; Clarissa, m. John Emerson; and Asa, a teacher of music.

8. *Elizabeth*, b. April 17, 1777, m. Benaiah Fox; d. 1823.

9. *Abraham*, m. Susannah, dau. of John Lane, 1804. He d. Oct., 1865; she d. May, 1865, a. 87. Children:—

John L.; Isaac N.; Dorothy; Hannah G.; Sabrina; Jesse R.; Abraham; Ruth L.; Benaiah; and Susan.

10. *Nathan*, m. Nancy Dearborn, 1805. Children:—

Christopher C.; Edward D.; Mary; Isaac; and Sarah.

NATHAN FITTS was a son of Daniel Fitts, and was b. at Salisbury, Mass., Dec. 13, 1739. His father put him apprentice to his brother Abraham, and he came to Chester with him. He m. Abigail, dau. of Maj. Jabez French, June 8, 1768. He d. Jan. 27, 1781. The wid. m. Dea. Nathaniel French, and d. 1831. In 1767 Mr. Fitts bought of Benj. Dearborn H. L. Nos. 132 and 22, where he lived. Children:—

1. *Hannah*, b. May 4, 1769, m. Moses, son of John Sanborn, 1789, and went to Corinth.

2. *Benjamin*, b. June 6, 1771, m. Hannah, dau. of John Hoit. Children:—

Sally, m. Moses Robie; Betsy, m. Matthew Holmes; Hannah, d. Oct. 11, 1797.

He m. (2) Susannah, dau. of Dea. John S. Dearborn, April 10, 1798. Children:—

Susan, m. John Tabor; Benjamin, b. 1800, m. Climena Green; Nathan, m. Judith Colby; Charles; Mary, m. Frederick Morse; John D.; George W.; Hannah H.; Luther, m. E. F. Haseltine, lives on the homestead; Ann C., d. young.

Capt. Benj. Fitts did a large business as a blacksmith, on the homestead, as did his son Benjamin. He d. May 20, 1857; she d. April 15, 1860.

3. *Nathan*, b. Aug. 5, 1774, m. Hannah, dau. of Joseph Morse, lived on the Jabez French place; d. 1825. No issue.

4. *Elizabeth*, b. 1778, m. Daniel Tilton.

EPHRAIM FITTS, son of Richard Fitts and Sarah Brown of Southampton, b. May 10, 1745, m. Rhoda, dau. of Thos. Worthen, of Chester, 1765. He came to Chester and learned the trade of blacksmith, of Abraham Fitts, and lived at the head of Chester Street, nearly opposite the turnpike, southeast of the parsonage road. Isaac Blasdell, Jr., and Josiah Underhill, were his apprentices. He had 10 children. He went back to Southampton, and d. 1800; she d. Feb. 28, 1826, a. 82.

For a very copious and well-prepared genealogy of the Fitts family, see a work by Rev. James H. Fitts, of West Boylston, Mass.

#### FLAGG.

REV. EBENEZER FLAGG was the son of Ebenezer, born 1678, who was the son of Gershom, b. 1641, who was the son of Thomas, who in 1637, at the age of nineteen, came over with Richard Carver from Scratby, Norfolk county, a few miles north of Yarmouth, in the hundred of East Flagg, England, and settled in Watertown, Mass. Gershom m. Hannah Leffingwell, and they had ten children, of whom the sixth was Ebenezer, who m. Elizabeth Carter, and they had eleven children, one of whom was

Rev. Ebenezer, b. at Woburn, Mass., Oct. 18, 1704. He graduated at Harvard, 1725, and came to Chester in 1736. Rev. Moses Hale, "now a resident of Haverhill," deeded him two home lots, marked on the map "B" and "M," being Gov. Wentworth's and the first settled minister's. The L part of the Bell house was Mr. Flagg's. He was married to Lucretia Keys by Rev. Mr. Hooper, of Boston, Nov. 15, 1739. Children:—

I. *Lucretia*, b. Jan. 27, 1741, m. Coffin, of Portsmouth.

II. *John*, b. Feb. 24, 1743, graduated at Harvard 1761; M. D., 1766; settled in Lynn; d. May 27, 1793.

III. *Thomas*, b. Oct. 17, 1745, went to Virginia.

IV. *Josiah*, b. April 8, 1748, m. Anna, dau. of Col. John Webster, March 18, 1777; lived on the homestead; was an officer in the Revolution; d. April 25, 1799. She d. May 1, 1799. Children:—

1. Betsy Van Mater, b. Feb. 12, 1778, m. Daniel French, Esq., 1805; d. April 23, 1812.

2. Catherine Gardner, b. Jan. 8, 1780, m. Wm. J. Folsom; d. Sept. 25, 1807.

3. Sarah Wingate, b. May 31, 1782, m. Jonathan Bell, and m. (2) Daniel French, Esq.; still (1869) alive in Chester.

4. Henry, b. April 9, 1785; still living, 1869.

5. Edmund, b. July 3, 1787, graduated at Dartmouth 1806; d. at Island of St. Croix, Dec. 15, 1815.

V. *Sarah*, b. July 8, 1751, m. Evans; d. July 29, 1831.

VI. *Richard*, b. April 25, 1754, d. Jan 21, 1762.

VII. *Ebenezer*, b. March 19, 1757, m. Mary Emerson, 1781; lived at Salein, and was a brass founder; d. 1796.

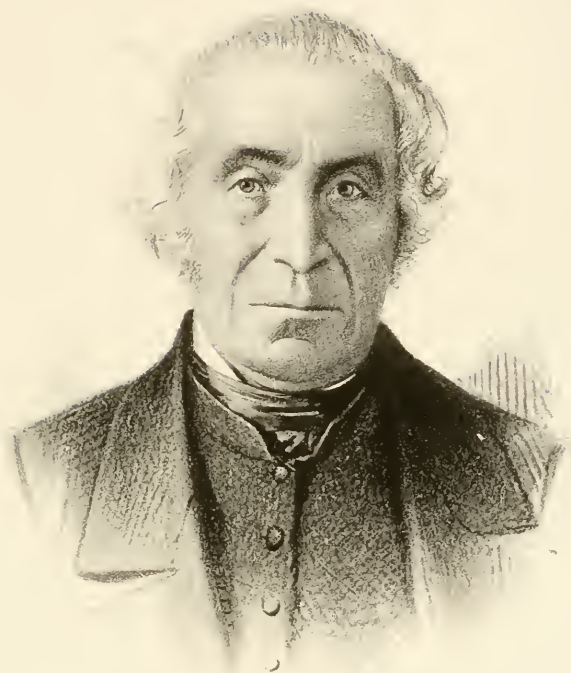
VIII. *Mary*, b. July 4, 1759, m. Greenough, brother of Daniel.

IX. *Catherine Flagg*, b. 1762, died in infancy.

Rev. Eben. Flagg d. Nov. 14, 1796. Lucretia d. March 30, 1764, a. 41. Mary d. Nov. 10, 1783, a. 62. (See further, notices of Clergymen.)

#### FOLSOM.

JOHN FOLSOM, b. at New Market July 7, 1723; Sarah Veasey, b. at Stratham, Nov., 1727; m. Jan., 1748. She d. Sept. 19, 1756. Their second child, DAVID, b. May 20, 1750, m. Dorothy, dau. of Rev. William Johnson, of Newbury, Mass. He was a clerk for Gen. Moulton, of Hampton. They had *William J.*, b. 1774, and *John*, b. March 11, 1776. He had the idea suggested to him of cutting nails by seeing a tin-worker cut off a piece from the end of an iron hoop with his shears. When John was about twelve, which would be in 1788, the family removed to Harrisburg, Penn., and there Mr. Folsom got up machinery for cutting and heading



*John Folsom.*





nails, which was very rude. They were cut with shears so fixed that they could be operated by the foot, while the iron was fed in by the hand. They were screwed into a common vise, and received a blow with a hammer to head them. They soon made an improvement in heading. They had two bars of iron hinged at one end, one fastened to a bench, and the other to vibrate, with dies to receive the nails near the joint. A rope or chain was attached to the end of a movable bar and to a treadle, so that with the foot they were drawn together to hold the nail to be headed. At first they not only put in every nail with their fingers, but also took them out. The next step was to bore a hole through the bench, and let the nails drop out. This machinery was used until after they came to Chester, and the heading was done in the same way while it was carried on there. I find charges on Lieut. Underhill's book, in 1796, to W. & J. Folsom, for "making and mending shears."

In about six months after arriving at Harrisburg, David Folsom died of small-pox. The sons, young as they were, carried on the business some four years, or until about 1792, when, having the fever-and-ague badly, they were advised to come North. They procured a horse and cart, and came to New Hampshire. Mrs. Folsom, after a while, opened a boarding-house at Exeter, and the sons went (for what reason I do not know) to Tamworth. The wife of Hon. Joseph Blanchard died in 1793. He was senator, I think, and the Legislature sat at Exeter, and he boarded at Mrs. Folsom's, and finally married her in April, 1794.

The Folsoms soon came to Chester, and built a shop near where Mrs. Wiley's house now is, and went to work with such machinery as I have described. After a while they turned Esquire Blanchard's fulling-mill into a nail-factory, and commenced cutting by water. *William J. Folsom* left the concern, went to Chester and went into trade. He m. Catherine G., dau. of Josiah Flagg, Esq., and had Henry, Frederic and Catherine, who m. Israel Webster, Jr. Mrs. Folsom d. 1807, and he went back and cut nails for Esquire Blanchard, and d. 1809, Dec. 11.

*John Folsom* carried on the nail business until the fall of 1805, when he and John Melvin took a contract to build fifteen miles of the Londonderry turnpike from Hooksett bridge, and also the Straits bridge. He the next year bought, and built a house and opened a tavern on that road, No. 98, 2d P., 2d D., and was noted as a landlord. He was much in public business as a selectman, representative, &c. From 1802 to 1808, the Republican party prevailed, and sent Henry Sweetser representative, and he boasted that he had been seven years, and could go seven more, but in 1809 Mr. Folsom was elected. He went one or more years from

Derry, after he removed there, and was the oldest member in the House.

In 1820 a Court of Sessions was established for laying out roads, auditing accounts, &c., and John Harvey, Hall Burgin and {John Folsom were appointed judges. He was a straightforward, upright man. He m. Mehitabel, dau. of Benj. Melvin, Dec. 25, 1800. They had no issue. She d. March 23, 1824. He m. (2) Dolly T., dau. of Lieut. Josiah Underhill, who was a niece of his first wife, Dec. 9, 1824. John Folsom d. Aug. 9, 1850. Dorothy T. d. Dec. 5, 1846. They had eight children, three of whom graduated. (See Graduates.)

I have given a detailed account of the making of nails, as related to me by Mr. Folsom, and corroborated by Richard Melvin and Mrs. Dinsmore. I suppose it was the first nail-cutting in the world. The self-heading machines of Odiorne & Perkins superseded all hand work.

#### FORSAITH.

DEA. MATTHEW FORSAITH was born in Scotland, and went thence to Ireland. He there m. Esther Graham, a daughter of Robert Graham, and came over with the Graham family about 1730, and at first lived south of the meeting-house, but made a final settlement on Add. lot No. 91, where his grandson Josiah now lives. He was an enterprising business man, and his name appears frequently on the town and Presbyterian records. Children:—

1. *Matthew, Jr.*, was a physician, and went out in a man-of-war and died at sea.

2. *Jonathan*, was in the army at Ticonderoga, and d. there July 9, 1777.

3. *David*, came home and died May 21, 1778.

4. *Esther*, d. March 29, 1778.

5. *Robert*, b. 1746, m. Margaret, dau. of Dea. William Tolford, 1767, and lived on the Tolford place, where Mr. Merrill lives, at Walnut Hill. He d. 1810.

6. *Hannah*, m. Wilkes West, d. Jan., 1793.

7. *Dea. William*, went to Deering; d. about 1808. He had a son James.

8. *Josiah*, m. Katy Richardson, dau. of Caleb R., and lived where his father did; d. March 18, 1833. He had several children, among whom was Josiah, b. Jan. 25, 1785; lived on the old place; d. Aug. 18, 1868.

DEA. FORSAITH'S wife was famous as a midwife. She d. July 1, 1784. He d. Sept. 6, 1791, a. about 90.

## FOSS.

ISAAC FOSS was in Greenland in 1729, and bought H. L. No. 37, where Edmund Sleeper now lives, and might have settled there, but he soon went back on to Add. 101, and deeded it to his son *Timothy*, in 1757; subsequently owned by Daniel Richardson, and Daniel, Jr., now by David Lane. There was an *Isaac, Jr., Thomas, and Joseph*, of whom nothing is known.

JOHN FOSS, probably from Greenland, m. Tabitha, dau. of Ensign Jacob Sargent, March 11, 1745, and settled on the northwest end of Add. No. 105, on the Great Hill, the lot Rufus Sanborn lives on. They had a son *David*, b. Oct. 12, 1744, m. Anne Richardson, 1767, and had 11 children. The second, Hannah, b. Sept. 26, 1770, m. Jethro, son of John Sanborn, and was mother of John and Rufus, of Chester.

There was one Jonathan Underhill, b. 1780, named probably for Hezekiah Underhill's son who d. in the army. John Foss d., and administration was granted, 1746, to the widow, who charges for nursing David since Nov. 10, 1745. Tabitha m. Hezekiah, son of Sampson Underhill. She d. May 24, 1803.

## FOWLER.

There was a man by the name of Fowler who was b. in Wales and gave seven years' service for his passage. He settled in Amesbury and m. there, and had a son THOMAS, who m. a Davis, and came to Chester about 1764, and d. 1794. Children:—

I. *Thomas, Jr.*, was b. in Amesbury in 1750, and one brother, and some sisters. They settled near the east side of No. 89, 2d P. 2d D., probably where Archi. McDuffee, Sen., settled.

II. *Jeremiah*, the brother, was a soldier in the Revolution, and d. soon after his return.

III. *Rebecca*, m. Peter, son of Samuel Aiken, Sen., d. 1796.

*Thomas* m. Phebe Colburn in 1781, d. June, 1828. Children:—  
1. Thomas, m. a Worthen, went to New York. 2. Anna, m. Joseph Worthen, went to Dorchester, N. H. 3. Hannah, m. Winthrop Rollins, went to Dorchester, N. H. 4. Rebecca, m. Joseph Carlton. 5. Stephen, m. Ann, dau. of Daniel McDuffee; lived first on the homestead, went thence to New York, and thence to Michigan.

## FRENCH.

BENJAMIN FRENCH was of Kingstown, in 1744, and sold to David McClure the west half of No. 17, 2d P. 2d D., and the same year the road was laid out through his land.

March 10, 1748, the road to the Branch was laid out, "Beginning at JABEZ FRENCH'S N. E. corner." Jabez was probably the son of Benjamin, and settled where Dr. Samuel Brown once lived, northwest of Charles Stevens' saw-mill. May 10, 1751, Joseph Basford and wife, and Moses Richardson and wife, deeded to Jabez French H. L. Nos. 2 and 140, on which he lived, and gave it to his grandson, Nathan Fitts, Jr. He m. Hannah, the dau. of Benjamin Hills, Sen., Jan. 5, 1743. He was a major. He d. Oct. 9, 1806. His wife d. Oct. 5, 1806, and they were both buried in one grave. Children:—

1. *Hannah*, b. Nov. 10, 1744.
2. *Abigail*, b. Sept. 4, 1746, m. Nathan Fitts, and Dea. Nathl. French of Sandown; d. June 18, 1831.
3. *Ruth*, b. May 29, 1753, m. Josiah Hall; d. Nov. 25, 1836.

ZEPHANIAH FRENCH m. Mary Greeley, 1746. He d. June 24, 1763. He settled on Add. No. 117, where his descendants have lived. Besides children who d. young, they had

- I. *Benjamin*, b. 1751.
- II. *Sarah*, b. 1759, who was a deaf mute.
- III. *Mary*, b. 1761, who was famous as a fortune-teller.
- IV. *Zephaniah*, b. 1763, a deaf mute, who was burnt to death in a coal camp, 1788.

Benjamin French m. Esther Currier, and had,— 1. Jonathan; 2. Benjamin; and 3. Nathaniel. He d. 1797. The widow m. Sherburne Dearborn.

SIMON FRENCH came to Chester from Salisbury, Mass. Joseph French sold to Simon French 25 acres, which he bought of Samuel McPherson, Add. Nos. 8 and 9. Benjamin Porter sold to Simon French, for 133 Spanish dollars, one half of No. 51, 2d P. 2d D., on which he settled, in Candia, in 1765. He m. a dau. of John Shackford, Sen., of Chester. She was a feeble woman, and was mostly confined to her bed for nine years, and they endured severe hardships. At one time he went to Tricking Falls, East Kingston, a distance of twenty miles, and bought a bushel of corn and brought it home on his back. It is said that he and Daniel Dolby once went to Plymouth and bought corn and brought it home on horseback. He d. Aug. 3, 1823; time of her death not known. Children:—

- I. *Ruth*, m. Samuel Colby, of Candia, settled at Derby, Vt., and had Nehemiah, a merchant, and Moses, a physician.
- II. *Dolly*, m. Andrew Rankin, settled at Littleton. They were the parents of Rev. Andrew Rankin, a minister who was settled in Salisbury, N. H., and d. at Danbury.
- III. *John*, b. March 25, 1770, m. Comfort, dau. of Dr. Coffin

Moore, Dec. 20, 1793; she b. Jan. 24, 1770. He d. Dec. 24, 1845; she d. Dec. 1, 1834. Lived on the homestead. Children:—

1. Martha, b. Oct. 22, 1794.

2. Simon, b. Feb. 2, 1796, m. Ann B. Evans, lives on the homestead.

3. Coffin M., b. April 6, 1799, m. Dolly Pillsbury, and lives on the Zebedee Berry place, near the homestead. They have a son Samuel Franklin, b. Dec. 22, 1835, grad. at Dart. 1860, Andover Theo. Sem., 1865; settled at Hamilton, Mass. Also George H. French, b. July 27, 1838, grad. at Dart. 1862, entered Andover Theo. Sem. 1865. (See Graduates in Candia.)

4. Lucinda, b. 1803, m. Frederick Fitts.

5. Eveline, b. 1805, m. Samuel Murray, d. 1848. Simon French Sen., m. (2) Comfort Weeks, wid. of Dr. Coffin Moore. She d. Nov. 1, 1814.

HON. DANIEL FRENCH was the son of Gould and Dorothy French, b. at Epping, Feb. 22, 1769. He was a student at Exeter under Dr. Abbot, two years, and also was under the tuition of Rev. Robert Gray, of Dover, some time. He studied law with Hon. William K. Atkinson, of Dover, and was admitted to the bar in 1796. He practiced law at Deerfield Parade two years, and came to Chester, and succeeded Hon. Arthur Livermore, who was appointed Judge of the Superior Court, Dec., 1799. He was appointed Solicitor, June, 1808; was admitted to practice in the United States Court in 1809; was appointed Attorney-General Feb., 1812, and resigned in 1815; continued to practice, attending all the terms of the courts till within a few years of his death, Oct. 15, 1840. He was appointed Postmaster, April, 1807, and held the office until 1839, when he resigned, and his son, Henry F., succeeded him. Loammi Davidson, Edmund Flagg, Abner Emerson, Stephen Crooker, Jabez Crooker, B. B. French, Eben French and Henry F. French, were students at law in his office. Besides his profession he was quite a farmer.

Gould French d. May 12, 1823, a. 83; Dorothy d. Dec. 12, 1804.

DANIEL FRENCH m. Mercy, dau. of Benj. Brown, Sept. 15, 1799. Children:—

1. *Benjamin B.*, b. Sept. 4, 1800.

Mercy d. March 8, 1802. He m. (2) Betsey V. M. Flagg, dau. of Josiah Flagg, Esq., June 30, 1805. Children:—

2. *Arthur Livermore*, b. May 28, 1806, d. April 25, 1825, an undergraduate at Dartmouth.

3. *Ann Caroline*, b. Feb. 3, 1808, m. Hon. Simon Brown, lives at Concord, Mass.

4. *Catharine J.*, b. Jan. 12, 1810, m. Dr. P. P. Wells, Brooklyn, N. Y.



5. *Sarah*, b. Aug. 3, 1811, m. Dr. S. L. Chase, Lockport, N. Y. He m. (3) Sarah W. Flagg, dau. of Josiah Flagg, Esq., and widow of Jonathan Bell, Nov. 6, 1812. Children:—

6. *Henry F.*, b. Aug. 14, 1813.

7. *Harriette V. M.*, d. March 9, 1841.

8. *Elizabeth Jane*, d. July 4, 1848.

9. *Edmund Flagg*, b. July 17, 1819, m. Margaret Brady, lives at Washington City.

10. *Arianna*, m. Charles E. Soule, Brooklyn, N. Y.; d. May 14, 1865.

11. *Helen Augusta*.

*Benjamin B.*, son of Daniel French, besides being an attendant at the public schools of Chester, was a student at the academy at North Yarmouth, Me.; studied law in his father's office, and was admitted to the bar Feb., 1825. Dartmouth conferred the honorary degree of A. M. on him in 1852. He practiced law at Hooksett and Sutton, N. H., and was appointed Clerk of the Courts, and went to Newport in 1827; was Assistant Clerk of the Senate in 1830, and Representative in 1831, '32 and '33; and was proprietor and editor of the "N. H. Spectator." He was an Assistant Clerk of the U. S. House of Representatives, 1833; and Clerk of the House in 1845. He was President of the Magnetic Telegraph Company, and Commissioner of Public Buildings. He was elected to the thirty-third degree in Masonry, and was Grand Master of the District of Columbia. He m. Elizabeth S., dau. of Hon. Wm. M. Richardson, and had two children. She d. May, 1861; m. (2) Mary Ellen Brady.

*Henry F. French* was educated at the Pinkerton Academy at Derry, and at Pembroke, and at Hingham Mass., where he went to study French. He studied law in his father's office, and at the law school at Cambridge, Mass., and was admitted to the bar Aug. 14, 1835. He practiced law with his father till his death; was at Portsmouth one year, then removed to Exeter, and held the office of Solicitor ten years from 1838; and that of Bank Commissioner four years from 1848; and practiced law in Exeter until appointed a Justice of the Court of Common Pleas, Aug. 15, 1855, which office he held till Aug. 1, 1859. He opened an office in Boston in Sept., 1859, and removed his family to Cambridge in 1860; was appointed Assistant District Attorney for Suffolk county, Nov. 19, 1862, and held the office (at the same time practicing law) until June, 1865, when he was elected the first President of the Mass. Agricultural College. He removed to Amherst, where the college was established, Sept., 1865, having resigned his office in Boston. Being unable to organize the college according to his ideas of what such an institution should be, he resigned



his position there Oct. 17, 1866, and resumed his profession in Boston in the spring of 1867. He purchased a farm in Concord, Mass., on which he still resides, still practicing his profession in Boston. Dartmouth conferred the honorary degree of Master of Arts upon him in 1852; and he was elected an honorary member of the Phi Beta Kappa Society at Cambridge, July, 1861. He has always taken a deep interest in agriculture, was active in ornamenting his native town with trees. He set the elm trees in front of his father's office and nearly opposite the dwelling, about the year 1829. He was also a leader in setting other trees on Chester street. After removing to Exeter he was active in ornamenting that ancient town with trees. He was President of the Rockingham Agricultural Society, from its organization, in 1852, till he left the State. He was long a regular contributor to several agricultural papers, and published a very full treatise upon farm draining soon after his agricultural tour in Europe in 1857.

He m. (1) Anne, dau. of Chief Justice Richardson, Oct. 9, 1838. She d. Aug. 29, 1856. Children: — Harriette Van Mater, m. Maj. A. Hollis, Concord, N. H.; Wm. M. Richardson; Sarah Flagg; and Daniel Chester. He m. (2) Pamela M. Prentice, of Keene.

### FULLONTON.

JOHN FULLONTON came from England and settled in Ep-ping, and had: —

I. JAMES, who lived in Raymond, and had his house burnt, and went to Sanbornton.

II. WILLIAM, went to Wolfeborough.

III. JOHN, who is called Captain, settled in Raymond on lot No. 3; m. (1) Delia Locke. Children:—

1. *Ezekiel*, went to Cambridge, Vt.

2. *Mary*, m. Eliphalet Folsom, of Raymond.

3. *Joseph*.

4. *John*, killed in the army.

5. *Francis*, went west.

JOHN m. (2) Molly Cram, of Hampton. Children: —

6. *Ephraim*, m. (1) Margaret, dau. of Thomas Patten, and (2) Miss Foster, of Cambridge, Vt.

7. *Anna*, m. Eben Osgood, of London, d. 1848.

JOHN m. (3) Rachael French. Children: —

8. *Ebenezer*, m. Lydia Purrington.

9. *Rachael*, m. David Page, of Raymond, d. 1834.

10. *Jeremiah*, m. Hannah, dau. of Joseph Dudley. Children: —

1. Susannah, d. 1831.

2. Rev. Joseph, b. Jan. 31, 1808, is a minister; preached at Acton, Me., Danville, N. H., and Raymond; lives on the Daniel Ro-

bie place, and is the historian of Raymond. He m. Abigail D. Robinson, of North Hampton.

3. Jeremiah, lived on the homestead.

4. John, grad. at Dart. in 1840. (See Graduates of Raymond.)

#### FULTON.

There were two men of that name at the Long Meadows.

ROBERT FULTON bought of Benjamin Crosett part of Nos. 87 and 93, 2d P. 2d D., and half the saw-mill, in 1768.

JAMES FULTON lived on No. 85, 2d P. 2d D., where Matthew Dickey lately lived. His wife was Margaret. Children:—

*Jean*, b. April 18, 1745, m. Robert Leathhead, and went to Me.

*Margaret*, b. Dec. 22, 1749, m. Arthur, son of David Dinsmore, went to Anson, Maine.

#### GAGE.

JOHN GAGE lived on home lot No. 13, probably near where Dea. John Lane now lives. He bought two and one half rods of the ten-rod way in 1767.

SAMUEL N. GAGE lived on Add. No. 27, where John Dickey formerly lived, and Jacob Couch lived; d. suddenly, 1800.

#### GAMBEL.

WILLIAM GAMBEL OF GAMBLE came from Londonderry, Ireland, at the age of fourteen, with the McClentos and Starret. He lived awhile at Londonderry, and married a widow Clark there. Previous to 1748, he bought lots No. 10 and 11, 4th D., and a corner of No. 12, on which he built, where Samuel Gamble now lives. He was a petitioner for soldiers in 1748. His will is dated Nov. 25, 1785, at which time he died of colic, a. 77. Children:—

I. *Janet*, m. Alexander, son of William McClento, Feb. 22, 1760.

II. *Margaret*, m. a Love.

He m. (2) Ann. dau. of Archibald Stark. She was burnt to death by the burning of the house, Jan. 28, 1805.

III. *William*.

IV. *Archibald*, m. (1) Margaret, dau. of Nathl. Boid, who d. in childbed; m. (2) Elizabeth, dau. of John Patten. He lived on the homestead. He d. 1844, a. 82. She d. 1834. They had several children, of whom Samuel survives on the homestead.

#### GAULT.

SAMUEL GAULT was born in Scotland; m. Elsie Carlton, of Wales, and had three children born in Scotland. He moved to

Londonderry, Ireland, and had two children born there. He came to this country, and settled on the farm now owned by his great grandson, Matthew Gault, near the upper end of Chester, now Hooksett, on the Suncook grant. Children:—

I. PATRICK, m. Anna Thompson, and had five children. He d. aged 70.

II. SAMUEL, m. Ann Cochran; settled in Bradford, Vt., and had nine children.

III. ANDREW, m. Molly Ayer, of Londonderry, and settled in Pembroke, and had three sons and four daughters:—

1. *Samuel*. 2. *Matthew*. 3. *Andrew*. 4. *Elsie*. 5. *Molly*. 6. *Jenny*. 7. *Betsy*. He d. in Pembroke, a. 83.

IV. MATTHEW, m. Betsy Marsh, and was an officer in the French war, and d. at Cape Breton, a. 35. He made a will March 19, 1759, probably before leaving home, which was proved August, 1759, in which he gave all his property to his wife.

V. JENNY, m. Robert Clark, of Merrimack. They were both drowned about a year after their marriage.

1. *Samuel*, son of ANDREW, m. Anna Gile, and settled in Bow.

2. *Matthew*, b. 1755, m. Elizabeth Bunton; lived on the old Gault farm, and had twelve children, nine of whom lived to be married, among whom,—

2. Polly, m. John Brown, of Chester. She is now of Milton, Vermont.

8. Matthew, m. Dollie D. Cochran, and lives on the old Gault farm. They have communicated the Brown and Gault families.

*Matthew* d. Oct., 1824, a. 69. His wife d. 1818, a. 56. The old Gault house was a garrison.

GILCHRIST—in the early deeds KILCHRIST and GILCREAS.

There were two men of that name who settled in Chester, and were brothers,—ROBERT and WILLIAM. Their ancestors are said to have lived near Ayrshire, in Scotland, and emigrated to the neighborhood of Londonderry, in Ireland.

ROBERT GILCHRIST, of Chester, bought of Joshua Brown H. L. No. 10, Dec., 1732, on which he settled; since occupied by Joseph Carr, Robert Graham, now by Josiah J. Hall. Children:—

I. Joux, b. 1731. He was a house carpenter, and went to Halifax to work. It is said that in consequence of an ugly dream which alarmed him, he left in the first vessel bound to Boston. There he came in contact with the small-pox; came home, had the disease, and died in 1746. The neighbors were afraid to go near the house, but somehow learned that he was dead, and procured a rough board coffin, and left it on a high snow-drift. The

mother and Alexander, aged about fifteen, with the younger children, managed to dig a grave back some distance from the house, and bury him at eleven o'clock at night, drawing him on a sled with a pair of steers.

II. ALEXANDER, b. Oct. 28, m. Martha, dau. of John Shirley.

III. WILLIAM, b. Jan. 8, 1736, was never married; lived awhile on lot No. 99, 2d P., 2d D., where Isaac Towle, Jr., afterwards lived, and subsequently near Mr. Parker's meeting-house, Derry, his sister Elizabeth keeping house, and after her death a niece, till about 1811; then went to Goffstown and lived with ALEXANDER; d. of spotted fever about 1815.

IV. AGNES, b. May 28, 1738, m. John Kelso.

V. ELIZABETH, b. Aug. 8, 1740, unmarried, lived with WILLIAM.

VI. ROBERT, b. Oct. 8, 1743, settled in Goffstown, and is said to have died in the "old war."

ROBERT'S will was proved Sept. 24, 1746; legatees,—his wife Agnes, who d. Sept., 1758; sons JOHN, WILLIAM, ALEXANDER and ROBERT, two home lots, 10 and 43; dau. AGNES and ELIZABETH; brother WILLIAM, executor. The place was sold to John Carr, and ALEXANDER went to Goffstown about 1763, and bought a farm of one of the Millers, near Bedford line. He used to say that he attended school but two days, but acquired such an education that he surveyed land and wrote many deeds. Children:—

1. *Mary*, b. 1763; unm.; resided with her parents.

2. *Samuel*, b. Jan. 12, 1764, m. Sarah, dau. of John Aiken, of Bedford, 1791; lived in Bedford and Goffstown West Village, and d. 1822. They had sixteen children, three of whom, John, James and Matthew, were physicians, and settled in Candia, and several of the others settled there.

3. *John*, b. May 8, 1765, m. Sarah Aiken, Aug. 24, 1790; d. Sept. 8, 1855, a. 90. They had ten children. The eighth, Alexander, b. July 6, 1808, is a cabinet-maker at Candia Village.

4. *Janet*, b. June 12, 1768, m. William Riddle, of Bedford, 1791; d. 1839; had eight children, two of whom, Polly and Martha, m. Dr. P. B. Woodbury, of Bedford.

5. *James*, d. young.

6. *Alexander*, b. 1772, m. Margaret Moore; settled in Dunbarton; d. July 28, 1844. They had five children.

7. *David*, b. Dec., 1777, m. Hannah, dau. of Robert Kennedy, Dec. 31, 1805; settled on the homestead; d. Nov. 28, 1847. They had eight children:—

David, b. Aug. 24, 1813, m. Lydia Morrison; is a merchant at Franklin, N. H. Robert, b. 1818, m. Lydia Russel, was a crockery and glass dealer at Manchester; d. Dec., 1866.

There were among the grandchildren of *Alexander Gilchrist*,

who are widely scattered, quite a number of prominent persons, a very copious account of whom has been given by David Gilchrist of Franklin; but my limits do not permit giving the details.

WILLIAM GILCHRIST, who was a brother of Robert, Sen., was of Andover, March, 1740, and bought of Alexander Craige fifty acres of the northwest end of Gov. Wentworth's farm of 250 acres, where James Crosett and David Graham afterwards lived, but whether he ever lived there is uncertain.

Thomas Glen, in March, 1743, in consideration of £10 and affection, conveyed to Elizabeth Miller (his sister, and had been m. to Robert Miller), H. L. Nos. 21, 125 and 22. Dec. 31, 1744, Jane Glen, widow, quitclaimed to William Kilchrist all her right in her husband Thomas's estate.

William Gilchrist m. Wid. Elizabeth Miller, and they lived on the Glen place, and had three daughters:—

MOLLY, m. Joseph Linn, d. 1822.

SARAH, m. Joseph, son of John Carr, Jr., and Robert Graham.

ELIZABETH, m. Mark Carr and Abraham Silver, d. Aug. 15, 1834, a. 86.

William Gilchrist d. Aug. 5, 1795. The farm was sold to Moses Sanborn, and he sold to his father, John Sanborn, and went to Corinth. John made an heir of his grandson, John Sanborn, who now resides there.

#### GLEN, GLINN, GLYN.

The family probably came from Ireland to Boston between 1720 and 1728. A dau. *Martha* m. David McClure there, about 1730. The father probably d. there; the mother d. in Chester, March 19, 1756, a. 88.

THOMAS GLEN, b. about 1700, bought H. L. 129 (afterwards owned by Peter Dearborn) in 1729. He was constable in 1733. He owned H. L. 21, 125 and 22, where he lived, and gave to Elizabeth Miller before his death. He m. Jean Wilson. He d. March 18, 1744, a. 44. The wid. m. Rev. John Wilson, and d. April 1, 1752, a. 36.

*Elizabeth Glen* m. (1) Robert Miller; (2) William Gilchrist.

#### GOODHUE.

JOHNATHAN GOODHUE was of Chester, and bought land in 1727; was constable in 1728; m. Elizabeth Powel, April 28, 1720. Children: — Elizabeth, b. March 16, 1729, m. Joseph Basford; Mary, b. May 2, 1730, m. Moses Richardson; d. Oct. 13, 1809. He settled on H. L. 142. He was killed by the fall of a tree, and is said to have been the last person buried at Three Camp Meadow. The



wid. m. Nathl. Wood, and she had the estate appraised, and took the oath by the name of Elizabeth Wood, June, 1731. The place has been occupied by N. Woods, Jabez Hoit, and by Stephen Clay.

#### GLIDDEN.

NATHL. GLIDDEN was from Exeter; was brother of Moses (the latter) Underhill's wife; was a cabinet maker, and lived directly below the burying-ground at Chester; m. Phebe Butterfield, dau. of Samuel Robie's second wife. His son, John L., b. 1782, m. Mary Simonds, wid. of Nathan Webster, Jr. Nathl. d. 1814. John L. d. 1838. Mary d. Dec., 1863, a. 83.

#### GORDON.

ROBERT GORDON lived on H. L. No. 36, on the homestead of John Calfe. Mr. Calfe reserved his lot when he sold in 1745. David White m. a dau., and the mother lived with them. She was famous for the manufacture of fine linen, and was probably a midwife, as she bore the appellation of "Granny Gordon." She d. about 1795, a. over 90.

There was another ROBERT GORDON, who lived above Head's tavern, in Hooksett, at a later day.

#### GRAHAM.

ROBERT GRAHAM was born in Ireland, and m. Janet Hume, and had a family of children born there. The precise time of coming over is not known. In 1733 he purchased H. L. No. 128, where he settled, since occupied by Drs. Benj. and Rufus Kittridge, and now by Benj. Davis. In 1747 he deeded the north-west half to his son William, who soon died without issue. He signed the Presbyterian protest, Nov., 1735; he and his son Robert that of June, 1736. His will was proved Dec., 1748, when it is said he was 80 years old. The children, according to the will, and the division of William's estate, were:—ROBERT, m. Jane Karr, of Londonderry; AGNES, m. Andrew Craige; JEAN, m. William White, Sen.; ESTHER, m. Matthew Forsaith; MARY, m. William Crawford; and ANN, unmarried; and his wife, Janet, was then alive. He was a blacksmith.

ROBERT lived on Add. No. 16, on the east side of the Derry road, d. May, 1790. Children:—

1. *James*, m. Molly, dau. of John Carr, settled on Add. lot No. 22, near Stephen Morse; moved to the south part of Deering. She d., and he m. (2) a dau. of William Graham, Sen. None of his descendants remain at Deering.

2. *John*, d. unmarried, in Chester, in 1793.

3. *Robert*, m. Sarah Gilchrist, wid. of Joseph Carr, and lived



on II. L. No. 10, the Robert Gilchrist place, where Josiah I. Hall now lives. Children: — Nancy, m. Jesse Mills; Sally, m. Robert Mills; Polly, m. John Shirley; and Jane, m. Jesse Christie.

4. *William*, m. Mary Karr, of Londonderry, 1799, lived on the homestead, and went to Goffstown.

WILLIAM GRAHAM came from Ireland, it is said, with Rev. Mr. Wilson: was a brother, or some relation, of Robert. He m. Margaret, dau. of John Aiken, Sen., and in 1745 bought Aiken's grist-mill and a tract of land. In 1750 he bought No. 70, 2d P., 2d D., and settled on it. He was a linen weaver, and after his children were grown they raised flax, dressed and spun it, and he wove it, and they did a thriving business, so that he settled his sons on farms. He d. April 21, 1789, a. 73. Children: —

I. *John*, m. Elizabeth Anderson, and lived at first on Gov. Wentworth's farm, the Alex. Craige place, and then on the homestead; d. April 17, 1819, a. 75. Children: —

1. William, m. Sarah, dau. of Benj. Hall, and Margaret, dau. of Dea. David Currier; lived on the homestead; d. Aug., 1861, a. 85. 2. Samuel, m. Catharine J., dau. of Lt. Josiah Underhill; lived on No. 69, d. 1808. 3. Martha, m. David Hall, d. 1861, a. 83. 4. Elizabeth, m. Jesse J. Underhill. 5. Jane, m. John Hall, went to Vt.

II. *James*, m. a Carr, had, — 1. Margaret, m. James McMurphy; m. (2) Jane McMurphy. Children: — 2. Elizabeth, m. Thomas Anderson, d. 1854, a. 70. 3. Alexander, went to Lebanon. 4. John, lived in Chester and Atkinson. 5. Mary, d. 1856, a. 76. 6. Sarah, m. David Porter, d. 1851, a. 67. *James* d. April 14, 1785. The wid. m. Samuel Crombie.

III. *David*, m. Mary Kennedy, granddaughter of David Dinsmore's wife; settled on the northwest end of Gov. Wentworth's 250 acres, since occupied by Remic, Jesse Patten, and Albert Pratt; had: — Mary; Jane; Elizabeth, m. John Wharf, 1807; Catharine, m. Robert Wason. *David* d. June 5, 1790. The wid. m. William Crombie, went to Maine.

WILLIAM, Sen., had six daughters. One, m. James Graham, son of Robert, went to Deering; one, m. Benjamin Crosett, went to the Mohawk country; *Sarah*, m. John McMurphy, of Londonderry; *Jane*, m. James, son of John Waddel, of Londonderry, d. 1803; *Margaret*, m. Samuel Shirley, d. 1793; *Martha*, m. Samuel, son of James Aiken, d. 1850, a. 86.

#### GREENOUGH.

DANIEL GREENOUGH was a hatter; m. Huldah Smith, wid. of John Barley, 1783. Children: — David, d. in the East Indies; Hannah; Smith, b. 1788, m. Sally, dau. of Moses Underhill, d. Feb. 19, 1819; Mary; William; Sally, b. 1805.

## GRIFFIN.

The Griffins were of Kensington. The first who settled in Chester, PHILIP (I think), settled at the back part of Chase's plain, near the southeast corner of No. 39, 2d P., 2d D., and some of the family were buried there. *Jacob* settled on No. 36, 2d P., 2d D., a little below where the road from Auburn crosses the road to Candia. The cellar is yet open in French's pasture. *Philip* settled on the gore between the O. H. and 2d P., 2d D., where John B. Rand lived. He had a son John, whose family was for a long period a heavy expense to the town. *Obadiah* settled on No. 120, O. H.

RICHARD GRIFFIN was the son of Isaac Griffin, of Kensington. He m. Sally Batchelder, of Hawke, and lived in Sandown and Weare, and was a soldier in the Revolution.

*Nathan*, b. Oct. 3, 1788, in Weare, and came to Chester April 1, 1810. He purchased a part of Calfe's amendment, and settled where Robert Calfe lived, near the old fulling-mill privilege. He m. Sally Evans, Jan. 23, 1820, who was b. at Springfield, N. H., March 18, 1795. He d. June 23, 1866. Children:—

Page S.; George G., who lives on the homestead and owns the Blanchard mills; French B.; and Sebastian S.

## HALL.

DEA. RICHARD HALL settled in Bradford, Mass, as early as 1673. His wife was Martha. He had six children, among whom were:—JOHN, b. March 22, 1673, m. Mary Kimball, and lived in Methuen, and d. Nov. 12, 1763; JOSEPH, b. Feb. 19, 1680, and lived in Bradford.

JOHN HALL had ten children, among whom was HENRY, b. Nov. 23, 1712, m. Joanna —, and settled at Hall's Village, in Chester, on H. L. No. 56, and had:—

I. *Mary*, b. Nov. 14, 1735, m. Thomas Chase, and went to Salisbury, N. H.

II. *Dorothy*, b. May 7, 1737, m. Abraham Fitts, and lived in Candia.

III. *Caleb*, b. Nov. 1, 1738, m. Mary Bradley; made a settlement in 1763, on the road leading by Pike Chase's in Auburn, about sixty rods from the main road, and afterwards on the hill where Henry Dockham now lives, No. 73, 2d P., 2d D. He d. Feb. 15, 1835. She d. April 6, 1822, a. 77. Children:—

1. Lydia, m. Joseph Brown, d. Dec. 15, 1790.

2. Molly, b. June, 1766, m. B. P. Chase; d. Dec. 18, 1790.

3. Anna.

4. Judith, d. unmarried.





*Nathan Griffin*



*Sally Griffin*





5. David, b. Aug. 7, 1774, m. Martha Graham, dau. of Deacon John Graham. He d. 1842; she d. May 1, 1861.

6. Moses, b. June 7, 1782, m. Mary Orr; lived on the William Craige place; d. 1856.

7. Elijah, b. July 22, 1784, m. Lydia Smith, 1809; d. 1855.

8. Isaac, b. Sept. 20, 1788, m. Lucy Palmer; m. (2) Anna Wason, widow of Jesse Witherspoon. He d. Oct. 10, 1868.

It is related that when living in the old house, as Mrs. Hall sat rocking the cradle, a bear came in at one door, and passing through the room, went out at another. It is also related by Isaac Hall, that while his father was in the army, in 1775, his mother tended the grist-mill enough to bread her family of five children and purchase a case of drawers, which he owned.

IV. *Henry*, b. May 30, 1740, m. a Bradley and settled in Candia; removed to Rumney.

V. *Joanna*, b. May 17, 1742.

VI. *Obededom*, b. Dec. 1, 1744, m. Mary Kimball of Hampstead, Dec. 27, 1764; settled on No. 19, 3d D., in Candia, about that time, and was the first settler in the northwesterly part of the town. It is related of his wife, that once when her husband was sick or lame, she threshed a grist of rye and caught and saddled the horse, and rode upon his back to Trickling Falls, East Kingston, about twenty-five miles, to mill. They had twelve children. He d. Sept. 8, 1805. She d. Dec. 25, 1799.

VII. *Judith*, b. Oct. 4, 1746.

VIII. *Peter*, b. June 9, 1751, m. Lois Atwood; lived with his father, and had ten children, of whom Henry and Moses still survive, living at Hall's Village, in Chester. Children:—

David, d. young. Anna, b. 1778, m. Joseph Currier; d. 1865. Peter, b. 1780, m. Sally Burpee; lived in Candia; d. 1862. John, b. June 16, 1782, m. Hannah, dau. of Nathl. Ingalls; d. 1860; she d. 1868. Joseph, d. young. Joseph, b. 1786, m. Mary, dau. of Col. Moses Dustin, and m. (2) Mary Knowles; he d. Oct. 11, 1829; the wid. m. Joseph Knowles. Henry, b. 1788, m. Lydia Marston; lives on the homestead. Lois, m. John Proctor, 1828. Lucy, unm., d. Oct., 1829. Moses, m. Mary Cochran; lives at Hall's Village.

JOHN HALL'S youngest son was JOSHUA, b. Dec. 11, 1724, m. Deborah Ethridge, Sept. 12, 1750. She was a granddaughter of John Calef, and sister of the wife of Robert Ambrose, of Concord. John Hall, of Methuen, gave to his son Joshua, of Chester, 25 acres of No. 129, O. II., on which he settled, where George S. Smith now lives. He d. Jan., 1794. She d. Jan. 1, 1801. Children:—

1. *Sarah*, b. 1753, m. Matthias Haynes; went to Moultonborough.

2. *Reuben*, m. Betsy Hook, lived in Chester; d. 1826.

3. *Moses K.*, b. Jan. 25, 1758, m. Lucretia Currier, dau of Capt. Benjamin Currier. He d. Aug. 18, 1837. She d. Aug. 17, 1861. Chil:—Hannah, m. Benjamin Chase; Charlotte, unm.; Sarah, m. Isaac Howe; Kimball, m. Sophia Emerson, d. 1854.

4. *Josiah*, went to parts unknown.

5. *Joshua*, b. 1762, m. Polly, dau. of Joseph Morse. He d. 1845; she d. 1856.

6. *Jesse*, b. 1764, m. Polly, dau. of Wilkes West; lived in Campton.

7. *William*, d. in the army. 8. *David*, unmarried.

9. *John*, m. Nancy Brown, went to Tuftonborough.

10. *Elizabeth*, m. Jonathan Bagley, went to Maine.

JOSEPH HALL, son of Dea. Richard, b. Feb. 9, 1680, m. Sarah —, had eight or nine children, among whom was JONATHAN, b. Aug. 15, 1716, m. Mehitabel Kimball, about 1740; removed to Chester; settled on Add. No. 46, where Daniel Porter lately lived, and had eight children:—

1. *Betty*, b. March 28, 1742, m. Dea. Joseph Dearborn, and went to Rumney.

2. *Susan*, b. Feb. 10, 1743, m. Walter Robie, and settled in Candia. She d. Oct. 2, 1821.

3. *Jonathan*, b. Dec. 8, 1745, m. Hannah Butterfield, settled in Rumney.

4. *Josiah*, b. Oct. 7, 1747, m. Ruth French, dau. of Maj. Jabez French: settled at the Long Meadows, where his grandson, John M. Hall, now lives; d. Sept. 10, 1825.

5. *Mehitabel*, b. June 15, 1749, m. John Robie; settled in Candia; d. July 5, 1832.

6. *Joseph*, b. Jan 31, 1752, m. Ruth Harriman; lived on a part of his father's farm, where J. W. Chase now lives; d. Dec. 18, 1832.

7. *Benjamin*, (Maj.) b. Sept. 4, 1756, m. Nabbe, dau. of Samuel Emerson, Esq., and lived with his father; d. May 23, 1806.

8. *Priscilla*, b. April 4, 1760, m. Francis Porter, of Salem, Mass.

Dea. Jonathan Hall d. July 2, 1809. His wife d. Feb. 21, 1808.

Joseph Hall, son of Dea. Richard, had also NATHANIEL, or, as on the Bradford records, "Nathan," b. April 2, 1719, m. Mary —; settled in Chester, on Add. No. 63, where Jonathan Bailey lately lived. Children:—

1. *Mary*, b. July 17, 1744, m. Barnard Bricket; lived in Chester.

2. *Nathaniel*, b. Dec. 20, 1746, m. Nelly Merrill; went to Goshen.

3. *David*, b. Dec. 11, 1749, m. Judith, dau. of Winthrop Sargent, March 8, 1781; lived on the homestead.

4. *Obadiah*, b. May 13, 1752, m. Sarah Stickney.
  5. *Sarah*, b. June 22, 1757, m. Peter Severance.
  6. *Eleanor*, b. June 29, 1759, m. Col. Simon Towle May 13, 1779; lived in Chester and Haverhill, N. H.
- NATHANIEL d. April 5, 1803. Mary d. June 23, 1809.

THOMAS HALL and "MARCEY," his wife, came from Ireland to Londonderry. It is related of him that he undertook to fell a tree, and not understanding it, he cut all around it, and when it began to fall he ran, but the wrong way, and it fell on him and killed him. He had a son *John*, m. Elizabeth, dau. of William Dickey, Jan. 4, 1741. He was an early settler of Derryfield. Thomas Smith sold to *John Hall*, of Chester, a lot in Bare Meadow, in 1744, and Thomas Hall, of Chester, bought of James Adams, No. 6, 4th D., in 1745. *John*, and perhaps his father with him, settled on No. 15, just below Manchester Centre. He was an innkeeper, and the place has been occupied for a public house until within a few years, when the house was burned. He was active in procuring the charter of Derryfield, and at a town-meeting, Nov. 25, 1751, John Goffe, William McCleto and William Perham were chosen a committee to examine his accounts and allow what they thought right, who reported that what he had expended in time and money, at a reasonable or rather moderate allowance, amounts to the sum of two hundred pounds, old tenor. He was chosen the first town clerk, and held the office several years. The orthography and grammar of his records are a curiosity. Children:—

Janet, b. Nov. 6, 1742. Daniel, b. July 28, 1744. Samuel, b. Feb. 28, 1747. Thomas, b. Nov. 6, 1748. Elizabeth, b. Jan. 6, 1750. Marcy, b. Aug. 12, 1752. Sarah, b. Jan., 1755. John, b. Sept. 22, 1758. Martha, b. April, 1760. William, b. Sept. 28, 1762.

#### HARRIMAN.

JAZAEL HARRIMAN lived on No. 123, 2d P., 2d D., about half way from the pond to the mills, and had a dau. Sarah, m. Robert McKinley; Mercy, m. David Carr, went to Piermont.

LABAN HARRIMAN came from Hampstead, and lived above the Head tavern, in Hooksett, towards Suncook, a few years, about 1780, and went back to Hampstead, and his brother, REFUS HARRIMAN, took his place, and in a few years sold and went to Corinth.

#### HASELTINE.

The Haseltines were of that part of Rowley now Bradford.

JOHN and JEAN had *Samuel*, b. Dec. 20, 1645; *Mary*, b. Sept. 10, 1648; *Nathaniel*, b. Feb. 7, 1656.

ROBERT and ANN had, — *Anne*, b. Feb. 1, 1641; *Mary*, 1642; *Mary*, 1646; *Abraham*, b. March 23, 1648; *Deliverance*, 1650; *Elizabeth*, 1653; *Robert*, 1657; *Gershom*, 1662.

Abraham and Elizabeth had, — *Mary*, 1672; *Robert*, 1676; RICHARD, the grantee of Chester, b. Nov. 13, 1679.

RICHARD, m. Elizabeth Chadwick, Jan. 14, 1702-3. Children: —

I. EPHRAIM, b. Sept. 23, 1703; II. RICHARD, b. Aug. 18, 1705; III. THOMAS, b. March 18, 1707; IV. JOHN, b. Nov. 22, 1708; V. MARY, b. Feb. 7, 1710-11; VI. ABIGAIL, b. April 15, 1715; VII and VIII. WILLIAM and JAMES, twins, b. July 20, 1729.

I. EPHRAIM probably came to Chester as early as 1727. He was chosen lot-layer in 1728. He was m. to Ruth, dau. of Capt. Samuel Ingalls, by the Rev. Mr. Wilson, 1735, and settled on Add. No. 2, a little back of where his great-grandson, John A. Haselton, now lives. His will was proved July 30, 1772. Children: —

1. *John*, b. June 9, 1736, m. Anna Dearborn and Hannah Chase.

2. *Peter*, b. April 29, 1738, m. Molly French and Hannah Hoyt, had no children. Lived where Samuel H. lived. He d. March 22, 1807.

3. *Mary*, b. May 2, 1740, m. Simon Bailey, who lived in Chester, and was many years sealer of leather. Moved to Dunbarton.

4. *Richard*, b. Oct. 2, 1742, m. Lucy Cross.

5. *Elizabeth*, b. Oct. 5, 1745, m. her cousin Samuel, son of John.

6. *Susannah*, b. Jan. 31, 1748, m. Nathan Merrill, of Poplin; d. Sept. 21, 1828.

7. *Ruth*, b. May 8, 1750, d. unmarried, Sept. 20, 1800.

8. *Hannah*, b. March 15, 1754, d. young.

9. *Ephraim*, b. June 21, 1759, unmarried.

10. *Hannah*, b. June 18, 1760, m. Dea. E. H. Kelley, d. Jan., 1805.

1. *John Haseltine*, son of EPHRAIM, m. Anna, dau. of Peter Dearborn, Feb. 1, 1764. She d. Nov. 29, 1780. Children: —

1. Sarah, b. Sept. 27, 1766, m. Stephen Clay, son of John Clay, of Candia. She d. March, 1846. He m. (2) Hannah Chase, dau. of Johnson Chase, March 21, 1782.

2. John, b. Jan. 1, 1783, m. Mary Wells, Sept. 3, 1823, d. 1867.

3. Mary, b. July 18, 1784, m. John Wells, and a Davis.

4. Samuel, b. June 15, 1786, m. Abigail Tabor, d. Jan., 1869.

5. William, b. May 5, 1789, m. Mercy J. Cochran, March 4, 1822. Lived on the old E. Haseltine place; d. March, 1864.

6. Hannah, b. Aug. 4, 1791.

7. Eunice, b. Aug. 15, 1794, m. Nath. Lane.

8. Ephraim, b. Nov. 9, 1797, d. 1803.

9. Ruth, b. Nov. 10, 1800, m. — Clark.

*John Haseltine* d. June 27, 1815. *Hamah* d. July, 1826.

4. *Dea. Richard*, son of EPHRAIM, m. Lucy Cross, of Bradford. Lived on the Capt. Ingalls place, and bought the grist-mill in 1779. He d. Jan., 1819. Children:—

1. Sarah, b. Oct. 15, 1773, m. Reuben Wells, d. Oct. 16, 1840.
2. Ephraim, b. Jan. 27, 1775.
3. Richard, b. Oct. 26, 1776.
4. Mary, b. April 18, 1778, m. Samuel Dodge, d. 1806.
5. Ruth, b. Aug. 29, 1780, m. Philip Wells, d. Feb. 20, 1854.
6. Peter, b. March 20, 1783, m. Susanna B. Robinson, March 20, 1810. He d. March 14, 1868; she d. March 22, 1868.
7. Thomas, b. Aug. 4, 1785, m. Elizabeth Sanborn, Nov. 22, 1810. Lived at the mill; d. Sept. 4, 1846. She d. Sept. 10, 1843. Their children who survived,—Capt. Amos, (lives on the homestead) and John N., carry on making pails, boxes, &c., at the "Falls on the Great Brook" (see Mills); Susan D., m. Ephraim Orcutt; Nathan S. (see Graduates).

III. THOMAS HASELTINE, son of the grantee, came to Chester about the same time that Ephraim did. Dec. 28, 1730, the wid. of the Rev. Theo. Cotton conveyed to Ephraim and Thomas II., of Chester, the 46th H. L., on condition of settlement. He m. Joanna Hills, dau. of Benjamin Hills, Sen., May 8, 1738. Children:—

1. *Abigail*, b. Feb. 18, 1739, m. Jabez Hoit, Esq., of Chester, d. 1817.
2. *Rebecca*, b. Nov. 6, 1741, m. a Coffin, went to New Boston.
3. *Thomas*, b. May 22, 1744.
4. *Moses*, b. Feb. 18, 1745, m. Bridget French.
5. *Benjamin*, b. Aug. 15, 1752, m. Susanna Richardson.
6. *Joanna*, b. Oct. 24, 1757, m. David Bartlett, of Campton. Thomas settled on H. L. No. 73, where Z. Shirley now lives.
4. *Moses* m. Bridget French, June 1, 1775. Lived on the homestead; d. Aug. 19, 1807. She d. June 27, 1808. Children:—
  1. Thomas, b. March 23, 1776, m. Lucretia Hill, June 26, 1800.
  2. Peter, b. Oct. 26, 1779, d. 1800.
  3. Moses, b. March 24, 1782, m. Sarah Ayer; she b. April 8, 1784. Lived on the Benaiah Colby place; d. Aug. 9, 1862.
  4. Josiah, b. Dec. 18, 1784, m. Sarah, dau. of Capt. John Emerson, April 13, 1809, d. June 25, 1840.
  5. *Benjamin Haseltine* m. Susanna Richardson, dau. of Thomas Richardson, Oct., 1779. Lived on H. L. No. 68, where Parker Morse now lives. Moved to Orford. Children:—
    - Pearson; Amos; Anna; Benjamin, b. Feb. 1, 1786; Susanna; James, b. Aug. 4, 1790; Priscilla; and Betsey.

IV. JOHN HASELTINE, son of the grantee, came early to Chester,



m. Mary, dau. of Capt. Samuel Ingalls, and lived near where Edwin Haseltine now lives. Children:—

1. *Samuel*, b. June 28, 1740, m. his cousin Elizabeth.
2. *Mary*, b. Nov. 23, 1741.
3. *John*, b. Feb. 14, 1743, d. young.
4. *Eben*, b. May 3, 1747.
5. *James*, b. March 27, 1750.
6. *Bille*, b. March 10, 1751.
7. *Sarah*, b. March 20, 1754.
8. *John*, b. Nov. 8, 1756, m. Rebecca Barton, Nov. 15, 1781.

John, Sen., d.; administration to Mary, Sept., 1759. His wid. m. a Hall, of Bradford, and the younger children went with her.

1. *Samuel* m. Elizabeth, Dec. 17, 1767, lived on the homestead. Children:—*John*, b. July 14, 1771; *Mary*; *Elizabeth*; *Samuel*; *Hannah*, b. June 20, 1780. The family moved to Corinth.

8. *John* m. Rebecca Barton, lived in Bradford, and d. 1837. Children:—*Abigail*, b. March 15, 1788, who was preceptress of Bradford Academy, still living; *Naney*, b. Dec. 2, 1789, m. Dr. Judson, one of the first missionaries to Burmah; *Mary*, still living in Bradford.

#### HEAD.

JOHN and NATHANIEL HEAD, brothers, came from Wales, and settled in Bradford, Mass., and both subsequently removed to Pembroke. NATHANIEL had three sons: NATHANIEL, born in Bradford, Mass., March 6, 1754; JAMES and RICHARD. JAMES settled in Conway, where he died. RICHARD, the youngest, died in Bradford, Mass. It is related of NATHANIEL, that when a young man, he paid his addresses to a Scotch-Irish girl by the name of Knox, to whom it seems his father had taken an aversion, probably on account of her parentage. As the boy was driving the oxen for his father to plow, the following conversation is said to have taken place: "Nathaniel, do you intend to marry that Irish girl?" "Yes, father," was the reply. "Then understand you can never share in my property." "Very well," said the son, "I will take care of myself:" and suiting the action to the word, he dropped the goad-stick and left his father's home. He afterwards married the young lady in question, Anna Knox, daughter of Timothy Knox, of Pembroke, b. Dec. 30, 1753. He came to Chester about 1780, and built a log house on the same spot where his grandson Natt now lives, where he remained until his death. His father, true to his threat, gave him in his will one dollar, and the rest to his brothers. He was an energetic business man, and successful in the accumulation of property. He was a captain in the Revolution. (See Adj.-General's Report, 1866, Vol. 2, p. 364.) He d. Oct. 24, 1829, a. 75; Anna d. Feb. 3, 1821. Children:—







Statt Head

1. *Samuel*, b. July 5, 1778, m. Sarah, dau. of Dr. Thomas Sargent, b. June 21, 1784; resided at the place known as the Head Tavern until his death, and was celebrated as an innkeeper. He d. Sept. 29, 1854; she d. Nov. 6, 1854. Their sons, Thomas N. and Samuel, now reside in Hooksett.

2. *Richard*, b. June 9, 1780, m. Sally Dolloff of Epsom; lived on the farm adjoining *Samuel's*. He d. Sept 10, 1831.

3. *Polly*, b. June 10, 1782, m. Thomas Cochran, of Pembroke; d. Sept. 2, 1819.

4. *John*, b. Jan. 10, 1784; d. May 13, 1788, a. 4.

5. *Nathaniel*, b. June 22, 1786, m. Lydia, dau. of Capt. John Wason, of Candia. He d. in Sanbornton, Feb. 6, 1831, leaving two children, John C. Head, now residing in Manchester, and Mrs. Levi Sargent, in Plattsburg, N. Y., where the widow now resides with her.

6. *Nancy*, b. Dec. 2, 1788, d. Jan. 5, 1834.

7. *Col. John Head*, b. May 30, 1791; m. Anna Brown, of Chester, b. Sept. 26, 1791, d. April 3, 1849. He remained at the old homestead until his death, Aug. 7, 1835. He left five children:— Hannah A., wife of Col. Josiah Stephens, Jr., of Concord; Sally B., wife of Hall B. Emery, of Pembroke, d. 1868; Natt, Adjutant-General of New Hampshire; William F., who now resides upon the old farm in Hooksett; and John A., resides in Iowa.

8. *Betsey*, b. July 1, 1794, d. Oct. 20, 1795.

9. *Margaret*, b. Dec. 10, 1796, m. Isaac C. Otterson of Hooksett; d. Dec. 30, 1866.

### HEALEY.

WILLIAM HEALEY was a grantee, and was the son of Samuel Healey, of that part of Hampton now Hampton Falls, and grandson of William Healey of Cambridge. He was b. Jan. 29, 1689-90; m. Mary, dau. of Benjamin Sanborn, 1715. He came to Chester about 1728, and settled on his home lot No. 7, since owned by Toppan Webster, Timothy Dexter, and now by Ephraim Orcutt. His will was dated 1767; proved 1772. Children:—

1. *Phebe*, b. Oct. 18, 1716, m. Winthrop Sargent; d. Nov. 9, 1806.

2. *Joanna*, b. July 20, 1718, m. Capt. John Underhill; d. 1809.

3. *Samuel*, b. 1720, m. Abigail.

4. *Mary*, b. 1722, m. Isaac Clifford; went to Runney.

5. *Dorothy*, b. 1724, m. Winthrop Wells, son of Thomas; first settled in Candia, then in Plymouth.

6. *Sarah*, b. 1626, m. a Clifford, of Kingston.

[These were born at Hampton Falls.]

7. *Paul*, b. Jan. 8, 1729.

8. *Hannah*, m. Wm. Preston, Jr.; lived in Chester, and moved to Plymouth.

WILLIAM HEALEY deeded to his son *Samuel* his O. II. No. 110, in 1743, on which he settled. He sold 25 acres of the southwest corner to Isaac Clifford, of Kingston, in 1745. Samuel sold the residue of the lot to Simon Batchelder, in 1765.

*Samuel's* children were:—William Smith, b. 1745; Sarah; Samuel, b. 1749; Lydia; Jona., d. young; Elizabeth and Abigail, d. young. By a second wife:—Flanders; Benjamin, b. 1760; Jonathan and Elizabeth.

7. *Paul* lived on the homestead. William Healey and Paul Healey sold to Nathl. Blasdell a quarter of an acre of land, on which he built a store in 1759. *Paul Healey* and Abigail sold to Dr. Thomas Sargent the southeast half of the lot in 1785. The other half was probably sold to Edward Robie and wife; for Dr. Sargent and wife and Edward Robie and wife sold to Toppan Webster an acre and a half, on which the house was built in 1788. Paul Healey and Paul, Jr., were taxed in Chester in 1785. William Healey owned H. L. 133 in 1766, and Paul Healey, Jr., settled on it, and sold to Edward Robie, where his grandson John Robie now lives. It is said that they went to Dunbarton. It is said that Mary, the wife of WILLIAM, lived to be one hundred years old. If she d. in Chester, would not be more than ninety-five.

## HEATH.

ELIJAH HEATH m. Hannah, dau. of Lt. Ebenezer Dearborn, and settled on Add. No. 57, where Samuel Hall now lives; administration to Hannah, May, 1776. Children:—

1. *Anno*, m. Jeremiah Underhill Sept., 1775; d. 1844.
  2. *Elijah*, d. 1784.
  3. *Levi*.
  4. *Stephen*, m. Mary, dau. of James Aiken; lived on No. 84, 2d P., 2d D., where Arthur Dinsmore had lived; went to Pennsylvania.
  5. *Hannah*. 6. *James*. 7. *Miriam*.
  8. *Huldah*, m. Samuel, son of David White.
- These were under fourteen years old, Feb., 1779, except Elijah.

## HILLS.

JOSEPH HILLS, b. 1602, was in New England, 1638; Charlestown, 1639; Malden, 1647 to 1655, thence to Newbury; m. Anne, wid. of Henry Lunt, 1665, d. Feb. 5, 1688, a. 86. Children:—Samuel; Wayt; Gershom; and four daughters. Samuel m. Margaret Wheeler, 1679, and had 14 children. The fifth,—

1709, by the Rev. Mr. Belcher. He was a cooper. He bought of Philemon Blake half of his right, and of Reuben Sanborn half of his, excepting the home lot, in 1725, and other land in 1732, and was of Newbury, and did not settle on any of these lots. He was an Auditor in 1737. In 1744 he was chosen Representative, and sent home. (See that year in the History.) He settled on Add. No. 98, where his great-grandson Benjamin now lives. His house was a garrison, and the port-holes are yet seen in the boarding. He d. Nov. 3, 1762, a. 79. She d. Sept. 4, 1769, a. 79. Children:—

I. SAMUEL, b. Aug. 10, 1710, m. Rebecca Thurston.

II. ABIGAIL, b. March 21, 1713.

III. REBECCA, b. April 1, 1715, m. Moses Hills, Jan., 1735.

IV. JOANNA, b. March 15, 1717, m. Thomas Haseltine, 1738.

V. RUTH, b. July 10, 1719.

VI. BENJAMIN, b. March 12, 1721, m. Eleanor, dau. of Stephen Morse, Sept. 15, 1761.

VII. ABNER, b. Feb. 13, 1723, m. Mary Stockman, June 10, 1747.

VIII. HANNAH, b. Nov. 13, 1724, m. Jabez French, d. 1806.

IX. PRUDENCE, b. Feb. 12, 1726, m. Jacob Chase, d. May, 1775.

X. MOSES, b. 1728.

I. SAMUEL HILLS m. Rebecca Thurston, Jan. 28, 1735, came to Chester about 1736, settled on Add. lot No. 96, where his son Stephen afterwards lived. He d. Feb. 2, 1762; she d. May 21, 1743. Children:—

1. *Edmund*, b. Dec. 7, 1735, at Newbury.

2. *John*, b. March 25, 1738, at Chester, m. Mary, dau. of Josiah Morse, Sept. 22, 1764; settled in Candia on No. 111, 2d P., 2d D., where his grandson, Edmund, now lives. He was at Bunker Hill, and the taking of Burgoyne. He was one of the first deacons, 1771. He d. Feb. 27, 1818; she d. Jan. 24, 1839. Children:— Mary, b. Sept. 26, 1765, d. unmarried, March, 1854; Edmund, b. 1767, d. 1789; Susannah, b. 1770, m. Samuel Hardy, 1797, d. Nov., 1824; Josiah, b. May 8, 1772, m. Sally Wilson, lived at Deering, d. 1818; John, b. Feb. 4, 1777, d. unmarried, on the homestead, March 19, 1841; Elizabeth, b. 1781, d. unmarried, Nov., 1830; Parker, b. Feb. 23, 1785, m. Charlotte, dau. of Edward Prescott, Nov. 26, 1818, lived on the homestead, d. Jan. 1, 1865. His son Edmund lives on the homestead.

3. *Samuel*, b. March 12, 1743, m. Anne, dau. of Josiah Morse, 1770, went to Sandwich, N. H.

SAMUEL, Sen., m. (2) Elizabeth Swain, Nov. 18, 1743.

4. *Isaac*, Esq., b. Aug. 31, 1744, m. Lucretia Tilton, 1773. Children:—

Rachael, b. 1773; Lucretia, b. Sept. 15, 1779, m. Thos., son of Moses Haselton, d. 1868. Her mother d. same day. *Isaac* m. (2) Mehitabel Stevens, 1781. Chil.:—Edward S., b. July 10, 1785, m. Dorcas Sawyer; John; and Sally. Isaac lived on Add. No. 95, d. Sept. 24, 1824. Mehitabel d. Aug. 26, 1851, a. 99.

5. *Stephen*, b. March 29, 1746, m. Anna Stevens, of Brentwood, Dec. 11, 1783; lived on the homestead; d. Jan. 31, 1831; she d. 1842, a. 85. Children:—

1. Hannah, m. Nathan, son of Joseph Long. 2. Ebenezer, b. May 26, 1786, m. Mary, dau. of Joseph Robinson; lived at Amesbury, d. Aug. 17, 1864. 3. Rufus. 4. George.

6. *Elizabeth*, b. 1747, m. Joseph Norton; d. of small pox, 1778.

7. *Hannah*.

8. *Reuben*, b. Aug. 14, 1752, m. Sally, dau. of Gideon Currier, went to Maine.

9. *Rachael*.

10. *Rebecca*, b. 1756, m. her cousin Benjamin, son of Abner Hills.

11. *Josiah*, b. 1758.

12. *Ebenezer*.

13. *Rachael*, b. 1762.

Elizabeth, the widow of SAMUEL, m. Lt. Ebenezer Dearborn, d. July 31, 1793.

VI. BENJAMIN, sixth child of BENJAMIN, m. Eleanor, dau. of Stephen Morse, Sept. 15, 1761; lived on the homestead; d. May 6, 1801; she d. Jan. 2, 1814. Children:—

1. *Benjamin*, b. Nov. 1, 1762, m. Lydia, dau. of Dea. John S. Dearborn, Oct. 29, 1786; had 15 children, 4 d. young; lived on the homestead. He d. Sept. 25, 1851; she d. June 2, 1844. Children:

Nathl., b. 1789; Henry, b. 1792, m. Harriet Clay, went to Me.; Lydia, b. 1795, d. Sept. 4, 1822; James, b. 1796; Eleanor; Charles, b. 1800; Lucinda, 1801; Benjamin, b. Nov. 28, 1802, m. Jane, dau. of Thomas Wilson, lives on the homestead; Elizabeth A.; and Rufus.

2. *Eleanor*, b. Oct. 8, 1764, m. James Stevens.

3. *Eliphalet*, b. 1767; was insane or, as some said, was bewitched, did not speak for two years; d. Jan. 5, 1797.

4. *Sarah*, b. Nov. 7, 1767, m. a Thing of Brentwood.

VII. ABNER, the seventh child of BENJAMIN, Sen., m. Mary Stockman, June 10, 1747; lived near the E. side of No. 15, 2d P., 2d D., on the road from near Joshua Prescott's to Marden's; d. Oct. 3, 1794. Children:—

1. *Benjamin*, b. April 24, 1748, m. his cousin Rebecca, dau. of Samuel Hills, July 16, 1782; lived on the old John Aiken place, and built the present house on the Powel place where Daniel Wil-



son lately lived; d. June 14, 1829; she d. May 20, 1827. Children:—

Asa, b. 1783; Jesse, b. 1784, m. Sally, dau. of Daniel Richardson; Achsah; Zillah; Ziba, lives at Rumney; Ammi; and Adah.

2. *Peter*, b. Nov. 25, 1750, m. Abigail Varnum, the wid. of Ezekiel Lane, 1780; she d. Jan., 1802. He m. (2) Edua Davis. She m. (2) Peter Hall; d. July 22, 1848, a. 89.

3. *John*.

4. *Abner*.

5. *Joseph*, b. May 18, 1757, m. Mary Knowles, who d. 1813; m. (2) Mary Page, lived on the homestead, and where Amos Stevens now lives. He d. Sept. 10, 1843; Mary Page d. Sept. 20, 1849, a. 82.

6. *John*. 7. *Edmund*.

MOSES HILLS and REBECCA HILLS, probably dau. of BENJAMIN, were m. at Newbury, Jan. 28, 1735. In January, 1737, he bought of Jacob Basford, son of James, a part of 4 home lots, 42, 106, 146 and 105, and came to Chester and settled on No. 106. He afterwards went back to Newbury, fell down stairs and broke his neck. Children:—

1. *Jacob*, b. Oct. 25, 1735, m. Margaret Platts; lived on his father's homestead in Chester. He d. Nov. 2, 1815. She d. Sept. 9, 1809. Children:—

Abigail, b. 1760; Molly; Edmund; Daniel, b. Nov. 19, 1767, m. Mary, dau. of John Knowles, Jr., lived on the Moulton or Bradley place, H. L. No. 49, d. July 20, 1816; she d. Nov. 21, 1867; Susannah, b. Feb. 17, 1770, m. Nathan, son of John Knowles, Jr., d. 1862; Rebecca; Betty; Moses, b. April 24, 1777, m. Hannah Morse, lived where John Aiken first lived, H. L. No. 145, d. Jan. 2, 1813; she d. Sept. 10, 1863, a. 85; Sally.

2. *Moses*, b. 1740, lived on Add. No. 49, at the Long Meadows, S. E. of Long Meadow Brook; went into the country.

3. *Joseph*, b. Jan. 18, 1745, m. Prudence Sargent. His father in 1772 gave him Add. No. 62, on which he settled; sold to Joseph Bailey, built on Add. No. 49, where Nehemiah Lufkin lately lived. No issue. He d. April 11, 1823; she d. Dec. 23, 1842, a. 93.

JONATHAN HILLS was of Newbury, m. Hannah, dau. of Thomas Merrill, of Newbury, Oct. 25, 1749; settled on Candia High street, No. 94, 3d D.; d. 1812; she d. 1809.

JETHRO HILL, m. Mehitabel Jewet; came from Shetham, 1765, settled on No. 98, 3d D.; d. May 25, 1722.

## HOIT.

JOHN HOIT of Newtown d. 1752; Mary, his wife, d. at Chester, 1776; had two sons, BENJAMIN and JOHN; came to Chester. BENJAMIN, b. 1736, m. Mary Colby, b. 1738. He d. 1803; she d. 1824; settled on No. 3, 2d P., 2d D., near Poplin line. Children:—

*Benjamin*, b. 1760.

*Betty. Mary.*

*Huldah*, b. 1765, m. Tabor, went to Maine, d. 1851, a. 85.

*Abner.*

*Miriam*, m. Smith of New Hampton.

*Leri*, b. March 23, 1771, lived on the homestead; had a son Batchelder, lived on the homestead, drowned in Exeter river, Feb. 15, 1841.

*Hannah*, b. 1773, m. J. Abbot of Poplin, d. March 16, 1864, a. 91.

*Dolly*, b. Dec. 15, 1774, unmarried, on the homestead; alive in 1869.

JOHN HOIT m. Sarah Collins, came to Cavil mill in Poplin, thence to Chester. Children:—

1. *Molly*, b. 1764, m. Sherburn Sanborn. He d. 1831, a. 80; she d. Sept. 24, 1852. Children:—Moses Sanborn of Fremont and Simon M. Sanborn of Chester.

2. *Hannah*, b. 1776, m. Capt. B. Fitts, d. Oct. 11, 1797.

3. *Mrs. Dowse*, of Deerfield, d. about 1860, a. 84.

4. *John*, m. a Glidden, who gave birth to three children at a birth, who all lived. He d. 1790.

5. A dau., m. John, son of Joseph Knowles, d. a young woman.

JOHN HOIT m. (2) wid. Miriam (Brown) Hobbs. He d. Nov. 14, 1818, a. 89; Sarah Collins d. Dec. 24, 1788; Miriam d. March 19, 1826, a. 95 y. 9 m.

WILLIAM HOIT came from Amesbury, 1785 to '90; lived on Gov. Wentworth's farm of 200 acres; m. Affia, dau. of Aquila Worthen. He d. 1820, a. 82; she d. 1830, a. 82. Children:—

*William*, m. Betsy, dau. of Eben Basford. He d. at Nashua about 1864.

*James*, b. 1780, m. Pamela, dau. of Joshua Brown; lived in Auburn; she d. 1868. He d. 1848.

*Elizabeth*, b. 1791, m. Amos Stickney, d. Sept. 20, 1842.

JABEZ HOIT m. Abigail, dau. of Thomas Haseltine, April 17, 1760. March 6, 1760, he bought of Nathl. and Elizabeth Wood, H. L. No. 3, (the Goodhue or Clay place). After the death of Thomas Wells he sold, probably to Stephen Clay, and bought where William Tenney now lives, H. L. 61. Children:—

*Abigail*, b. Jan. 16, 1761.

*Thomas*, b. 1762, d. 1779, at Surinam.

*Jabez*, b. 1765, lived at Hampstead.

*Josiah*, b. 1770, lived at Sandown.

*Moses*, b. 1773, was a teacher; d. in Derry.

*Jesse*, b. 1774.

*Samuel*, b. 1781.

JABEZ d. Aug. 7, 1817, a. 82; his wife d. May 1, 1817, a. 77.

#### HODGKINS.

DANIEL HODGKINS was a cabinet maker; lived on a tract bought by Eliphaz Sanborn, adjoining Gov. Shute's farm on the east. His wife Nancy was insane, and a long time maintained by the town; she d. April 23, 1822. Son *Daniel*, insane, and lived with Deacon Weeks, of Greenland, and in a paroxysm shot the deacon; was confined in jail during life.

#### INGALLS.

CAPT. SAMUEL INGALLS was b. at Andover, Mass., May 7, 1683. He moved to Haverhill, and Oct. 23, 1717, Samuel Smith, of Haverhill, deeded to Samuel Ingalls of "Chesher, blacksmith," a right in Kingston. He probably was in Chester, and had at least a constructive residence to have possession in behalf of Haverhill people. He did not belong to the society originally, but was admitted with eighteen others, at the request of the Governor, in 1720. He was one of the grantees of the saw-mill privilege, and is a grantee named in the charter. It is said that he actually removed to Chester in 1720, though in deeds he is said to be of Haverhill after that time. In March, 1722, Samuel Ingalls of "Winfield, otherwise Cheshire," deeded to Phillips the right of Stephen Webster, reserving "the home lot No. 64, on which I live." He was a very prominent man in town, held various offices; was selectman in 1723, '24 and '25; lot-layer in 1724 to 1728; town clerk in 1730; was the first captain in town, being so called in 1729. He built the first framed house in town about 1732, which stood where Humphrey Niles now lives, and was taken down when the present house was erected. He d. Oct. 6, 1747. The inventory of his estate was returned March, 1750; his homestead of 67 acres appraised at £3,380; account settled in 1760. The heirs were Samuel Moores, Thomas Wells and Nathaniel Ingalls. He m. Mary Watts. Children (born in Haverhill):—

I. *Elizabeth*, b. Sept. 8, 1709, m. Thomas Wells.

II. *Sarah*, b. Oct. 27, 1710; unm.

III. *Samuel*, Sept. 15, 1712.

IV. *Mary*, b. Nov. 27, 1714, m. John Haseltine, of Chester, and (2) a Hall, of Bradford.

V. *Ruth*, b. Jan. 31, 1717-18, m. Ephraim Haseltine of Chester.

VI. *Timothy*, b. April 20, 1720.

Those born in Chester were:—

VII. *Mehitabel*, b. 1723, being the first white child b. in Chester, m. Dr. Samuel Moores, one of the early settlers of Chester, and a very prominent man in Candia. She d. April 12, 1818.

VIII. *Abigail*, b. 1725, m. Stephen Morse; d. May, 1806.

IX. *Nathaniel*, b. Dec. 12, 1727, m. Abigail Huse, and lived in Sandown. Children:—

1. Israel.
2. Peter, d. y.
3. Polly or Mary, m. Perley Chase.
4. Peter.
5. Abigail, m. Benjamin Smith, of Hanover.
6. Mehitabel, m. John Clough, 1793; lived at Concord, N. H.
7. Josiah, m. Olive Sanborn, of Andover, N. H.; d. at Chester.
8. Samuel, m. Betsy Clough; lived at Sandown; d. 1866, a. 93.
9. Hannah, m. John Hall; d. 1868.

ELDAD INGALLS came to Chester from Haverhill, and lived on H. L. No. 61, at the corner of the town. He was moderator and town clerk in 1728. In Dec., 1729, he was of Haverhill, and deeded his lot to Thomas Wells, of Amesbury. It has since been occupied by Jabez Hoit, and Silas and William Tenny.

There was a PETER INGALLS in town, who d. in 1751.

#### JACK.

ANDREW JACK's name first appears on the Presbyterian records as warden in 1747, and moderator from 1752 to 1755, and on the town records as constable in 1752. He settled at the foot of Jack hill, on the road from Walnut hill to Three Camp meadow. He had a son *Samuel*, m. Molly McMurphy; he d. 1793. Children:—

Jean, 1776; Hannah, b. 1777, m. Gideon, son of Simeon Currier, 1798; Andrew, 1780, lived on the main road near the Tolford place, d. May 1828; Robert; James; Polly; Samuel, d. 1822; Alexander, b. 1793.

ANDREW also had a dau., who m. John Moore, who was killed in 1778; m. (2) Lt. Samuel Scribner; lived in Candia.

KARR—see CARR.

#### KELLY.

DEA. EZEKIEL H. KELLY was the son of John Kelly and Hannah Hale, of Newbury; m. Hannah, youngest dau. of Ephraim Haseltine, 1784. He lived several years on the Thomas Worthen place, opposite Elliot's. In 1792 he purchased No. 77, 4th D., of the estate of John Fields, and opened a public house, which he kept in good style, and had a great run of custom. She

- d. Jan., 1805. He m. (2) Ruth Davis. He d. 1833. Children:—
1. *Hannah Hale*, b. 1787, m. Peter, son of Ephraim Eaton.
  2. *Ephraim*, b. 1789, m. Nancy, dau. of James Orr.
  3. *Ruth*, b. 1791, m. Amos Chase.
  4. *Susan*, b. 1797, m. Samuel, son of Richard Dearborn, of Hill.
  5. *Mary*, b. 1799, m. George R. Gilbert; d. 1867.
  6. *Lydia*, b. Dec., 1804, m. James Donovan.

## KIMBALL.

JOHN KIMBALL came from Bradford, and lived at the Benja. Bachelder place. He was a teacher of music. He m. a niece of Col. Webster. He d. 1805. The widow m. Dr. John Wingate, and went to Maine.

JESSE KIMBALL lived on the River road between Martin's Ferry and Derryfield line; had son *Jedediah*, who lived on 117, 4th D; *Ezra* and *Amos*, who lived on or near the homestead.

## KENT.

AMOS KENT, Esq., was born at Kent's Island in Newbury, Oct. 16, 1774; graduated at Harvard 1795; studied law, and came to Chester in 1798; m. Abigail, dau. of Hon. Joshua Atherton, of Amherst, Nov., 1799. He was a good counsellor, but a poor advocate. He was Senator for District No. 3, 1814 and 1815. He had a taste for farming, and purchased at different times about 200 acres of land on lots 106, 115, 76 and 77, 2d P., 2d D., which was called the Long Meadow farm, on which he built a house and large barns, and hired a great deal of help, all of which was unprofitable, and involved him in debt. He d. June 18, 1824. His wife, so far as I now know, survives. Children:—

*Charles; Abigail; Mary; Philip; Joshua; Rebecca F.; Amos; George*, a deaf mute; and *Frederic*.

The Long Meadow farm was sold to John Clark, Esq. The homestead was assigned to the widow as dower, and sold to Samuel Aiken, Esq.

## KITTRIDGE.

The Kittridges were of Tewksbury, Mass., and were hereditary physicians. DR. BENJAMIN was the oldest of eight sons, all of whom were physicians, of whom Dr. G. W., of Epping, was the youngest. His mother was a Baldwin, of the family where the name of the world-famous apples originated. He was less cautious than Dr. Sargent, and was considered superior as a surgeon. He came to Chester in 1790, m. Elizabeth, dau. of Col. John

Webster, Dec. 30, 1792, and settled on the old Robert Graham place, H. L. No. 128, where Benjamin Davis now lives. Children:—

*Rufus*, b. Nov. 21, 1794, m. Sally T., dau. of Lt. Josiah Underhill, and practiced in Chester many years, and went to Cincinnati, Ohio.

Elizabeth d. 1802. He m. (2) Catherine J. Underhill, the widow of Samuel Graham, in 1812.

*George*, b. March 31, 1814, d. a young man.

In 1807 he purchased the Col. Webster place and moved there. He d. 1830, aged 62. The wid. m. John Bradley.

#### KNOWLES.

JOHN KNOWLES, Jr., of Rye, b. Oct. 12, 1714, d. March 26, 1798; m. Sarah Moulton, b. Aug. 14, 1714. Nov. 2, 1749, he bought of David McClure the west half of No. 17, 2d P., 2d D., and moved the house to the present site. Children:—

I. *John*, b. Feb. 19, 1743, m. Mary, dau. of Cort. John Lane. Children:—1. David, b. May 14, 1764, went to Andover, N. H. 2. Jonathan. m. Sarah Hacket, went to Canterbury. 3. Ezekiel, b. Feb. 12, 1769. 4. Nathan, b. March 8, 1774, m. Susannah, dau. of Jacob Hill. 5. Mary, b. Aug. 18, 1781, m. Daniel Hills, d. Nov. 21, 1867. 6. Sarah, b. Jan. 8, 1785, m. Walter, son of Eben Basford, d. Oct. 8, 1859.

II. *Nathan*, b. Nov. 14, 1748, m. Susannah, dau. of Theodore Shackford, Nov. 28, 1775. He d. April 30, 1837; she d. Dec. 29, 1841. Children:—

Nathan, b. Dec. 25, 1776, m. Sarah, dau. of Robert Wilson, Esq., June 2, 1795. She d. Sept. 20, 1806. He m. (2) Rebecca, dau. of Dea. John S. Dearborn, Dec. 31, 1807. He d. Sept. 10, 1861; she d. Jan. 2, 1864. They lived near the west end of lot No. 12, 2d P., 2d D., where Dearborn Knowles now lives.

III. *Mary*, b. Nov. 28, 1755, m. Joseph, son of Abner Hills, d. 1813. Others d. young.

JOSEPH KNOWLES came from Rye, m. Sarah Paine, sister of Capt. William Locke's wife; settled on lot No. 16, 2d P., 2d D. He d. Feb. 2, 1797. She d. June 24, 1808. Children:—

1. *John*, m. dau. of John Hoit, and lived near where Mr. Hoit lives. She d., and he m. again and went to Centre Harbor.

2. *Joseph*, went to Northfield.

3. *Sarah*, b. Oct. 2, 1765, m. Josiah Morse, d. 1850.

4. *Robert*, b. May 8, 1768, m. Rebecca, dau. of Jacob Basford; lived on the homestead; d. July 22, 1857.

5. *Abigail*, b. May 31, 1771, m. William, son of Robert Wilson, Esq., went to Corinth.



## LANE.

William Lane was of English origin, and was of Boston, and admitted freeman May 8, 1652. The tradition is that one brother settled in Beverly and another in Maine, and that they were all cordwainers. His wife's name was Mary, and, according to Boston records, d. May 2, 1656; but as a dau. was b. May 15, it should probably be May 22. He m. (2) Mary, dau. of Thomas Brewer, of Roxbury. Children:—

I. Samuel, b. Jan. 23, 1651. II. John, b. Feb. 5, 1653. III. Mary, b. May 15, 1656. IV. Sarah, b. June 15, 1657. V. *William*, b. Oct. 1, 1659. VI. Elizabeth, b. Feb. 3, 1662. VII. Ebenezer, b. 1666.

V. *William*, b. in Boston, m. before 1685, Sarah Webster, who was b. in Hampton 1659, and removed to Hampton before 1688, and resided near the spot where the academy now stands, and was a tailor. He d. Feb. 14, 1749; she d. Jan. 7, 1745. Children:—

1. JOHN, b. Feb. 17, 1685, m. Mary Libbey, of Rye. Soon after marriage he went to sea, was taken by pirates and kept in captivity seven years; returned home and went to sea again, and never returned.

2. Sarah, b. 1688. 3. Elizabeth, 1691. 4. Abigail.

5. JOSHUA, b. June 6, 1696. 6. Samuel, 1698. 7. Thomas, 1701.

JOHN LANE was son of JOHN LANE and Mary Libbey of Rye, b. Oct. 12, 1709, m. (1) Hannah Lamprey. She was b. 1710. He m. (2) Mary Knowles, b. Nov. 2, 1718. He d. Feb. 13, 1784. Mary d. 1787. Jan. 13, 1742-3, he bought of Ephraim Blunt, of Andover, No. 128, O. H., and No. 20, 2d P., 2d D. He sold to Israel Dolby all but about 20 acres of the west side of No. 20. He built on the 20 acres, where his grandson, Col. Isaac Lane, now lives. He moved to Chester about 1749. He was appointed by Benning Wentworth "Cornet of the ninth troop of the first Regt. of Cavalry commanded by John Downing, Col.," Sept. 17, 1754. He was the first officer of that rank in town; and in all records is called "Cornet John Lane." Children:—

I. *John*, b. Oct. 17, 1733, m. Mary Colby, dau. of Benaiah, 1755; lived on 130, O. H., d. 1779. Children:—

1. Hannah, 1756, m. Jeremiah Rand, 1782. 2. John, 1758. 3. Samuel, 1760, m. Hannah, dau. of Daniel Lane, and Anna, dau. of Benjamin Currier. 4. Joseph C., b. 1762. 5. Benaiah, b. 1764, m. Abigail Lufkin, dau. of Stephen. 6. Webster, 1766. 7. Mary, b. 1768. 8. Matthias, b. 1770.

II. *Daniel*, b. July 8, 1735, m. Mary Butterfield, June 20, 1756; m. (2) wid. Batchelder; d. 1825; lived on No. 116, O. H. Chil-

dren:—1. Jacob, b. 1757. 2. Hannah, b. 1759, m. Samuel, son of John Lane, Jr. 3. Lydia, 1761. 4. Ezekiel, m. a Page, lived on the homestead. 5. Thomas.

III. *Ezekiel*, b. July 4, 1739, m. Abigail, dau. of James Varnum, 1762, lived on the north end of No. 128, O. H. He was First Lieut. in Capt. Stephen Dearborn's Co., and was killed in the battle of Bennington, Aug. 16, 1777. The wid. m. Peter, son of Abner Hills, 1780, d. 1802. He left one son, Josiah, b. 1764, m. Betsy, dau. of John Shackford, lived on the homestead.

IV. *David*, b. Feb. 21, 1741, m. Hannah Morse, 1762, lived on No. 115, O. H., d. Aug., 1824. Children:—

1. Mehitabel, m. Jonathan Ambrose, of Concord. 2. David, m. Polly Norris, lived on the homestead, and had Jonathan Ambrose and Daniel Norris; was killed by a cart-wheel running over his head May 13, 1807. 3. Isaac. 4. Hannah. 5. Nathan.

V. *Mary*, b. Feb. 24, 1743, m. John Knowles, Jr.

VI. *Hannah*, b. Feb. 25, 1745, m. Ezekiel Morse.

VII. *Nathan*, b. June 12, 1747, m. Hannah Holmes about 1770, lived on No. 121, O. H., where Garland Wason now lives; d. in the army, Sept. 26, 1776. The wid. m. William, son of Thomas Shamon. One dau., Lois, m. a Morse.

VIII. *Isaac*, d. young.

IX. *Sarah*, b. 1758, m. Levi Swain, d. 1839.

X. *Isaac*, b. April 19, 1760, m. Abigail Garland, 1780, lived on the homestead. He d. April 21, 1834. He was appointed cornet by John Sullivan. His son Isaac held the same office, and rose to colonel. Children:—

1. Sally, b. 1782, m. Josiah Seavey, 1802. 2. Abigail, b. 1784, m. Thomas Wason, 1802. 3. Molly, b. 1786, m. Dea. Amos Batchelder, 1844. 4. Anna, b. 1788, m. Jona. A. Lane, son of David, Jr. 5. John, b. 1791, m. Ruth Page, 1821. 6. Betsy m. Jona. A. Lane, 1822. 7. Isaac, b. Feb. 25, 1799, m. Caroline Marshall, 1837, lives on the homestead. 8. Peter, b. Feb. 22, 1802, m. Sarah Simpson, 1837.

XI. *Jonathan*, m. Susannah Emerson, 1785, lived on the north end of No. 126, O. H., d. March 2, 1847. Children:—1. Susan, m. Jona. James. 2. Sally, m. Jona. Woodman. 3. Abigail, m. Dr. Abraham French. 4. Polly, m. Dea. Amos Batchelder. 5. Relief, unm. 6. Betsy, m. John Page, of Kingston. 7. Ruth, m. Moses Page. 8. Jason, lived on the homestead.

5. JOSHUA, son of *William* and Sarah Webster, m. Bathsheba, dau. of Samuel and Mary Robie, and resided about half a mile north of the old Baptist meeting-house in Hampton, and was a tanner. He was a deacon. He was killed by lightning, June 14, 1766. His wife d. April 13, 1765. They had 16 children from

1718 to 1741. The fifth, *JOSHUA*, b. July 8, 1724, m. Ruth Batchelder. Dec. 16, 1747, and resided in the northeast part of Poplin (Fremont), and was a carpenter and cabinet-maker. He d. Jan. 13, 1794; she d. June 12, 1812. They had 10 children from 1748 to 1770. The second, *John*, b. Oct. 24, 1750, m. Hannah, dau. of Joseph and Susannah Godfrey, Nov. 30, 1775. She b. Nov. 19, 1755. They settled in Candia, on the east half of No. 38, 3d D., where his son, Dea. Ezekiel Lane, now lives. He was a carpenter and cabinet-maker, and held various offices. He d. March 12, 1823; she d. Oct. 15, 1845. Children: —

1. Ruth, b. Feb. 16, 1777, m. Abel Reed, March 6, 1800.

2. u saanna, b. April 22, 1778, m. Abraham Fitts, of Candia, April 30, 1804.

3. Joseph, b. Oct. 22, 1779, m. (1) Grata Melvin; m. (2) Sarah Whitmarsh; lived in Danville, Vt., Portland, Me., and Milledgeville, Ga.

4. Josiah, b. Aug. 15, 1781, m. Phebe Morrill, lived in Wheelock, Vt., Ogden, N. Y., and Pawpaw, Mich.

5. John, b. Oct. 15, 1783, m. Abigail, dau. of Nathl. Emerson, Esq., Nov. 21, 1811. He lived on the north end of No. 65, 3d D., where Moses French had lived. He was a land surveyor, and was much in public business. Richard Emerson Lane, grad. Dart. 1841, was his son. He d. 1851; she d. June 25, 1866.

6. Hannah, b. 1787, d. unmarried, 1846.

7. Joshua, b. Jan. 5, 1790, m. Lydia Fitts, 1821, lived in Candia.

8. Ezekiel, b. Aug. 17, 1792, m. Mary Rowe, Dec. 8, 1824, lived on the homestead.

9. Sally, b. 1794, d. unmarried. 1865.

10. Isaiah, b. May 31, 1797, m. Frances Bachelder, Nov. 15, 1825. He was a physician, and practiced in Candia from 1827 to 1855; removed to Meriden, N. H., and d. soon after. James P. Lane, grad. at Amherst, is his son, who is preparing a genealogy of the Lane family, and has furnished the materials for the early part, and his branch, for this notice.

11. Abigail, b. Dec. 22, 1798, m. John, son of Reuben Fitts, of Candia.

#### LINN.

*NATHANIEL LINN* of Dover, laborer, bought land in Canterbury in 1735. When he came to Chester is uncertain. He settled on Gov. Wentworth's farm of 200 acres. He had: —

1. *Joseph*, m. Molly, dau. of William Gilchrist; lived on the homestead. Joseph d. 1823, a. 82; Molly d. 1822. Children: —

Nancy, m. John Witherspoon; Lucy, m. John, son of David Underhill; Nathaniel W., m. Ruth, dau. of Archie McDuffee; and I think there were other daughters.

2. *Agnes*, m. Capt. David Witherspoon.
  3. *Molly*, m. James Calder.
- The wife of Nathl. Linn, Sen., d. 1799.

## LEATCH.

WILLIAM LEATCH was of Londonderry in 1738; is first found on Chester records in 1742. He settled on lot No. 75, 2d P., 2d D., near the shore of the pond. He was called Deacon in 1776. He had one son, Capt. William, m. Molly, dau. of Hugh Crombie, who had a large family; all left town but *William*, m. Polly, dau. of Nathl. Martin.

## LUNT.

HENRY LUNT purchased, probably of Robert Crawford, the grist-mill "on the great brook at the lower falls" (Haselton's), and owned it several years; d. 1761.

## LOCKE.

CAPT. WILLIAM LOCKE was a son of Jonathan Locke of Rye; m. Christiana Paine, sister of Joseph Knowles' wife. His father in 1761 purchased the right of John Calle, including the 2d P., 2d D., and all subsequent divisions. William settled near the centre of No. 12, 2d P., 2d D., on the road from Charles Moore's, by James McClure's, to the road to the "Branch." He. d. Nov. 16, 1825, a. 87. She d. 1800. Children:—

1. *Mary*, m. Capt. Benj. True, d. Nov. 13, 1839, a. 71.
2. *Abigail*, m. James Tucker and went to Andover, N. H.
3. *John*, m. Eleanor Tucker and lived on the homestead. He d. June 13, 1846, a. 81; she d. Feb. 16, 1821, a. 53.
4. *Margaret*, m. Capt. William Moore; d. March 29, 1844.
5. *Dolly*, b. June 9, 1780; m. (1) Josiah, son of Charles Moore, Jr.; m. (2) Thomas Shannon; alive 1868.
6. *Hannah*, d. unmarried.

## LONG.

NATHAN LONG was surveyor of highways in 1747. He settled on Add. lot No. 99; m. Naomi Eastman, Sept. 19, 1748. He d. Jan. 6, 1768. The widow m. John Robie, but soon left him; she d. July 18, 1821, a. 93. Children:—

1. *Benjamin*, b. 1750; m. Mary, dau. of Enoch Colby, and went to Schenectady, N. Y.
  2. *Joseph*, b. Sept. 18, 1752; m. Judith, dau. of Enoch Colby; d. Nov. 26, 1836; lived on the homestead. Children:—
- Nathan, m. Hannah, dau. of Capt. Stephen Hills. Enoch, m. Polly, dau. of James Moore; lived on the homestead and in the Greenough house. Sally, d. unmarried.

4. *Nathan*, b. Nov. 19, 1764; lived at Amesbury; was father of Rev. J. A. E. Long, who d. at Hooksett, May 3, 1846, a. 65.

## L U F K I N .

STEPHEN LUFKIN was a mariner, and came from Massachusetts, and bought of Moses Marshall the west half of Add. lot No. 40; m. Sarah Choate. He d. July 9, 1803; she d. 1788. Children:—

1. *Elizabeth*, b. 1755.
2. *Stephen*, b. 1759; d. young.
3. *Abigail*, m. Benaiah Lane; d. in Chester.
4. *David*.
5. *Sarah*, m. a Forsaith, and moved into the country.
6. *Rachael*, b. 1771; m. Moses, son of Capt. John Underhill.
7. *Susannah*, b. 1773; m. John, son of Ebenezer Dearborn, and went to Corinth.
8. *Humphrey*, b. March 5, 1775; m. Lois March, lived on the homestead; d. June 19, 1842.
9. *Polly*, b. 1777; m. a Mudgett and went to Weare.
10. *Nehemiah*, b. April 14, 1780; m. Rachael Currier and lived with Joseph Hills on Add. lot No. 49; d. May 15, 1864. She d. 1857.
11. *Ruth*, m. an Eastman and went to Corinth.
12. *Stephen*, was lost at sea.
13. *Jacob*, b. 1787; m. a Farrar and was a mariner.

## M A R T I N .

When the road to Martin's Ferry was laid out in 1776, it crossed land owned by "several of the Martins."

DANIEL MARTIN lived near, and kept the ferry; sometimes, it is said, sitting in the house and permitting his wife to row people across the river. He had a son Ensign Joshua, who lived at the intersection of the White Hall road with Londonderry turnpike. He had a large family.

NATHANIEL MARTIN came from Pembroke and bought No. 84, 4th D., about 1780; built on the old road, a little west of the turnpike. He was a tanner, and was always called "Tanner Martin." He m. Jane Green. Children:—

*William*, went to Maine. *Betty*, m. a Favour, of Hill. *Robert*, b. July, 1778, m. Margaret McDuffee, d. at Auburn, Dec. 25, 1865; she d. 1868. *Samuel*, went to Maine. *James*, m. Sarah, dau. of Capt. John Wason, d. in Ohio. *Hannah*, m. Edward Ray. *Polly*, m. William Leatch, d. at Auburn, 1867. *John*, *Dudley* and *Abigail*, went to Maine. *Isaac*, d. in Chester, unm.



## MARDEN.

STEPHEN MARDEN lived on No. 14, 2d P. 2d. D., where Thomas Fernald once lived, and where Thomas Lane now lives. He was a petitioner for Raymond; his wife was Elizabeth; they had nine children recorded from 1760 to 1781, of whom nothing is known. The widow was taxed in 1785.

GEORGE MARDEN was b. at Rye, Jan. 29, 1741; Sarah Webster, his wife, b. April 12, 1745; he d. Feb. 22, 1826; she d. Sept. 27, 1835. They came to Chester and settled on No. 123, O. II. Children:—

*James*, b. Oct. 17, 1769, went to Palermo, Me., and m. there.

*Sarah*, b. 1771, m. a Muggridge.

*Mary*, b. 1772, m. Geo. Carr, went to Corinth.

*Elizabeth*, b. 1775, m. Jonathan, son of Jacob Basford, went to Belfast.

*Abigail*, b. May 18, 1777, m. Asa, son of Joshua Prescott, lived in Chester and Piermont.

*Josiah*, b. 1779, m. Hannah Webster, lived in Rye.

*Ebenezer*, b. Jan. 22, 1781, m. Nancy, dau. of Benaiah Colby, Jr., lived on the homestead.

*George*, b. 1782, went to Palermo, m. there.

*Nancy*, b. 1790, m. Joshua, son of Dominicus Prescott, went to Washington, Vt.

## MARSHAL.

MOSES MARSHAL was an early, if not the first, settler on the West half of Add. lot No. 40. He lived there in 1759 and in 1768. He was a cabinet-maker; sold to Stephen Lufkin, and went to Deerfield.

## McCLENTO.

The first settlement in Derryfield was by William Perham, Archibald Stark, McNeil and others, about 1736. The first in that part of Chester was by WILLIAM and MICHAEL McCLENTO. MICHAEL was in Londonderry and bought land there in 1731, and 1733. He is in Chester in 1744. William McCLENTO of Kingstown bought of Thomas Packer of Dracut, 1 lot in the 3d range in "Tyngstown," in June, 1739. So they probably settled there under a claim from Tyngstown, about 1740. But so far as Chester was concerned, they were squatters.

The Proprietors sued them, and a verdict was rendered in favor of the defendants, Dec. 8, 1743, and appealed. The land on which they settled was not lotted until 1745. They came up from Londonderry on foot with their effects. It is said by some that



Michael settled on No. 1, 4th D., near where the present road to Webster Mill leaves the Derry road; but Samuel Gamble (who is most probably right,) says that he lived on No. 133, where the brick house now stands. William with his pack, and his wife with a "*bairn*" in her arms, forded the brook some distance below the present road, with the water to their "*haunches*," and erected a hut near the river, but afterwards built at the Huse place, on lot No. 4. William's wife was Agnes. They had:—

*William*, Jr., m. Ogilbe, 1765.

*John*, m. Christian McNeal, 1768.

*Mary*, m. David Starret, son of William and Mary, Oct. 28, 1760, and had 7 children.

*Alexander*, m. Janet Gambel, dau. of Wm. and Elizabeth, 1760.

*Janet*, m. John Dickey, son of David and Isabella, Feb. 26, 1760.

David Starret sold the place to Isaac Huse, about 1780, and went to Francestown.

MICHAEL McCLENTO had a daughter *Nancy*. He used to buy thread and perhaps fine linen cloth, and he and his daughter would take each a pack, and carry it to Boston to sell, taking from four to six days, and sometimes netting them three pounds.

*Nancy* m. Alexander Arwin, who had a hut near the river, further down, and was famous for telling fortunes. It is said that Arwin would take a bag of ashes on a handsled, and go down to Dea. Pinkerton's to replenish his stock of rum and tobacco. The McCleentos signed the petition for soldiers in 1748.

#### M C C L A L L O N .

JOHN McCLALLON is named in 1751 in the return of a road, and JOSEPH in 1765, in an alteration. They were probably father and son, and lived on No. 13, 2d P. 2d D., on the road to the Branch, below the Locke house (Dennis's), near where Pollard's steam mill now is. Joseph had a dau. Sally, m. Capt. Abraham Towle, d. 1814.

#### M C C L U R E .

JAMES McCLURE of Londonderry bought Add. lot No. 109, in 1736, and settled on it on the road from Wilbur's to the Locke place. In 1747 an inquest was held on his body; verdict, death by misfortune (killed by felling a tree).

DAVID McCLURE, it is said by Eaton's History of Candia, p. 89, came from Edinburgh, or vicinity, about 1720. His marriage to Martha Glen (sister to Thomas) "ten years after, on the 11th of June, was the first nuptial ceremony performed by the Rev. Dr. Morehead, after his ordination as Pastor of the first Presbyterian, now Federal Street church [Boston]. Most of the children were

there born and baptized." May 17, 1744, he purchased the west half of No. 17, 2d P. 2d D., and built a house some distance west of the present house where Frederick Wason now lives. there then being no road laid out. After John Knowles purchased, he moved it to the present location and it is in the present house. In 1748 he and his son *David* signed the petition for soldiers to defend them from the Indians. It is said that the wife was a very energetic and courageous woman; that when an attack from the Indians was expected, and the men absent, she stood sentry, gun in hand, and the Indians came, but left without making an attack. He sold his place to John Knowles, Jr., of Rye, Nov. 22, 1749, and bought No. 30, 2d P. 2d D. He built a log house near the centre of the lot. In 1753 he deeded the north half of his lot to his son David, who sold to Thos. Patten. It has been supposed that he was the first settler in Candia, but it is doubtful whether William Turner was not earlier. He perished in a snow storm in returning from a visit to a daughter in Raymond. Administration on his estate, May, 1762. Chil.:—*David; James; Martha*, m. James Miller; *Mary*, m. Thomas Patten, 1752, d. 1815.

#### MCDUFFEE.

DANIEL MCDUFFEE was one of the original grantees of Londonderry and in the settlement of the Province line in 1741, there was said to be cut off from Haverhill, Daniel Mackatee, Hugh Macaffee and John Macaffee; the two latter were sons of the former.

DANIEL lived on the Daniel Kimball place in Derry, and was a blacksmith. He and his wife, Ruth, came from Ireland. In 1748 he gave to his son John half of his farm "joining Rev. David McGregor's," but it is said that John and his brother Daniel afterwards went to Bradford, Vermont. In 1737 Daniel bought No. 89, 2d P., 2d D., and in 1741 was taxed for a mill. It was a corn-mill, and stood near the southwest corner of the lot. In 1741 he gave his "dear brother Archibald" one-half of the lot; and his name was on the inventory of that year. He lived where Thomas Fowler lived, and nothing further is known of him. In 1744 he gave to his son *Hugh*, as his portion of his estate, all that part of No. 89, west of the brook and meadows; together with his corn-mill, reserving the right to build a saw-mill there if he chose, which probably was never done. The deed was witnessed by *Samuel Macaffee*. Children:—

I. *Hugh* had:—

1. John, who once owned the Manter mill in Londonderry, but fell through a place for turning the runner in the Chester mill, and broke his neck.

2. James, lived on the homestead and had Hazen, Thomas, John, and Martha, who m. Dudley C. Sweate. He d. 1804.

3. Betty, m. Samuel Shirley, d. 1843, a. 80.

4. Anna, *non compos*, and was a long time a pauper. *Hugh* d. April, 1802.

II. *Mansfield*, served in the Revolutionary army, and after his return m. Sarah Coburn, the wid. of Thomas Currier, in 1787, and lived on No. 88, 2d P., 2d D., where Daniel Ball lately lived. They had no children, but made Eben Currier his heir. He d. April, 1815; she d. 1835, a. 105. When nearly or quite 100 years old she would walk from her son's, near Hooksett line, to her daughter-in-law's, near the Worthen saw-mill, eleven miles in a day. On one occasion a person invited her to ride; she replied that she could not stop, and kept on her course.

In 1740 Daniel McDuffee bought of the proprietors for twenty-six pounds, bills of credit, the east half of lot No. 88, 2d P., 2d D., on which he settled his son,—

III. *Archibald*, who lived near the northeast corner where Thomas Goldsmith now lives. He m. Sarah Emerson of Derryfield. He d. Feb. 23, 1830, a. 94; Sarah d. Dec. 29, 1818, a. 77. Children:—

1. Daniel, m. Ann, dau. of Samuel Shirley, and lived the last of his days on lot No. 91, 4th D., on Tower Hill in Candia: had five sons, Hazen, Samuel, Archi., Daniel and David. He d. April 5, 1855, a. 84 years and 6 months; she d. Nov. 29, 1860, a. 85.

2. Archibald, b. April 13, 1771, d. Nov. 14, 1855; m. Sarah, dau. of Stephen Merril. Sept. 8, 1803; she b. Dec. 6, 1785; d. Sept. 29, 1856. They lived on the homestead. Children:—

Almira, b. Sept. 26, 1805, m. Rufus Forsaith; d. 1839; Hiram, b. 1807, m. Mary Ann Wallace, d. 1856; Mahala, b. 1809, d. 1827; Esther, b. Aug. 23, 1811, m. Thomas Goldsmith, lives on the homestead; they have a son Charles Almond, b. June 29, 1846, now, 1868, an undergraduate of the Med. Dep. Harvard University; Amos, d. 1832; Mary Jane, d. 1847; Susan, d. 1839; Stephen Merril, b. Dec. 19, 1820, m. Hepsibah Pingree; Harriet, b. Nov. 20, 1825, m. Nathan Goldsmith.

3. Charles, settled in Cabot, Vt.

*Archibald* had six daughters: Susa, m. James Shirley. Sarah, m. a Clark. Ruth, m. Nathl. W., son of Joseph Linn. Naomi, m. Edward P. Whidden of Auburn. Polly, m. McMurphy. Betsy, m. John, son of James Aiken, and a Hazelton of Manchester.

DANIEL, Sen., had a dau. Ruth, m. William Brown, one of the brothers who settled near Suncook.

## MCFARLAND.

DANIEL MCFARLAND in 1738 bought Add. No. 128, and a ten-acre amendment on which he settled. His will was proved in 1761. Chil.:—Samuel, Isabel, Elizabeth, Hannah and Jerusha. Since owned by Anthony Morse, Peter Hills and G. W. Hook.

ANDREW MCFARLAND bought of Moses Tyler 70 acres with buildings, on the road from No. 2 school-house in Auburn to the Congregational church, lately owned by John Cross. Children:—

*Jesse* and *John*, once owned the Dea. Currier place, No. 123, 2d P., 2d D.

*Moses*, had a daughter who had her arm torn off by cider-mill nuts, Oct. 12, 1785.

*James*, lived on the northeast end of the 70 acres; m. wid. Benson; had Andrew, b. 1780, d. 1814.

WALTER MCFARLAND probably lived in the east part of Londonderry, being one who was cut off from Haverhill in 1741. He bought of Samuel Emerson No. 16, 4th D, April, 1747, and probably settled on it (lately the Hunt place). He was a petitioner for soldiers in 1748. His estate was settled by John Hall in 1748. Chil.:—Martha, Margaret and Joseph. It is said that Nathan Boid afterwards lived there.

There was a JAMES MCFARLAND who came from Scotland, who was called the *fiddler* and *weaver*; lived at the Long Meadows; first at the Dug Hill, between Anderson's and Severance's; then on the 100-acre school-lot, near where Richard S. Clark now lives. Went to Ryegate, Vt.

## MCFERSON—MCFARTEN.

In the settlement of the Province line, in 1741, Paul Macfarten and James Macfarten were cut off from Haverhill. PAUL MCFERSON owned Add. lots No. 8 and 9. His name is on the Presbyterian protest, Nov. 6, 1735; in 1741 a road was laid out at his request on the west side of No. 9. In 1742 he gave his son *James* 36 acres at the north end of these lots, and bounded it on John Webster (lot No. 7), and on 4 acres sold to William Turner. James m. Mary McNiell, and moved to New Boston, and had a son William, b. 1774, grad. Dart. 1797, and was a physician. In 1748 Paul deeded to *Samuel McFerson* the south end of these lots, with half the orchard and half the buildings.

In the will of William McFerson, of Londonderry, dated 1743, JAMES MCFERSON, of Chester, and Samuel, and Elizabeth Young, are legatees. JAMES lived on Add. lot No. 18, back southwest of

where Mr. Cooledge now lives, and the place was afterwards owned by Simeon Currier. In the inventory of Goffstown for 1772, are the names of James Ferson and James Ferson, Jr.

## MCGEE.

THOMAS MCGEE was b. in Ireland. He first came to Londonderry, and was a weaver. In 1735 he bought of James Wilson of Chester, the southwest half of Add. No. 14, with the privilege of passing on Wilson's half by Robert Mills' land, to the highway. Robert Mills' wife was his sister. About 1745 he removed to Colerain, Mass. This land, with the north end of the lot, was sold by Adam Morrill to Hugh Shirley, in 1790, and is a part of the town farm.

## MCMASTER.

WILLIAM and THOMAS MCMASTER settled on No. 101, 2d P., 2d D., in the Neck of the Pond; William where Joseph Brown now lives; and Thomas where Charles Spofford now lives. It is not known that William had any children. Thomas had a son Thomas, who lived a bachelor on the homestead, d. 1822, a. 72.

## MCMURPHY.

ALEXANDER MCMURPHY, of Londonderry, m. Isabel, dau. of William and Jane Craige, of Chester. Children:—

1. *James*, brought up by his grandfather Craige, m. Margaret, dau. of James Graham, lived where the Huntings now live, in Auburn, and in the Neck where Franklin Brown lives.

2. *Jane*, m. (1) James Graham; (2) Samuel Crombie.

## MCKINLEY.

John McKinley m. Ann Craige, a sister of Robert, and came over with the Craiges, and stopped in Boston, where ROBERT was born, in 1737. At ten years of age Robert came to Chester to live with his uncle, who made him his heir. He m. Sarah Harriman, dau. of Jazael. Their children were,—

1. *Margaret*, m. Oliver Hill and lived in Belfast, Maine, and they were lost at sea.

2. *John*, m. Dolly Johnson, lived at Belfast.

3. *Thomas*, d. at sea.

4. *Ann*, b. 1785, m. James Badger, who was lost at sea. She is alive, 1869.

5. *Mary*, m. Elisha Cole, Southbridge, Mass.

6. *Sally*, b. May 6, 1789, m. David Abbot, lived at Hooksett, Chester, and Windham; d. Jan. 30, 1869.

7. *Elizabeth*, m. Amos Adams, went west.



8. *Jane G.*, m. Elisha Andrews, went to Louisiana, d. Sept., 1868.

9. *Robert*, b. April 22, 1790, m. Grace Smith 1827, lived on the homestead; d. Aug. 11, 1845.

His sons live in Auburn. Robert, Sen., d. Aug. 27, 1830, a. 93. Sarah, his wife, d. Dec. 19, 1845, a. 91.

#### MELVIN.

PATRICK MELVIN'S name first appears on the records as signer of the Presbyterian protest of June 10, 1735, though probably he was in town earlier. He settled on H. L. No. 29. His wife was Mary. His will was proved April 28, 1759. The legatees were his wife Mary, Benjamin, Abraham, Elizabeth, Mary, John, and Jane. The widow was a remarkably smart woman, and kept house for Dea. Matthew Forsaith, and had a legacy in his will. She d. Oct. 1, 1795. Children:—

1. *Benjamin*, b. Dec. 9, 1733, m. Mehitabel, dau. of Samuel Bradley (who was killed by the Indians at Concord, Aug. 11, 1746), July 13, 1762. She was b. Dec. 27, 1745. The widow of Mr. Bradley m. Robert Calfe, of Chester. Benjamin Melvin d. Dec. 29, 1802. The widow m. Dea. John S. Dearborn; d. Feb. 14, 1825. Children:—

1. Anna, b. March 27, 1763, m. Lieut. Josiah Underhill, 1784, d. March 17, 1847.

2. Samuel, b. 1765, went to Me.

3. Sarah, b. Sept. 20, 1767, m. James Orr, d. March 29, 1861.

4. Polly, b. 1770, m. Tarlton, d. 1824.

5. Benjamin, b. 1773, m. Betty, or Elizabeth, dau. of Abraham Sargent, went to Me.

6. John, b. Jan. 8, 1776, m. Susannah, dau. of Abraham Sargent, Nov. 13, 1800; lived on the homestead; d. June 11, 1814. The wid. m. Richard, son of Jona. Dearborn, d. 1868. Chil.:—Luther, b. 1801; John F.; Lydia R., m. David Currier; Thomas J., b. April 11, 1808, m. Harriet Tenney, had a son, Charles T., grad. at Dartmouth, 1856. (See Graduates.)

7. Josiah, b. June 28, 1778, m. Sally, dau. of Joseph Blanchard, Esq., and lived in Chester and Maine.

8. Mehitabel, b. April 14, 1781; m. Hon. John Folsom; d. March 23, 1824.

9. William, b. 1783; went south.

10. Richard, b. Feb. 14, 1786; m. Ann, dau. of David Patten, 1825; she d. Aug. 15, 1842; m. (2) Jane D. Carr, Feb. 2, 1843; lives at Derry village. No children alive.



II. *Abraham Melvin*, went to Weare. Nothing is known of him.

III. *Elizabeth*.

IV. *John*, went to Maine.

V. *Mary*, b. 1745; m. (1) David, son of William White, Sen.; m. (2) Stephen Merrill; d. July 13, 1833.

VI. *Jane*, b. 1747; m. James, son of Thomas Wason, Sen.

#### MERRIL.

AMOS MERRIL came from Newbury; was a bachelor; lived the last of his days with Edmund Sleeper; d. 1824, a. 93.

STEPHEN MERRIL was brother of Amos. In 1768 he bought of Andrew McFarland 50 acres of the Tyler land at the Long Meadows. He m. a sister of Barnard Bricket. Children:—

1. Barnard, lived in Chester. 2. Hannah, m. a Bartlett and went to Sanbornton. 3. Mary, m. John, son of Edward Prescott; were parents of Capt. John, of Hooksett, and Mary, b. 1793, m. Edward Robie. 4. Nelly, m. Nathl., son of Nathl. Hall; went to Goshen.

He m. (2) Mary Melvin, wid. of David White. Had:—

5. Sarah, m. Archi. McDuffee, Jr. He d. 1822, a. 86. Mary d. 1833.

THOMAS MERRIL was from Cambridge; was a painter; m. Mary Clark, dau. of Joseph Clark, and lived on the Clark place where G. W. Chase now lives; d. 1808.

#### MILLER.

There was a MILLER, probably ROBERT, who m. Elizabeth, sister of Thomas Glen and also sister of David McClure's wife. They had one son, *James*. ROBERT d. and the wid. m. William Gilchrist, who in 1752 gave to his son-in-law (step-son) James Miller of Chester, a "tract in a new plantation, the west side of the Great River, called Goffstown." *James* m. Martha, dau. of David McClure, and settled on the above tract; and afterwards sold to Dea. Thomas Shirley and Alexander Gilchrist, who lived there; he went to Candia to live with his father McClure. Children:—William, Samuel, Thomas, Josiah, Matty, and Joanna, m. Joseph Abbott.

ARCHIBALD MILLER in 1747 bought No. 81, 2d P., 2d D., and settled on it, where Samuel Anderson now lives. March, 1754, the widow, Mary, and Andrew Craige were appointed administrators. The wid. m. John Shirley. Children:—William, James and Hugh, and perhaps others. They sold to Thomas Anderson.

## MILLS.

JOHN MILLS came from Ireland, and was in Haverhill in 1733. In 1734 he bought half of Add. No. 19, west of where Mr. Coolidge now lives. He was there in 1740, when the road was laid out, but afterwards moved to Colerain, Mass., and was killed by the Indians soon after.

ROBERT MILLS was a brother of John, and probably came to Chester about the same time, and bought of Richard Haseltine his Add. lot No. 15, on which he settled. He was married before he came from Ireland, and had a son *John*, who lived on Add. No. 51, where John Smith first settled, and he lived there in 1756, when the road was laid out. There was a *John Mills*, probably the same man who bought Dr. Samuel Brown's place, Add. lot No. 17, m. Susan Ferren. Children:—John, Thomas, James and Mary. Thomas m. a Stinson; he d. 1804; the wid. m. Peter Abbott; d. about 1831.

ROBERT m. (2) Jane McGee, sister to Thomas; d. 1762, a. 80. Children:—

I. *David*, m. Mary, dau. of William Wilson, Jr.; lived on the homestead; had:—1. Robert; m. Sally, dau. of Robert Graham. 2. Jesse, m. Nancy Graham and lived on the homestead. 3. Peter, went to Conn. 4. Hugh, m. a Dodge and lives in Derry Peak. 5. Stephen, d. unm. 6. Mary, m. Reuben Heath and went to Pembroke. 7. Asenath, m. Simon M. Sanborn of Chester. David Mills d. April 21, 1802.

ROBERT MILLS also had:—

II. *Jonathan*, went to Colerain; thence to New York.

III. *Mary*, m. Col. William White; d. Dec. 24, 1780, a. 43.

IV. *Martha*, m. John Sweetser of Deering.

V. *Jane*, m. James Wilson of Colerain.

VI. VII. VIII. *Robert, James and Joseph*, went to Deering.

IX. *William*, m. Ann, only dau. of Rev. John Wilson, and lived on Mr. Wilson's place; d. March 19, 1840, a. 94. Children:—Joseph, m. Hannah Greenough; Benjamin, m. Jane, dau. of Lt. William Wilson.

## MORSE.

There were seven men by the name of Morse, who came from England to America.

ANTHONY MORSE was b. at Marlborough, Wiltshire, England, May 9, 1606; emigrated to this country and settled at Newbury, 1635, and d. there Oct. 12, 1686. He had 10 children; the second, Dea. Benjamin, b. March, 1640, m. Ruth Sawyer, and had 11 children; the oldest BENJAMIN, b. Aug. 24 1686, m. Susannah,

dau. of Abel Merrill, and granddaughter of Aquila Chase, and had nine children, the oldest of whom, Capt. ABEL, b. Oct. 5, 1692, m. Grace Parker of Bradford, 1714. He d. April 20, 1763; she d. 1755. His will dated Dec. 5, 1760. Among the legatees are grandchildren, Ezekiel and Edna Stevens, children of Abel. Ezekiel lived on north end of No. 129, O. H., near where John Marden now lives.

ABEL MORSE of Newbury bought of [John Karr Add. lots Nos. 20 and 21, where Amos Morse lately lived, Jan. 18, 1743. He soon after bought the other side of the road, Nos. 22 and 23, with the mills. He was the first representative admitted into the Genl. Ass., in 1748. He had the title of Capt. in 1746. Children:—

I. PARKER, b. April 20, 1715, graduated at Harvard, 1734, m. Hannah Huse; was a physician at Woodstock, Conn.

II. ABEL, b. March 13, 1717, went to Sutton, Mass.

III. NATHAN, b. June 12, 1719, settled on Add. lot. No. 85, on the North Pond road (the Camet place), went to Moultonborough.

IV. JOSIAH, b. 1721, m. Mary, dau. of Joseph Chase, sister of Jacob and Moody, and lived on Add. No. 21, d. Feb. 8, 1795; she d. July 18, 1815.

V. STEPHEN, b. Feb. 15, 1724, m. Abigail, dau. of Capt. Samuel Ingalls; lived on the N. E. end of Add. No. 21; d. March 6, 1807; she d. May, 1806.

VI. REBECCA, b. 1726.

VII. ELEANOR, b. 1728, m. Dea. Benjamin Hills, d. Jan. 14, 1814.

VIII. OLIVER, b. 1730, m. Elizabeth Eaton, 1760, lived on the homestead. Chil.:—Elizabeth, Rebecca, James, True, Perley and Sarah. He d. 1770; the wid. m. Taylor Little, and went to New Boston, and some of the children settled there. She had two daughters. Hannah Little m. Capt. Isaac Dinsmore, and lived on the Morse place. Little and wife d. there; she d. Sept. 22, 1821, a. 82.

IX. ABRAHAM, b. 1733, m. Sarah Woodman, June 2, 1763; lived in different places in Chester; she d. 1828, a. 98; he d. 1807. Children:—

David; Sarah, b. 1767; Phineas; Betty, b. 1771, d. Oct 16, 1862; Edna b. 1774, d. 1856. All unmarried.

CAPT. ABEL m. (2) Sarah Kimball, Sept. 29, 1757.

X. SUSANNA, b. 1763, m. Capt. Amos Emerson.

IV. Issue of JOSIAH and MARY:—

1. *Mary*, b. May 31, 1745, m. Dea. John, son of Samuel Hills.

2. *Josiah*, b. Oct. 17, 1747, m. (1) Lois Webster, 1773; m. (2) Sarah, dau. of Joseph Knowles, 1796. He d. July 9, 1812; she d. July 9, 1850, a. 84 y. 9 m. He built the house where Daniel Greenough formerly and Enoch Long lately lived. Children:—

Josiah; Edward; Asa; Martha; John, b. March 16, 1797, m. Judith Hardy, d. Nov. 1851; she d. Dec. 6, 1864; Eliza, b. 1788, m. Nathl. French 1818; Sarah, d. y.; Hazen, b. Oct. 23, 1803, m. Hunkins and Nancy Norton, d. at Chester.

3. *Anna*, b. July 26, 1749, m. Samuel, son of Samuel Hills, went to Sandwich.

4. *Parker*, b. Nov. 16, 1751, went to Deering.

5. *Joseph*, b. May 12, 1753, m. Mary Randal, lived on H. L. 114, where John Rowel and Pearson Richardson had lived, d. Dec. 27, 1811; she d. Feb. 8, 1831, a. 80. Children:—

1. Molly, b. Sept. 4, 1776, m. Joshua Hall, d. 1856.

2. Rachael, b. 1778, m. Graham of Concord.

3. Hannah, b. 1781, m. Nathan Fitts.

4. Lucy, b. Jan. 5, 1783, unm., alive 1869.

5. Joseph, b. 1784, m. Phebe D. West.

6. Oliver, d. y.

7. Levi, 1787, Salem, Mass.

8. Walter, b. April 10, 1789, m. Edna Davis, 1812, lived on the homestead, d. March 14, 1865.

9. Edmund, b. 1792, m. Clarissa Blake.

6. *Amos*, m. Hannah Blaisdell, 1780, lived on the homestead. Children:—

1. Richard, b. 1781, m. Mehitabel Piper, d. 1846.

2. Sarah, b. 1784, m. Jona. Dearborn, d. 1861.

3. Josiah, b. 1786, m. Lydia Shannon, d. 1858.

4. Mary, b. 1788, m. Daniel Carleton, alive 1869.

5. Abigail, b. 1790, m. Eliphalet Sargent, d. 1846.

6. Elizabeth, b. 1792, m. Luther Waterman, d. 1865. Hannah d. Feb. 6, 1795. Amos m. (2) Judith (Worth) Kelly, 1796.

7. Amos, b. 1796, m. Abigail Rogers, lived on the homestead.

8. Oliver, b. 1799.

9. Judith, b. 1802, unm.

10. Parker, b. 1807, m. Mary Jenness, lives on H. L. 68, the Ben. Haselton place.

V. Issue of STEPHEN, son of Capt. Abel and Abigail Ingalls:—

1. *Samuel*, b. July 30, 1750, d. 1848, at Plymouth, N. H.

2. *Abigail*, b. Oct. 8, 1752, d. unm., 1830.

3. *Gilbert*, b. Nov. 8, 1754, m. Elizabeth, dau. of William Bell; built the house which has been the Congregational parsonage.

4. *Jonathan*, b. March 3, 1757, d. March 3, 1840, at Haverhill, N. H.

5. *Theodore*, b. July 27, 1759, d. Feb., 1829, at Springfield, N. H.

6. *Ebenezer*, b. Nov. 18, 1761, d. Dec. 12, 1820, at Kingston, N. H.

7. *Stephen*, b. March 13, 1764, m. Susan Parker, d. at Dracut.

8. *Adah*, b. March 22, 1766, d. unm.

9. *Isaac*, b. Nov. 26, 1769, m. Nancy, dau. of Stephen Worthen, lived on the homestead, d. June 29, 1859.

10. *Peter*, b. Dec. 8, 1774, m. Sarah, dau. of Jona. Brown, of Poplin; lived at Poplin and Chester; d. 1863.

ANTHONY MORSE came from Newbury, m. a Platts, sister of Jacob Hills' wife, had dau. Hannah, m. Moses, son of Jacob Hills. He lived where Daniel McFarland formerly lived, where Peter Hills and G. W. Hook have lived; went to Northfield, N. H.

## MOORE.

JOHN MOORE and CHARLES MOORE came from Ireland together.

JOHN MOORE of Londonderry bought Gov. Wentworth's farm of fifty acres, in 1738, but he settled on the east end of Add. lot No. 104. He m. Jane Morrison in Ireland. Children:—

I. *James*, m. Mary, dau. of William Todd, lived near the Branch on lot No. 45, O. II.; d. a young man. The widow m. Robert Wallace of Londonderry, had James, John, b. about 1785, lived in Raymond, and Robert; she d. 1832, a. 91. Children:—

1. Capt. William, m. Margaret, dau. of Capt. William Locke, lived on Add. 102, on the Caleb Richardson place. He d. Oct. 31, 1840, a. 78; she d. March 29, 1844.

2. Robert, m. Mary, dau. of William Todd, Jr., lived on the homestead; he d. Jan., 1804; she d. Nov., 1856, a. 84.

3. James, m. Anna, dau. of William Todd, Jr., lived at Freeport, Me.; he d. March, 1797. The widow m. Robert Witherspoon, d. at Auburn, 1852, a. 78.

II. *John*, m. a dau. of Andrew Jack, lived in Candia, on lot No. 73, 3d D.; had a son Andrew, b. 1776, who m. Ruth, dau. of Thomas Patten, d. a. 69. *John* was killed in the army, 1778; the wid. m. Sam. Scribner.

III. Major *Henry*, lived unmarried on the homestead, d. 1801, a. 73.

IV. *Charles*, m. Molly Whittier, lived on Gov. Shute's farm, on the N. Pond road, where Samuel M. Edwards now lives, d. 1811; she d. about 1830. Children:—

1. James, m. Nancy Young, dau. of Eben Basford's wife, lived in different places in Chester, d. at Exeter, Feb. 1827.

2. Josiah, m. Dolly, dau. of Capt. William Locke, lived on the homestead, d. 1821; the wid. m. Thomas Shannon, alive 1869.

3. Reuben.

4. Robert.

5. John, m. Susan Robie, went to Belfast, Me.

6. Henry, killed in the army.

JOHN MOORE had two daughters, *Peggy* and *Molly*, unm.; Molly d. 1803. He d. 1777; she d. Oct. 5, 1786.

CHARLES MOORE was a younger brother of John; m. Jane, dau. of William Wilson, Sen.; bought lot No. 5, 2d P. 2d D., settled on the West end on the road across from John Moore's by Locke's to McClellan's; d. 1799. Children:—

1. Lt. *William*, m. Mary, dau. of Robert Wilson, Esq., settled on the E. end of homestead, where Daniel Sanborn now lives; d. about 1803; she d. Dec. 1819. Chil.:—1. Ira. 2. Betsy, m. a Kimball. 3. Susannah. 4. Polly. 5. Cyrus, m. Polly, dau. of Capt. Ezekiel Blake. 6. Alice, m. Benj. Poor. 7. Anna.

II. *Joshua*, m. Jean, dau. of Thomas Patten, lived in Candia, on 127, 3d D., d. 1810. His son Selden lives on the homestead.

DR. COFFIN MOORE was a native of Stratham, came to Candia about 1760, and was the first physician there, and was said to have been skillful. He m. Comfort Weeks, of Greenland. He d. 1768. The wid. m. Simon French; d. Nov. 1, 1814. Children:—

I. *William*. II. *John*. III. *Coffin*.

IV. *Jacob B.*, m. Mary, dau. of Ephraim Eaton, and was a physician; settled at Andover, N. H., and had:—

1. Jacob B., a partner with Isaac Hill, in the "N. H. Patriot;" one of the authors of "Moore and Farmer's Gazetteer, of N. H.;" also of the "N. H. Hist. Coll."

2. Henry E., celebrated as a musician.

3. Mary, m. Dr. Thomas Brown.

4. John W., once editor of the "Bellows Falls Gazette."

V. *Patty*, m. Dea. Caleb Prince.

VI. *Polly*.

VII. *Comfort*, m. John, son of Simon French.

SAMUEL MOORES was an early settler, and a man of great influence in Candia. He lived at the Corner, on No. 69, 3d D. The name is found on records as of Portsmouth, but is said by Eaton to have come from Hampstead. He m. Mehitabel, dau. of Capt. Samuel Ingalls, who was b. 1723, being the first white child born in Chester. He must have lived in Chester before settling in Candia. She was celebrated as a midwife. He d. Oct. 28, 1793; she d. April 12, 1818, at Deerfield. He was always called "Doctor Moores." Children:—

1. *Peter*, b. Dec. 13, 1751, m. Mary Varnum; went to Maine.

2. *David*, b. 1754.

3. *Samuel*, lived on the homestead; was a major in the militia.

4. *Timothy*. 5. *Nathaniel*. 6. *Josiah*.



## MORRILL.

JOSEPH MORRILL came from South Hampton; lived on the northeast end of Add. No. 14, and Thomas McGee on the southwest end. He had a son *Adam*, who sold the place to Hugh Shirley in 1790, and settled on the north Pond road, on Gov. Shute's farm, where Barnard P. Robie now lives. Children:—

1. Joseph, m. Abigail, dau. of Dea. Nathl. French, and went to Maine. 2. Josiah. 3. Lydia, m. Eliphalet Berry. 4. Rachael. 5. Sarah, m. Heath, of Boscawen. 6. Jonathan, 7. David, went to Northfield. 8. Polly, m. Heath.

JOSEPH, Sen., had a dau. *Jane*, m. Israel Dolby, Jr.

## MOULTON.

JONATHAN MOULTON of Bradford, bought of James Norris, of Chester, three home lots, Nos. 102, 38, and 113, in Jan., 1741. They lived on No. 113, and it has since been occupied by Josiah Bradley, Joseph Witherspoon, Daniel Hills, and now by Hiram Basford. He m. Sarah. Children:—

1. *Nanne*, b. 1741, m. Josiah Bradley; lived on the homestead.  
 2. *Sarah*, b. 1743, m. Jonathau Brown of Poplin; d. March 15, 1822.  
 3. *Betty* or *Elizabeth*, b. 1769, m. Simeon Currier; d. April 24, 1834.  
 4. *Abigail*, m. Jacob Basford and Jona. Brown; d. 1841, a. 88. Jona. Moulton d. 1771; his widow d. Feb. 22, 1807.

## MURRAY.

SAMUEL MURRAY came from Rye to Chester about 1780, and bought lot No. 109, 2d P., 2d D., and a piece of No. 60, to enable him to settle on the road. He m. (1) Elizabeth Berry. Children:—

1. *Samuel*, lived in Greenland.  
 2. *Susannah*, m. R. Lamprey; lived at Lunenburg, Vt. SAMUEL m. (2) Hannah Dalton.  
 3. *Elizabeth*, m. John, son of John Carr; lived in Springfield, N. H.  
 4. *William*, m. Mary Carr; lived on the homestead; d. Dec. 15, 1851.  
 5. *Josiah*, m. Dolly Prescott; lived in Hampstead.  
 6. *John*, m. Elizabeth Pillsbury; lived near the homestead. He d. June 5, 1862, a. 85; she d. Nov. 2, 1866, a. 84.

Samuel Murray d. Jan. 18, 1826, a. 92. Hannah d. Nov. 30, 1820, a. 86.

## NORTON.

JOSEPH NORTON came from Greenland; m. Elizabeth, dau. of Samuel Hills. He settled on the northeast end of Gov. Shute's farm. She d. of small-pox 1778. He m. (2) widow Molly Tabor. Children:—

*Lydia*, m. Daniel, son of Jonathan Norton; d. 1863, a. 92.

*Joseph*, d. unm.

*Sally*, d. unm.

*Josiah*, was drowned in Whetstone pond, unm.

Joseph Norton d. Feb. 17, 1818, a. 81. She. d. March 21, 1840, a. 100 y. 1 m.

JONATHAN NORTON was a brother of Joseph; settled on 131, O. H., where Josiah Seavey lately lived. Children:—

1. *Simon*, m. Mary, dau. of Thomas Patten; had:— 1. David.  
2. Simon. 3. Polly, m. Nathl. Emerson, Jr.

II. *John*, m. Polly, dau. of Benaiah Colby; lived on the homestead.

III. *Daniel*, m. Lydia Norton; lived in Raymond.

IV. *Nathan*, and V. *David*.

He d. 1791. The widow m. Stephen Lufkin.

## NUTT.

JOHN NUTT and WILLIAM NUTT lived on No. 86, 2d P., 2d D., where the Crosetts, and Brown and Pierce afterwards lived. They were probably the first settlers, and owned a large tract of land in 86, 87 and 93, and probably built the first saw-mill there. John d. 1758, William, 1760.

## ORR.

JOHN ORR came from Ireland with Robert Craige, Allen Templeton, and others; m. Martha, dau. of Allen Templeton; settled on No. 76, 2d P., 2d D. Children:—

1. *James* m. Sarah, dau. of Benja. Melvin; lived on homestead; had a large family. James d. 1841, a. 81; she d. 1861, a. 93½.

2. *Molly*, m. David, son of John Patten; d. Nov. 16, 1838.

## OTTERTSON.

The present generation of Ottertsons, at Hooksett, know nothing beyond their grandfather WILLIAM and a brother ANDREW, who came from Ireland with the Browns. But there is the will of James Ottertson of Londonderry, on the Probate record, dated Oct., 1760, the legatees of which are wife Agnes, James, George, John, and grandson James and granddaughter Mary, correspond-

ing to the names of their father and aunt, and the time soon after William died.

WILLIAM m. Miss Temple, in Ireland, and settled first on land bought by Boyes, near Simeon Carr's, but in Jan., 1757, he bought of Robert Boyes No. 128, 5th D., where Isaac C. Otterson now lives. He enlisted into the army, and was drowned in crossing Lake Champlain, in 1760. His estate was administered on by Joseph Brown, in 1760.

The name of ANDREW appears on the records, sometimes as of Chester, and sometimes as of Londonderry, and he went to parts unknown.

There was a sister ANN m. Dr. Joseph Brown.

WILLIAM had:—

I. *James*, b. Aug. 9, 1757, m. Mary Chase of Sutton, N. H.; was a soldier at Rhode Island in 1778; d. Dec. 22, 1846. She d. 1845, a. 80. Children:—

1. William, b. 1789, m. Betsy Cochran; lives in Hooksett.
2. James, b. 1792, m. a Shirley, and Mehitabel Orr; d. 1867.
3. Elizabeth, m. Nicholas Dollof.
4. Isaac C., b. 1797, m. Margaret Head; lives on the homestead.
5. John A., twin, b. 1797, lives at Clinton, Mass.
6. Mary, b. 1802, m. John Young; lives in Hooksett.
7. Jotham D., b. 1805, an iron founder at Nashua, and Mayor of the city in 1869.
8. Martin Luther.

II. *Mary*, unm., d. Nov. 22, 1845, a. 86.

In some tables of longevity there is the name of James Otterson, dying at the age of 103 years; but nothing is known of him.

#### PATTEN.

Dea. ROBERT PATTEN came from Edinburgh or vicinity to Boston about 1724, and lived there about 15 years, and then removed to Exeter. His children were b. in Boston. July 7, 1741, he purchased of Samuel Emerson No. 79, 2d P., 2d D., on which he made a settlement. He d. 1754. Children:—

I. *Thomas*, b. 1725; m. Mary, dau. of David McClure, 1752, and bought the west half of McClure's lot, No. 30, 2d P., 2d D., in 1754, and settled there. He d. 1816, a. 91. She d. 1815. Children:—

1. Elizabeth, m. John, son of James Varnum, and Moses Clark.
2. Thomas, unm.
3. Mary, m. Simon Norton.
4. Jean, m. Joshua Moore, and lived near her father's.
5. Martha, m. Joseph L. Seavey of Rye.
6. Sarah, m. Benjamin Wadley.
7. Richard, m. Lemuel Dimon.
8. Margaret, m. Jacob, son of John Sargent of Candia.
9. Hannah, m. Ephraim Fullington and went to

Cambridge, Vt. 10. Ruth, m. Andrew, son of John Moore of Candia. 11. Samuel, m. Lydia, dau. of Nathaniel Emerson, and lived on the McClure place. 12. Moses, m. Hannah, dau. of Ephraim Eaton, and lived on the homestead.

II. *John*, m. Jean Karr, 1753, and lived on the homestead. She d. 1769; he m. again; 2d wife d. 1811; he d. 1812. Children:—

1. Janet. 2. Molly, unm.; d. 1836, a. 80. 3. David, b. Sept. 2. 1758; m. Molly Orr, 1784, and lived at the "Neck," and on the homestead. They had a large family; among whom were Jesse b. April 6, 1788, m. Hannah Orr and Lucinda Evans; and Ann, b. 1798, m. Richard Melvin, d. 1842. David d. 1835. 4. Elizabeth, m. Archi. Gamble of Manchester. 5. Susey, m. Jonathan Davis. 6. John, d. young. 7. Anna, b. 1766; m. Amos Crombie; d. 1842. Children:—Franklin, Esq., b. 1803, and Luther.

III. *Robert*, m. Catherine Karr and settled first on the southwest side of the homestead, where the Huntings now live. About 1774 he bought of Zebulon Winslow No. 83, 3d D., and removed to Candia. They had 9 children. William kept the homestead; m. Abigail, dau. of William Turner; had Willis, who lives on the homestead. *Robert* m. (2) Abigail Clark, and had Dea. Francis and 4 other children.

#### PEARCE.

JAMES PEARCE m. Molly, dau. of Capt. John Underhill, 1765; lived on James Basford's amendment, W. of the brick schoolhouse, where Aaron Wilcomb and Elijah Hall have since lived; had 9 children; d. 1796; the widow and children went into the country.

#### PIERCE.

BENJAMIN PIERCE, with his son Samuel and William Brown, came from Newburyport and bought of James and Benjamin Crosett 270 acres in Nos. 86, 87 and 93, 2d P., 2d D., where the Nutts had lived. Brown lived where Israel Senter now lives, and Pierce some 50 rods further northeast. Samuel Pierce m. a dau. of Nathl. Presby who lived on No. 92, where Hunton lately lived; she m. (2) a Nichols. Eunice Pierce m. William Brown.

#### POOR.

JOHN POOR came from Wiltshire, Eng., to Newbury in 1635, and there have been many of the name there; Indian Hill seems to have been the seat of the settlement. James Bricket and Samuel Poor, of Newbury, divided certain lands they owned in Chester in 1765, and Samuel Poor, Sen., deeded to SAMUEL POOR, Jr., No. 26, O. H., Feb. 1765, on which he settled. He appears to have

lived but a short time, for in October of the same year, administration of his estate was granted to Samuel Poor. He had two sons: —

I. *Samuel*, m. Lydia Swain, and lived on the homestead, and had a son Samuel.

II. *Ebenezer*, m. Mary, dau. of Capt. Nathan Brown, and bought of John Poor 30 acres of the east end of No. 43 O. H., in 1770, on which he lived, where his son Benjamin, b. March 4, 1798, now lives, who m. Alice, dau. of Lieut. William Moore.

Samuel, Jr., had also *Mary*, m. a Kimball of Boxford, and *Hannah*, m. a Reynolds.

#### POWEL.

WILLIAM POWEL came to Chester previous to 1728, for he was surveyor of highways, and his dau. *Elizabeth* was m. to Jona. Goodhue that year. He bought and settled on the southwest end of H. L. No. 14. It was voted to set the Presbyterian meeting-house “over against Wm. Powels.” He was probably somewhat advanced in years, for in 1735 he deeded to John Powel H. L. Nos. 14 and 57 in consideration of maintenance, and took a deed back of all of No. 57, north of the road, which is where the Daniel Wilson house stands. The brook there was called “Powel’s brook.” There was a William Powel who had children recorded from 1737 to 1755, probably his son.

#### PILLSBURY.

ELIJAH PILLSBURY was from Newbury about 1765; settled on a tract of land sold to Maj. Tolford, lying between Nos. 37 and 38, 2d P., 2d D., and Gov. Shute’s farm on the side next to Norton’s, but afterwards moved out on the road to Candia, on No. 38. He m. Anna Bartlett. Children:—*Sarah*, m. Jonathan Seavey; *Stephen*, unm.; *Anna*, m. Isaac Towle, Jr. He d. 1830, a. 92; she d. about the same time, a. 93.

#### PRESCOTT.

JOSHUA PRESCOTT probably came from Kensington and settled near the southwest end of the northwest half of No. 18, 2d P., 2d D. He was deer inspector in 1741. He m. Abigail, dau. of Nathl. Ambrose, and sister of Sampson Underhill’s wife. She d. 1785. Children:—

I. *Sarah*, m. Joseph True.

II. *Abigail*, b. about 1744; m. Capt. Benjamin Currier; d. Jan. 2, 1824, a. 80.

III. *Joshua*.

IV. *John*, went to Sandwich.

V. *Dominicus*, m. a Moulton and lived on the homestead. Had: 1. Hannah, m. Edward Prescott. 2. John, m. Abigail, dau. of Jacob Basford and lived on the homestead. 3. Michael. 4. Joshua, m. Nancy Marden. 5. Jesse, m. Hardy. *Abigail* died. JOSHUA m. (2) Mary Moulton. Children:—

VI. *Daniel*, went west.

VII. *Asa*, b. 1765; m. Abigail Marden; was a long time Deputy Sheriff in Chester, and went to Piermont.

VIII. *Joseph*.

IX. *Edward*, b. 1769; m. Hannah, dau. of Dominicus Prescott.

JOSHUA PRESCOTT had a brother EDWARD who came to Chester, but does not appear to have had any permanent residence, and little is known of him. He had a son.—

1. *John*, who m. Mary, dau. of Stephen Merrill, and had Capt. John of Hooksett, and Mary, b. 1793, m. Edward Robie, Jr.

2. A dau., m. Samuel Whidden.

#### PRESSON.

WILLIAM PRESSON came from Beverly, and settled on Add. No. 44, nearly opposite where Rufus Phillips now lives. His wife Mary took out administration on his estate in 1766. Children:—

I. *William, Jr.*, m. Hannah, dau. of William Healey, June 12, 1752. Chil.:—Molly, William, Hannah, Mary and Benjamin. He owned a tract of land near the brick school-house, which he sold to Moses Underhill in 1761, and went to Rumney.

II. Capt. *Edward Presson*, lived on Add. lot, No. 55, where Page Bachelder had lived, and where William P. Underhill now lives; he m. Edna Greenough, 1763. Chil.:—1. Moses, b. 1764; m. Joanna, dau. of Capt. John Underhill, lived on Add. lot, No. 57, where Rufus Phillips lived, went West. 2. Robert Greenough. 3. Edna, m. Alexander Eaton. 4. Edward, went to Vt.

*Edward* m. (2) Molly Moore. Chil.:—5. Edmund Moore, m. Polly Weeks, d. in Baltimore. 6. John. 7. Benjamin, b. 1792, lives at Auburn.

*Edward* m. (3) Wid. Pollard. 8. Rament, lived in Auburn. 9. Nehemiah, in Manchester. 10. Emerson, in Auburn. 11, Paschal, b. 1808, lived in Auburn and Manchester. Capt. Presson d. Feb. 21, 1823.

III. A daughter, m. a Chamberlain, lived at Newbury, Vt.

#### QUANTON.

JAMES QUANTON, in 1737, bought Add. lot No. 10, and settled on it near Three Camp meadow. He was clerk of the Presbyterian parish, from 1738 to 1769. His will was dated and proved Dec., 1772. Legatees, wife AGNES, son HUGH, g. daughter Susannah Watson, dau. of Ann; dau. Elizabeth McFarland; Joshua and John, had land in New Chester; Agnes and David, Executors.



## QUIMBY.

JACOB QUIMBY m. Ann Robie, dau. of John, and widow of Jonathan Towle; lived on No. 63, 2d P., 2d D., where—Palmer now lives; had one son John, who was brought up by Col. Stephen Dearborn. He went to Stanstead. Quimby d. early, and the widow m. James, son of James Varnum.

BRADBURY QUIMBY m. Sarah, dau. of John Shackford, Jr., 1778. Child:—Charlotte, b. 1800, m. Capt. Noah Weeks.

## RAND.

There seem to have been three men of the name, but not to have had permanent residences, and little is known of them.

*Nathaniel* had no son so far as known.

*John Rand* had one son, Jeremiah, m. Hannah, dau. of John Lane, Jr., and had a large family.

*William Rand* had a son Joseph, b. April 12, 1783, alive, 1868. William d. 1787. John and William were brothers.

## RICHARDSON.

JOSEPH RICHARDSON, JR., the son of Joseph and Margaret Godfrey, b. Dec. 31, 1686, at Newbury, m. Ann Riggs, at Gloucester, Feb. 24, 1712. Children:—

I. Anne, b. 1712. II. Thomas, b. Oct. 31, 1716. III. Moses, b. July 28, 1718. IV. William, b. 1719. V. Daniel, b. March 28, 1722. VI. Mary, b. Sept. 13, 1725. VII. Caleb, b. May 9, 1731. As early as 1725, Joseph Richardson began to trade in Chester land.

II. THOMAS RICHARDSON and Priscilla Pearson m. Nov. 17, 1737. The Pearsons owned a tide-mill, at Newbury Old Town. Thomas settled on Add. lot, No. 113. In 1747 his father gave him the N. W. half of the lot next to Thomas Craige's. He d. 1795, a. 78; she d. 1803, a. 87. Children:—

1. *Elizabeth*, b. in Newbury, m. a Rolfe of Newbury.
2. *Hannah*, b. Nov. 25, 1740, m. Eastman of Boscawen.
3. *Pearson*, b. Feb. 21, 1742, m. Martha Webster, 1761, and Wid. Simonds; lived on H. L. No. 114, where Dea. Walter Morse lived, and also where Charles Wilcom lives; was an innholder; had no children, d. Nov. 26, 1827.
4. *Priscilla*, b. July 18, 1745, m. Kimball of Boscawen.
5. *Thomas*, b. July 6, 1747.
6. *Lydia*, b. Aug. 28, 1749, m. Abraham, son of Winthrop Sargent, d. Feb. 6, 1840.
7. *Abigail*, b. Dec. 9, 1752, m. a True of Vt., d. a. 65.

8. *Susannah*, b. March 26, 1754, m. Benjamin, son of Thomas Haselton, lived in Chester and Orford.

9. *Jeremiah*, b. March 25, 1757, lived at Hartland, Vt.

III. MOSES RICHARDSON, b. 1718, m. Mary, dau. of Jonathan Goodhue, 1746, settled on Add. lot No. 70, east of the Carr place, where G. W. Clark now lives, d. March 30, 1806; she d. Oct. 13, 1809. Children:—

1. *Mary*, b. 1747.

2. *David*, b. 1748, m. Sarah, dau. of Theo. Shackford, 1773.

3. *Elizabeth*.

4. *Sarah*, b. Feb. 29, 1751, m. Stephen Clay of Chester.

5. *Nelle*, m. Bracket Towle, and went to Corinth.

6. *Ruth*. 7. *Moses*.

8. *Jonathan*, b. 1765, m. an Edmonds, lived opposite where Capt. Weeks now lives; moved to Northwood.

9. *Lucretia*. 10. *Anna*.

11. *Edward*, b. Feb. 1, 1772, m. Mary, dau. of Silas Camet, 1797, d. 1804. The wid. m. Robert S. Huntton, went to Unity and Orford, d. at Auburn, Dec., 1863, a. 83.

V. DANIEL RICHARDSON m. a Davis, settled on Add. lot No. 101, where Isaac Foss lived, and near where David Lane now lives; he d. March 23, 1799; she d. March 30, 1799. Children:—

1. *Moses*, b. at West Newbury, Nov. 12, 1752. m. Sarah, dau. of Jacob Chase, Esq., 1778. went to Protectworth, now Springfield; d. 1841.

2. *Joseph*, m. Anna, dau. of Robert Wilson, Esq., lived on Add. No. 111, where Lt. David Wilson had lived; no issue; d. June 6, 1752, a. 84.

3. *Daniel*, m. Lois Knapp, 1791, lived on the homestead, d. Feb. 1826.

4. *Anna*, m. Gideon Currier, d. March 19, 1827.

5. *Lydia*, m. Nathan, son of Abel Webster.

6. *Betty*, m. Joseph Carr, Jr.

VI. CALEB, b. 1731, m. Catharine, lived on Add. No. 102, east of where Capt. William Moore lived. Chil.:—1. *Caleb*. 2. *Catharine*, m. Lt. Josiah Forsaith, b. March 30, 1768, d. 1818; and 3, *Mary*.

DANIEL RICHARDSON was a farmer of Pelham, N. H.; he m. Sarah Merchant of Boston. Children:—

1. WILLIAM MERCHANT, b. Jan. 4, 1775, graduated at Harvard, 1797; LL. D., Dart., 1827. He read law in the office of Hon. Samuel Dana, of Groton, Mass, and was associated with him in the practice of the profession for a season. He was elected a

Representative to Congress in 1811, and re-elected, but resigned in 1814 and removed to Portsmouth. He was appointed Chief Justice of the Superior Court in 1816, which office he held to his death. He purchased the farm of Benjamin Brown, and removed to Chester in 1819; he m. Betsy Smith, dau. of Peter Smith, of Pelham, 1798; d. March 23, 1838. Children:—

1. *Sarah M.*, m. Dr. Lemuel M. Barker.
2. *William*, b. 1802, d. 1819.
3. *Elizabeth*, b. 1805. m. Hon. B. B. French, 1824, d. 1860.
4. *Mary*, m. S. J. S. Vose, of Lancaster.
5. *Anne*, b. 1811, m. Hon. Henry F. French, d. 1856.
6. *Louisa*, b. 1814, m. Rev. C. C. P. Russel, now of Washington, D. C.
7. *Samuel Mather*, m. Mary Whittemore, formerly of Chester, d. 1843.

II. GEN. SAMUEL M., who was a farmer, and was a member of the House of Representatives and also of the Senate, d. March 11, 1859, a. 82.

III. HON. DANIEL, was a lawyer of Tyngsborough. Chil.:—  
 1. *D. S. Richardson*, m. Isabella, dau. of Samuel Aiken, Esq., of Chester. 2. *William A.* 3. *George F.*, Mayor of Lowell.

#### ROBIE.

In a list made Feb. 1, 1677, of cottages erected in Haverhill since Jan. 25, 1675, is the name of JOHN ROBIE. He lived in what is now Atkinson. June 16, 1691, he set out to move his family, consisting of seven children, the oldest not quite eleven years old, (his wife having died a few days before), to a place of refuge, where Benjamin Clement lately lived, at the North Parish. He was returning with the family in a cart, and had got opposite the burying-ground, near Jesse Clement's, where he was killed by the Indians, and his son ICHABOD, probably the oldest, was taken captive by the Indians and carried off. There are two traditions, one that he was ransomed, and the other and most probable one, that by the aid of a friendly Indian he escaped and returned home. (See Chase's Hist. of Haverhill, p. 160.)

He somewhere learned the art of tanning, and settled in Hampton Falls. He was a member of the "Society for Settling the Chesnut Country," attended the first meeting, and was one of the committee to lay out the home lots, and also of the old hundred-acre lots, and also for running the lines. His name appears so often on the records that we might infer that he removed to Chester, and he probably built a house on his home lot No. 116, where John Robinson's old house is, and spent considerable time in Chester, but never permanently resided here. His will was dated

Oct. 10, 1752; proved Sept. 26, 1753. The legatees are his wife Mary, sons, I. John, II. Henry, and III. Samuel, and Sarah Tilton. *John* was to have a silver-fitted sword and silver-headed cane, and they are both now in the family of the late Hendrick Dearborn, of Auburn. Col. Stephen Dearborn, son-in-law of John Robie, was an officer in the militia for more than thirty years, and commanded a company at the battle of Bennington, and used this sword. *Samuel Robie* was to have his pistols and holsters, the cap and brass-hilted sword and silver-headed riding cane. *Henry* was to have the homestead, including the tan-yard, and was residuary legatee.

I. JOHN ROME, b. 1712, m. Ann Williams, a woman of Welsh origin. The Dearborns have some of her table-linen. ICHABOD bought H. L. No. 35, Dec., 1732, on which John settled, near where Nathan Morse lately lived, and his tan-yard was where Robinson's was. Children:—

1. *Edward*, m. a Silver, went to Plymouth.
2. *Ichabod*, unm., was a tanner at Pembroke; d. at Springfield.
3. *Walter*, b. May 2 (O. S.), 1741. He came to Candia, and built a camp on No. 119, 2d P., 2d D., by the side of a large rock, the wolves sometimes looking in upon him. His first crop was rye, and having no barn to store and thresh it in, he drew to Chester over the hill by Col. Dearborn's, where there must have been little road. He m. Susa, dau. of Dea. Jonathan Hall, Dec. 23, 1763, and moved to Candia Jan. 10, 1764. He was a justice, and filled an important place in Candia. He d. June 28, 1818; she d. Oct. 20, 1821. Children:—

Walter, b. Dec. 22, 1764, m. Dorothy Tilton, who was b. Aug. 11, 1763; lived on the homestead; Edward and Jonathan, went to Corinth; Susan, m. John Moore, went to Belfast; Polly, m. Jona., son of Col. Moses Dustin; Lydia, m. John Dolby; Sally, m. Thomas Towle; Nancy, m. Col. Stephen Clay, of Chester.

4. *John*, m. Mehitabel, dau. of Dea. Jonathan Hall; settled on No. 64, 2d P., 2d D., 1764. Children:—

William, m. Keziah Clark, 1797; lived on the homestead; d. 1850; Ichabod and Jonathan, went to Corinth; Ebenezer, to Burlington; Priscilla, to Stanstead; John, m. Silver, and lived near Candia Corner, d. 1866.

5. *Ruth*, m. Col. Stephen Dearborn; d. 1808, a. 69.
  6. A daughter, m. John Clay, of Candia.
  7. *Anna*, m. (1) a Towle, (2) J. Quimby, (3) James, son of James Varnum; lived in Candia; d. 1807.
  8. *Delia*, m. Col. Jonathan Dearborn; d. April 7, 1814, a. 63.
- ANN d. May 20, 1755, a. 42; JOHN m. (2) Abigail Dearborn, dau. of Dea Ebenezer, widow of James Varnum. Children:—

9. A dau., m. Samuel, son of Col. John Webster; went to Newport, N. H.

10. *Sarah*, m. Dr. Samuel Flagg.

11. *Samuel*, m. Dorothy Worthen, dau. of David; went to Springfield, N. H.

ABIGAIL d. Oct. 25, 1773. JOHN m. (3) Naomi, wid. of Nathan Long, but she soon left him; she d. 1821, a. 93; he d. March, 1788.

II. HENRY, b. 1714, lived on the homestead, and his descendants still reside there. He m. Abigail Butler Oct. 9, 1734, and they had eleven children:—

1. *Daniel*, b. Jan. 4, 1735, settled at Freetown, on O. H. No. 11, where Rev. Joseph Fullonton now lives. Children:—

1. Nathan, father of Nathan, of Auburn, Rev. Thomas, and David. 2. Henry. 3. Daniel.

2. *Ichabod*, b. May 25, 1737. He settled on No. 61, 3d D., where his great-grandson, Samuel B., now resides. He was a soldier of the Revolution, and his name appears often on the records of Candia. Children:—

Levi, m. Anna, dau. of Richard Ordway; lived on the homestead.

Lowell, went to Alexandria, N. H. One dau. m. Knowles; one a Tuck. went to Maine.

III. SAMUEL, son of Ichabod, b. 1717, m. a Perkins; settled on his father's H. L. No. 116; probably built John Robinson's old house. Children:—

1. *Sarah*, m. Dr. John Ordway, 1760; afterwards m. a Dr. Gordon, and (3) John P. Williams. They d. in Newmarket.

2. *Lydia*, m. Richard Ordway, of Amesbury, brother of Dr. John; m. (2) John Clay of Candia; m. (3) Col. Stephen Dearborn; d. Sept 29, 1817, a. 74.

3. *Edward*, b. 1746, m. Sarah Smith, dau. of Col. Webster's second wife, in 1771. He settled first in Candia, and came to Chester Street; d. Dec. 26, 1837, a. 92. She d. 1843, a. 89.

SAMUEL, m. (2) widow Phebe Butterfield, mother of Nathaniel Glidden's wife, and had *Samuel* and *Polly*, who lived at Goffstown. Samuel sold his farm, including his tan-yard, to John S. Dearborn, in 1778, and took his pay in Continental money, and it went down on his hands, and he lost it.

Children of *Edward* and *Sarah*:—

1. Mary. b. July 17, 1772; m. Ephraim, son of Edmund Elliot; went to Thornton.

2. John Smith, b. March 12, 1776, m. a McIntosh, of Dorchester.

3. Edward, b. Nov. 20, 1778, m. Mary, dau. of John Prescott, and lived on the homestead; d. Sept. 12, 1857.



4. Toppan, b. Jan. 27, 1782.

5. Sarah, b. 1785, m. Stephen Brummer; went to Maine.

6. Thomas Sargent, b. Jan 14, 1791, went to Gorham, Maine; m. Clarissa Adams, and had three sons, all of whom are clergymen, the Rev. Edward Robie of Greenland, being one of them. He d. 1838.

#### BIOGRAPHICAL NOTICE OF TOPPAN ROBIE.

He was named for his great uncle, Col. Christopher Toppan, of Hampton, who when he was a child, gave him a pistareen (twenty cents) for his name. When a boy, at ten or eleven, he was put into the store of his uncle Edmund Webster, as a chore-boy, and while there Mr. Webster was appointed the first postmaster in Chester, and he acted as assistant. In 1796, he went as an apprentice into the store of Capt. C. B. Brooks, of Haverhill, and had fifty dollars for the first year, and sixty dollars afterwards, for clothing. In 1799 he went to Gorham, Me., as clerk in a store, and in 1802 commenced business on his own account, and continued in a profitable retail business till 1850. He seems disposed to be liberal with his accumulations. He has given to the ministerial fund of the First Parish in Gorham, nine thousand dollars; for a soldiers' monument in Gorham, two thousand dollars; for a clock on the Congregational meeting-house in Gorham, five hundred dollars; to the Congregational Society in Chester, five thousand dollars, and to the Congregational Society in Candia, towards the purchase of an organ, fifty dollars. He was Representative from Gorham to the Legislature of Massachusetts from 1813 to 1819, and to that of Maine in 1820 and 1821; one of the Executive Council of Maine; has long been a trustee and treasurer of Gorham Academy, and held various town offices. He m. Lydia, dau. of Benjamin Brown and Prudence Kelly, b. Feb. 6, 1782, m. Oct. 8, 1804. She d. Feb. 23, 1811. Children:—

Harriet, b. Aug. 9, 1805, m. Oliver Lincoln of Boston, in 1829, d. 1832; Francis Brown, b. Aug. 19, 1809, who graduated, studied medicine, and in making some chemical preparations lost both his eyes, and is totally blind; m. Martha Prince, lives in Gorham.

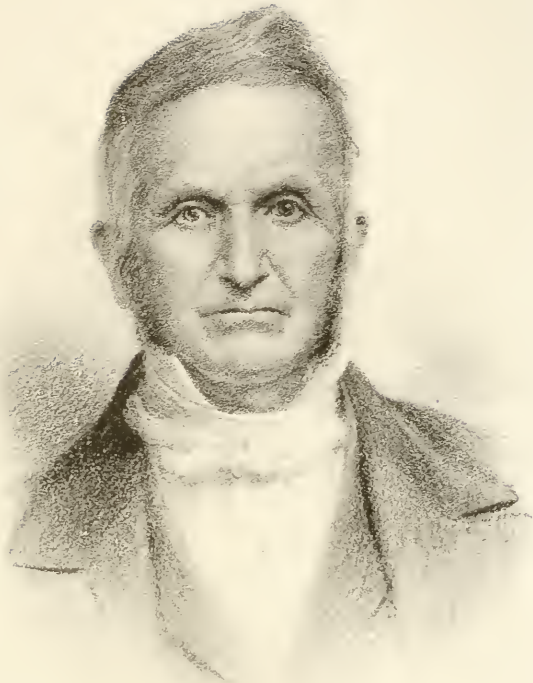
Toppan m. (2) Sarah T. Lincoln. Children:—

Charles; George (died); and Frederic. She d. April 23, 1828.

He m. (3) Wid. Eliza Cross. She d. Nov. 2, 1865.

Mr. Robie says that he never used tobacco in any form, and can say about the same of ardent spirits; is now (March, 1869) more than eighty-seven years old, and writes a most excellent, fair and round hand.





*Toppan Robie*





## ROWE.

DANIEL ROWE came early to Candia, m. Abigail Stockman; d. about 1786; she d. Dec. 12, 1813. He was in the French war, and was at Cape Breton. He had a son *Isaiah*, who settled on lot No. 114, 2d P., 2d D., on the Pine hill, and sold it to Paul Eaton, previous to 1770, and purchased and settled on No. 40, 3d D. He m. Sarah, dau. of Samuel Healey, 1764. Children:—1. Jonathan. 2. Susanna. 3. Elizabeth. 4. Lydia. 5. Nathaniel, who lived on the homestead. 6. Sarah. 7. Mehitable. 8. Olive. 9. Lucy. 10. Dolly, m. Stephen Smith, and was mother of Hon. Frederick Smyth. 11. Abigail.

*Isaiah* d. Sept. 18, 1810, a. 67. Sarah d. 1824.

## ROWEL.

JOHN ROWEL was probably the first settler on the north end of H. L. No. 114, where Dea. Walter Morse lately lived. July 1, 1729, John Rowel, of Salisbury, bought No. 50, and he and Benaiah Colby probably divided the two lots crosswise, as when James Norris bought No. 113, in 1734, it was bounded on "John Rowel and Benaiah Colby." In 1744 *Judith Rowel* and *John Saunders* and wife sold to Enoch Colby, each one sixth of their father John Rowel's right in No. 50, and *Enoch Rowel* two sixths, he being the oldest son. In 1746 Enoch bought half of No. 87, 3d D., (at Candia Corner) where he settled. His wife was Miriam, had 2 children d. young in 1752; Miriam, b. 1753; Enoch, b. 1756; Mary, b. 1763. He d. 1776.

GIDEON ROWEL, of Amesbury, bought of Lt. Thomas Smith and wife Mary, his homestead of 40 acres, in March, 1752. He d. previous to 1785. *Benjamin* lived at Candia, on No. 128, 3d D., unmarried. *Samuel*, d. 1815, *Miriam* and *Sarah*, all unmarried, on the homestead.

## RUSSEL.

Master GEORGE RUSSEL was a native of Ireland, and was a grenadier in the army of Gen. Gage, at Boston. He was one of the reinforcement sent out to Lexington. He said that the British soldiers were instructed to fire breast high, but the Yankees took aim, and instead of facing their enemies, fired from every rock and tree. He determined to desert, and engaged with a countryman to carry him out of Boston. He was put into a hogshead and headed up, with holes for ventilation bored in the head. The teamster, without knowing the nature of his cargo, rode, sitting on the hogshead, stopping the vent holes and nearly suffocating

Mr. Russel. He however survived, and came to Londonderry, and his name appears on the Association Test, in 1776, and it is said that he served a campaign in the American army, praying that he might be killed rather than be captured.

He came to Chester and settled on the south corner of lot No. 74, 2d P., 2d D., a little S. E. of the Auburn pound. He turned pedagogue, and for a long period taught nearly all the schools in the Long Meadows, and was looked up to with about the same reverence that the minister was. The writer received the first rudiments of his school education from "Master Russel." He was a man of very eccentric manners, and would hardly be tolerated for a single day as a teacher, at the present time. He m. Martha McNeil, of Londonderry. Children:—

*John*, settled at New Boston.

*Dawson*, lived in Candia and in Londonderry.

*Mary*, m. and went to Galena, Ill.

About 1806 he went to live with his son John, at New Boston, and d. there.

#### SANBORN.

ELIPHAZ SANBORN'S name appears frequently on the records. In Dec., 1737, he bought of the proprietors 20 acres, lying on Penacook path, directly east of Gov. Shute's farm, and probably settled on it, where Daniel Hodgkins afterwards lived. Nothing more is known of him.

#### SARGENT.

"JACOB, 5th Son to Will Sargent and Mary his wife, was born March 13, An. Do. 1687-8." "Jacob Sargent, Jr., and Judith Harvey, both of Amesbury, were married together by Mr. Thomas Wells, Minister of Amesbury, Dec. ye 7<sup>th</sup>, 1710."

His name appears first on Chester records as selectman in 1728. He is styled Ensign in a deed in 1730, and on Chester records in 1731. He occupied a very prominent place in Chester. The name of "*Insine Jacob Sargent*" appears on the records of nearly every town meeting for many years. He settled on H. L. No. 18, where Moses Webster now lives. In 1736 he gave his son Winthrop one half of three H. L's.,—18, 19 and 123. He d. April 6, 1749. Administration to his wife, Judith, June 28, 1749. Children:—

I. WINTHROP, b. Oct. 28, 1711, m. Phebe, dau. of William Healey, June 1, 1738. He lived on the homestead, back towards Hall's Village. He d. Dec., 1788; she d. Nov. 4, 1806, a. 90. Children:—

1. *Lizzie*, b. Dec. 22, 1738, m. John Sanborn; lived first in San-

down, then on the William Gilchrist place, where his grandson John now lives. Mr. Sanborn d. Dec. 3, 1828; Lizzie d. April 6, 1832.

2. *Moses*, b. Nov. 2, 1743, m. Sarah, dau. of James Varnum, settled on lot No. 91, 2d P., 2d D., d. 1826; she d. 1843. Children:—

1. Anna, m. Samuel Anderson; d. 1817. 2. Samuel, m. Sally Pillsbury, 1798. 3. Abigail. 4. Sarah, m. Samuel Haynes, the clothier, of Chester; d. 1811. 5. Moses, m. a Whiting, lived on the homestead, and went to Staunstead. 6. Mary, m. Samuel Anderson.

3. *Mary*, b. May 14, 1745.

4. *John*, b. March 17, 1746, m. Mary, dau. of William Turner, lived on the east half of No. 120, 2d P., 2d D. He d. Nov. 17, 1834; she d. 1823. Children:—Josiah, m. Sarah Bricket, d. 1817; Sarah, m. Josiah, son of William Shannon; Moses, m. Sarah, dau. of William Shannon.

5. *Abraham*, b. Feb. 28, 1748; m. Lydia, dau. of Thomas Richardson, 1769; lived where Ensign Jacob lived. He d. March, 1822; she d. Feb. 6, 1840, a. 90 years, 5 months. Children:—

1. Mary, b. 1769. 2. Lydia, b. 1771; m. Samuel Towle. 3. Abraham, b. July 25, 1773; m. (1) Polly Belknap, Jan. 1, 1800; she d. Nov. 23, 1812; m. (2) Sarah Sanborn, Jan. 10, 1814; she d. July 23, 1833; m. (3) Sally Underhill, widow of Smith Greenough, and lived at Randolph, Vt., and on the homestead. He d. Oct., 1851. 4. Margaret, b. 1775; m. Sherburne Wiggin; lived in Concord. 5. Susannah, b. June 17, 1777; m. John Melvin and Richard Dearborn, d. Feb. 4, 1868. 6. Huldah, unm. 7. Benjamin, b. 1781. 8. Elizabeth, b. June 23, 1784; m. Benjamin Melvin, 1804, and went to Maine. 9. Thomas, b. 1786. 10. Martha. 11. John, b. Jan. 6, 1793; m. Sally Wilkins; d. at Moultonborough, May 17, 1840. He was a physician. (See Professional History.)

6. *Phebe*, b. 1751; m. Ebenezer Eaton of Candia.

7. *Judith*, b. Jan. 15, 1752; m. David, son of Nathaniel Hall, d. Jan., 1733.

8. *Sarah*, b. 1755; m. Samuel, son of Thomas Dearborn, and lived in Candia.

II. JACOB, b. Nov. 10, 1713. In 1748, his father gave him No. 130, 3d D., (the Ward place) on which he lived; d. without issue.

III. JUDITH, b. March 27, 1716; m. Francis Towle, 1738.

IV. SARAH, b. March 8, 1718; m. Enoch Colby, 1748.

V. ELIZABETH, b. 1722.

VI. DOROTHY, b. 1725. (The foregoing were b. in Amesbury.)

VII. TABITHA, m. John Foss, 1744. He d. Nov. 14, 1745; m. (2) Hezekiah Underhill; d. Aug. 23, 1803.

VIII. JOHN, m. Susannah Harriman and settled on No. 70, 3d D, where B. P. Colby now lives; d. Nov. 14, 1797. Children:—

1. *Jacob*, m. Margarett, dau. of Thomas Patten. 2. *John*. 3. *James*, m. Elizabeth Rowe, and once owned and lived at Hall's mill on Chester Turnpike. 4. *Hannah*, m. Caleb Towle of Hawke. 5. *Sarah*, unm. 6. *Susa*, m. Thomas Emery.

IX. THEOPHILUS, lived near Candia Corner; m. Lydia Mitchell, 1753; d. 1807. Children:—The first three d. young. 4. *Lydia*, b. Jan. 29, 1752; m. Moses, son of Samuel Emerson, Esq.; d. July 22, 1784. 5. *Judith*, b. 1763; m. John Eaton. 6. *Theophilus*, b. 1765; m. Ruth Rowe and went to Belfast. 7. *Moses*, d. unm. 8. *Jonathan*, m. Anna, dau. of Thos. Wason and lived in Candia.

The Rev. CHRISTOPHER SARGENT was a settled minister at Amesbury, and afterwards at Methuen. He had thirteen children, the youngest of whom, Dr. THOMAS, was b. at Amesbury, July 22, 1766. He received his preparatory education at Methuen. Dr. Isaac Thom of Londonderry m. a dau. of the Rev. Mr. Sargent, and it is supposed that Dr. Thomas studied his profession with him. He came to Chester about 1777 and boarded with Maj. Jabez French until he was married. He m. Hannah Smith, dau. of Col. Webster's last wife, Oct. 15, 1780. In Jan., 1780, he purchased an acre of land with a house on it, where Mrs. French now lives, the Merchant Blasdell place. In 1782, he bought of Isaac Blasdell, administrator of Ben. Bachelder, the land southeast as far as the Eben Dearborn place, and afterwards built the house where Mr. White lately lived. He was a very cautious, but skillful physician, and had an extensive practice. He remained in Chester until 1819, and then went to Hartford, Lower Canada. Children:—

*John*, d. young.

*Sally*, b. June 21, 1784; m. Samuel Head, Oct. 24, 1811; d. Nov. 6, 1854.

*Edmund Toppan*, b. 1786; d. 1796.

Hannah Smith d. Nov. 15, 1788. Dr. THOMAS m. (2) Nancy Hall of Concord, Feb. 26, 1792; she d. Nov. 22, 1817. Children:—

*John*, b. April 22, 1793; m. Sally, dau. of Samuel Anderson.

*Hannah Smith*, b. Aug. 12, 1794; m. Robert, son of Dr. James Brown of Hooksett, and Robert Smith of Bristol, N. H.; d. May, 1868.

*Nancy Hall*, b. Nov. 15, 1798; m. Rice Dudley of Pembroke.

*Mary Jane*, d. unm.

He m. (3) Mrs. Elizabeth G. Ladd, Feb. 27, 1820. He d. Nov. 18, 1829; she d. 1830.



## SCRIBNER.

SAMUEL SCRIBNER was of Exeter, perhaps of that part now Brentwood. He was accidentally shot by a man who was out hunting. He had a son *John*, who lived in Poplin (Fremont) near Cavel mill. He m. a Smith and had:—

1. Lieut. Samuel, who lived in Candia on the John Moore place, No. 73, 3d D., and m. Moore's widow; m. (2) a Harriman, and had:—

2. Manoah, m. Sarah, dau. of Daniel Fitts, and settled in Raymond on No. 105, O. H., near Jones Pond, and had Daniel, m. Ann Langford, and John, m. a Page, still residing there.

3. John, resided on the homestead; d. 1853. His grandson, Benning S., resides there.

4. A daughter, m. Henry Smith; d. at Auburn, Nov. 4, 1858, a. 81.

## SEAVEY.

JOHN SEAVEY probably came from Rye; m. Dolly, dau. of Ithamar Berry, 1762; settled on the west half of No. 36, 2d P., 2d D.; d. May 18, 1806; she d. 1816. Children:—

1. *Jonathan*, b. 1763; m. Sarah, dau. of Elijah Pillsbury; m. (2) Lucretia Rand.

2. *Elliott Berry*, b. 1766; m. a dau. of John Rand; no children.

3. *Ann*, m. Isaac Libby of Candia.

4. *Molly*, m. Sam. Seavey.

5. *John*, m. Betsy, dau. of Sherburne Dearborn; moved to the country.

6. *Andrew*, b. Feb. 21, 1778; m. Hannah Foss and lived on the homestead.

7. *Josiah*, b. Aug. 14, 1780; m. Sally, dau. of Cort. Isaac Lane; lived on the Jona. Morton place; d. July 31, 1863.

8. *Greenleaf*.

## SEVERANCE.

BENJAMIN SEVERANCE was from Kingstown; m. Ruth, dau. of William Long of Kingstown. In 1751 he bought of John Stockman H. L. 100 and 36, where John Calfe had formerly lived. He d. early; she d. 1816, a. between 85 and 90. Children:—

*Joseph*, m. Anna, dau. of Gideon Currier, Sen.; went to Salisbury, N. H.

*Peter*, m. Sarah, dau. of Nathaniel Hall, and lived on No. 100, 2d P., 2d D. He d. 1817; she d. Dec. 23, 1839, a. 83. Sons, Geo. W., and James, lived in Auburn.

## SHANNON.

THOMAS SHANNON is said to have come from the "Shoals;" m. a sister of Nathaniel Rand, and had no permanent residence. Children:—

1. *William*, m. Hannah Holmes, wid. of Nathan Lane. Children:—Dea. Josiah, m. Sarah, dau. of Capt. John Sargent; Sarah, m. Moses Sargent; Jane, m. Jona. Worthen. He d. 1807.

2. *Samuel*, m. (1) Lydia Taber; m. (2) Lydia (Leavitt) Griffin, 1792. He d. 1813; she d. May 25, 1842, a. 87. Children:—1. Lydia T., b. 1794; m. Josiah Morse. 2. Thomas, m. Davis. 3. Sarah, m. Thomas Chase.

3. *Thomas*, m. (2) Dolly Locke, widow of Josiah Moore.

4. *John*, m. a dau. of Jacob Griffin.

## SHACKFORD.

WILLIAM SHACKFORD was of Portsmouth, and was a retailer. Children:—

1. JOHN was also of Portsmouth, and a block-maker, and was a grantee of Chester.

2. SAMUEL, also of Portsmouth, was a block-maker and a grantee. His will was proved March, 1730-31.

JOHN, his son, was a shoemaker, and settled first in Andover, then came to Chester and settled on his father's additional lot No. 92, where his great grandson Jonathan now lives; d. Nov. 2, 1786. Children:—

I. *Theodore*, m. Mary Bartlett, Feb. 14, 1754. Children:—

1. Sarah, b. Feb. 3, 1755; m. David Richardson, 1773. 2. Susannah, b. Feb. 5, 1757; m. Dea. Nathan Knowles. 3. Molly. 4. Anna. 5. Theodore, b. July 7, 1770.

Theodore, Sen., lived on the Plain, and he and his son removed just out of Chester into Allenstown.

II. *John*, m. Sarah, dau. of Lt. Ebenezer Dearborn, and lived on the homestead. His will proved June 10, 1779. She d. Aug., 1814. Children:—1. Billy. 2. Sarah, b. 1765, m. Bradbury Quimby. 3. Samuel, b. Nov. 19, 1767; m. Hannah, dau. of Capt. Benjamin Carrier, April, 1806; lived on the homestead. He d. Jan. 23, 1843; she d. Aug. 17, 1865. 4. Jonathan, b. 1770; unm.; d. Dec., 1799. 5. Richard, b. Nov. 6, 1772; unm.; d. Sept. 3, 1864. 6. Betsy, m. Josiah Lane, son of Ezekiel Lane.

III. *A daughter*, m. Simon French, and lived in Candia.

## SHAW.

CORNET DAVID SHAW was son of Hilliard Shaw of Hampton Falls; m. Abigail, only dau. of Paul and Love Smith, 1780; lived on the Smith place, H. L. 119. He d. Nov. 11, 1825; she d. Dec. 25, 1847, a. 94. Children:—*Paul Smith*, b. 1782, unm., d. May 15, 1805; *Jonathan Hilliard*, b. 1784, was a physician, d. Sept., 1821; *David*, b. June 20, 1788, m. Sally Marden, 1817, resides on the homestead; *Abigail*, m. Josiah, son of Perley Chase, 1816, d. 1824.

## SHIRLEY.

It is said that the Shirleys date back to the Germans, and that the Countess of Huntingdon, who was the patron of Whitefield and Wesley, was a Shirley; but those who came to Chester came from Ireland, and were of Scotch origin.

JAMES SHIRLEY came to Chester at a very advanced age, about the year 1730, and lived on Add. lot No. 13, where the town farm now is. He had a large family. Several sons came over, only three of whom came to Chester:—I. JOHN; II. CAPT. JAMES; III. THOMAS. He is said to have died 1754, a. 105.

I. JOHN bought Add. No. 13, Nov. 6, 1730, on which his father lived. Nov., 1731, he bought of Sampson Underhill, H. L. No. 124, on which he settled, where Margaret Shirley and Mrs. Cowdery now live. He m. for a second wife, the widow of Arch. Miller. Children:—

1. JAMES. In 1741, John deeded to his son James the north end of Add. lot No. 13. Nothing further is known of him.
2. MARY, m. James Wilson.
3. ANN, m. Robert Wilson.
4. MARTHA, m. Alexander Gilchrist and went to Goffstown.
5. JANE, m. McMurphy of Londonderry.
6. Dea. THOMAS, b. 1728, m. Margaret, dau. of Capt. James Shirley, and went to Goffstown and purchased of James Miller; d. 1808; she d. 1820, a. 93.
7. DANIEL went to New Chester.

Issue of Dea. THOMAS and Margaret:—

1. *Jane*, m. Robert Patten of Bradford.
  2. *Polly*, m. Robert, son of Alexander Gilchrist.
  3. *James*, m. Mary Moore. He was three years old when they moved to Goffstown, and rode there on horseback behind his mother. He lived on the homestead; d. 1855, a. 96. Children:—
1. Nancy.
  2. Jane.
  3. Thomas, d. at Memphis.
  4. Daniel, lived in Goffstown.

5. James, was a lawyer and lived at Vicksburg. Gen. Grant's entrenchments went through his front yard and his house was destroyed; and Gen. Grant gave him possession of the house of a rebel. After the surrender, a great many claimed to have always been loyal, and Gen. Grant referred their cases to Mr. Shirley, and the labor and excitement were more than he was able to endure, and he d. Aug., 1863. His son Robert Q. was admitted to West Point upon the recommendation of Gen. Grant.

6. John, is at Suspension Bridge, N. Y. 7. Gilman, was a teacher at Cortland, N. Y. 8. William, at the same place. 9. Robert M., m. Maria McCutcheon; lived on the homestead, but removed to Manchester, and has a son on the homestead.

II. CAPT. JAMES SHIRLEY was a seventh son, and famous for curing king's evil, and was a man of considerable note. He was b. Dec., 1700, m. Janet Shirley, in Ireland, and d. May, 1796. He came to Brookline, Mass., and in 1734 bought Add. lot No. 11; and settled where Dudley C. Swain now lives. Children:—

1. JAMES, who while coming from Exeter was caught in a thunder shower, got off his horse and was leading him, was struck by the lightning and killed; silver money in his pocket and silver knee-buckles were melted.

2. MARGARET, m. Dea. Thomas Shirley.

3. AGNES, m. John McNair, who was a mariner, and d. soon after marriage; she d. Feb., 1823, a. 80.

4. JOHN, lived on his father's homestead, and had a son John.

5. HUGH, lived on Add. No. 13; was several years clerk of the Presbyterian parish, and had a son Peter who sold the place to the town and went to Maine.

6. LIEUT. WILLIAM, m. Mary Morrison, 1788; lived on H. L. 124. He was several years clerk of the Presbyterian parish. He d. 1807; she d. July, 1843, a. 83. Children:—

1. *Margaret*, b. Aug. 6, 1789; unm., on the homestead.

2. *James*, b. 1791.

3. *John*, b. 1793, m. Polly, dau of Robert Graham.

4. *William*, b. 1799.

5. *Mary*, b. 1801, m. Samuel Cowdery.

6. *Robert*, b. 1803.

III. THOMAS SHIRLEY was half brother of John and Capt. James. He lived in several places. He once lived on Add. lot No. 51, where John Smith first settled. In one deed he is said to be of Timberlane (Hampstead), but his final settlement was at what is now Auburn Village, his cellar yet being open in Amos Chase's field. He died in consequence of a blow from John Patten. He and Patten met at Capt. Underhill's tavern and had some altercation. Patten had an *old* scythe in his hand which he was carrying to a

blacksmith, and probably without any intention of inflicting any serious injury, struck Shirley with the tang of the scythe, making a wound in his head. The wound was not considered serious at first. It was inflicted Dec. 25, 1775. Shirley went to Londonderry, to Dr. Wood, for treatment, and died there Feb. 1, 1776. Patten was indicted, and tried at the September term, and convicted of manslaughter, and sentenced to be branded in the hand, which was executed. He had a surgeon in attendance to apply some remedy, but it was so slightly done that he thought his services needless.

Thomas Shirley had five sons and one daughter:—

1. JOHN. 2. SAMUEL. 3. ALEXANDER. 4. JAMES. 5. THOMAS.  
6. ANNA. The names of most of them are on the army rolls.

1. Of JOHN I have no tradition.

2. SAMUEL, b. about 1740. He lived on lot No. 123, 2d P., 2d D., near the pond. He built the first grist-mill at Auburn village, kept tavern and boiled potash. He moved to Northfield, and thence to Union Bridge; died about 1806. He m. (1) Margaret, dau. of William Graham. Children:—

1. *Ann*, m. Daniel McDuffee; d. Nov. 29, 1860, a. 85.

2. *John*, b. 1781, m. Joanna Gale; was a builder of wharves and pile-bridges; d. 1851. He had a son John Major, b. 1831; a lawyer at Andover, N. H.

3. *Molly*, m. Alexander Donovan; d. 1826.

4. *Betsy*. 5. *James*, went to Long Island.

6. *Margaret*. 7. *Sally*. 8. *Lucretia*.

Margaret d. 1792. He m. (2) Anna, dau. of Master James Hazard, Oct., 1793.

9. *Samuel*. 10. *William*. 11. *Stephen Dearborn*.

He m. (3) Elizabeth, dau. of Hugh McDuffee, 1798. She d. 1843, a. 80. She had:—

*Nancy*, m. Rodney Allen, went to Michigan.

3. ALEXANDER m. a dau. of James Hunter.

4. JAMES m. Susa, dau. of Archie McDuffee. They owned the Oswego mill, and sold to the Rays in 1806.

5. THOMAS m. Mary Ann, dau. of James Wilson.

#### SILSBY.

OZIAS SILSBY, son of Henry Silsby and Bethia Woodward, b. at Windham, Conn., June 15, 1760; graduated at Dartmouth, 1785; studied theology, and preached at Henniker, and at Wells, Me., but his health failing, he was never ordained. He came to Chester, and m. Mary, dau. of Dea. John S. Dearborn, 1794, and built a house, and lived on the Haverhill road, where James Stevens lately lived, nearly opposite the old Baptist meeting-house.

He was the first mail-carrier through Chester from Exeter to Peterborough. His wife d. 1802. He m. (2) Frances Congdon. He afterwards lived in Bedford, Sutton, Warner, and died at Hillsborough, Feb. 28, 1833.

## SILVER.

CAPT. JAMES SILVER lived on Add. lot No. 51, where John Smith, the first settler at the Long Meadows, lived; d. 1796. Children:—

*Joseph*, lived on the homestead.

*Abraham*, m. Elizabeth Gilchrist, widow of Mark Carr; lived at New Chester.

*Eunice*, m. Joseph Calf, Jr., and John Downing; d. 1855, a. 86.

*Huldah*, m. Eldridge.

*Molly*, unm.

## SLEEPER.

THOMAS SLEEPER, b. in England about 1607, came to Hampton 1640; d. July 30, 1696. His wife, Joanna, d. at Kingstown Feb. 5, 1703, a. 80. They had 7 children:—

VI. AARON, b. Feb. 20, 1661, m. Elizabeth Shaw May 23, 1682. He m. (2) Sarah; d. at Kingstown May 9, 1732, a. 71. He had 17 children by his first wife, and 2 by his second, of whom

II. MOSES, b. Jan. 22, 1685, m. Margaret, dau. of Capt. Jona. Sanborn (who was Lt. John Sanborn's fifteenth child), Jan. 9, 1714. She was b. March 20, 1698. He d. at Kingstown, Jan. 13, 1754. They had 15 children, of whom

IV. DAVID, b. Nov. 16, 1721, m. Margaret Scribner, Nov. 24, 1743, and at that time removed to Sandown. He m. (2) Ruth Jenness, b. 1735. He had 19 children; 13 sons and 2 daughters lived to maturity, and the descendants are very numerous, particularly in Bristol, N. H. He d. 1780.

3. *David*, b. 1748, settled on the homestead at Sandown; removed to Vershire, Vt., and back to Sandown.

4. *Edmund*, b. March 17, 1753, m. (1) Lydia, dau. of Jethro Colby, March 11, 1779; lived on the Colby place, H. L. 101 and 37. She d. Jan. 3, 1802. He m. (2) Elizabeth, dau. of Lt. Ezekiel Worthen, May 7, 1803. He d. June 1, 1838. She d. July 18, 1840, a. 75. Child:—

Jethro, b. Nov. 9, 1780, m. Martha, dau. of Timothy Wells, Jan. 10, 1806; d. Sept. 9, 1844.

15. *Benjamin*, the fifteenth child of DAVID, b. Jan. 17, 1771, m. Betty Hills, 1796; had Josiah, b. April 3, 1798; lives in Londonderry. He d. at Compton, Canada East.

V. HENRY, son of MOSES, b. Feb. 17, 1726, m. Sarah Morse of



Newburyport, 1748; resided there. He d. Dec. 16, 1781. She was b. March 28, 1731, d. 1793, had 7 children:—

4. *John*, b. Aug. 2, 1754, d. unm., June 27, 1834. He was in the Battle of Bunker Hill; also in the expedition under Montgomery, which went up through the woods to Quebec, suffering severely. Upon the death of Montgomery he was taken prisoner, and lay in prison nine months. He went on a voyage as carpenter in the frigate *Boston*, and several in privateers. He had quite a mechanical genius. I think that he once told me that he made the first joiners' moulding tools made in this country. He came to Chester with his brother-in-law Nathl. Brown in 1814.

7. *Mary*, b. March 16, 1770, m. Nathl. Brown; d. Nov. 11, 1835.

XIII. RICHARD, the thirteenth child of MOSES, b. April 17, 1738, m. Martha Fifield April 22, 1762; d. at Kingstown 1813, a. 75; had a dau. *Martha*, m. Lt. Jacob Elliot 1798; d. 1850.

### SMITH.

LT. THOMAS SMITH was a grantee, having been admitted by the committee, Nov. 20, 1720, in the place of Richard Swain. It is said that he came from Ireland to Hampton, but his name is not found on Hampton records. He came early to Chester; was a lot-layer in 1725, and selectman in 1728. It is said that he married a sister of John Karr, Sen. He settled on H. L. No. 150. His name appears frequently on the records as Lt. Thomas Smith. In March, 1762, he sold to Gideon Rowel of Amesbury, and moved to New Boston. The Rowel heirs conveyed to Nathaniel Sleeper. John Picket and Thomas Haselton have since owned it.

In 1724, he and John Karr were taken by the Indians, an account of which I extract from Dr. Bell, N. H. His. Soc. Coll. Vol. 7. p. 404:—

“Karr was about eighteen years of age, and his sister was Smith's wife. They were making brush fence to secure the cow from the Indians. They were surprised by the crack of a gun, the ball passing between them, touching Smith. The Indians sprang upon and captured them; a scuffle ensued in which Smith turned the butt of his gun with a view of sinking the lock into the head of Capt. Joe English, the leader of the Indians, but missed his aim. [The hill in New Boston, whose south end is very steep as seen from Auburn, was named for this Indian.] They were captured. They proceeded northward till night, when the keepers each managed to secure his prisoner for the night. They were not allowed to see where each other lodged. Smith's captor cut a notch in the spreading root of a beech tree, fitted in the ankle of the prisoner, then drove down a stake so as to make the foot secure, while the prisoner was lying on his back. His arms

were also tied above him with the sinews of a deer. The next day they pursued their journey, the prisoners not being allowed to speak to each other. The next night Smith took special notice in which direction Karr was placed from him. He was secured as on the night previous, with the addition of having hooks put over his elbows and driven firmly into the ground.

Resolving to make his escape after his Indian was asleep (the Indian slept on the ends of the cords with which he was bound), he gradually tried the strength of his strong arms, and the hooks gave way. Then he found that the cords would give. He continued to strain upon them until he could get his thumbs under the cord that stretched across his breast. Then with that aid he raised it upon his chin, then got it into his mouth, and after a long trial, succeeded in raising it over his nose, and finally over his entire head. He might have killed the party but thought it would be murder. Leaving them to their pleasing dreams, they found a stream of water in which they traveled as far as possible to elude the dogs. At length they climbed some trees, and soon the day dawned, when they heard the alarm war-whoop of their disappointed captors, which was answered by another party on the opposite side of them. Their position was now a critical one: directly between two parties of Indians so near as to answer each other with the voice. Descending, they made their way back towards Chester, where they arrived on the evening of the third day after capture. The garrison was at Chester, not Londonderry.

The above is the relation of Dea. Thomas Smith, a grandson of Lieut Smith, now (1852) over eighty years of age."

JOHN SMITH was probably a brother of Lieut. Thomas, and was the first settler at the Long Meadows. In laying out Gov. Wentworth's farm of 200 acres in 1728, they began "about 40 rods from John Smith's corner where he now dwells." Thomas Smith deeded to him the Add. No. 51 in 1731, and something is said in the deed about his quarter or share. They had bought Brownell's right, or a part of it. John and Rachel Smith sold John Mills No. 51, in 1741. Thos. Shirley and Capt. James Silver afterwards occupied it.

There was another JOHN SMITH of Hampton, who was a commissioner for running the line between Massachusetts and New Hampshire, and who had two sons *Paul* and *Sylvanus*, who were early settlers in Chester. Sylvanus Smith was surveyor of highways in 1731. They built their first camp on H. L. No. 20, somewhere opposite where the Rev. Mr. Wilson afterwards lived, that being the main or only road; but after a road was opened by Dea. Dearborn's, they moved on to the northwest end of the lot a little south of where Capt. David Shaw's barn now stands.

*Paul Smith* m. wid. Love (Marston) Gross, Dec. 18, 1752. *Abigail*, b. Dec. 19, 1755, m. Cornet David Shaw. The woods were infested with bears after Mrs. Shaw's recollection. He d. about 1765.

May 29, 1733, Paul and Sylvanus Smith bought H. L. No. 24, on which *Sylvanus* settled. He built one-eighth of the New or Dearborn saw-mill in 1751, which his administrator sold in 1772. He was representative in 1752. He m. Wid. Mary Weare of Hampton Falls. (Daniel Weare of Chester bought of Thomas Shirley half of Add. No. 40. He was probably her son.) They had a dau. Huldah, m (1) John Burley; m. (2) Daniel Greenough; d. Oct. 24, 1847, a. 85.

BENJAMIN SMITH came from Exeter about 1750, and settled on No. 73, 3d D. He was probably the third settler in Candia, and they were much troubled with bears. He m. Sarah Hoit of Seabrook, and had nine children. He d. Jan. 14, 1827, a. 99. Children:—

*Benjamin*, m. Nancy Robie and lived on the homestead and had a son Capt. John, who lives on the homestead; *Nathl.*; *Nicholas*; *Dolly*; *Elizabeth*, m. Capt. John Wason, d. Dec. 3, 1743, a. 81; *Lydia*, and *Hannah*.

Besides Benjamin Smith, there appear to have been four others, said to be brothers, who came to Candia from Brentwood, and were sons of ISRAEL SMITH, b. 1706, and Mary, b. 1709, who were m. Dec. 5, 1728. They were innkeepers at the sign of a horse.

#### I. CHASE.

II. OLIVER, settled on No. 49, 3d D.; d. Nov. 20, 1810.

III. BILEY, settled on the north end of No. 49, 3d D., about 1771, and about 1788 bought of Jacob Worthen the gore lot No. 81, 5th D., and lived where his son Biley now lives. He had a dau. Abra, m. George, son of Nathl. Wood, of Chester. He d. Oct. 3, 1829.

#### IV. JONATHAN, settled on No. 26.

I. CHASE SMITH came with his family to Candia about 1771; settled on the north end of No. 49; d. Jan 3, 1810. He had a son JOSEPH CHASE, b. Jan. 17, 1759, m. Elizabeth Gilman (b. Sept. 5, 1756,) June 8, 1778, resided on the homestead. Children:—

1. *Abigail*, b. Dec. 12, 1779.

2. *Joseph Chase*.

3. *Stephen*, b. June 6, 1785.

4. *Betsy*. 5. *Mary*.

6. *Jesse*, b. Jan. 13, 1794, lives on the homestead.

7. *Sally*. 8. *Mehitabel*.

3. *Stephen*, b. 1785, m. *Dolly*, dau. of *Isaiah Rowe*, Dec. 26, 1809; lived on No. 25, and moved to *Manchester*. Children:—

1. *Gilman C.* 2. *Sarah.* 3. *Frederick.* 4. *Sophia.* 5. *Abraham Calvin.*

3. *Frederick*, b. March 9, 1819, m. *Emily*, dau. of *John Lane*, Esq. (who was b. July 22, 1822,) Dec. 11, 1844. They have no children. The original name is said to have been *Smyth*, and for the purpose of business convenience when he commenced business he restored the *y* in writing his name. He was reared on a farm, with only common-school and academic education.

In 1838 he went to *Manchester* and engaged in mercantile pursuits. In 1849, 1850, and 1851, he was *City Clerk*. In 1852, 1853 and 1854, he was elected *Mayor*, and again in 1864, unanimously, by all parties. In 1855 he was appointed by the *Governor and Council*, chairman of the commissioners to locate, purchase a site, and build the *House of Reformation* for juvenile offenders. In 1861 he was appointed a commissioner to the *World's Fair* in *London*, and acted as one of the jurors at the distribution of the awards. He made an extended tour on the continent of *Europe*, and as he was connected with the *State and National Agricultural Societies* in an official capacity, he made the condition of *European agriculture* a subject of especial investigation. In 1865 he was elected *Governor*, and re-elected in 1866. In 1866 he was chosen by *Congress*, for six years, as one of the managers of the *National Asylum for Disabled Soldiers*.

As *Mayor of Manchester* and as *Governor of the state*, he did much to sustain the credit of the city and state, especially the state in the disordered condition of its finances; and also did much to alleviate the sufferings of *New Hampshire soldiers* in the camp and hospital. He has been cashier in the *Merrinack River and First National bank* since its charter in 1855; also treasurer and chief officer of the *Merrinack River savings bank*. He is also a trustee of the *New Hampshire College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts*, and is also officially connected with many other benevolent, moral and industrial enterprises in *New England*.

There was a *BENJAMIN SMITH* settled in *Raymond*, on No. 7, O. H. In 1761 a road was laid out near his land, leading into *Epping*.

*JOSEPH SMITH* is said to have come from what is now *Raymond* when a boy, and might have been a son of *Benjamin*. He gave his time till 21 to *Jonathan Berry* for 50 acres of land. He was b. March 19, 1753; m. *Ann Berry*; settled where *Simon Haselton* now lives; but afterwards bought of *Robert Rowe* No. 40, 2d P., 2d D.; was a soldier in the *Revolution*, and, it is said, at *Bunker Hill*. He. d. May 24, 1825. Child:—



Frederick Smyth





*Joseph*, b., March 19, 1778, m. Anna Garland; lived on the homestead; d. Oct. 24, 1858. Children:—Peter; Anna; Joseph, on the homestead.

## STICKNEY.

ELIZABETH and EDMUND STICKNEY, of Newburyport, bought of Andrew Craige his homestead, the south-east part of Gov. Wentworth's farm of 250 acres, in 1771. There was an ANTHONY STICKNEY there, upon whose estate Anthony Somerby Stickney administered in 1776.

*Anthony S.* was quite a prominent man, especially in the Presbyterian parish, though on one occasion there was a protest entered against his serving in some office because he was not a church-member. He and his wife Ruth had Dorcas, b. 1776, and Ruth, b. 1781, and some other children. One m. Rev. Tillotson Howe. Stickney went to Pembroke.

## SWEETSER.

HENRY SWEETSER came from Charlestown, Mass., as a clerk in the store of Toppan Webster. After Mr. Webster stopped business, he and Benjamin Brown formed a copartnership in trade, and did a large business, much of it on credit, and to secure payment took several farms at a higher price than they could realize. The Republican party had the ascendancy in town, and Mr. Sweetser was very popular, and was chosen Representative from 1802 to 1808. He also held various other offices. He held the office of Quartermaster-General of New Hampshire. He several years kept tavern in Toppan Webster's house. He m. Nancy, dau. of Benj. Brown, Nov. 19, 1798. She d. childless. He m (2) Susan, dau. of John West of Concord and had several children, of whom I am not informed. He removed to Concord about 1822.

## TEMPLETON.

ALLEN TEMPLETON came over with Robert Craige and John McKinley. He had been married in Ireland, and had a daughter born there, and his wife died there. The daughter's name was *Martha*, and she m. John Orr.

ALLEN m. Agnes Craige, sister of Robert, and had:—

1. *Mattheu*, who lived a bachelor on the homestead of 25 acres of Gov. Wentworth's farm, west of Robert Craige's, until an old man, when he gave his property to Thomas Crawford and went to Sandown, and d. Nov. 22, 1825, a. 87. He was very eccentric, and many anecdotes are related of him.

2. *Jane*, m. Robert Crawford, of Sandown. She d. July 10, 1832, a. 91.

ALLEN d. 1755. Agnes d. May 3, 1797.

## TENNEY.

SILAS TENNEY, b. Dec. 4, 1772, m. Rebecca Bailey (b. May 13, 1773) Oct. 26, 1795; lived in Bradford until 1804 or '5, when he purchased H. L. No:61, where Jabez Hoit had lived. He d. July, 1834. She is alive (1869). Children: —

*Bailey*, b. Jan. 7, 1797.

*Thomas*, b. Nov., 1798, grad. Dartmouth, 1825; m. Martha T. Parker. (See Graduates.)

*Sewell*, b. Aug. 27, 1801, grad. Dart. 1827.

*Sally*, b. Jan. 13, 1804, m. — Hale and Rev. J. R. Arnold.

*William*, b. July 13, 1807, m. — Murray; lived on the homestead.

*Harriet*, b. April 8, 1812, m. Thomas J. Melvin.

*Charles*, b. Sept. 23, 1814, grad. Dartmouth 1835; m. Emily G. Parsons 1841. (See Graduates.)

*Daniel*, b. Dec. 10, 1816, grad. Dartmouth 1841; m. Mary A. Parker, 1844. (See Graduates.)

## TODD.

WILLIAM TODD came from Ireland and lived some time in Boston. He was probably married in Ireland. He settled on O. H. No. 56, in Raymond. He was one of the petitioners for Raymond-Children: —

I. *Mary*, m. James, son of John Moore, m. (2) Robert Wallace; d. 1832, a. 91.

II. *William*, went to Freeport, Me.; m. a Brown of N. Yorkmouth. Children: — 1. *Mary*, m. Robert, son of James Moore; lived at the Branch; d. Nov. 10, 1856, a. 84. 2. *Anna*, m. James, son of James Moore; lived at Freeport, Me. He d. 1798; she m. Robert, son of Alexander Witherspoon; d. at Auburn, April 19, 1852, a. 78.

III. *Daniel*, m. Susan, dau. of James Wilson, and lived at Raymond near the Branch.

## TOLFORD.

JOHN TOLFORD was born about fifteen miles from Londonderry, Ireland, in July, 1701. He, it is said, came over in company with John Aiken. In May, 1724, John Packer of Haverhill, Mass., conveyed to John Tolford of Bradford, the home lot No. 66, and one-half of all of the other divisions, on condition that he should make a settlement. He accordingly settled on that lot on Walnut Hill. He was a Major in the militia and held many civil offices. He became a large landholder and was an enterprising man. He

built the first saw-mill at White Hall in Hooksett. He m. Jean McMurphy, Jan. 8, 1734, and had 9 children, 3 of whom were sons:—

1. *Joshua*, b. Feb., 1739, and moved to Alexandria when he was about 22 years of age.

2. *Hugh*, b. Dec. 22, 1747, m. Elizabeth Patten of Bedford, and lived on the homestead, and had:—Isaac, b. 1786; William, b. 1795, lives at Bedford; Jane: and Elizabeth, d. April 24, 1823.

3. *John*, b. Jan. 2, 1750, lived in Danbury, N. H.

Major John Tolford d. May 1790. Jean d. Dec. 29, 1792. The following is copied from the Collections of the N. H. Hist. Soc., Vol. 4, p. 201:—

“He was selected in 1754, being then a Major, by the government of N. H., as one of the officers to command the party sent to explore the Coos country, which party set out March 10, and in seven days reached the Connecticut river at Piermont. They were accompanied by John Stark, who had been the preceding year a prisoner among the Indians, and was acquainted with that region, as a guide. After passing one night and making such observations as their time would allow them, they returned, and on the 13th day from the time they left, reached Concord.”

DEA. WILLIAM TOLFORD was brother of Maj. John; owned H. L. 69 and 70, and lived there, where Mr. Merrill now lives. He m. Isabel, dau. of John McMurphy. She d. Oct. 17, 1748, a. 35. He m. Agnes ———. She d. Jan. 22, 1785, a. 66. He d. Sept. 25, 1792, a. 92. His will dated 1787. The legatees were John, Elizabeth, wife of William Powel, Mary, wife of David McMurphy, Robert Forsaith residuary legatee. Children:—

1. *Elizabeth*, b. Dec. 13, 1736.

2. *John*, b. Nov. 3, 1738, who was many years insane and confined in a cage.

3. *Mary*.

4. *David*.

5. *Margaret*, b. 1746; m. Robert Forsaith, and moved to New Chester, 1770; had 5 children born there, and returned to the Dea. Tolford place, where they had 4 more children. He d. 1810.

#### TOWLE.

CALEB TOWLE was son of Philip Towle and Isabel Asten of Hampton; b. May 14, 1678; m. Zipporah Bracket. He was one of the Society for Settling the Chestnut Country, attended the first meeting, was chosen one of the committee to manage the affairs of the Society, and likewise one of the committee to lay out the Home Lots. He was also one of the grantees of the first saw-mill, and owned a part of it up to the time of making his will, Sept., 1763, and gave it to his sons Anthony and Francis. They had nine sons and three daughters.

CALEB, the second, b. May 9, 1701, had by the will his O. H. lot. No. 12, on which Elisha, his son, had previously settled, being a petitioner for a road in 1761.

ANTHONY, the third son, b. April 30, 1703, m. Sarah Hobbs, Nov. 7, 1734. He settled on the southwest end of H. L. 53 and 151, bought of the Cliffords; Samuel Emerson buying the north-east end. He was constable in 1734. Administration granted to Phineas Towle May, 1765. Children:—

I. *Reuben*, b. 1735.

II. *Samuel*, b. Nov. 20, 1737, m. Mary, dau. of Thomas Dearborn, March 13, 1760; d. 1793. He settled on the south half of No. 49, 2d P., 2d D., near school-house No. 4 in Candia. Children:—

1. Elizabeth, b. 1761.

2. Thomas, b. April 18, 1767, m. Sally, dau. of Walter Robie, Esq., and lived on the homestead.

3. Samuel, b. 1769, m. Lydia, dau. of Abraham Sargent, 1792; kept tavern several years in the Toppan Webster house.

4. Olif. 5. Eben. 6. Sarah.

7. Jonathan, b. 1781; d. at Havana, 1801.

8. Richard, b. 1783, m. Lydia, dau. of Moses Emerson, and lived with his uncle, Dea. John S. Dearborn, sold out and went to Steuben County, N. Y.

9. Polly.

III. *Jonathan*, b. 1739, m. Anna, dau. of John Robie, and lived near Samuel. In laying out the road in 1762, it went "west of Samuel Tole and Jonathan Tole's housen." Walter Robie settled his administration account, 1777.

IV. *Phineas*, b. 1742. V. *Morris*, b. 1743. VI. *Bracket*, b. 1746.

VII. *Sarah*. VIII. *Simon*. IX. *Mary*.

X. *Anthony*, b. Nov. 4, 1752; lived on the homestead; d. 1808.

FRANCIS TOWLE, eleventh son of Caleb, b. Jan. 13, 1711, m. Judith, dau. of Ensign Jacob Sargent, June 4, 1738, and settled on his father's H. L., No. 55. Children:—*Elizabeth*, *Hannah*, *Mary*, *Zipporah* and *Francis*, who settled on No. 85, 2d P., 2d D., the northwest side of the road over Rattlesnake Hill.

ISAAC TOWLE, the son of Zachariah and Anna, baptized April 6, 1735, m. Elizabeth, dau. of Nathan Philbrick and Dorcas Johnson, Feb. 17, 1754. She was b. May 13, 1730. Isaac d. Aug. 24, 1791. The wid. m. Jonathan Swain, Esq., Jan. 9, 1797; d. Feb. 5, 1820. He settled on Add. No. 61; was a blacksmith. Children:—

I. *Simon*, m. Eleanor, dau. of Nathl. Hall, 1779; built and lived in the house since occupied by Benjamin and William Eaton, Drs. Brown, Whittemore and Brown; moved to Haverhill, N. H., about 1805; d. Dec. 11, 1808. Children:—

Edward; Henry; Charles; Elizabeth; Frederic.

II. *Abraham*, m. (1) Sally McClellon; she d. 1814. He m. (2) Nabby Emerson, widow of Benja. Hall. He lived on the homestead. Children:—

Cary, d. unm. Sally, m. Benjamin Baker and Henry Robie.

III. *Isaac*, b. 1771, m. Anna, dau. of Elijah Pillsbury, 1792; she d. 1814. He m. (2) Wid. Butterfield, 1815; she d. 1846. He m. (3) Mrs. Hannah Shackford. He lived on No. 103, 2d P., 2d D.; built the house where Andrew F. Fox now lives; moved to Francestown; d. June, 1856.

IV. *Elizabeth*, m. Sherburne, son of Peter Dearborn, 1779; she d. Nov. 25, 1798.

### TOWNSEND.

EBENEZER TOWNSEND came from Charlestown, Mass.; settled on H. L. No. 11, where John Gage had lived; m. Ann Parker June 4, 1776. He d. Oct. 12, 1840, a. 88; she d. June 12, 1831, a. 71. Children:—

*John*, b. 1777.

*Nancy*, b. 1778, m. Jona. Parker of Pittsfield.

*Hannah*, b. July 30, 1780, m. Dea. John Lane; lived on the homestead; d. April 28, 1861, a. 81.

*Eben*, b. 1782, lived in New York City.

*Isaac Parker*, b. 1784.

*Betsy*, b. 1786, m. William Stanwood; lived at Newburyport.

*Abigail*, b. 1789, m. William Barstow.

*Nathan*, b. 1791, m. Eliza Harding; lived at Wilmington, Mass.

*Deborah*, b. Aug. 26, 1793; d. April 24, 1826, unm.

### TRUE.

CAPT. JOSEPH TRUE came from Salisbury, Mass.; was surveyor of highways 1755; m. Sarah, dau. of Joshua Prescott; settled on No. 13 or 14, 2d P., 2d D., the southwest side of the river, below the Branch. Children:—

*Molly*, b. 1757, m. Dr. Francis Hodgkins; *Henry*; *Abigail*; *Sarah*, m. David Glidden; *Joseph*, b. 1766; *Love*, b. 1770. *Joshua*, b. 1772; *Levi*, d. 1832.

JOSEPH, Sen., d. April, 1800.

BENJAMIN TRUE came from Salisbury, Mass.; was surveyor of highways in 1756; m. Mehitabel Osgood. They settled first on the northeast side of the river, near the Branch, but moved to the southwest side, on No. 14, 2d P., 2d D. He d. May 5, 1817; she d. Oct. 24, 1825, a. 94. Child:—

*Capt. Benjamin*, m. Mary Locke, dau. of Capt. William Locke,

and lived on the homestead, where his son, Osgood now lives. He d. Nov. 13, 1841, a. 81 y., 7 mo. She d. Nov. 13, 1839, a. 71.

### TURNER.

WILLIAM TURNER, previous to 1742, had purchased four acres at the northeast end of Add. No. 9, of Paul McFerson. He was either the first or second settler in Candia. There is a tradition that David McClure was the first settler, and that Mr. Turner borrowed fire there when he moved to Candia; but he bought lot No. 35, 3d D., 1741. He m. Sarah, dau. of Enoch Colby. Children:—

1. *Sarah*, b. Nov. 5, 1747, first child in Candia; d. unm., 1836.
2. *Mary*, b. April 9, 1752, m. Capt. Sargent; d. 1823.
3. *Moses*, b. Nov. 1755; lived on the homestead; d. 1844.
4. *Susanna*, b. Nov. 12, 1758.

WM. TURNER d. Dec. 8, 1796; his wife d. May 28, 1811. Now if Mr. Turner went to Candia when first married, he was there before McClure. In 1756 Jona. Blunt sold to Winthrop Sargent one-eighth of a saw-mill, on No. 35, 3d D., which he purchased of William Turner.

### TYLER.

Richard Kent, of Newbury, sold his full right to JOHN TYLER of Boxford, May 2, 1727. He gave up the Home and Add. lots, and in 1731 had them both laid out together northwest of Gov. Wentworth's farm of 250 acres, southwest of the Congregational church in Auburn. In 1734, he deeded it to his son MOSES, who had previously settled on it. The road from the corner near school-house No. 2, in Auburn, to the Congregational church, was laid out at his request in 1740. He sold to Andrew McFarland in 1745, including the orchard. He moved to Suncook. McFarland sold fifty acres to Stephen Merrill. Children:—

*Joshua*, b. 1735; *Hannah*; *Adonijah*; *Jepthah*; *Nabby*, b. 1743.

### UNDERHILL.

The earliest of any of the name that we know anything about, and the ancestor of all of that name in Chester, was SAMPSON. There are deeds on the records in his name as early as April, 1717, in which he is styled "clothier." Sampson Underhill and Elizabeth Ambrose, both of Salisbury, were married by Rev. Caleb Cushing, minister of the gospel in Salisbury, January 15, 1717. (See Nathl. Ambrose).

SAMPSON UNDERHILL sold to Jenness his farm of fifty acres, on which "he lived and kept tavern," April 1, 1730, for £500, and probably then came to Chester. He bought H. L. No. 28, and lived



near where D. L. Bachelder's hotel now is. He probably died in 1732, as his estate was appraised in May of that year at £483, 19s. 6d. His wife was administrator. The uniform tradition is that he was the first person buried in the present burying-ground. It was on the ten-rod way, in the rear of the old meeting-house. A grave was shown me many years since, as his, just inside of the wall, opposite the present meeting-house.

There is on Salisbury records: "John Underhill, son of Sampson and Elizabeth his wife, born March 16, 1720-21; Jeremiah, born Dec. 29, 1724." There were also Hezekiah and Moses, not on the records.

In August, 1742, the widow settled her account of administration, and charges for the support of a son Hezekiah  $4\frac{1}{2}$  years; Moses,  $6\frac{1}{2}$  years, and a sick son Jeremiah, 10 years.

In 1842, March 29, Elizabeth Underhill conveyed to James Varnum of Chester the home lot No. 28, and John Underhill released the same; also a house and barn on the highway between the lot and the Rev. Mr. Flagg's. The widow was soon after married to Benjamin Batchelder, who lived where Mr. Sargent now lives, below Mr. Orett's H. L. 138. James Varnum purchased of the town five rods of the ten-rod way. He sold to Col. Webster. The place has been subsequently owned and occupied by Dr. John Wingate, Dr. Benjamin Kittridge, A. G. Quigg, J. S. Brown, and others, now by D. L. Bachelder. Children:—

I. JOHN UNDERHILL, m. Joanna Healey, daughter of William Healey. Oct. 21, 1741. They lived on Add. 53, near Jacob Chase. He d. July 31, 1793; she d. Aug., 1809. Children:—

I. *Betty*, b. July 13, 1742, m. Samuel Buswell, of Candia. She was a hypochondriac, and lay in bed without speaking six years; d. Sept 30, 1806.

II. *William*, b. Feb. 15, 1744, m. Abigail Choate; settled on lot No. 46, 3d D., in Candia; sold to N. Brown in 1771; removed to Moultonborough; had 6 children.

III. *John*, b. June 20, 1745, m. Hannah Colby; settled in Chester, near the brick school-house, where W. Whittemore now lives, and removed to Plainfield, and d. of hypo., 1816. Had 7 children.

IV. *Molly*, b. Dec. 4, 1747, m. James Pierce; lived opposite where John lived; moved into the country.

V. *Moses*, b. Feb. 2, 1749, m. Patty Knight, Nabby Elliot and Rachael Lufkin, and had a large number of children, most of whom d. young:—

Patty, m. a Godfrey of Hampton; Moses, unm., was in the war of 1812; Sally, b. Nov. 26, 1790, m. (1) Smith Greenough, m. (2) Abraham Sargent, Jr.; Polly, m. Thomas Montgomery; Stephen,

m. Sally Currier; David, was a wheelwright, lived in Concord, removed to Amherst, and was county treasurer, d. July 28, 1827; Ruth, m. G. W. Everett, and lived in Chester.

*Moses* lived a little west of the brick school-house in Chester; he d. Feb. 8, 1838.

VI. *David*, b. Sept. 9, 1751, m. Jemima Blake; resided on the homestead; d. July, 1827; she d. June 25, 1829; had one son, John. m. Lucy Linn.

VII. *Samuel*, b. May 5, 1752, m. Sarah, dau. of Hezekiah Underhill; resided on Add. lot No. 54, where George S. Underhill now lives. He d. Sept. 20, 1828; she d. Aug., 1829. Children:—

1. Richard, who lived at New Chester and on the Charles Moore place in Chester, and had 8 children.

2. William H., m. Sally March and Elizabeth Towle, dau. of Isaac Towle, Jr.; resided on Add. lot No. 55, where his son William P. resides; d. Dec. 14, 1843, a. 60.

3. Samuel, m. Betsy March; resided in New Chester and Boscawen.

4. Dolly, m. Richard Dearborn, son of Jonathan; resided in New Chester.

VIII. *Jeremiah*, b. Aug. 6, 1755, m. Anna Heath; lived where Caleb Hall first settled, on the road to what is now called Bunker Hill, in Auburn. They had 9 children, who were raised in a house with but one large room and a bedroom. He d. suddenly, Sept. 16, 1794; she d. May 19, 1844. Children:—

1. David, b. 1776. 2. Elijah, m. Molly White. 3. Benjamin, m. Polly Green. 4. Betsy, m. Samuel Davis. 5. Reuben, m. Hannah H. Chase. 6. Anna, m. Joseph Little. 7. James, m. Elizabeth Chase. 8. Samuel. 9. John, b. Nov. 46, 1793, m. Molly Chase.

IX. *Sarah*, m. Capt. Richard Greenough, of Atkinson; d. 1838.

X. *Joanna*, m. Moses Preston.

2. HEZEKIAH UNDERHILL, son of Sampson, m. Tabitha Sargent, wid. of John Foss. He was a shoemaker, and settled on Add. lot No. 47, where his son Josiah and grandson, Jesse J., lived. He d. March 8, 1800; she d. Aug 24, 1803. Children:—

I. *Jonathan*, who probably died in the army.

II. *Hannah*, m., and went to Cabot, Vt.

III. *Sarah*, m. her cousin Samuel Underhill; d. Aug., 1829.

IV. *Josiah*, b. about 1759, m. Anna, dau. of Benjamin Melvin, Feb. 26, 1784; d. May 1, 1822, a. 63; she d. March 17, 1847. Children:—

1. Jesse J., b. Oct. 2, 1784, m. Elizabeth, dau. of Dea. John Graham; d. Oct. 21, 1860; she d. Sept. 18, 1851, a. 60.





*John J. Underhill.*

2. Catherine J., b. July 15, 1786, m. Samuel Graham, Dr. B. Kittridge, and John Bradley; alive in 1869.
3. Hazen R., b. July 24, 1788, d. at Detroit about 1820.
4. Edward Reed (on the family records, but called Ned, and so appears on all the tax-books), b. 1790, m. Abigail Conner of Exeter in 1817; lived nearly opposite his father's, and was a job blacksmith. He moved to Boston and d. there. They had 5 children.
5. Mack T., b. May 12, 1798, drowned in Amoskeag Falls June 1, 1808.
6. Nancy T., b. Nov. 17, 1795, m. Caleb Merrill, an attorney at Pittsfield, and James Thorndike; lives in Pittsfield.
7. Sally T., b. May 7, 1798, m. Dr. Rufus Kittridge.
8. Dolly T., b. April 1, 1800, m. Hon. John Folsom; d. Dec. 5, 1846.
9. Jay Temple, b. March 17, 1802, m. Sally Brown Oct. 9, 1828; d. Feb. 7, 1839; she d. Aug. 17, 1862.
10. Flagg T., b. Feb. 8, 1804, m. Mary Brown Nov., 1831; d. 1850. His son, Arthur B., is master mechanic for the Boston & Albany Railroad.

Family of Jesse J. Underhill: —

1. Jane Eveline, b. Aug. 6, 1807, m. Elihu Thayer, who was an edge-tool maker at Goffe's Falls. He d. 1834. She m. (2) Asa Edgerton.
2. Samuel Graham, b. Jan. 22, 1809, m. Mary Ann Dinsmore in 1833. In 1829 he went into the tool business in Boston; has now retired, and lives at Somerville.
3. Catherine Graham, b. Dec. 30, 1811, m. David L. Osgood; lived in Auburn, now in Nashua.
4. George W., b. July 19, 1815, m. Mary M. Gale. He is superintendent of the Underhill Tool Company at Nashua.
5. Belinda K., b. May 7, 1817, m. Edmund, son of Jethro Sleeper; d. Feb., 1858.
6. Rufus K., b. March 8, 1819, m. Eluthera D. Webster, a great-granddaughter of Col. John Webster. He lives in Bilerica, and and carries on the tool business in Boston.
7. Hazen R., b. March 27, 1821, m. Rebecca P. Dickey; carries on the tool business at Derry Village.

As the Underhill family have been not only locally but widely celebrated as edge-tool makers, and as Chester has been to a considerable extent the seat of their operations, I give here some account of the rise and progress of the business.

Lt. Josiah Underhill served a very short apprenticeship at the blacksmith trade with E. Fitts. When he first commenced business he did not dare undertake to weld a collar on to the bearing of a grindstone crank, but upset the end, and the crank is yet in use.

Jesse J. once told me that Nathaniel Hall had an ax in which the smith did not succeed in welding in the steel, and he riveted it, and Mr. Hall had to carry a hammer to tighten the rivet. He did not tell me who the smith was, but one of his children told me that it was his father. Mr. Underhill, however, became a workman, and drove a thriving business at all branches, including scythes, axes, hoes, &c., as his account book shows.



The earliest specimen of a narrow or chopping ax that I have seen, was apparently made of iron, two to two and a half inches wide, and half an inch thick, with no head or poll more than the thickness of the iron. The eye was plated so as to have ears project inside on the handle, and the ax would be about nine inches long. They would then have a straight handle nearly three feet long. Gordon Bean, of Candia, has two which he found on his farm, one apparently considerably worn, about nine inches long, the other apparently new, and longer.

The first whom I knew to make a business of edge-tools was Ingalls of Dunstable, at the Harbor, I suppose, near where the shop of the Underhill Company now is.

As Mr. Underhill's sons grew up, they learned the trade. Jesse J. settled where the Candia road crosses the Londonderry turnpike, where Charles Offut now lives, but soon returned and took his father's shop. He soon turned his attention almost exclusively to the tool business.

The axes were then made of Russia iron and blistered steel. At the time of the war of 1812 it was very difficult to get steel, it being of English manufacture. American steel was tried, but it proved worthless. Mr. Underhill at length obtained a quantity which was smuggled through Canada, for which he paid seventy-five cents per pound.

At that time they had a very slow method of doing their work. They would take as long a piece of iron as they could well handle, and cut and turn down about an inch to make a head, then plate the cheek, and cut it off and lay it aside for one-half of the ax; and then in the same manner make the other side, and weld them together. One of Mr. Underhill's apprentices, Nathaniel Brown, informs me that he and Joseph Neil used to work three hours in the winter evenings to make three polls, without welding in the steel. But after a while they cut off a pattern for an ax, plated the cheeks, turned it over, and either welded on or upset a head. The steel was either split or drawn down with a welding



heat, to weld up the blisters. After all, the tool would often prove flawed.

It was then a good day's work for two men to make six axes, working from morning till night, with no finish whatever. It would then take the purchaser two or three hours on an ordinary grindstone to grind an ax to an edge.

In 1822, Mr. Underhill, with his apprentices (his brother Jay T. and Elihu Thayer) went to work at Boston for Mr. Faxon, then a celebrated workman. The work was all done there by hand, and with a common forge, but they had a horse-power to put on some finish, and two hands were required to forge, temper and grind six chopping or three broad axes per day.

In 1824 Mr. Faxon died, and the Underhills took the shop. In 1826 Jesse J. returned to Chester and put up a horse-power, and put some finish on his tools. In 1828 Jay T. built a shop on Chester Street, and moved his horse-power from Boston, and ran four fires. In 1829 Jesse J. and his son Samuel G. went to Boston, and did business in the old fashion. In 1832 Jesse J. returned to Chester and fitted up a water-power, with tilt-hammer, grinding and polishing, in his father's old grist-mill.

In 1835, Flagg T. having learned the trade, J. T. and he bought the Blanchard mills, built a shop, with tilt-hammer, grinding, and blowing common bellows by water. In 1837, J. S. Brown became a partner. In 1839 Jay T. died, and the business was carried on under different firms by F. T. Underhill, J. S. Brown, Nathaniel Brown, and W. W. Leighton.

About 1839 the business underwent a great revolution. The hard coal furnace with a fan-blower, which gave a much hotter fire with a constant blast, was introduced, and refined English iron of a more suitable size used, so that instead of being an hour making one poll, four axes could be made with steel fit for the grinder in one hour, without any division of labor. In the Underhill and Blodgett shops, where there is a greater variety of tools and division of labor, it is done much faster.

These improvements were introduced into the large establishments of Collins at Hartford, and Hunt at Douglass, several years earlier. George W. set up at Nashua in 1839, but a large stock company was formed in 1851, of which he is superintendent. George W. informs me that when he first started at Nashua in the old Ingalls shop with a blower, nine narrow or five broad axes was a day's work. The Underhill company, in 1865, employed about sixty men and produced three hundred chopping axes, and about one hundred and sixty broad axes, and other kinds of tools daily. Cast-steel was not used by Mr. Underhill until about 1820. It was at first supposed to be incapable of standing, excepting laid on iron, as in chisels and plane irons; and

there was a great secrecy about welding it. When it first came into use it was not of assorted sizes, but about an inch square. For axes it was cornered down, and for other tools had to be drawn. When blister steel was used, and in the early days of cast-steel, German steel was used for small tools.

3. MOSES, the third son of Sampson Underhill, learned the trade of a hatter at Exeter, and always went by the appellation of "Hatter Underhill." He owned land and probably lived and carried on his trade a little northwest of the brick school-house in Chester, where his nephew Moses afterwards lived. In 1770 he bought of John Dearborn of Stratham, half of No. 127, 2d P., 2d D., on which he built. His house stood the west side of the main road a few rods south of the barn where Gilman C. Smith lately lived in Auburn. His house was single in width with a stone chimney sufficiently capacious to receive wood eight feet long, which he drew in with a horse. The fireplace has been standing within my recollection, and I have seen old men in passing point it out to young men. He kept a tavern, furnishing his guests lodging on bear skins on the floor. Jesse J. Underhill once had occasion to call upon Daniel Webster at his office in Boston. Mr. Webster inquired of his relationship to the landlord of the "Bear tavern." He said that when a lad he drove his father's team and used to put up there and lie on bear skins; they therefore called him the "Bear."

He m. Anne Glidden of Exeter, sister to Nathaniel Glidden, Dec. 26, 1753. Children:—

Abigail, b. Oct. 21, 1754, m. Moses Crombie, d. April 29, 1849; Elizabeth, b. Feb. 20, 1757, d. unmarried; Anne, m. John Wilson and went to Corinth, Vt.; Nathaniel went to Piermont, N. H.; Moses, m. Sarah Buswell and lived where Robert Patten now lives, on 127, 2d P., 2d D. He d. 1827; she d. 1826.

#### VARNUM.

JAMES VARNUM and John Tolford were chosen invoice men in 1741, and the inventory which was returned to the Secretary's office to make a proportion of rates, is in his hand-writing, and it is excellent. He m. Abigail, the youngest dau. of Dea. Ebenezer Dearborn, Oct. 26, 1742. March 29, 1742, he bought of Elizabeth, widow of Sampson Underhill, II. L. No. 28, with a house and barn on the ten-rod way, where he lived, and probably kept tavern, as a proprietors' meeting was adjourned from the meeting-house to James Varnum's, "on account of the cold." He sold to Col. John Webster, March 2, 1753.

Abigail administered on his estate April 28, 1756. She m. John Robie. Children:—

1. *Abigail*, b. 1743, m. Ezekiel, son of Cort. John Lane, 1762,

who d. in the army, 1777, and she m. Peter Hills, 1780; d. Jan. 4, 1802.

2. *James*, b. Feb. 14, 1745, m. Anna, dau. of John Robie, who had been married to a Towle and to Jacob Quimby, and lived where Quimby had lived, No. 63, 2d P., 2d D. He d. Nov. 7, 1827, at Stanstead, C. E.

3. *John*, b. Sept. 23, 1746, m. Elizabeth, dau. of Thomas Patten, and lived in Raymond; d. June, 1803. Children:— 1. Polly, m. Samuel, son of Col. Nathaniel Emerson. 2. Peter. 3. John.

4. *Peter*. 5. *Josiah*. 6. *Mary*, m. Peter Moores, and went to Maine. 7. *Sarah*, b. Jan. 29, 1754, m. Moses, son of Winthrop Sargent. She d. 1813.

#### WADDEL.

JAMES and JOHN WADDEL lived on Add. Lot 132. It is not known that John had a family. James married. Children:— *Betty*, killed by John Tolford; *a dau.*, m. Woodsworth, d. in Chester; *Susannah*, d. 1824; *Mirabah*, b. 1750, unm. d. 1848, a. 98.

#### WASON.

THOMAS WASON came from Ireland to Londonderry. In July, 1738, he bought Add. Lot No. 106. Isaac Foss had settled on the west end of 101; John Foss on the west end of 105, in 1745; John Moore and James McClure on the east end of their lots, but Mr. Wason settled near the center of his lot, and the family remained without a road until 1822. He d. Jan., 1801, a. about 100. Children:—

I. *Thomas*, lived in Candia on the gore between the old and new hundreds, where J. O. Wason now lives; d. 1792.

II. *Robert*, m. a Wason of Hudson, and lived in Candia, on the east end of No. 118, 2d P., 2d D.; d. 1805, a. 70. Children:—

1. Dea. *James*, b. 1762, m. Elizabeth, dau. of Samuel Dinsmore, and lived on No. 66, 2d P., 2d D.; d. 1826.

2. Capt. *John*, b. 1764, m. Elizabeth, dau. of Benjamin Smith of Candia; lived near Candia corner and opposite the Long Meadow meeting-house. He d. 1848, a. 84; she d. 1843, a. 81.

3. *Thomas*, went to Corinth.

4. *Betsy*, m. Ebenezer Gregg of Dorchester.

5. *Anna*, m. a Clough of Candia.

6. *Sarah*, m. Edward Baker of Lyme.

7. *Hannah*, m. a Frost of Lyme.

8. *Robert*, m. Catharine, dau. of David Graham; went to Maine.

III. *John*, went to St. Johns, New Brunswick.

IV. *James*, b. 1746, m. Jane, dau. of Patrick Melvin, who was

b. 1747; lived on the homestead. He d. March 14, 1829. Children:—

1. John, m. Jane, dau. of Thomas Wilson, who d. 1805; m. (2) Sarah Osgood; lived on the gore where Thomas Wason, Jr., had lived.

2. Thomas, b. Nov. 23, 1775, m. Abigail, dau. of Cornet Isaac Lane. He d. 1862, a. 87.

3. Mary, b. 1777, m. a Hoit; d. 1829.

4. Sarah.

5. James, b. Feb. 13, 1780, m. Dorothy, dau. of Capt. Michael Worthen, who was b. March 7, 1783; both alive 1869; lived on the homestead.

6. Samuel, b. June 13, 1783; lived unm. on the homestead; d. July 4. 1868.

#### WEBSTER.

STEPHEN WEBSTER was born in Ipswich, and came to Haverhill about 1660. He was a tailor and was father of the grantee of that name, who is mentioned as having built a house previous to 1675, in Haverhill. Stephen, Sen., had a brother Nathan who settled in Bradford, whose wife was Mary, and they had: 1. NATHAN, one of the grantees of Chester, b. March 7, 1678-9. 2. Israel, b. 1686. 3. SAMUEL, b. Sept. 25, 1683, who was the father of Col. John Webster.

NATHAN, the grantee, came to Chester between 1728 and 1732, and owned two home lots, Nos. 71 and 72, and settled on 72, a little north of where Lewis Kimball now lives. His wife was Martha. Children:—

I. DANIEL, b. Oct. 26, 1712, who settled on Add. No. 4, north-west of Haselton's, towards Jack's Hill. He m. Mary Blasdell, and had two daughters.—Abigail, b. 1746, and Mary, b. 1749. His will was proved May 30, 1780; had a grand-daughter, Martha Sargent.

II. NATHAN, b. July 1, 1715, m. Martha Blasdell, Feb. 10, 1742; lived on H. L. No. 117, where Amos Green lately lived, and had 11 children, most of whom d. young. He d. 1794.

*Nathan*, his third child, b. Nov. 19, 1747, lived on the homestead; m. Elizabeth Clifford, dau. of Isaac Clifford, and grand-daughter of Wm. Healey, May 8, 1771, and had 10 children. Josiah, b. Jan. 16, 1772, graduated at Dartmouth, 1798; settled at Hamilton, Mass., and Hampton. He had a son John Calvin, who graduated at Dartmouth, 1832; settled at Hopkinton, Mass. Also, Joseph Dana, 1832, and Claudius, b. 1836. (See Graduates.)

*Nathan* and Elizabeth's 5th child was Nathan, b. April 9, 1780, m. Mary Simonds, dau. of Capt. P. Richardson's wife, and lived

with Capt. R. He d. March 30, 1815. The wid. m. John L. Glidden, and d. Dec. 19, 1863.

NATHAN WEBSTER, the grantee, had also:—

III. STEPHEN, b. Feb. 18, 1717-18. He lived on No. 131, O. H., subsequently owned by Jona. Norton, John Norton and Josiah Seavey. He must have been one of the earliest settlers in that part of the town. He moved to Candia and was a petitioner for the charter. His wife was Rachael. Children:—

1. *David*, b. Dec. 12, 1738, who went first to Hollis, then to Plymouth, N. H.; was in the French war, and was very active during the Revolution; was a colonel, and was sheriff of Grafton county. (See N. H. Hist. Soc. Coll. Vol. 7, pp. 132, 133, 254, 263, 264, 269, 291 and 292; also Adj.-Gen. Rep., Vol. 2, 1866, p. 352.)

There were also:—

2. *Stephen*; 3. *Lydia*; 4. *Sarah*; 5. *Amos*. Rachael, the wife, d. 1754. STEPHEN m. Sarah Clough and had:—6. *Daniel*, and 7. *Rachael*.

NATHAN, the grantee, had also:—

IV. ABEL, b. July 2, 1726; m. Hannah Emerson, probably of Haverhill. He lived on the homestead for a time. Children:—

1. *Nathan*, who m. Lydia Richardson, dau. of Daniel R.

2. *Phebe*, m. Josiah Bradley, Jr. He d. at Mr. B.'s, Feb. 14, 1801.

NATHAN, the grantee, also had a dau.:—

V. MARY, m. Benaiah Colby. His will, dated March, 1746, proved Oct. 29, 1746, in which he gave his sons the lots on which they lived, and other lands. The homestead has been owned by Moses Haselton, Josiah Haselton, who built the present house in 1812, and Lewis Kimball.

COL. JOHN WEBSTER, son of SAM'L. and Mary, b. Aug. 9, 1714, came to Chester about 1735. He settled on H. L. 76, which has been subsequently owned by Simon Berry, and by his son-in-law, Lt. Wm. Wilson, and his son Daniel and now by Mr. Blackstock. It is said that he opened the first store in town about 1750, in a part of his house. March 20, 1753, he purchased of James Varnum the H. L. No. 28, first settled by Sampson Underhill, with five rods of the ten-rod way where Bachelder's hotel now is, and built the present house, and kept a store, and I think a tavern. He was also surveyor of highways in 1743, and selectman in 1744, and representative several years. He was an energetic business man, and was very active during the Revolution; was muster-master, and sometimes advanced money for bounties to the soldiers. (See Coll. N. H. Hist. Soc., Vol. 7, pp. 65, 116, 162, 171, 188, 189, 219 and 222.) He m. Hannah Hobbs, Nov. 29, 1739. Children:—



1. *Mary*, b. June 2, 1741; d. 1760.
2. *Hannah*, b. 1743; d. 1763.
3. *Sarah*, b. Nov. 14, 1745, m. Dr. John Wingate; lived on the Webster place, but went to Maine; d. 1810.
4. *Anna*, b. Feb. 4, 1749, m. Josiah Flagg; d. May 1, 1799.
5. *Elizabeth*, b. 1752; d. 1754.
6. *John*, b. March 13, 1754, graduated at Dartmouth, 1778. He studied theology and preached awhile, but through diffidence gave it up. He resided in Chester, was a deacon, and I think traded awhile and removed to Franklin, Vt., where he was greatly esteemed, and d. Jan. 17, 1838, a. 83. He m. Rebecca Webster, May, 1782, and had Sarah Wingate, b. 1783.
7. *Samuel*, b. Feb. 15, 1757, m. a dau. of John Robie, and went to Newport, N. H.

Hannah d. Nov. 20, 1760. Col. Webster m. (2) wid. Sarah Smith of Hampton, Nov. 17, 1762. She had two Smith children: Sarah, m. Edward Robie, and Hannah, m. Dr. Thomas Sargent. Children:—

8. *Toppan* Webster, b. July 22, 1765, m. a niece of Rev. Mr. Flagg and had several daughters. He lived on H. L. No. 7, the William Healey place where Mr. Orcutt now lives, and built the present house. He was a trader and introduced Henry Sweetser into town as a clerk, and John Porter, the first lawyer, to collect his debts. Webster failed and went to Newburyport; thence to Washington, and was for a long period engaged in the general post-office, and d. there.

9. *Mary*, b. May 6, 1768, m. William Hicks, who was a goldsmith, and built the house where Woodbury Masters now lives. She d. April, 1790.

10. *Elizabeth*, b. 1771, m. Dr. Ben. Kittridge; d. Sept., 1802.

11. *Edmund*, b. 1773; lived and traded at the homestead; d. unmn. May 12, 1801.

Col. Webster d. Sept. 16, 1784. His wife d. April 30, 1795.

#### WEEKS.

WILLIAM WEEKS was of Greenland; m. Susannah Haynes. He d. Sept., 1821, a. 76; she d. May 31, 1845, a. 94. He was a carpenter and lived in Portsmouth until the war; came to Chester, and purchased of Parker Carr; lived on Add. No. 72. Children:—

*John*, *William* and *Bennin*, went to Bangor, Me.; *Mary*, m. Ed. Moore Preston; *Susan*, m. James Calef; *Noah*, b. 1790, m. Charlotte Quimby, lives on the homestead.



## WELLS.

JACOB WELLS was an early settler in Chester, and lived on Add. lot No. 39, about 80 rods southwest of Chester Street.

TITUS WELLS had an amendment opposite Elliott's, southeast of the cross-road to the parsonage lot. He was there in 1730.

LT. THOMAS WELLS of Amesbury bought of Eldad Ingalls, H. L. No. 61, in 1729. He is said to have m. Elizabeth, eldest dau. of Capt. Ingalls, b. 1709, and he is named as an heir in settlement of Capt. Ingalls' estate in 1760. The name of his wife is Hannah on the record. He was a man of note in Chester, and a large landholder. His will was dated Dec. 27, 1768, and proved May 8, 1769. Legatees:—son, 1. *Winthrop*, who m. Dolly, dau. of William Healey, and settled first in Candia on No. 37, 3d D.; sold Dea. Nathl. Burpee, and went to Plymouth, N. H. 2. *Thomas*. 3. *Henry*, lived in Sandown. 4. *Reuben*, and 5. *Samuel*, had the homestead and were executors. 6. *Ebenezer*. 7. *Peter*. 8. *Sarah Carr*, and 9. *Phebe Wells*. His homestead, lying in Chester, contained 100 acres. \*He had 170 acres in Goffstown, and 400 in New Chester. There was another Thomas Wells, probably the son above named, whose wife was Ruth, who was killed by John Tolford, Dec. 27, 1773.

## WEST.

WILKES WEST came from Beverly when about 21 years of age. He m. Phebe, dau. of Lt. Ebenezer Dearborn, Aug., 1762. He settled on Gov. Shute's H. L., where A. S. Dearborn lately lived, and was a carpenter and cabinet-maker. His shop stood about where the Baptist church stands. He was at the battle of Bennington; d. April 10, 1830, a. 94. Children:—

1. *Esther*, d. young.
2. *Molly*, b. 1762, m. Jesse, son of Joshua Hall, went to Camp-ton.
3. *Joseph*, d. young.
4. *Nason*, d. at Plymouth.
5. *John*, d. at Beverly.
6. *Jackson*, d. at Greenfield.
7. *Thomas*, was in the army, 1812.
8. *Joseph*, b. Feb., 1779, m. Polly, dau. of Jeremiah Rand; lived on the homestead.
9. *Henry H.*, b. Sept. 5, 1781, was a seventh son, famous for curing king's evil; m. Sarah Rogers; lived at Hall's Village; had a large family.

Phebe d. 1783. Wilkes m. (2) Hannah, dau. of Dea. Matthew Forsaith; she d. 1793. Children:—

10. *Esther*, m. Caleb Towle of Hawke, 1809.
11. *Phebe D.*, b. 1788, m. Joseph, son of Joseph Morse, 1806.
12. *Hannah*, m. William Kelsey, 1808.
13. *Sally*, m. Thadaw Hemmingway, 1814.

### WHITE.

DEA. WILLIAM WHITE (not the grantee of that name) was b. in England in 1687. His father was a glover, and removed with him to Londonderry, in Ireland, while he was an infant. His father was wounded in the siege of that city, in 1668 and 1669. He came to this country in 1725, and resided in Londonderry, in the double range, until about 1733, when he came to Chester and settled on H. L. No. 126, where Joseph Webster now lives. His name first appears in Chester records on the Presbyterian protest, March 28, 1735. He was a linen weaver. He m. in Ireland, and his wife d. before arriving in this country. Children:—

I. *Henry*, resided in Litchfield; was a mariner; d. at Halifax about 1755.

II. *James*, was a mariner; d. unmarried.

III. *Jane*, m. Patrick White and lived at Peterborough.

After William came to Chester he m. Jane, dau. of Robert Graham. Children:—

IV. *Robert*, lived in Goffstown and New Boston.

V. *David*, m. (1) Mary, dau. of Robert Gordon; m. (2) Mary, dau. of Patrick Melvin. He lived on No. 71, 2d P., 2d D., first back some 60 rods from the present road, on the first path to the pond, then where the writer lives. He d. 1776. The widow m. Stephen Merrill; d. July, 1833. They had a large family, the oldest of whom, Samuel, m. Huldah, dau. of Elijah Heath; lived on the homestead and at the Neck; d. Jan., 1827.

VI. and VII. *Thomas* and *William*, the first twins born in Chester. b. March 4 (O. S.). 1740. *Thomas* d. unm. *William* resided on the homestead. He was appointed Major in 1775; Lt. Col. in 1784; was muster master in 1777 and 1778; Justice of the Peace in 1791; Senator of District No. 3 in 1806, '7 and '8. He m. (1) Mary, dau. of Robert Mills, Jan. 24, 1764. Children:—

1. Jane. 2. Jonathan. 3. Susannah, b. 1768, m. Jonathan Quimby, 1790. 4. Robert. 5. Mary. 6. Elizabeth. 7. Ann. They mostly went to Belfast, Maine.

8. Mary d. Dec. 24. 1780, a. 43. He m. (2) Elizabeth Mitchell, Sept. 17, 1782. Children:—

8. William, b. 1783, grad. at Dartmouth in 1806; was a lawyer. 9. John, b. 1785. 10. Thomas, d. unm. 1830. 11. Sarah, b. June, 1790, d. 1825. 12. James, b. Sept. 2, 1792, grad. at Dartmouth; was a lawyer. (The above, excepting Sarah, went to Maine.)

13. David M., b. 1795, d. in Chester. 14. Olif. b. 1798, d. July 22, 1826. 15. Lavina, b. 1800, d. unm. July 10, 1836; all in Chester. 16. Benjamin, b. Aug 24, 1807, is now at Ballard Vale. William d. Nov. 9, 1829. Elizabeth d. April 3, 1832, a. 71.

## WHITTIER.

REUBEN WHITTIER was probably from Newtown and early settled on lot No. 30, O. H., in Raymond. His wife was Mary, and they had eleven children on Chester records:—1. Moses, b. 1740. 2. Richard, b. 1743. 3. Josiah, b. 1747. 4. Reuben, 1749. 5. Mary, b. Sept. 17, 1751, m. Charles Moore, Jr., d. about 1830. 6. Joseph, b. 1752. 7. Daniel, b. 1753. 8. Deborah, b. 1755. 9. Sarah, b. 1756. 10. Mirriam, b. 1757. 11. Phineas, b. 1758.

MARK WHITTIER, b. July 26, 1746, came from Newtown about 1798, to Chester Woods, now Hooksett. He m. Elizabeth Sanborn, b. April 13, 1755; d. Oct. 4, 1830. He d. Aug. 1, 1824. Children:—

1. *Joseph*, b. June 21, 1774, came to Chester at the same time his father did, and settled on No. 113, 4th D., at what has been the Clark tavern, and owned a large tract of land. He m. Sarah Whitaker. He d. Aug 19, 1845; she d. July 31, 1851, a. 74. They had two sons, Joseph and Samuel.

2. *Mark*, b. Sept. 15, 1776, m. Betsey Dustin, dau. of Dr. John Dustin, of Martin's Ferry, May 2, 1806. She was b. Jan. 16 1780. They settled in Boscawen (now Webster). He d. April 26, 1838; she d. Feb. 14, 1865. They had four children: George, Betsey, Olive and Moses.

3. *Abigail*, b. Dec. 21, 1778; d. Feb. 8, 1838.

4. *Dearborn*, b. May 19, 1781, m. (2) Rosanna Aiken, wid. of Alexander McGregor, and lived on the Simeon Carr place, in Hooksett. He moved to Londonderry, and was killed by the cars Jan. 26, 1850.

5. *Dolly*, b. Feb. 24, 1784, unm.; lived in Hooksett; d. Oct. 10, 1850.

6. *Samuel*, b. Apr. 18, 1786, lived in Newtown; d. Jan. 17, 1864.

7. *Mary*, b. July 29, 1788, d. Nov. 20, 1815.

8. *Jonathan*, b. Feb. 7, 1792, m. (1) Charlotte P. Abbott, of Andover, Mass. They had two children, Elizabeth and Charles M. He m. (2) Rhoda Whittier, wid. of John Jones. Lived in Hooksett on the Carr place till 1837, then on the Rowe place in the village; went to Plymouth in 1853, and d. Sept. 14, 1868.

9. *Reuben*, b. Oct. 4, 1796, d. March 16, 1797.

## WILSON.

The earliest tradition that the Wilsons have is that a father, James Wilson, and four sons,—I. William, II. James, III. Robert,

and IV. Hugh,—came over from Ireland and settled in Chester; but in some tables of longevity there is a James Wilson who died in 1739, aged 100. This father could not have been near as old at that time. Then the names of three James Wilsons are attached to the Presbyterian protest, June 23, 1736, so it is nearly certain that the grandfather, an old man of nearly 90, came over with the family.

JAMES, the father, was in Stratham in 1728, and purchased H. L. 49 and 112, on which he settled. In May, 1732, he bought of James Basford one-eighth of the old saw-mill. In Nov., 1732, he deeded the two home lots to his son Hugh, in consideration of maintaining him and his wife.

I. WILLIAM WILSON was in Stratham in 1727. He was fence-viewer in 1728, selectman in 1729 and 1730. He settled on H. L. No. 40, where his great-grandson Asa now lives. His will was dated Aug., 1761; proved June 27, 1764; legatees, his wife, *Robert*, *Martha Steel*, *James*, *Elizabeth Mitchell*, *Jane Moore*, *Mary Craige* and *William*,

1. *Robert*, first settled on the cross-road on Add. Lot, No. 100; then on No. 102. He was a very prominent man in Chester. He built the first mill at Oswego; was active during the Revolutionary war; was for a season one of the Committee of Safety. (See Coll. N. H. Hist. Soc., Vol. 7, pp. 43, 90 and 319.) He was representative from 1776 to 1780. His will is dated Aug. 8, 1791; proved Nov. 16, 1791. He d. Oct.; 2, 1791. He m. Jane Aiken, Nov. 13, 1759. She d. Sept. 29, 1821, a. 86. Children:—

1. John, b. Sept. 7, 1760, m. Elizabeth, dau. of Enoch Colby; lived on part of the homestead. He d. March 8, 1837; she d. Sept. 29, 1831. 2. Jonathan, 1762; went to Belfast, Me. 3. Mary, b. 1763, m. William, son of Charles Moore, d. 1819. 4. Susannah, b. 1765, m. Jeremiah Towle. 5. William, b. 1768, m. Abigail, dau. of Joseph Knowles, in 1793; lived on the homestead; went to Corinth, Vt. 6. Margaret, b. 1769, m. Morrice Gibbons, and Thomas Wilson; d. 1861. The Gibbons children,—Betsy, m. Richard Basford; Sophia, m. John Robie; Susan, m. Samuel Wilson. 7. Anna, b. 1771, m. Joseph Richardson. 8. Nathaniel, d. young. 9. Sarah, b. Feb. 11, 1777, m. Nathan Knowles; d. Sept. 20, 1806. 10. Elizabeth, unm.; d. 1812.

2. *Martha*, m. David Steel of Londonderry.

3. *James*, d. unm.

4. *Elizabeth*, m. a Mitchel.

5. *Jane*, m. Charles Moore, Sen.

6. *Mary*, m. a Craige of Londonderry.

7. *William*, lived on the homestead; m. his cousin Martha, dau. of James Wilson. He d. Sept. 23, 1825, a. 89 years, 6 months. Children:—

1. Mary, m. David Mills. 2. Benjamin, lived on the homestead; m. (1) Rebecca Humkins, 1780; m. (2) Judith Brown, 1794; the parents of Asa now living on the place. He d. Feb., 1819; she d. March 10, 1864, a. 95 years, 6 months. 3. Joshua, un. m.; d. 1862, a. 88.

II. JAMES WILSON settled on H. L., No. 103, where Jacob Green lately lived. A James Wilson, probably his father, was tythingman in 1729. He m. Mary, dau. of John Shirley. He d. April 16, 1791; she d. 1792. His will proved Dec. 21, 1791. Legatees, his wife Mary, *David, James, Edward, Jane, Martha, Elizabeth and Mary Ann.*

1. *David*, lived on Add. Lot No. 111, where Joseph Richardson afterwards lived; went to Danville, Vt.

2. *James*, b. 1750; lived on the homestead; m. Hitty, dau. of Levi Whitman; had Phebe, m. Jacob Green. He d. 1824; she d. 1854, a. 77.

3. *Edward*, settled first on Add. No. 100; went to Canada.

4. *Jane*, un. m.

5. *Martha*, m. William Wilson.

6. *Elizabeth*.

7. *Rebecca*, m. John Wilson.

8. *Susan*, m. Capt. Daniel Todd.

9. *Mary Ann*, m. Thomas, son of Thomas Shirley.

III. ROBERT WILSON of Stratham bought half of Geo. Jaffrey's right in Chester, in 1725, and the other half of the H. L., No. 147, in 1729. He m. Ann, dau. of John Shirley, 1733. Children:—

1. *Ann*.

2. *Mary*, b. July 8, 1739, m. John Carr and settled in Candia.

3. *John*, lived on the homestead; m. Rebecca, dau. of James Wilson; d. 1804. The wid. m. Timothy Wells.

4. *Robert*, b. 1744, settled in Candia on No. 112, 2d P., 2d D.

5. *William*, b. 1753, lived before marriage in Candia, on 121, 2d P., 2d D.; m. Phebe, dau. of Simon Berry; lived on H. L. No. 76; d. 1824; she d. 1819. Children:—

Mary, m. Alexander Gordon of Windham; Daniel, m. Mehitabel Phelps; lived on the homestead and on H. L. 57, where John Powel first lived; d. 1863; Jane, m. Benj. Mills; Phebe, m. David Worthen; William, went to Woburn, Mass.

IV. HUGH WILSON lived on H. L. No. 49; d. March, 1790. Children:—

1. *Samuel*, b. 1750, lived on the homestead, un. m.

2. *Anna*, b. 1752, m. Joseph, son of Archi. Dunlap, and went to Goffstown.

3. *Sarah*, b. 1755, m. a *Tolford*, and went to Boscawen.

4. *Thomas*, b. Dec. 13, 1757, m. Agnes, dau. of Thomas Ander-



son. She d. 1803. He m. (2) Margaret Wilson, wid. of Morrice Gibbons. He lived in Candia on 34, 2d P., 2d D. He d. 1803; she d. 1861. Children: —

Jane, m. Jno. Wason; d. 1805; Sarah, m. Thos. Lane; Margaret, m. Samuel Ferren; Samuel, m. Susan Gibbons; John; Cyrus; Jane, m. Benj. Hills.

REV. JOHN WILSON is said to have been b. in Ulster County, Ireland, in 1709. He entered the University of Edinburgh. The Hon. S. D. Bell has his Latin grammar. He came to this country in 1729, and collected a small church and congregation of the Scotch Irish, and was ordained in 1734. He lived on H. L. No. 12, on the southwest end, on what was then the "Road to Haverhill." In 1735 he bought H. L. No. 119, except 5 acres owned by Sylvanus Smith where Capt. Shaw's house stands. The Presbyterian meeting-house stood near the southeast end of it. He m. Jane or Jean Wilson, the widow of Thomas Glen. Glen d. March 18, 1744. They had one dau., Ann, m. William Mills. Jean d. April 1, 1752, a. 36. He d. Feb. 1, 1779. His will was dated April 26, 1760; proved June 1, 1779. It represents that he was weak of body. It gives all of his property to his daughter Ann if she should arrive at age or marriage. Should she die the property was to be sold; Sister Elizabeth Ellerson to have £8 sterling; brother James of Coleraine, inn-holder, to have £60 sterling; the residue to brother Thomas of Thurlow, parish Bally Rally, and sister Martha Taylor of ———, in Ireland; they paying cousin Ann Miller £10 sterling. Capt. James Shirley and Sylvanus Smith, executors. Smith was dead, Shirley declined, and Ann was appointed.

DEA. ADAM WILSON was the son of William Wilson of Londonderry or Windham; m. Elizabeth Horner; settled on No. 126, 2d P., 2d D.; house stood near where Geo. P. Clark's cider-house now stands. She d. 1803. He went to Henniker; d. 1817, a. 93. Children: —

1. *John*, m. Ann, dau. of Moses Underhill; went to Corinth.
2. *Dea. William*, m. Janette Wilson; lived on the homestead and in Henniker; d. in Me. She d. 1828, a. 84.
3. *Margaret*, m. (1) John Crawford; (2) Samuel Crombie; d. Sept., 1842, a. 87.

COL. THOMAS WILSON was b. in Londonderry or Windham; brought up by Robert Wilson, Esq.; was in the army; m. Sarah Currier and settled on the mountain in Candia, on No. 109, 5th D.; d. 1831, a. 84. He once told me that he used to be troubled with bears and wolves; that once he heard a roaring among the cattle, and upon going to see the trouble, found a wolf hold of



one of the young cattle, and the wolf kept his hold until he came up and was about to kick him, when the wolf let go with a growl and ran away.

## WITHERSPOON.

JOHN WITHERSPOON probably came from Ireland. He was in York in 1741, and bought of the Rev. John Wilson the land voted to him by the proprietors, May, 1741, bounded by Londonderry line and Gov. Wentworth's farm of 200 acres. He settled where J. M. Hall now lives, in Auburn. Children:—

I. *Daniel*, lived on the homestead and sold to Josiah Hall in 1784, and went to Francestown.

II. *Alexander*, settled on the east half of the Wilson grant, and sold to Worthen and went to Freeport; m. the widow of James Moore.

III. *James*, went to Maine.

IV. *David*, m. Agnes, dau. of Nathl. Linn, and settled near the west corner of No. 90, 2d P., 2d D. He was an officer in the Revolutionary army. Children:—

1. John, m. Ruth Chamberlain; lived at Newbury, Vt. 2. Joseph, m. Elizabeth, dau. of Nathan Webster, 1799; d. 1806. 3. Robert, m. Hannah, dau. of Dea. James Wason. 4. Samuel, m. Susan Tinker, and went to Bedford. 5. Jesse, m. Anna, dau. of Capt. John Wason; d. at Thetford, Vt., 1836.

V. *Robert*, m. Sarah, dau. of Samuel Aiken, Sen., and settled on the north end of No. 74, 2d P. 2d D., and d. 1795. They had one son, John, who m. Nancy, dau. of Joseph Linn, and lived on the homestead. He sold and removed to Cabot, Vt., about 1817.

VI. *Mary*, m. William McDole of Goffstown.

## WOOD.

NATHANIEL WOOD came from Boxford and married Elizabeth Powell, the widow of Jonathan Goodhue. She took out administration on Goodhue's estate by the name of Elizabeth Wood in 1731. They lived on the Goodhue place until 1760, when they sold to Jabez Hoyt, and bought 50 acres of No. 73, 2d P., 2d D., of Jos. Basford. He d. 1773. Children:—

I. *Obadiah*, settled in Andover, Mass.

II. *Abigail*, m. James Eaton and lived in Candia; d. 1833, a. 98.

III. *Nathaniel* b. Aug., 1737, m. Mary, dau. of William Eaton; lived on the homestead; d. 1817; she d. 1813. Children:—  
1. Betty, d. 1846. 2. George, m. Abra Smith; d. 1803, a. 33.  
3. Jesse, m. Polly Davis; d. 1851. 4. Josiah, unm. on the homestead; d. 1848, a. 71.

IV. *Ruth*, m. a Porter; d. in Manchester.

## WORTHEN.

THOMAS WORTHEN was surveyor of highways in 1743; lived where Titus Wells had lived, nearly opposite Edmund Elliott's. His will was dated 1769; proved Sept. 1, 1773. His widow, Dorothy, d. 1803, a. 99. The legatees were wife Dorothy, grandsons Michael and Thomas, sons of David; granddaughters Sarah and Dolly; Mehitabel and Dolly, daughters of Jonathan; son Ezekiel; dau. Rhoda Fitts, wife of Ephraim Fitts, the blacksmith; Mary Clifford, Lydia Worthen; Samuel, executor and residuary legatee.

I. *David* m. Dorothy, dau. of Enoch Colby. He d. Nov. 19, 1766; the wid. m. Jacob Chase, Esq.; d. Aug. 15, 1816. He lived on Add. No. 93, where Michael and his son David lived. Children:—

1. Michael, b. Jan. 6, 1758, m. Dorothy Brown, 1778; d. 1840, a. 82. Chil.:—Lydia, m. Aaron Whittier; Isaac, b. 1781, m. Hannah, dau. of Capt. B. True; went to Canada; Dorothy, b. March 7, 1783, m. James, son of James Wason; Betsy, m. David Currier; David, m. Jane Wilson; Lucretia, m. Joseph Day.

2. Sarah, b. 1760, m. Reuben Sanborn and went to Springfield, N. H.

3. Dorothy, b. 1763, m. Samuel, son of John Robie; went to Springfield, N. H.

4. David, b. 1765.

II. *Lt. Ezekiel*, m. Abigail, dau. of Samuel Bartlett, 1762; lived on H. L. No. 142; d. 1827, a. 86. Children:—Elizabeth, b. Dec. 6, 1774, m. Edmund Sleeper; Samuel; Ezekiel; Lydia; Josiah, b. June 27, 1780, m. Betsy, dau. of James Stevens, d. 1862; Jonathan, b. April 9, 1783, m. Jane, dau. of William Shannon; d. 1825.

III. *Samuel*, m. Abigail Ambrose, 1769.

## LONGEVITY.

There have been published at different times instances of longevity in Chester, but they are not reliable. Most of them probably originated from Moore and Farmer's Gazetteer of New Hampshire. The person who supplied that merely went to a few old men, and they told him what they had heard, as nearly as they recollected; but it was all tradition, and, to say the least, some of it apocryphal, the dates being uncertain and the ages probably overrated. There are included in this table persons who were natives and moved away, some of them many years before

their death; others, natives of other places who spent most of their lives before coming to Chester, but died here. Of course it contains more than an average of the longevity, though no doubt it is very imperfect, especially in early times. *G. S.* indicates grave-stone; the dates, time of death. Many of the dates and ages are not certain.

	Years.
1739. James Wilson, father of James, and grandfather of William, James, Hugh and Robert, is said to have been . . . . .	100
1747. Robert Graham, said by Col. White to be . . . . .	80
1754. James Shirley, said to be . . . . .	105
1760. Alexander Craig, said to be . . . . .	98
(His will was proved Oct. 31, 1750, and therefore he could not have been so old, but his father might have have been of that age.)	
1756. Jane Glen, <i>G. S.</i> dated March 9, . . . . .	88
1762. Robert Mills, . . . . .	80
Benjamin Hills, <i>G. S.</i> March 15, . . . . .	79
1769. Rebecca, his wife, <i>G. S.</i> Sept. 4, . . . . .	79
1772. Dea. Ebenezer Dearborn, <i>G. S.</i> March 15, . . . . .	92
1768. Abigail, his wife, <i>G. S.</i> Feb. 26, . . . . .	83
1772. William Healey, will proved, . . . . .	82
Mary Sanborn, his wife born 1690, time of death not known, probably 1785, about . . . . .	95
1775. William Craig and wife, said to be . . . . .	100
(But he was alive in 1778, and they had a daughter Jean, died 1745, a. 16, which would not indicate so great an age of Mrs. Craig.)	
1779. John Dickey, <i>G. S.</i> April 30, . . . . .	80
Margaret, his wife, July 4, 1787, . . . . .	89
1786. Samuel Aiken, <i>G. S.</i> Jan., . . . . .	84
His widow, 1797, about . . . . .	92
William Crawford, March, over . . . . .	80
1790. Maj. John Tolford, May, . . . . .	89
Jane McMurphy, his widow, Dec. 29, 1792.	
Lieut. Ebenezer Dearborn, . . . . .	85
1791. Dea. Matthew Forsaith, Sept. 6, about . . . . .	90
Esther Graham, his wife, July, 1784, over . . . . .	80
1792. Dea. William Tolford, Sept. 25, . . . . .	92
1793. Samuel Emerson, Esq., <i>G. S.</i> Sept. 26, . . . . .	86
Dorothy, his widow, March 27, 1804, . . . . .	83
1795. Widow Mary Gordon, mother of David White's first wife, about . . . . .	90
Mary, widow of Patrick Melvin, Oct. 1, over . . . . .	80
1796. Capt. James Shirley, May 30, over . . . . .	95

	Rev. Ebenezer Flagg, Nov. 14, . . . . .	93
1797.	Agnes Craig, widow of Allen Templeton, May 3, . . . . .	80
1799.	James Waddel, Jan., more than . . . . .	80
1800.	Samuel Brown, Sen., of Hooksett, . . . . .	80
	Jean Gibson, his widow, died at Corinth, date not known, . . . . .	101
1801.	Thomas Wason, Jan., . . . . .	100
	Elizabeth, widow of Samuel Bartlett, G. S. April, . . . . .	85
	Dea. Benjamin Hills, G. S. May 6, . . . . .	80
	Eleanor, his wife, G. S. Jan. 6, 1814, . . . . .	85
1802.	Hugh McDuffee, April, about . . . . .	81
	Martha Neal, wid. of Archi. Dunlap, G. S. May 8, . . . . .	83
1803.	Dorothy, widow of Thomas Worthen, March, . . . . .	99
	Nathaniel Hall, April 5, . . . . .	84
	Mary, his widow, Jan. 23, 1809, . . . . .	87
	Priscilla Pearson, widow of Thomas Richardson, May 11, . . . . .	87
	Thomas Richardson, 1795, . . . . .	78
1804.	John Mills, Jan., . . . . .	84
	His widow, wife of Peter Abbott, 1831, over . . . . .	80
	Abigail Pike, widow of Johnson Chase, or Perley Chase's mother, . . . . .	80
1805.	John Craig, March, . . . . .	85
	John Lakin, Chester Woods, Sept. 24, . . . . .	80
1806.	Benjamin Crombie, May 2, . . . . .	90
	Rebecca Davis, his wife, Dec. 13, 1809, . . . . .	80
	Major Jabez French, G. S. Oct. 9, . . . . .	85
	Hannah Hills, his wife, Oct. 5, . . . . .	81
	Phebe Healey, widow of Winthrop Sargent, Nov. 9, . . . . .	90
	Moses Richardson, March 30, . . . . .	88
	Mary Goodhue, his wife, Oct. 13, 1809, . . . . .	79
1807.	Sarah, widow of Jonathan Moulton, March 3, supposed to be about . . . . .	90
	Stephen Morse, G. S. March 6, . . . . .	83
	Abigail Ingalls, his wife, May, 1806, . . . . .	81
	Elizabeth, widow of David Dinsmore, . . . . .	97
1809.	Dea. Jonathan Hall, July 21, . . . . .	93
	Mehitabel Kimball, his wife, Feb. 21, 1808, . . . . .	87
	Joanna Healey, widow of Capt. John Underhill, Aug., . . . . .	91
	Theodore Shackford, Oct. 18, at Allenstown, . . . . .	84
1812.	John Patten, March 3, . . . . .	82
	Jean, his wife, June 6, 1811, about . . . . .	80
	Hannah Gurdey, . . . . .	98
1814.	Sarah Dearborn, widow of John Shackford, Aug. 20, . . . . .	80
1815.	Mansfield McDuffee, April, . . . . .	88

	Sarah, his widow (see 1835), . . . . .	105
	Widow of Ezra Badger, very aged.	
	Jacob Hills, Nov. 2, G. S., . . . . .	81
	Mary Chase, widow of Josiah Morse, June 28, . . . . .	90
1816.	Dorothy Colby (Worthen), wid. of Jacob Chase, Esq.	85
	Ruth Long, widow of Benjamin Severance, about . . . . .	90
1817.	Nathaniel Wood, July 16, . . . . .	80
	Jabez Hoit, Aug. 7, G. S., . . . . .	82
	Abigail Haulton, his wife, May 1, 1817, . . . . .	77
	Dea. Adam Wilson, . . . . .	93
	Benjamin True, Sen.	
	Mary, widow of Robert Calef, at Concord, . . . . .	98
	Abigail Craig, widow of David Craige, Sen., at Rumney, . . . . .	104
1818.	Joseph Norton, Feb. 17, . . . . .	81
	Mary McFarland, widow of James Aiken, . . . . .	82
	John Hoit, Nov. 14 (see 1826), . . . . .	89
	Mehitabel Ingalls, widow of Dr. Samuel Moore, at Deerfield. April 12 (first child born in Chester), . . . . .	95
1819.	Rebecca, mother of Stephen Worthen, April 27, . . . . .	94
1820.	William Hoit, Jan. 20 (see 1830), . . . . .	82
	Elizabeth Philbrook, widow of Isaac Towle and Jonathan Swain, Esq., Feb. 18, . . . . .	90
	Margaret Shirley, wife of Dea. Thomas and dau. of Capt. James Shirley, at Goffstown, . . . . .	93
	Hannah Murray, wife of Samuel Murray, Nov. 30, . . . . .	86
1821.	Naomi Eastman, widow of Nathan Long, July 18, . . . . .	93
	Elizabeth Eaton, widow of Oliver Morse and Taylor Little, Sept. 22, . . . . .	82
	Jane Aiken, widow of Robert Wilson, Esq., . . . . .	86
1822.	Stephen Merrill, April 20, . . . . .	86
	His wife (see 1833).	
	Widow of Benjamin Fuller, . . . . .	80
	Widow of Daniel Harper, very aged.	
1823.	Agnes Shirley, widow of John McNair, and daughter of Capt. James Shirley, Feb., . . . . .	80
	Joseph Lenn, Feb. 19, . . . . .	82
	Molly Gilchrist, his wife, Dec. 4, 1822, about . . . . .	80
	Capt. Edward Preston, Feb. 23, . . . . .	93
	Robert Reynolds, March 28, . . . . .	88
1824.	Abigail Prescott, widow of Capt. Benjamin Currier, Jan. 2, . . . . .	80
	Widow Elliot, March 1, . . . . .	90
	Amos Merrill, April 9, . . . . .	93
	Simon Currier, Aug. 29, . . . . .	79
	Isaac Hills, Esq., Sept. 24, . . . . .	80

	Molly Colby, widow of Benjamin Hoit, Oct. 3, . . . . .	86
	Wells Chase, Dec. 28, . . . . .	87
	Sarah Hovey, his wife, Oct. 5, 1814, . . . . .	77
1825.	Mehitabel Bradley, widow of Benjamin Melvin and John S. Dearborn, Feb. 14, . . . . .	79
	Beatrice Bell, widow of William Bell, March 1, over Dennis Donovan, May 14, . . . . .	80 94
	William Wilson, Sept. 25, . . . . .	89½
	Mehitabel Osgood, wid. of Benj. True, Sen., Oct. 24, Capt. William Locke, Nov. 6, . . . . .	94 86
	Ebenezer Dearborn, Aug. 18, . . . . .	81
	Matthew Templeton, Nov. 22, . . . . .	87
1826.	Samuel Murray, Jan. 18, . . . . .	92
	Hannah, his wife (see 1820), . . . . .	86
	Miriam Hoit, widow of John Hoit, March 19, 9 months over . . . . .	92
	George Marden, Feb., . . . . .	85
	Sarah, his wife (see 1835), . . . . .	90
	Jonathan Dearborn, Nov. 2, . . . . .	80
1827.	Col. Stephen Dearborn, Oct. 27, . . . . .	88½
	Lient. Ezekiel Worthen, . . . . .	86
	Dinah Edwards (colored), lived at Capt. Emerson's, Capt. Pearson Richardson, Nov. 26, 7 months over .	80 84
1828.	Janette Wilson, wife of Dea. William, Sept. 29, (The Dea. went to Maine and lived many years.) John Archibald, Oct. 12, between 80 and . . . . .	84 90
	John Sanborn, Dec. 3, . . . . .	90
	His widow died in 1832, . . . . .	94
	Sarah Woodman, widow of Abraham Morse, June 26,	98
1829.	James Wason, March 15, . . . . .	83
	Benjamin Hills, son of Abner, . . . . .	81
	William White, Nov. 9, . . . . .	89
1833.	Archibald McDuffee, Feb. 23, . . . . .	94
	His wife died 1818. Wilkes West, April 10, . . . . .	94
	Robert McKinley, Aug. 27, . . . . .	93
	His wife (see 1845). Samuel Porter (born at Boxford), May, . . . . .	88
	Elijah Pillsbury, July 17, . . . . .	92
	Anna Bartlett, his wife, 1833, . . . . .	93
	Adam Morrill, . . . . .	82
	Aphia Worthen, widow of William Hoit, . . . . .	86
1831.	Abigail French, wid. of Nathan Fitts, June 18, . . . . .	85
	Mary Randall, widow Joseph Morse, Feb. 28, . . . . .	80
	Abigail Rowell, widow of Josiah Rowell, of Hook- sett, Aug. 3, . . . . .	85



	Her husband died, 1823, . . . . .	79
	Capt. Stephen Hills, Jan. 31, . . . . .	85
	His widow, 1842, . . . . .	85
1832.	Samuel Shirley, at Saubornton, Jan. 7, . . . . .	89
	His widow (see 1843).	
	Joseph Hall, Dec. 18, . . . . .	81
1833.	Judith Sargent, widow of David Hall, Jan. 31, . . . . .	81
	Hon. Joseph Blanchard, March 7, . . . . .	80
	Stephen Worthen, April 27, . . . . .	81
	Abigail Woods, widow of James Eaton, and mother of Alexander E., and of Mrs. Pressey, . . . . .	98
	John Butterfield, Sept. 17, 5 months over . . . . .	87
	Mary Melvin, widow of David White and Stephen Merrill, July 13, . . . . .	88
1834.	Elizabeth Moulton, widow of Simeon Currier, April 24, . . . . .	86
	Her husband, Aug 29, 1824, . . . . .	79
	John Sleeper, June, . . . . .	80
	Elizabeth Gilchrist, widow of Mark Karr, . . . . .	86
	Asa Haselton, Sen., about . . . . .	91
1835.	Caleb Hall, Feb. 15, . . . . .	96
	Mary Bradley, his wife, Apr. 6, 1822, . . . . .	77
	Joseph Carr, Feb. 27, . . . . .	92
	Hannah Ayer, his wife, Feb. 25, 1833, . . . . .	85
	Widow of Elliot Berry, . . . . .	90
	Sarah Coburn, wid. of Thomas Currier and Mans- field McDuffee, . . . . .	105
	Gideon Currier, died in Raymond, Oct. 1, . . . . .	81
	Sarah Webster, wid. of George Marden, Sept. 27, . . . . .	90
1836.	Dolly Johnson, wid. of David Folsom and Joseph Blanchard, Esq., May 14, . . . . .	88
	Molly, daughter of John Patten, Jan. 4, nearly . . . . .	80
	Mehitabel, widow of Eben Basford, April 10, . . . . .	84
	Sherburn Sanborn, May 8, . . . . .	80
	Molly Hoit, his wife, Sept. 24, 1852, . . . . .	88
	Joseph Long, Nov. 26, . . . . .	84
	Ruth French, widow of Josiah Hall, . . . . .	83
	Josiah Hall, Sept. 10, 1825, . . . . .	70
1837.	Martha Perley, wife of Samuel Porter, (born at Box- ford,) Jan. 19, . . . . .	83
	Dea. Nathan Knowles, April 30, . . . . .	89
	Susannah Shackford, his wife, Dec. 29, 1842, . . . . .	85
	Edward Robie, Dec. 26, . . . . .	92
	Sarah Smith, his wife, Aug. 4, 1843, . . . . .	89

	Sarah Gilchrist, widow of Joseph Carr and Robert Graham, . . . . .	86
1838.	Moses Underhill, Feb. 8, . . . . .	89
	Edmund Sleeper, June 11, . . . . .	86
	Mary Orr Patten, wid. of David Patten, Nov. 17, . .	81
	David Patten, April 17, 1835, . . . . .	77
	Dea. John Webster, . . . . .	83
1839.	Sarah Hall, widow of Peter Severance, Dec. 28, . .	82
1840.	Lydia Richardson, widow of Abraham Sargent, Feb. 6, 7 months over . . . . .	90
	William Mills, March 19, . . . . .	94
	Molly Norton, wid. Joseph. March 22, 6 months over	100
	Abiah Orcutt, mother of Eph. Orcutt, March 4, . .	88
	Dea. David Currier, Apr. 1, . . . . .	85
	Mary Dinsmore, his wife, Aug. 20, 1836, . . . . .	82
	Levi Whitman, native of Bedford and father of James Wilson's wife, . . . . .	85
	Ebenezer Townsend, Oct. 12, . . . . .	88
	Michael Worthen, . . . . .	82
	Dolly Brown, his wife, (time not known,) . . . .	80
1841.	Capt. James Orr, Oct. 11, . . . . .	81
	Sarah Melvin, his wid., March 29, 1861, 6 mos. over	93
	Abigail Moulton, wid. of Jacob Basford and Jonathan Brown, . . . . .	88
	Lieut. Jacob Elliot, Dec. 6, . . . . .	86
	Thomas Anderson. Jan. 5, . . . . .	79
1842.	Sarah Wadley, wid. of John Clark, Feb. 23, . . . .	87
	Ruth Kelly, wid. of Parker Chase. May 17, . . . .	90
	Lydia Leavit Griffin, widow of Samuel Shannon, May 25, . . . . .	87
	Margaret Wilson Crawford, wid. of Samuel Crombie, Sept. 9, . . . . .	87
	Peter Hall, Dec. 1, 6 months over . . . . .	91
	Edna Davis, widow of Peter Hill and Peter Hall, July. 1848, . . . . .	89
	Prudence Sargent, widow of Joseph Hills, at the Long Meadows, Dec. 23, . . . . .	93
1843.	Mary Morrison. wid. of William Shirley, July, . . .	83
	Joseph Hill, son of Abner Hill, Sept. 10, . . . . .	86
	Mary Page. his wife, Sept. 20, 1849, . . . . .	82
	Elizabeth McDuffee, wid. of Samuel Shirley, Sept. 6,	80
	Capt. Benjamin True, Dec. 6, . . . . .	81
1844.	Capt. John Emerson, April 3, . . . . .	86
	Elizabeth French, his widow. July 16, 1852, . . . .	90
	Nabbe Emerson, wid. of Benj. Hall and Capt. Abraham Towle, April 3, 6 months over . . . . .	83

	Anna Heath, widow of Jere. Underhill, May 19, . . . . .	86
	Eleanor Blasdel, widow of Andrew Neal, Nov. 11, . . . . .	85
	Susannah, wid. of Jacob Green, Oct. 31, . . . . .	94
1845.	Rev. Jonathan Calef, at Lyman, Me., . . . . .	83
	Joshua Hall, April 24, . . . . .	83
	Polly Morse, his wife, April 3, 1856, . . . . .	80
	Susannah Haynes, wid. of Wm. Weeks, May 3, . . . . .	94
	William, her husband, Sept., 1821, . . . . .	76
1846.	Sarah Haselton, widow of Stephen Clay, nearly . . . . .	80
	James Otterson, of Hooksett, Dec. 26, . . . . .	89
	Mary Chase, his wife, Feb. 9, 1845, . . . . .	80
	Mary Otterson, Nov. 22, 1845, . . . . .	86
	John Locke, June 18, . . . . .	81
	Eben Currier, May, about . . . . .	86
1847.	Anna Eaton, wife of Solomon Stevens, Jan. 31, . . . . .	85
	Mr. Stevens (see 1854).	
	Anna Melvin, wid. of Lt. Josiah Underhill, Mar. 17, . . . . .	84
	Mrs. Larabee, . . . . .	80
	Huldah Smith, wid. of Daniel Greenough, Oct. 24, . . . . .	85
	Abigail Smith, wid. of Cornet David Shaw, Dec. 25, . . . . .	94
1848.	Paul Adams, Feb. 22, . . . . .	85
	Mrs. Gould, mother of the wife of John S. Brown, . . . . .	
	July 21, . . . . .	85
	Capt. John Wason, July 8, . . . . .	84
	Elizabeth Smith, his wife, Dec. 3, 1843, . . . . .	81
	Wife of Asa Haselton, Sept. 4, . . . . .	86
	Meribah Waddel, Aug. 30, . . . . .	98
1849.	Abigail Underhill, widow of Moses Crombie, April . . . . .	
	29, 6 months over . . . . .	94
	John Griffin, at almshouse, March 3, . . . . .	86
	Ruth Seavey, his wife, about the same age.	
	Hannah, mother of Dea. John Lane, May 25, . . . . .	84
	Judith Worth Kelly, widow of Dea. Amos Morse, . . . . .	
	Sept. 9, . . . . .	89
	Elizabeth Richardson, widow of David Craige, Jr., . . . . .	
	at Rumney, . . . . .	99
1850.	William, son of Lt. William Brown, . . . . .	95
	Sarah Shelden, his wife, . . . . .	90
	(They died with their children at Mount Desert, Me., the exact time not known.)	
	Sarah Knowles, wid. of Josiah Morse, Jr., July 9, . . . . .	
	9 months over . . . . .	84
	Martha Graham, widow of Samuel Aiken, Feb. 2, . . . . .	86
	Hon. Samuel Bell, Dec. 23, . . . . .	81
1851.	Dea. Benj. Hills, Sept. 25, . . . . .	88
	Lydia Dearborn, his wife, June 2, 1844, . . . . .	77

	Melitabel Stevens, wife of Isaac Hills, Aug. 26, . . . . .	99
	Isaac, her husband, Sept. 24, 1824, . . . . .	80
	Mrs. Evans, mother of the wives of N. Griffin and Jesse Patten, . . . . .	83
	Thomas Wicom, of Hooksett, . . . . .	101
	Ann Archibald, Nov., nearly . . . . .	80
1852.	B. Pike Chase, March 16, . . . . .	90
	Mr. Flint, March 29, . . . . .	81
	James Stevens, June 3, . . . . .	86
	His widow, Nov. 10, 1865, . . . . .	88
	Joseph Richardson, June 6, . . . . .	84
	Amos Crombie, Sept. 10, . . . . .	88
	Sherburne Dearborn, Oct. 9, . . . . .	94
	Betty, Dau. of Abraham Morse, Oct. 16, . . . . .	81
	Molly Brown, widow of Robert Davis, d. at her daughter, Mrs. Hale's, at Newburyport, April 12, . . . . .	94
	John Brown, d. at his son Samuel Brown's, Bangor, April 19, . . . . .	92
	(Children of Samuel Brown of Hooksett.)	
1853.	Lydia Senter, widow of Reuben Senter, April 19, . . . . .	83
	Reuben, her husband, Dec. 12, 1842, . . . . .	79
1854.	Solomon Stevens, Oct. 14, . . . . .	93
	His wife (see 1847).	
	Alexander Donovan, Nov. 19, . . . . .	82
	Martha Smith, widow of Silas Camet, Sen., d. at Or- ford, July 21, 6 months over . . . . .	99
	Betsy Elkins, wid. of Samuel Wallace, Oct. 21, . . . . .	80
1855.	Betty Hoit, dau. of Benj. Hoit, Feb. 22, . . . . .	94
	Daniel McDuffie, April 5, 6 months over . . . . .	84
	Ann Shirley, his wife, Nov. 29, 1860, d. in Candia, . . . . .	85
	David Porter, July 12, . . . . .	82
	Elizabeth Pike, widow of Jona. Dearborn, May 1, . . . . .	88
	John Coffin, Aug. 8, . . . . .	89
	Eunice Sargent, his wife, July 2, 1860, . . . . .	92
	Eunice Silver, widow of Joseph Calef and John Downing, . . . . .	86
	Joseph Carr, Oct., 8 months over . . . . .	88
1856.	Edna, dau. of Abraham Morse, . . . . .	82
1857.	Capt. Benj. Fitts, May 20, . . . . .	86
	Susan Dearborn, his wife, April 15, 1860, . . . . .	85
	Robert Knowles, July 22, . . . . .	89
	Edward Robie, Jr., Sept. 12, . . . . .	79
	Joseph Robinson, Dec., 6 months over . . . . .	89
1858.	Sephen Webster, March 3, . . . . .	84
	Dolly Pillsbury, his wife, Feb. 19, 1857, . . . . .	79

	Joseph Smith, Oct. 24, . . . . .	80
	Benj. Davis, Nov. 16, . . . . .	80
	Thomas Coleman, Nov. 22, . . . . .	87
	Mary Stinson, widow of Samuel Carr, Sept. 15, .	84½
	Widow of Henry Smith, Nov. 4, . . . . .	81
1859.	Nancy Carr, wid. of John Clark, Jr., Jan. 18, . .	89½
	Isaac Morse, June 29, . . . . .	90
	Moses Brickett, Sept. 25, . . . . .	79
	Sally Pillsbury, his wife, Nov. 12, . . . . .	79
1861.	Sarah Melvin, wid. of James Orr, March 23, . .	93½
	James Orr d. Oct 11, 1841, . . . . .	81
	Hannah Townsend, wife of Dea. John Lane, April 28, . . . . .	81
	Martha Graham, wid. of David Hall, May 1, . .	83
	Lucretia Currier, wid. of Moses K. Hall, Aug. 17, .	96
	Moses, her husband, Aug. 18, 1837, . . . . .	79
	William Graham, Esq., Aug. 3, . . . . .	85
	Dea. Nathan Knowles, Sept. 10, . . . . .	85
	Rebecca Dearborn, his wife, Jan. 2, 1864, . . .	84
	Abigail C. Heath (Ch. Rec.), . . . . .	92
1862.	Peter Hall, Jr., d. March 29, . . . . .	82
	John Kimball at Auburn, April 25, . . . . .	84
	John Murray, June 5, . . . . .	85
	Elizabeth Pillsbury, his wid., Nov. 2, 1866, . .	84
	Capt. Moses Haselton, Aug. 9, . . . . .	82
	Josiah Worthen, Aug. 10, . . . . .	82
	Susanna Hills, wid. of Nathan Knowles, Jr., . .	92
	Martha, dau. of William Wilson, . . . . .	88
	Persis Thom, wid. of Hon. John Bell, Nov. 22, . .	84
1863.	John Clark, Esq., May 15, . . . . .	79
	Robert Mills, June 6, . . . . .	82
	Josiah Seavey, July 31, . . . . .	83
	Peter Morse, . . . . .	89
	Hannah Morse, wid. of Moses Hills, Sept. 10, . .	85
	Mary Camet, wid. of Edward Richardson, and wife of R. S. Hunton, Dec. 7, . . . . .	81
	Mary Simonds, wid. of Nathan Webster and John L. Glidden, Dec. 19, . . . . .	83
	Lydia, wid. of Daniel, and dau. of Joseph Norton, d. in Raymond, . . . . .	92
1864.	Hannah Hoit, wid. of Joseph Abbott, March 22, at Fremont, . . . . .	91
	Nehemiah Lufkin, May 15, . . . . .	84
	Judith Brown, wid. of Benj. Wilson, May 10, . .	95½

	Richard Shackford, Sept. 30, . . . . .	92
	Lydia Ayer, wid. of Daniel Anderson, Dec. 2, . . . . .	84
	Polly Green, wid. of Benj. Underhill, . . . . .	82
1865.	Wid. of James Stevens (see 1852), . . . . .	88
	Isaac Blunt, March, . . . . .	85
	Robert Martin, Dec. 25, 5 months over . . . . .	87
	Hannah Currier, wid. of Samuel Shackford, Aug. 7, . . . . .	80
	Anna Hall, wid. of Joseph Currier, Oct. 13, . . . . .	87½
1866.	Polly Porter, wid. of David Emery and Charles Emerson, . . . . .	80
	Amos Green, April, nearly . . . . .	79
	Nathan Griffin, June 23, between . . . . . 78 and 79	
	Nancy Marston, wid. of Saml. Aiken, Esq., Aug. 6, . . . . .	85
	Patty Davis, wife of Hazen Davis, Aug. 10, . . . . .	88½
	Mary Knowles, wid. of Daniel Hills, Nov. 21, . . . . .	86
	Rosanna Aiken, wid. of Alex. McGregor and Dear- born Whittier, at Londonderry, Nov. 23, . . . . .	84
	John Haselton, Dec., . . . . .	85
1867.	Polly Gault, wid. of John Brown, Oct. 31, at Milton, Vt., . . . . .	84
1868.	Pamela Brown, wid. of James Hoit, nearly . . . . .	80
	John White, Feb. 3, . . . . .	84
	Susanna Sargent, wid. of John Melvin and Richard Dearborn, Feb. 4, 7 months over . . . . .	90
	Moses Crombie, March 4, . . . . .	87
	Elizabeth Currier, wid. of John Clark, Esq., March 14, 8 months over . . . . .	80
	John Clark, her husband, May 15, 1863, . . . . .	79
	Hamah Ingalls, wid. of John Hall, March, . . . . .	81
	Peter Haselton, March 17, . . . . .	85
	Susan B. Robinson, his wife, March 20, . . . . .	72
	Lucretia Hills, wid. of Thos. Haselton, June 19, 9 months over . . . . .	88
	Samuel Wason, July 4, . . . . .	85
	Josiah Forsaith, Aug. 18, 9 months over . . . . .	83
	Ruth Wood, wid. of Ebenezer Wood, Sept. 12, . . . . .	79
	Isaac Hall, Oct. 10, . . . . .	80
	Asa Noyes, Dec. 28, 8 months over . . . . .	88
1869.	Wife of Samuel Kendall, Jan. 4, 3 months over . . . . .	82
	Samuel Haselton, Jan. 16, . . . . .	82½
	Sally McKinley, wid. of David Abbott, Jan. 30, . . . . .	80
	Sarah, dan. of Dea. John S. Dearborn, and wid. of Moses Carlton, d. at West Concord (was the old- est native of Chester at her death), . . . . .	95½



AGED PERSONS, INCLUDING NATIVES, SOME OF WHOM HAVE BEEN ABSENT MANY YEARS, AND PRESENT RESIDENTS NOT NATIVES.

The oldest native, so far as is known, is Dolly Hoit, dau. of Benjamin Hoit, who has resided in Chester nearly all of her life; b. Dec. 15, 1774.

The next oldest native is James Wason; b. Feb. 13, 1780.

Dorothy Worthen, his wife, b. March 7, 1783.

Dorothy Locke, the widow of Josiah Moore and Thomas Shannon; b. June 9, 1780.

The oldest resident is Rebecca Bailey, the widow of Silas Tenney; b. May 13, 1773.

Hannah Porter, widow of William Preston and James Emerson; b. 1781.

Samuel Kendall; b. May 12, 1782.

Hannah Foss, the widow of Andrew Seavey; b. Sept. 27, 1782.

Lucy Morse; b. Jan. 5, 1783.

Joseph Rand; b. April 12, 1783.

Sarah Ayer, widow of Capt. Moses Haselton; b. April 8, 1784.

Betsy Green; b. 1784.

Mary Haselton, widow of John Wells and Davis; b. July 18, 1784.

Stephen Farnham; b. Aug. 25, 1785.

Ann McKinley, wid. of James Badger; b. 1785.

Johnson Morse; b. at Dracut, Feb. 12, 1786; now of Chester.

Peter Card; b. at Woolwich, Me., April 7, 1786; now of Auburn.

Sarah Emerson, widow of Josiah Haselton; b. Sept. 8, 1786.

Ednah Davis, widow of Walter Morse; b. Sept. 18, 1786.

Benaiah Spofford; b. Sept. 9, 1786.

Polly Page, his wife; b. Aug. 9, 1792.

Aaron Ball; b. at Princetown, May, 1786; came to Chester, 1824.

Abigail Lane, widow of Thomas Wason; b. July 17, 1782.

Molly Lane, widow of Dea. Amos Bachelder, June 29, 1786.

Anna Lane, wife of Jona. A. Lane; b. Aug. 30, 1788.

John Lane; b. Jan. 6, 1792. (The last four are children of Cornet Isaac Lane.)

John Porter; b. Feb. 12, 1787.

Hannah Hall, wife of Benjamin Chase; b. Feb. 18, 1787.

Dr. Nathan Plummer, Aug. 11, 1787.

Elizabeth Chase, widow of James Underhill; b. Sept. 18, 1787.

John Colby; b. 1785.

Samuel Colby; b. 1787.

Hannah Colby; b. 1791.

(Last three are children of Rev. Zaccheus Colby.)

William Otterson; b. Oct. 30, 1789.

Mary Morse, widow of Daniel Carlton; b. March 5, 1788.

Henry Hall; b. April 18, 1788.

Sally Stevens, widow of Henry Dockham; b. May, 1788.

Phebe West, widow of Joseph Morse, May 13, 1788.

Capt. David Shaw; b. June 20, 1788.

Margaret Shirley; b. Aug. 25, 1789.

Mary Judkins, widow of Asa Noyes; b. Oct. 9, 1789.

Dea. John Lane; b. at Ipswich. Oct. 28, 1789; came from Newburyport to Chester, 1815.

Hannah Blanchard, widow of Dea. Samuel Dinsmore; b. Jan. 7, 1790.

Capt. Noah Weeks; b. 1790.

Elizabeth Crombie, widow of Matthew Reid; b. March 22, 1790.

Sally Underhill, widow of Smith Greenough and Abraham Sargent; b. Nov. 26, 1790.

Charlotte Hall, dau. of Moses K. Hall, Dec. 30, 1791.

Mary Prescott, widow of Edward Robie; b. March 27, 1793.

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## CHAPTER XVIII.

### HISTORY OF CANDIA.

I greatly regret that my time and space do not permit me to give a fuller history of that part of old Chester. It is disputed, and is of little consequence, who was the first settler in Candia. Eaton, in his History of Candia, page 8, says that "David McClure came from Chester to Candia about the year 1743." He did not buy his Chester lot until 1744, and in 1748 he was a petitioner for soldiers with others in that neighborhood, and sold his place there to John Knowles, Jr., of Rye, November 2, 1749. William Turner bought his lot in 1741. There is a tradition that his daughter Sarah was the first white child born in Candia. She was born in November, 1848. There soon removed to Charming Fare (as that part of Chester was then called) quite a number of families, among whom were Benjamin Smith from Exeter, Winthrop Wells, John,

Theophilus and Jacob Sargent, Dr. Samuel Moore, Enoch Rowel and Obededom Hall, from Chester.

A petition was presented to the General Assembly, dated March 22, 1763, praying to be set off as a distinct parish, signed by the following persons, who probably constituted most of the voters in town :

Benjamin Bachelder,	William Turner,
Samuel Moores,	Winthrop Wells,
Jonathan Hills,	Abraham Fitts,
Samuel Towle,	Sherburn Rowe,
Nicklus Smith,	Asel Quimby,
Jonathan Towle,	Gilman Dudley,
Nath <sup>l</sup> Ingalls,	Zachariah Clifford,
Theophilus Clough,	Enoch Colby,
John Karr,	Moses Smart,
Thomas Chretchet,	Nath <sup>l</sup> Emerson,
Samuel Eastman,	John Sargent,
John Clay,	Jonathan Bean,
Moses Baker,	Benj. Smith,
Theop. Sargent,	James McClure,
Stephen Webster,	Stephen Palmer,
Joseph Smith,	Jacob Sargent,
Jeremiah Bean,	Ichabod Robie,
Zebedee Berry,	Elisha Bean,
Phineas Towle,	David Hills.

The prayer was granted, and a charter given, dated December 17, 1763. The boundaries were as follows : —

“ Beginning at the North East Corner of said Parish, on the Line of the Township of Nottingham at a Hemlock tree, at the head of the Old Hundred-acre Lotts ; then runs South twenty Nine Degrees West, joining to said lotts as they are Entered on the Proprietors’ Records, about four miles to a stake and stones ; then West North West to a Maple Tree, being the North East bounds of the Lott Number forty-three, in the Second part of the Second Division, and continuing the same course by towerhill pond to a stake and stones, what completes five miles and a half upon this course ; then North Twenty Nine Degrees East to a Pitch Pine, which is the South West Boundary of the Eighty acre lott in the Third Division, Number one hundred twenty three ; then North twenty Nine Degrees East to Nottingham Line, and then on that Line to the Hemlock Tree first mentioned.”

Samuel Emerson, Esq., was appointed to call the first meeting. The meeting was holden March 13, 1764.

*Moderator*,—Dr. Samuel Moores.

*Parish Clerk*,—Dr. Samuel Moores.

*Constable*,—Winthrop Wells.

*Selectmen*,—Lieut. Benjamin Bachelder, John Sargent, Jeremiah Bean.

*Tythingman*,—John Clay.

*Surveyors of Highways*,—Lieut. Saml. Towl, Moses Baker, Elisha Bean, Zebedee Berry.

*Fence Viewers*,—Matthew Ramsey, Stephen Webster.

*Hawards*,—Stephen Palmer, Moses Smart.

*Deer Inspectors*,—Theophilus Clough, Jonathan Bean.

*Committee to Examine the Selectmen's Aecompts*,—Stephen Webster, Walter Robie, Nathaniel Emerson.

On the first leaf of the old records is the following :

“A Parish Book of Records, No. 1, Kept by Samuel Moores, Esq., from the Incorporation of said Parish up to October, 1793, and at his Decease succeeded by Samuel Moores, Jr., and kept until March, 1798; and then by Walter Robie, Esq., until March, 1806; and then by Richard Emerson, until the month of October, 1806, when he Deceased; and then by John Lane, until March, 1820; and then by Peter Eaton until March, 1831; and then by Frederick Fitts, until March, 1832; and then by S. A. Sargent until March, 1836; and then by Dr. Samuel Sargent until Feb., 1840.”

The old book closed in 1807.

The selectmen the first year charge: “Paid Asahel Quimby for a constable's staff, £4.” This was old tenor, equal to about sixty-seven cents. The staff is now in possession of Edmund Hills, Esq. It is of hard wood, about eighteen inches long, and an inch and a half in diameter, stained black, with a pewter ferule about three inches long on one end. It was a badge of office.

I shall continue the history under different heads.

## BUILDING THE MEETING-HOUSE.

At a meeting of the parish, held Sept. 8, 1766,

“Voted, to build a meeting House.

“Voted, that the meeting house Shall be set on or near the North west corner of the Parsonage lot, so called:

“Voted, that the meeting house frame Shall be Begun upon the 22 Day of this instant September; John Clay, Walter Robie, Esq., Benja. Cass, Moses Baker, Jonathan Bean, Nathl. Emerson and Abraham Fitts, a Committee.”

They voted to raise sixty pounds, to be paid in work at two shillings and six pence per day for common hands, or in lumber, and to hire workmen, &c., the frame to be completed by the last day of October. If any did not pay in work or lumber, the constable was to collect it in money. The house was to be forty-five feet wide and fifty-five feet long. Five pounds lawful money was voted to be raised, to be used by the committee, if needed.

At a meeting, Oct. 20, 1766,

“Voted, that the Selectmen shall Assess a Sufficient Sum to finish the meeting house Frain.

“Voted, That there Be Provided for Raising Supper, Codfish, Potatoes and Butter.”

At a meeting, February 5, 1767, it was voted to sell the pew-ground for the wall pews, and William Baker, Dr. Samuel Moores and William Turner were chosen a committee to sell it, and take care that the frame be boarded, shingled and underpinned. The pew ground was sold February 19, 1767.

September 17, 1767, it was voted “to sell the ground for six more pews behind the men’s and women’s seats, in order to finish the outside of the meeting-house this fall as far as said pew-ground will go.” It was sold October 1, 1767. The purchase was to be paid in merchantable pine boards, at eighteen shillings per thousand, and shingles at seven shillings per thousand, by the first day of June. The second sale, the same articles, at the market price.

Nov. 23, 1767, it was voted “that the meeting-house shall be glazed this fall, as soon as may be conveniently done by

way of assessment," and liberty was given to cut timber on the parsonage and school lots to make red-oak hogshead staves to defray the expense, "to be three feet eight inches long, and delivered at the meeting-house by the tenth day of February next."

August 28, 1769, voted that the meeting-house committee build the men's and women's seats in the meeting-house.

June 15, 1773, voted that there shall be a pulpit built in six months. Jonathan Bagley entered his dissent.

February 21, 1775, it was voted to sell ground for pews in the gallery to the highest bidder, and the finishing the meeting-house to the lowest bidder.

March 9, 1779, "Voted, that the Seats Shall be made in the Galleries, and the Brest work lined this season."

July 21, 1783, it was voted "that y<sup>e</sup> Brest work and seats in the Galleries in the meeting house be Built the Present Year." The committee "Shall Build a pew in the front Galleries, from Pillar to Pillar, for the use of Singers."

March 29, 1796, the question was taken about building a steeple and porch, and negatived, fifty-two to fifty-nine, but a vote was passed to give up the stairway and sell it for pew-ground, to go towards building a steeple and porch, provided a sufficient number of men can be found to build the rest of the steeple and porch. They were built.

March 9, 1802, it was voted to raise one hundred and twenty-five dollars to be annexed to what is subscribed towards purchasing a bell. It seems that Major Samuel Moore had purchased a weather-cock of Mr. Jones, of Newburyport, and had failed to pay him; in 1802 the town voted to pay him.

The old house was burned January 25, 1828, and the present one built the same year.



## HIRING AND SETTLING MINISTERS.

In the selectmen's account for 1764 is an item, "Paid John Clay for boarding the minister, £4."

1765. "Paid Mr. Gilman for preaching fourteen sabbaths £14. Theophilus Sargent going to Exeter after a minister, 5s. Lieut. Bachelder, going to Hampton after a minister, 4s. Theo. Clough, for going after a minister, 5s."

1766. Mr. Gilman, preaching twelve sabbaths. Mr. Hillard, preaching four sabbaths. There were some Presbyterians in the parish who probably asked not to be rated, and it was voted, "Concerning those persons that call themselves Presbyterians, past in the negative."

1767. John Clay, Ichabod Robie and Moses Baker were chosen a committee to hire a minister, and Mr. Webster was paid for fifteen sabbaths £18.

1768. The former committee was reëlected and £20 voted to hire preaching, and Mr. Gilman paid for fifteen and Mr. Hall for two sabbaths. Mr. Clay is paid for boarding Mr. Hall and his horse two weeks, and John Clay, Esq. Robie, Moses Baker, Ichabod Robie and Abraham Fitts are paid for going after ministers.

June 8, 1768. "Voted, that there Shall be a minister Settled as soon as may be Conveniently done.

"Voted, that the Com<sup>t</sup> that is appointed to hire Preaching, shall appoint a day of Fasting and Prayer, in order to the Calling of a Gospel minister, and hire a minister upon probation or trial.

"Voted, that the Parish have *Pitched* upon Mr. Tristram Gilman as a minister, that the Committee shall hire upon trial in order to for settlement."

Sept., 1768, they voted to give Mr. Gilman "forty pounds for 1769; add two pounds ten shillings per ann., until it amounts to sixty pounds; that he shall have the improvement of half of the parsonage, and to bring more into cultivation, and to build a house suitable for a minister, as soon as may be (conveniently done); afterwards, £5 per ann., till it amounts to £70."

Nov. 7, they voted him the whole of the parsonage. Mr. Gilman declined the call.

June 29, 1769, voted to raise £20, lawful, to be laid out in preaching, and Walter Robie, Doct. Samuel Moores and Benj. Cass were chosen a committee to lay out the money. Voted to make choice of one of the three ministers for further trial, and a "universal Choice" made of Mr. Jonathan Searle.

August 28, 1769, the parish gave Mr. Searle a call, and offered him £40 and the use of the parsonage, and bring thirty acres under improvement, and find him a convenient dwelling house. Mr. Searle gave a negative answer.

Mr. Searle is paid for preaching ten sabbaths, Mr. Joseph Currier for two, and Mr. Thomas Lancaster for four sabbaths.

Nov. 26, 1770, it was voted "to give Mr. David Jewett a call to the work of the ministry amongst us, and to give him £50, lawful, the first year, and add £5 per year until it amounts to £65 per year, and that to be his stated salary, with the income of the parsonage; to finish the house, build a barn and dig a well, as soon as can conveniently be done." Mr. Jewett's answer was in the affirmative, and is upon the records.

Feb. 5, 1771, it was voted that he be ordained the first Wednesday of September next.

March 11, 1777,

"Voted, that all those persons that have heretofore Joined with the Baptist Society in Deerfield, bring a Certificate within two months from this Date, from the assessors of said Baptist Society, that they were rated there, then the Selectmen of this parish are to make a Draw back of the minister rate the present year."

In the Parish accounts the rates of the following persons were abated for 1776, they being Baptists: Benjamin Rowel, Benjamin Carr, Capt. John Sargent, Ensign Jonathan Bagley, Robert Smart, Jonathan Woodman, Edward Critchet, Thomas Critchet and William Turner.

February 8, 1779,

“ Voted, that the Parish Desires mr. Jewett to ask a Dismission from this People of the Pastoral Care and Charge he has taken upon him.”

A committee was at the same time chosen to *treat* with Mr. Jewett. Money had depreciated in value, and in consequence, probably, Mr. Jewett asked for more salary.

May 27, 1779,

“ Voted unanimously not to make any addition to mr. Jewett’s Salary for the Present year.”

“ Voted, to Chuse a Committee of seven to Confer with mr. Jewett, and see what he will take as to his Civil Contract with this People, and ask a Dismission by way of a Council from the Pastoral Care and Charge he had taken upon him.”

Mr. Jewett probably made a communication, for June 10,

“ Voted, not to act any thing upon the paper or letter Subscribed to the moderator of this, and Signed by mr. Jewet, and read at this meeting.”

Another large committee was chosen and empowered to settle with Mr. Jewett as to the civil contract.

March 6, 1780, a vote was taken respecting making Mr. Jewett satisfaction by making up his salary. Negatived, forty-four to eighteen.

It appears that Mr. Jewett had made a proposition in writing to submit the matters in controversy to a mutual council of five statesmen. The parish chose the latter, and raised a committee of five to give and take bonds. The referees were chosen, but a part of them declined to attend, and Judge Weare advised another trial for settlement. Mr. Jewett made a long communication, and the parish voted to comply with his proposals. The currency had depreciated, and Mr. Jewett had built wall on the parsonage, which he claimed pay for. He was dismissed, and I have no further knowledge of him.

March 13, 1781, it was voted not to raise any money to hire preaching, but the deacons were chosen a committee to lay out the money subscribed.

Jan. 7, 1782, it was voted to employ the Rev. Mr. Prince

for the term of six or seven years "to preach amongst us." He was to have the use of the parsonage, and a hired hand six months in each year. He was blind. He preached seven years. His son Caleb resided in Candia, and was a deacon many years.

May 23, 1789. "Voted, to hire Mr. How to preach three monthis."

July 12, 1790, it was voted, seventy-six to twelve, to give the Rev. Jesse Remington a call, and give him the use of the parsonage and sixty pounds lawful money, and draw him twenty cords of wood yearly, with the privilege of cutting on the parsonage what should be sufficient in addition to keep his fires. He was ordained Oct. 20, 1790; died March 3, 1815.

Rev. Isaac Jones was ordained Feb. 7, 1816; dismissed May 12, 1818. His salary, \$500.

Rev. Abraham Wheeler was installed January 13, 1819; dismissed October 29, 1832; salary, \$525.

Rev. Charles P. Russel, ordained December 25, 1833; dismissed May 26, 1841; salary, \$500.

Rev. William Murdoch, ordained December 1, 1841; dismissed July 5, 1854; salary, \$500.

Rev. William T. Herrick, installed July 5, 1854; dismissed July 2, 1858; salary, \$600.

Rev. E. N. Hidden, installed Nov. 2, 1859; dismissed December 31, 1864; salary, \$600 and use of the parsonage.

October 10, 1865, a call was extended to Rev. Lauren Armsby, formerly of Chester.

The number of church-members in 1816 was twenty-eight; in 1822, seventy; in 1823, one hundred and eighty-two; in 1824, two hundred and fifteen; in 1857, two hundred and sixty-eight.

In 1869 a church organ was purchased at an expense of \$450.

## UNION OR FREEWILL SOCIETY AND CHURCH.

There was quite an interest in religion near the mountain in Nottingham in 1799, which extended into the neighboring towns, and in 1802 a church was organized, the members living in Nottingham, Deerfield, Candia and Raymond. There was another revival in 1810, and another in 1815. Moses Bean, a son of Reuben Bean of Candia, was ordained at Deerfield, 1810. The first marriage solemnized by him, on record, is May 1, 1810. He built the meeting-house at the Village about 1816, after the revival. In 1818 the church was divided, the brothers and sisters in Deerfield and Nottingham forming one church, and those in Candia and Raymond forming another, but giving to every individual liberty to belong to the church he or she desired. They entered into covenant and constituted a church, which is signed in behalf of the church by Jeremiah Fullonton.

There is a catalogue dated 1821 (although some were added later) containing about two hundred and twenty names, some belonging to Deerfield and some to Epping. In the record of a church meeting, Aug., 1820, it is said that five were baptized and "above one hundred spoke in meeting." At a church meeting May 24, 1824, it was agreed to divide the church by the town line, and those near the line have liberty to join which church they should desire. Samuel Dudley was chosen deacon, and William Turner clerk. Sept. 9, 1830, agreed to a new covenant, and sixty-three names are appended.

The new meeting-house was built in 1847. The basement and vestry cost \$400, and the superstructure cost \$1,500. The following are among the preachers employed:

Previous to the division the name of Elder David Hariman is frequently found. Elder Moses Bean was the son of Reuben Bean, and grandson of David Bean, and seems to have been in a sense the father of the church, as he built the first meeting-house, and it was voted Nov. 17, 1824, "to receive Elder Moses Bean as Pastor of this

Church." Nov. 15, 1830, Elder Bean resigned and Elder J. Knowles was called; dismissed, and Elder B. S. Manson chosen; dismissed April 4, 1839, and Elder S. P. Furnald chosen; dismissed, and Elder S. Whitney chosen.

#### METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH AND SOCIETY.

Moses Colby came from Hawke (Danville) in 1806, and purchased the John Sargent place. He was the first Methodist in Candia, and his children have ever been efficient supporters of that denomination. Others moved into town or became Methodists and retained their connection with, or joined the churches of Hawke, Poplin and Sandown. When the church was organized at Chester, now Auburn, they generally united with that and constituted a class.

A society and church were formed in Candia in 1859, and they then erected a place of worship with a stone basement for a vestry, at the expense of \$1,500. There is a membership of about forty, and they have been regularly supplied with a Conference preacher:—Henry Nutter, 1859; Lorenzo Draper, 1860 and '61; James Adams, 1862 and '63; N. H. Chase, 1864 and '65; James Adams, 1866; Silas Green, 1867 to '69.

#### THE PARSONAGE.

The parish of Candia had the parsonage lot No. 90, and school lot No. 91, in the third division.

March 10, 1767, voted £20, lawful, in labor, be laid out on the parsonage lot at 2s. 6d. per day. There was a like vote in 1768.

Oct. 31, 1768, it was voted to build a sufficient parsonage house in one year; finish two rooms; dig a well; clear up and bring under improvement thirty acres within four years. It was determined Feb. 6, 1769, "that the house should be 28 by 26 feet, two stories high and as near the meeting-house as the land will admit; that £30 lawful be raised, one-half in merchantable boards and the other half



in shingles ; that the frame shall be raised by the 15th of April."

March 24, 1769, the dimensions were altered to 38 by 20, "with a Citching Room upon the South side at the East End, two Stories high, Eighteen feet square."

August, 1769, voted that the overplus of the staves be laid out in buying brick for the parsonage-house chimney.

Dec. 13, 1770, voted "to build a stack of chimneys with two fireplaces, and finish one room by the first day of October next ; likewise finish another room by the first day of December next ; dig a cellar and also set out an orchard of one hundred trees next spring."

May 7, 1791, £50 was voted "to finish the house and build a barn ; dig and stone a well ; dig and stone a cellar, and set out an orchard this present year."

Sept. 13, 1813, voted to sell one acre of land off the front of the parsonage lot to the Rev. Jesse Remington for one hundred dollars. Mr. Remington commenced the erection of a house.

Oct. 2, 1815, it was voted, 99 to 35, to sell the parsonage lot and not to divide the interest money of the proceeds among the different denominations.

A very long preämble and resolutions were also passed, setting forth that the proprietors of Chester reserved and set apart a lot of land as a parsonage, and that the Congregationalists have, without molestation for nearly half a century, appropriated the income to the support of their teachers agreeably to the original intent of the proprietors ; it was obvious that the proprietors could not have intended that any denomination which did not then exist, and especially whose religious tenets impel them to proscribe and disclaim all annuities and salaries to their religious teachers, should have the benefit of such a grant ; that it is believed that all the ratable inhabitants of the town, except those from principle opposed to stipendiary contracts with religious teachers, do pay taxes to the support of Congregational teachers. It was resolved that the interest of the money for which the parsonage should be sold should be

appropriated to the Congregational society. The lot was sold in lots to different individuals Dec. 4, 1815, for \$4,289.

At the January term of the court of Common Pleas, 1818, the Union Baptist society of Candia commenced a suit against the town, claiming \$1,000. It was tried in that court and decided in favor of the town; was appealed and reviewed, and a final decision in the Superior court, Feb., 1819, which sustained the former verdict.

The affairs of the Congregational society were carried on by the town until May, 1831, when a separate society was organized.

At a town meeting held Dec. 31, 1831, votes passed giving the meeting-house to the Congregational society, reserving the right to hold town meetings in it until a town house shall be built, also to give to said society \$3,500 of the parsonage fund, and to the Union Baptist society \$889.

In 1835 the smallpox prevailed in Candia. William Towle d. March 12; Owen Runnels, March 25; Asa Huntoon, March 31; a dau. of Owen Runnels, April 6; Nelson Healey, April 7; David Heath, April 18; and Asa Heath.

#### SCHOOLS.

At a meeting April 4, 1764, "Voted £100, old tenor, to Hire Schooling." The selectmen paid Dr. Moore for keeping school, £40. In 1765, £200 was voted and paid Daniel Row for keeping school; £9 3s. 6d. to Zachariah Clifford or his wife for keeping school. In 1766 they voted to raise £250, old tenor, or £12 10s. lawful money, equal thereto, to hire schooling. They paid Master Haselton for keeping school one month, £2; paid Isaac Clifford's wife for keeping school, six weeks and one day, 17s.; Zachariah Clifford's wife, 12s.; Mr. Bowen, for keeping school, £1 16s. 9d.

Money is paid that year to the south quarter; to the southeast quarter; to the centre quarter; to the west quarter; and to the northeast quarter. In 1767, Master Shaw

is paid for keeping school in the south quarter; Esquire Moore and Nathaniel Emerson in the center quarter; and Israel Gilman's wife in the northeast quarter. There was a Paul Jewett who kept school several years; also Richard Clifford's wife, Samuel Buswell and Ezekiel Worthen. In 1773 a motion was made to hire a grammar-school master (that is one to teach the languages),—negatived.

“And likewise it is voted that y<sup>e</sup> Parish Does Except [accept] of a Reading and writing School this Present year, and that Each Quarter Respectively shall have the Liberty to Choose there own School master upon y<sup>e</sup> Proviso the major Part of Each Quarter Shall be agreed in one Person within the Space of ten Days from this Date, and make application to the Selectmen to Employ him.”

In 1744, Abraham Fitts, Master Forsaith, Master Otis, Mrs. Hazzard, Mrs. Rendall and Mrs. Cram are teachers.

In 1778, £80 lawful was raised for schooling.

In 1782, paper money being nearly worthless, it was voted to raise one hundred silver dollars for schooling.

The present division of Candia into thirteen school districts was made in 1844, but it does not appear by the records what proportion of money each district has had, although No. 1, at the Corner, No. 2, at the meeting-house, and No. 3, near John Robie's, are large and have more money, but some of the smaller districts by giving wood and board have had nearly as much school.

Candia has made liberal expenditures for schools; has had, besides the town schools, a high school in the fall, a large portion of the time; and the town, as will be seen, has furnished a large number of graduates and professional men.

In the year 1795, the town raised for schools, \$450; from 1800 to 1824, \$500; from 1825 to 1835, \$600; in 1845, \$650; in 1850, \$700; from 1855 to 1865, \$1,000.

## PROFESSIONAL HISTORY OF CANDIA.

*Graduates of Dartmouth.*

[The following is furnished by Abraham Emerson, Esq.]

1827. David Pillsbury, the son of Benjamin Pillsbury and Sarah, daughter of Maj. Jesse Eaton, was born at Raymond, Feb. 17, 1802, and died at Concord, May 25, 1862, aged 60. He read law with the Hon. Henry Hubbard of Charlestown, and the Hon. Samuel Dana Bell of Chester; went into practice at Chester in 1830; lived there many years, then removed to Concord; was appointed judge of the Police court, in which office he died 1862.

1828. Frederick Parker, the son of Thomas and Margaret, dau. of James Aiken of Bedford, was born at Bedford, Oct. 3, 1799, was a lawyer; lived in Bangor, Me., where he died May 19, 1834, aged 34.

1829. Jacob Hook Quimby, the son of Jacob H. Quimby and Susanna, dau. of Reuben Bean of Candia, was born at Springfield, June 6, 1806; was professor of Latin and Greek at St. Mary's College, Md.; died Feb. 6, 1838, aged 31.

1830. William Henry Duncan, the son of William Duncan and Mary, dau. of ———— McMurphy of Derry, was born at Candia, Sept. 26, 1807; began practice as a lawyer at Hanover, where he still resides.

1831. Moses Hall Fitts, the son of Moses Fitts and Sarah, dau. of Rev. Nehemiah Ordway, was born at Candia, Jan. 1, 1808. He has been principal of Lewiston Academy, N. Y.; county school commissioner; now principal of Palmyra Academy, N. Y.

Ephraim Eaton, the son of Henry Eaton and Hannah, dau. of Maj. Jesse Eaton, was born at Candia, Sept. 13, 1808, practiced law at Concord; was afterward agent of a manufacturing company at Troy, N. Y., where he died March 3, 1863.

1833. Jesse Eaton Pillsbury, the son of Benjamin Pillsbury and Sarah Eaton, dau. of Maj. Jesse Eaton, was born

at Candia, Dec. 10, 1807. He taught at Buffalo, N. Y., but is now principal of the academy at Kingston, N. Y. He was brother of David above named.

1841. Richard Emerson Lane, the son of John Lane, Esq., and Abigail Emerson, was born at Candia, June 2, 1813, was teaching and reading law at Lewistown, N. Y., where he died suddenly in 1842.

1843. Lorenzo Clay, the son of Walter Clay and Dolly, dau. of David Pillsbury, was born at Candia, Nov. 5, 1817. He settled as a lawyer at Augusta, Me., where he still resides.

1850. Moses Patten, the son of Moses Patten and Hannah, dau. of Ephraim Eaton, was born at Candia, July 4, 1824; graduated at Andover Theological Seminary in 1855; settled at Plympton, Mass.

1853. John Dolbeer Emerson, the son of Abraham Emerson and Abigail, dau. of John Dolbeer, was born at Candia, May 29, 1828; graduated at Andover Theological Seminary in 1858; located in Haverhill, N. H., nine years, and is now at Biddeford, Me.

1853. Jonathan C. Brown, the son of Jonathan Brown and Sarah, dau. of Samuel Fitts, was born at Candia, Jan. 19, 1827. He engaged in teaching, and finally in a broker's office in N. Y., where his health failed about 1860.

1855. Daniel Dana Patten, the son of Moses Patten and Hannah Eaton, was born at Candia, April 25, 1829; read law in Boston; is now engaged as a teacher at Stoneham, Mass. He is brother to Moses above named.

1858. Samuel Collins Bean, the son of Joseph Bean and Lydia, dau. of Col. Samuel Collins of Deerfield, was born at Candia, Dec. 19, 1835; graduated at Harvard Divinity School, and is now settled at Salem, Mass.

1858. Joseph Francis Dudley, the son of Joseph and Sarah Dudley, was born at Raymond, June 11, 1830. He studied law in Boston; graduated at Bangor Theological Seminary, and settled in Winona, Minn.

1858. Albert Palmer, the son of Joseph Palmer and Abigail, dau. of Col. Thomas Wilson, was born at Candia,

Jan. 17, 1831. He became a teacher in Boston Latin school, and is now in business at Boston.

1860. Caleb Cushing Sargent, the son of Jonathan Sargent and Sarah, dau. of Isaac Marston of Hampton, was born at Candia, Dec. 24, 1835. He studied law, and is now a teacher and merchant at Corinth, Vt.

1860. Samuel Franklin French, the son of Dea. Coffin M. French, was born at Candia, Dec. 22, 1835. He studied divinity at Andover Theological Seminary, and is now settled at Hamilton, Mass.

1860. Wilson Palmer, the son of Joseph Palmer and Abigail Wilson, was born at Candia, March 1, 1833; graduated at Albany Law School, and is now superintendent of city schools at Independence, Iowa.

1860. Alanson Palmer, the brother of the preceding, was born at Candia, May 12, 1835. He is a teacher in New York city.

1861. William Robie Patten, the son of Dea. Francis Patten and Rebecca, dau. of Dea. Aaron Knight of Hancock, was born at Candia, Aug. 30, 1837. He practices law at Manchester, N. H.

1862. Luther Wilson Emerson, brother of John D. Emerson, was born at Candia, Oct. 14, 1838; read law in the office of Lewis & Cox, New York city, where he was admitted to the bar, and is now practicing.

1863. George Henry French, brother of S. Franklin French, was born at Candia, July 27, 1838; graduated at Andover Theological Seminary in 1868.

1865. Charles Hubbard, son of J. Pike Hubbard and Adaline, daughter of Captain Eben Eaton, was born at Candia July 4, 1839, graduated at Andover Theological Seminary in 1868.

The following are graduates of other colleges:—

James P. Lane, son of Dr. Isaiah Lane, a graduate of Amherst College, and of Andover Theological Seminary, settled in North Andover, Mass.

Alvah Smith, son of Charles Smith, graduated at Michigan University, and is a teacher at the West.



Henry Robie Morrill, son of Samuel Morrill and Miranda, daughter of Josiah Short, graduated at the Wesleyan University, Middletown, Conn.; is now a teacher.

The following is a list of professional men, natives of Candia, not graduates of college:—

Moses Palmer, self-educated: an ordained minister of the Methodist denomination, located for many years in Unity, N. H., where he died.

Dr. Moses Bagley practiced in Candia from 1817 to 1823, when he died.

Dr. Isaiah Lane practiced in Candia from 1824 to about 1855, when he removed to Plainfield, N. H., where he died soon after.

Jacob Read, Groveland, Mass., a self-taught lawyer, was admitted to the Essex bar, where he holds a high position.

Dr. Thomas Wheat, son of Dr. Nathaniel Wheat, now a practicing physician of note in Manchester, N. H., a graduate of Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia.

Dr. Franklin Fitts, son of Moses Fitts, a graduate of Hanover Medical College, commenced practice at Buffalo, N. Y., in 1835, where he soon died.

Rev. James H. Fitts, son of John Fitts, a graduate of the theological seminary, Bangor, settled in West Boylston, Mass., married Celina, daughter of Coffin French.

James H. Eaton, son of Capt. Eben Eaton, studied law at Lawrence, Mass., and was for many years principal of the high school there; is now cashier of a bank in that city.

Dr. John Wilson Robie, son of John Robie and Sophia Gibbons, of Chester, is a graduate of New York medical school, and is a physician of that city.

John Taylor Moore, son of John Moore, Esq., and Polly, daughter of John Taylor, Esq., counsellor-at-law, Manchester, N. H.

Dr. J. Frank Fitts, son of Joseph Fitts and Mahala, daughter of John Buswell, a graduate of New York Medical School, and is located in Francestown, N. H.

VOTES PASSED BY THE PARISH OF CANDIA RESPECTING THE  
REVOLUTIONARY WAR.

July 18, 1774, Abraham Fitts was chosen to meet at Exeter on the 21st, to join in the choice of delegates to the General Congress.

January 3, 1775, Lieut. Moses Baker was chosen to represent the parish in a meeting at Exeter, on the 25th instant.

Walter Robie, Esq., Capt. Nathaniel Emerson, Dr. Samuel Moore, Mr. Benjamin Cass and Mr. Jacob Worthen were chosen a committee to inspect all persons who do not conform to the advice of the late General Congress.

“Voted, to buy a barrel of powder, flints and lead, answerable thereto as a Parish stock.

“Voted, Capt. Emerson, Lieut. Baker and Ens. Bean Desire all the males in Candia from sixteen to sixty years old, to meet at Some Convenient time at the meeting house in Candia, in order for viewing with arms and ammunition.

“Voted, that the People, as above mentioned, shall meet at the meeting house in Candia, this day fortnight, at one of the Clock in the afternoon.”

February 21, 1775,

“Voted, that the Parish Do Confirm y<sup>e</sup> Transactions of the last meeting and approve of what the Committee of Inspection have Drawn up, Relating to y<sup>e</sup> affairs of the Present Day, and made an addition to y<sup>e</sup> Committee of inspection of 4 Persons, (Viz.) Dea. Nath<sup>l</sup> Burpee, Mr. Abrm. Fitts, Lieut. Moses Baker and mr. Ichabod Robie.”

May 11, 1775, Dr. Samuel Moore was chosen to represent the parish in the Provincial Congress, to be held at Exeter May 17.

June 14, 1775, Capt. Nathaniel Emerson, Lieut. Moses Baker and Dr. Samuel Moores were chosen a committee to consult with the several officers, towns, parishes or committees out of the same, what way or manner shall be thought best to regulate the militia in this regiment according to the direction of Congress.

April 3, 1777, ten dollars each year was voted to each of those eighteen persons who had enlisted for three years,

and a committee chosen to collect the money (if any) which had been subscribed.

At an adjournment, April 8, ten dollars to each was added to the above. A committee was also chosen to enquire and see how much time and money each person has expended in supporting the war since the Concord fight. The committee reported as follows, which was accepted :

“Concord men 1s. per day, and extra charges.

“8 months men, with Lieut. Emerson, 4 dollars each.

“8 months men, with Lieut. Dustin, 2 dollars each.

“Winter Hill men with Capt. Baker, 1 dollar each.

“1 years men to York 8 dollars: those to Delaware, 2 dollars each.

“Ty — men, 13 2-3 dollars each.

“New York men last fall, 2 dollars each.

“Joseph Bean to Canada, 20 dollars.”

May 19, 1777, Moses Baker, Walter Robie, Abraham Fitts, I. Rowe and Benjamin Cass were chosen a committee to affix and settle the prices of goods and articles in the parish of Candia, in pursuance of an act in addition to the regulation act. (See in the history of Chester for 1779, pp. 142, 143.)

January 19, 1778, a committee was appointed to procure our quota of Continental soldiers for three years or during the war, and at an adjournment, in February, another committee of five was chosen to make further trial.

April 20, the committee was instructed to make further trial, and hire money and pursue the business without loss of time.

August 3, 1778, a committee was chosen to make inquiries respecting the families of those in the Continental service for three years, and supply them with the necessaries of life.

August 19, 1779, it was voted to adopt measures similar to the town of Portsmouth, and use the utmost of our power in reducing the prices of the necessaries of life, and gain the credit of our currency. Capt. Sargent and John Clifford were chosen delegates to attend a convention at Concord.

October 26, 1779, it was voted to comply with the prices that the late Convention stated, and a committee of seven was chosen to state prices upon articles which the Convention did not, and to carry the same into execution.

July 4, 1780, a committee was chosen to hire twelve soldiers by way of a parish tax. A committee was also chosen to make an average of what every person had done in the war since it commenced.

July 10, 1780, a committee was chosen to assist the selectmen in procuring our quota of beef for the Continental army.

November 14, 1781, it was voted that the selectmen make a tax in Indian corn to pay the six- and three-months men. There had been several votes passed respecting raising soldiers, which had proved ineffectual.

June 17, 1782, it was voted to divide the parish into as many classes as will supply the deficiency, and if any class or person refuse to pay their proportion for hiring a soldier they shall pay double, to be assessed by the selectmen.

#### THE EARLY PATHS AND ROADS IN CANDIA.

The first road laid out and probably the first traveled in Candia, was that laid out Sept., 1749. David McClure settled near it. It is said that Mr. Turner, instead of going up to the Corner, had a path across from Benjamin Smith's to his place. Obed Hall early settled on No. 19, and Winthrop Wells on No. 37, where Dea. Burpee afterwards lived. They had a path from Mr. Turner's, crossing the stream above Clay's mill. Samuel Eastman came from Kingstown, probably through Chester, and took the first road and followed up between the O. H.'s and 3d D., to the stream below Bean's Island where he built a mill. But that was a round-about way from Exeter, and Samuel Dudley procured a road laid out June 12, 1759, from Free-town, passing near the Centre to the "tail of Dudley's saw-mill," which was extended Sept. 30, 1760, passing north of the present road to the Island, and bearing to the north to Jereciniah Bean's, near the village school-house. The remains of the road may yet be seen. Joseph Homans lived

near the Island, and Moses Smart above. This was afterwards discontinued. July 26, 1766, Candia laid out a road beginning at Raymond line between the first and second ranges of lots (near Critchet's) then west northwest to the road by Jeremiah Bean's. In 1771, Raymond laid out a road from Dudley's to meet it.

It is said that Enoch Colby had a path across to the reserve between Nos. 65 and 114, 2d P., 2d D., and down to the clay pits, and over the road laid out Nov. 27, 1762, and by the Dearborn mill, and over what is now called Bunker Hill in Auburn, to Chester. It is said that John Robie and the Towles sometimes traveled that way. The first road laid out by Candia was Oct. 29, 1764, from Emerson's Corner by Moses Baker's and Thomas Patten's, to the road laid out by Chester, Sept., 1749.

Matthew Ramsey lived on No. 116, 3d D., and Benjamin Bachelder owned No. 113, 2d P., 2d D., and lived towards the east end. Oct. 29, 1764, a road was laid out, beginning at the southwest corner of No. 89, 3d D., then west northwest, following the reserve to Matthew Ramsey's house, and on to the reserve between Nos. 114 and 122; thence to Ben. Bachelder's, then back to the west end of his lot to the reserve near where H. M. Eaton now lives, and by Samuel Buswell's to Walter Robie's house.

The south road was laid out at the east end of Nos. 121 and 122, 2d P., 2d D., April 6, 1770. Dec. 6, 1760, the road was laid out from Esquire Robie's by Dea. Hills'. The same day a road was laid out on the north side of No. 119, 2d P., 2d D., (Robie's) west northwest to the reserve; then 29° west on the reserve to Chester line. Chester laid out a road, passing over Campbell's bridge to meet this, Sept. 14, 1773. This was to give Candia people a way to Calfe's and Shirley's mills.

March 20, 1764. From the meeting-house southwest between the parsonage and school lots.

April 8, 1769. From Deerfield line to Jeremiah Bean's.

The same day from Dea. Burpee's to Capt. Brown's.  
(The north road.)

April 6, 1770. From William Underhill's to Henry Hall's.

June 30, 1773. Extended to Allenstown line.

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## CHAPTER XIX.

### HISTORY OF RAYMOND.

That part of Old Chester which is now Raymond was formerly called Freetown, and whatever is known about it has been given in the history of Chester.

The following is a copy of the petition for being set off as a separate parish:

“To his Excellency Benning Wentworth, Esq., Governor and Commander-in-chief in and over his Majesty's Province of New Hampshire; To the Hon'ble His Majesty's Council and the Hon'ble House of Representatives in General Assembly convened:—

“The Petition of us, the subscribers, Inhabitants of that part of Chester Call<sup>d</sup> the North Parish, or freetown, Humbly Sheweth That your Petitioners Living at such a great Distance from the Town that they have no advantage of the Ministry nor School, Notwithstanding they have for many years Paid Their proportion to the support of Both; And The Town being Sensible That It would be Just for us To be freed from that Charge, have at a meeting held at Chester, Jany. 26th, 1763, Voted That That Part of the Town of Chester Called the North parish, or freetown, as much as is Laid out parrish form, shall be sett of as a Town or parrish. the bounds of s<sup>d</sup> north Parrish so Call<sup>d</sup> are as fols.:—beginning at the North East bound of Chester upon the head line of Exeter at a birch or maple tree, being the bounds between Chester and Nottingham; So Running South at 29 degrees West, bounding on Exeter head line five miles to the South East Corner of the Lot No. 30; then west northwest five miles, or so far as to contain all the old hundred acre Lotts; then north 29 Degrees east, Five miles to Notting<sup>m</sup> Line; then on s<sup>d</sup> line to the first bounds.

“We therefore Pray That all the Lands Included in S<sup>d</sup>



Bounds, with all the poles and Estates therein Contained may be Incorporated into a distinct Parrish from the Town of Chester, and Invested with the same Powers and Priviledges That Towns in This Province are by Law Intitled to, and That we may have Liberty To bring in a bill accordingly.

“And your Petitioners as in Duty bound shall Ever Pray.

“March 1st, 1763.

“ Daniel Jordan,	Daniel Gordon, iur.,
Daniel Holman,	John Cram,
Elisha Towle,	Alexander Mel,
Jonathan Brown,	Stephen Fogg,
Simeon Berry,	Benjamin Smith,
Noah moulton,	James Fullonton,
Wadleigh Cram,	Samuel Cram,
Joseph glgiles [Giles],	John Stevens,
Daniel Lane,	Jonathan Dearborn,
Ezekiel Lane,	Benia Bean,
David Lane,	Curtis Bean,
Nathan Moulton,	Isaac Clifford,
Josiah Fogg,	Paul Smith Marston,
Daniel Clay,	Benjamin Prescott,
Stephen marden,	John Fullonton,
Obadiah Griffin,	John Wells,
Moses Sanborn,	John Prescott Downs,
Caleb Row,	William Todd,
Robert Page,	Timothy Clough,
John Sweet,	Ezekiel Smith,
Daniel Robie,	David Bean,
James Clay,	Alexander Smith,
Stephen Wilson,	Barton Pollard,
Jethro Batchelder,	David Bean, Jr.,
Benj. Whittier,	Nathaniel Ethridge,
Clement Dollof,	Enoch Fogg.”

The petition was received in the House December 1, 1763; an order of notice to be advertised in the “New Hampshire Gazette.” The petitioners had leave to bring in a bill, April 12, 1764. Passed the House May 4, and the Council May 9, 1764. Samuel Emerson, Esq., was to call the first meeting.

— The first meeting was held at the house of Benjamin

Bean, innholder, May 29, 1764. Samuel Dudley was chosen moderator; Ezekiel Smith, parish clerk; Benjamin Whiteher, constable; Caleb Row, Samuel Dudley and Robert Page, selectmen; Stephen Fogg, Joseph Dudley and Ezekiel Lane, committee to examine the selectmen's accounts, and also assessors; Josiah Fogg, Jonathan Dearborn, Joseph Dudley, Simon Barry and Clement Dollof, surveyors of highways; Stephen Thurston, Jona. Dearborn, Joseph Smith, Curtis Bean, Samuel Philbrick and Daniel Scribner, hawards; James Fullonton, Nathl. Ethredge, Moses Whiteher and Joseph Dudley, tythingmen; John Swatt, John Stevens, deer inspectors; Benj. Bean, Alexander Smith, surveyors of lumber; John Smith, poundkeeper.

"Voted, the Pound be built between Benj. Bean's orchard and the mill.

"Voted, the Selectmen be a Committee to run the Parish Line.

"Voted, that the first monday in march be the Day to hold the annual meeting in the Parish of Raymond for time to come."

#### BUILDING A MEETING-HOUSE.

They had a great deal of trouble about locating and building a meeting-house, but my limits do not permit me to go very fully into detail.

January 25, 1768, it was voted "to build a Parish meeting house for the public worship of God in said Parish." Enoch Fogg dissented. They voted to raise £100, and to set it somewhere near where David Bachelder now lives; chose James Moore and Elisha Towle a committee, and authorized them to purchase land, to build it as big as they shall think proper, and to pay laborers two shillings and six pence per day.

At the annual meeting, March 7, 1768, an attempt was made to revoke the former vote, which failed.

April 4, 1768, it was voted to revoke the former vote, and to set it between Benjamin Bean's and the pound.

September 22, 1768, a motion to revoke the vote of April 4 was negatived, also one to set off the southwest part of the parish to Chester old town. It was also voted to sell privileges for pews according to a plan drawn by Nicholas Gilman of Exeter, and the proceeds go towards building a house. A petition was sent to the General Assembly to send a committee to locate the house, which was done, and March 23, 1769; they reported that the westerly end of lot No. 37, at a place called Sled Hill, would best accommodate the parish, which report was laid on the table.

June 17, 1770, Ezekiel Lane moved that it be adopted, but it was ordered to lie for further consideration.

July 3, 1769, a motion to set it there was negatived. It was voted to choose a committee to build the house, but also voted not to act any further on it. The committee had cut and hewn timber, and March 4, 1771, a committee was chosen to take care of it.

March 1, 1773, the question was taken respecting paying for cutting and drawing the timber; negatived.

April 12, 1753, it was voted, forty-three to fifteen, to set it as near the centre as may be, on a pitch-pine plain, at the easterly side of Freetown pond. Nicholas Gilman, Elisha Towle and Ezekiel Lane were chosen a committee to raise it, put in the window frames, underpin and shingle it. It was to be thirty-five feet wide, forty-five feet long, and twenty-one feet post, and to be so far done in one year. The committee were to purchase the land to set it on. There were fourteen who entered their dissent.

June 6, 1774, voted to revoke all former votes in relation to setting the meeting-house, and to set it near the dwelling house where Stephen Gale now lives, on the great road. There were eighteen who dissented against setting it at that place.

Benjamin Cram, John Dudley and Robert Page were chosen a committee to build the meeting-house and purchase the land to set it on. Seventy-five pounds was voted towards building the house and paying the old committee

for cutting, hewing and hauling the timber in 1768. The frame was to be ready to raise the first of October. There were twenty dissenters. The frame was raised.

March 6, 1775, a motion was made to remove the meeting-house to some other place; negatived. Also to set off a number of inhabitants to the old town; also negatived.

The house was not finished and January 4, 1779, it was voted to sell the frame to the highest bidder. It was sold, and the timber used for a bridge.

August 29, 1785, it was voted to build a meeting-house. A committee was chosen to locate it.

September 15, "Voted to Set the meeting house on the Plain nigh the senter, on the easterly side of the branch on mr. James Gorge's land, nigh the Road that leads across Sider fery, So called."

Daniel Norris, Samuel Nay, Matthias Haynes, Caleb Smith, Benjamin Cram, Levi Swain and Clement Dollof were chosen a committee. Two acres of land were to be bought, and the frame put up, boarded, shingled, under-pinned and clapboarded, and the window-frames and doors put in. The committee were to build as *big* as they saw fit, and have it done by the first day of December, 1786. The house was set on lot No. 137, near the railroad, and near where Horatio Page now lives. It was raised June 14, 1786.

June 28, 1786, voted to have pews built and sold, and appropriate the money to finishing the house.

March 5, 1787, voted that the parish meetings shall for the future be held in the meeting-house.

The meeting-house stood very near the centre of the parish, but in rather a by-place and surrounded by woods, so that some one said that a meeting-house had been found in the woods.

May 22, 1797, it was voted, fifty-one to thirty-seven, to remove it on'to the main road from Deerfield to Poplin. Four hundred dollars were appropriated towards paying the expense.

Several ineffectual attempts were made to reconsider the

vote, and protests entered against moving it. A large team from Raymond and adjoining towns was collected, and moved it October 18, 1797, to its present site.

August 20, 1798, voted to sell the remaining pew ground, finish the house, and build porches.

After the Baptists had a society they claimed their share of the house, which created some confusion, and the Congregational society, which had in 1816, procured an act of incorporation, erected a new house in 1834. They divided the stock into forty-five shares of twenty-five dollars each. The old house became much dilapidated, but has been thoroughly repaired for a town-house and school-room.

#### HIRING AND SETTLING MINISTERS.

June 10, 1764, three hundred pounds, old tenor, was voted to hire preaching, and the same sum in 1765. It was also voted that those persons who belong to the Presbytery shall be eased of their rates. The tax-lists, as far back as 1768, show that there were a number of persons who were not rated to pay the minister, and probably none were ever compelled to pay, which shows great toleration for the times.

There is little to show who were employed for preachers. In 1766, Samuel Webster, Solomon Moore and Tristram Gilman are paid for preaching. In 1768, Mr. Gilman; in 1770, Jona. Searles; 1773, Mr. Webster; 1774, Mr. Webster, seventeen weeks, £24. Little or no money was raised during the war.

Oct. 15, 1787, voted to give Mr. Stephen Williams a call and offer him fifty pounds the first year, and add five pounds each year till it amounts to sixty-five pounds; one-third part in beef, pork, corn, or grain. It was voted to build a parsonage house and barn; give him the use of the parsonage lot; to clear twenty acres of the lot, and give him twenty cords of wood annually. He did not accept.

Aug. 17, 1790, voted to give Mr. Thos. Moore a call, and offer him fifty pounds the first year, and add five pounds until

it amounts to sixty pounds yearly; the use of the parsonage; build a house and barn; clear twenty acres; and give him twenty cords of wood yearly. He did not accept.

In 1791, articles of faith and covenant were drawn up, and twenty-one names are appended; also the names of Jonathan and Mary Swain from the church in Kensington. Rev. Nehemiah Ordway preached as stated supply most of the time from 1793 to 1797.

July 7, 1800, voted, to give Mr. Jonathan Stickney a call; offer him two hundred dollars salary; give him the income of the parsonage; build a house and barn; dig a well; and give him twenty cords of wood. They were also to clear twenty acres of the parsonage. There were votes passed for making great preparation, and appointing Wednesday, Oct. 22, for the ordination.

Mr. Stickney's health failed, having consumption, and the parish voted, Oct. 26, 1807, that the connection be dissolved according to the result of council.

May 25, 1817, twenty-three were admitted to the church.

June 29, 1817, forty-four were admitted; and it is said in the church records "that such a time we never saw before." There is a list of members, Oct., 1817, containing one hundred and forty-four names.

The following are the subsequent ministers:—

Stephen Bailey, from Oct. 1, 1817, to Oct. 22, 1822; Seth Farnsworth, Oct. 3, 1824, to 1834; Andrew H. Reed, Nov. 13, 1834, to Oct. 26, 1836; Anson Sheldon, June 28, 1837, to Oct. 15, 1839; John C. Page, Oct. 6, 1841, to May 7, 1851; David Burt, Nov. 5, 1851, to 1855; D. B. Bradford, Dec. 4, 1855, to July 23, 1858; George W. Sargent, Dec. 21, 1859, to Jan. 16, 1865; E. D. Chapman, Dec. 6, 1866.

#### FREEWILL BAPTIST CHURCH IN RAYMOND.

It is said that the first sermon preached by a Freewill Baptist minister in Old Chester, was in the meeting-house in Raymond, by Elder Jeremiah Ballard about 1802, followed by Elder Randall sometime afterward. An account



of the organization and division of the church has been given in the history of Candia. A house of worship was built in Raymond in 1826. Elder Hiram Holmes was pastor until 1839; Elder Tobias Foss, five years, ending in 1853; Elder Joseph Fullonton, the historian of Raymond, from 1853 to the present time, 1869.

Present membership, forty-two.

#### METHODIST EPISCOPAL SOCIETY AND CHURCH IN RAYMOND.

The legal society was formed Nov. 23, 1841, and was maintained as an organization until Dec. 30, 1848. During this period the society worshiped in the town hall.

The first board of trustees, appointed Dec. 30, 1848, were Samuel Poor, Dudley Lane, John C. Dearborn, Joshua F. Lane, J. M. Fitts, David Griffin and John F. Folsom. They had been connected with other societies in the maintenance of ministers under the circuit system.

In 1849, they erected a commodious house of worship costing about \$1,500, exclusive of a ground story, used as a store.

The following have been the pastors:—

1847, Rev. A. C. Manson and Rev. Silas Greene; 1848, Rev. Mr. Loveland; 1849, Rev. James Adams; 1850, Rev. Mr. Emerson, now in a Southern field; 1852, Rev. G. W. Rogers, now deceased; 1853, Rev. E. Mason; 1855, Rev. S. P. Heath; 1857, Rev. Charles Young; 1858, Rev. L. L. Eastman; 1860, Rev. N. L. Chase; 1861, Rev. N. M. Bailey; 1863, Rev. James Adams; 1865, Rev. R. J. Donelson; 1867, Rev. G. W. Ruland, its present pastor.

During the year 1868 the house of worship has been refitted and much improved, and the society has been blessed with a revival, and quite a number united.

The present membership, over one hundred.

## LITERARY AND PROFESSIONAL HISTORY OF RAYMOND.

*Schools and School-houses.*

There were probably no school-houses previous to the incorporation.

April 1, 1765, "voted whether there should be school-houses built, and it Past in the negative." 1767, £60 voted for schooling; 1770, £30; 1771, £35.

March, 1770, it was voted to build four school-houses, one in each quarter. John Dudley, James Moore, Ezekiel Lane and Robert Page were chosen a committee "to fix a place, and say where said houses shall stand, and build said houses."

In 1784, voted not to raise any money for schools.

In 1766, the selectmen charge for paying James Moore for Daniel True, for schooling and boarding, £9 4s.; John Dudley for Nathaniel Stillman, schooling and boarding two months and a half, 48s.; Abel Morse for schooling; 1767, Abel Morse; again in 1768; again in 1770, for three months, £4 10s.; Josiah Flagg, six weeks, £2 5s.; Ezekiel Lane for boarding him, £1 10s. Dr. Hodgkins taught the same year. Ezekiel Lane is paid £12 9s. 10d. for building a school-house in the southwest part of the parish. In 1786, Master Melville in the northwest part; Mrs. Nabby Welch in the southeast and northeast parts; Master Robinson in the northeast; and David Lane for boarding Master Calfe.

Previous to 1800, the sum generally raised for schools was £45; in 1825, \$300; in 1845, by tax and literary fund, \$600; in 1864, \$800.

The first Teachers' Institute was held at Exeter in 1828, at which Raymond was represented. In 1865, the town granted the privilege to individuals to finish the second story of the town-house (the old meeting-house) for a high school.

## GRADUATES FROM RAYMOND.

1827. David Pillsbury was born in Raymond, but afterward lived in Candia, and is claimed as a graduate of Candia.

1839. Elbridge Gerry Dudley, the son of Moses Dudley and Nancy Glidden, was born at Raymond August 13, 1811. He read law, opened an office in Boston, and has since died.

1840. John Fullonton, the son of Jeremiah Fullonton and Hannah Dudley, was born at Raymond August 3, 1812. He taught at Parsonsfield, Me., also at Whitestown, N. Y.; studied divinity at Whitestown; was ordained an evangelist there; became professor in the above seminary from 1851 to 1854, and since then at New Hampton. Dartmouth conferred the honorary degree of D. D. in 1862.

1840. Timothy Osgood Norris, the son of James Norris and Martha Osgood, was born at Raymond August 13, 1812. He taught at Hampton several years, and now resides in Iowa.

1849. George A. Blake, the son of Joseph Blake, graduated at Williams College, and Boston Medical College, in 1852; practiced at Walpole, Rollinsford, and Burlington, Iowa, and was connected with the sanitary service of the army, and continued till after the close of the war.

1851. Luther Eastman Shepard, the son of Jesse Shepard and Mary Robie, was born at Raymond December 28, 1820. He taught from 1852 till 1858; then read law at Lowell, Mass., and went into practice there.

1852. Wilson Smith Abbott, the son of David Abbott and Affa Smith, was born at Raymond July 18, 1826. He was a teacher from 1852 to 1858; was commissioner of schools, and president of the New Hampshire Board of Education for 1860 and 1861.

1855. Robert Wallace, the son of John Wallace and Mary Currier, was born at Raymond in 1827.

1858. Joseph Francis Dudley was born at Raymond June 11, 1830. (See Candia graduates.)

1859. Calvin Howard Brown, the son of Joseph Brown and Elvira Howard, was born at Raymond, October 19, 1834. He was a teacher, then read law at Boston, and went into practice there. He was lost in the wreck of the steamer Melville, on the way to Hilton Head, South Carolina, January 7, 1865, aged thirty.

1860. John Peaslee Brown, the son of Jonathan Brown and Hannah Heath, was born at Raymond, October 12, 1833. He was a teacher from 1860 to 1862, then studied medicine; graduated at Harvard Medical School, and is now assistant surgeon in the insane asylum at Concord.

1861. David Henry Brown, the son of Joseph Brown and Elvira Howard, was born at Raymond, August 17, 1836. He taught from 1861 to 1864; was clerk in the U. S. quartermaster's department at Nashville, Tennessee; is now with Taggard & Thompson, publishers, Boston.

1862. Gilman Henry Tucker, the son of Henry Tucker and Nancy Dudley, was born at Raymond, January 20, 1836. He read law, was on the staff of the Governor of New Hampshire two years, and then went into the school-book business at Boston.

1863. Daniel Norris Lane, the son of Daniel Norris Lane and Hannah Lane, was born at Raymond, September 25, 1834. He was principal of the high school at Weymouth, Mass.

1864. John Woodbury Scribner, the son of John Scribner and Betsey Dearborn Page, was born at Raymond, March 7, 1840.

James W. Brown was a senior at Dartmouth; died December 22, 1864, aged twenty-three.

Abbie Scribner, daughter of Daniel Scribner and Ann Langford, graduated at Holyoke Seminary in 1863, married Dr. James F. Brown, February, 1863.

#### PHYSICIANS.

Dr. Francis Hodgkins came to Raymond about 1770, and held various offices in town. He married a daughter of Capt. Joseph True, of Chester. He died October 8, 1812.

Dr. Benjamin Page was in Chester in 1778, and in 1786, but at some time lived in Raymond, on No. 122, O. H., and returned to Chester, where he lived until 1793.

Dr. John Pillsbury practiced from 1798 to 1804, and went to Candia.

Dr. Phineas Trull, from 1805 to 1809; went to New Market.

Dr. Thomas K. Merrill, from 1820 to 1823; went to Booth Bay, Maine.

Dr. Stephen Gale, from 1824 to 1846.

Dr. Stephen Brown, 1829, one year; went to Deerfield.

Dr. Theodore Wells, son of Rev. Nathaniel Wells, 1829; afterwards settled as a minister at Barrington.

Dr. Peter Y. Fry, 1846 to 1855, went to Oyster Bay, Long Island.

Dr. John O. Haynes, eclectic, 1848 to 1857; lived in the Langford district; went to Deerfield.

Dr. True M. Gould, 1855; still in practice.

Dr. David Brown, botanic.

Dr. Moses L. Magoon, a native of Raymond, is a dentist.

#### THE EARLY ROADS IN RAYMOND.

Freetown mill was built previous to 1728, when the lots were laid out, and a road cut out from Exeter to near the mill, on which the lots are bounded, which was laid out by the selectmen of Chester, August 21, 1752.

September 20, 1732, Chester voted that there shall be a horse-path or cart-path cleared from this meeting-house to the centre of the north parish.

March 10, 1748, Chester laid out from the Branch to Freetown, and others September 22, 1749, May 5, 1750, July 8, 1751, April, 1757, October 18, 1757, June 12, 1759, from Freetown to Dudley's Mill; June 12, 1759, June 13, 1759, from Freetown towards Nottingham; June 14, 1760, from Jones pond to No. 39 and the main road. (See History of Roads in Chester.)

April 11, 1768, a road was laid out from near John Ful-lonton's, by Stingy mill to Epping line.

June 6, 1770, on Candia line from Jacob Sargent's to W. Clifford's.

December 25, 1770, from near Ezekiel Lane's, east-southeast, on the reserve towards the Todd road.

June 26, 1770, from near Reuben Whittier's, near Chester line, to the Branch road.

March 4, 1771, from near John Dudley's, northeast to the road laid out by Candia, near Thomas Critchett's.

May 26, 1772, from near Daniel Lane's, northeast, passing Lane's mill, the length of No. 116.

October 2, 1772, the Oak Hill road.

March 6, 1775, and March 4, 1776, the Pond road from Candia line, near William Clifford's, passing William Smith Healey's and between Robert Wadleigh's house and barn to the rangeway at the northerly corner of John Sweat's field, and on the parsonage and school lots, and the lot of Benjamin Moulton and Henry Trasher, to the great road that leads down to Freetown.

July 4, 1783, from the above road, across No. 100 to the road leading to the meeting-house, by "Sider ferry."

February 4, 1790, from Dr. Page's, No. 122, passing Nay's on the rangeway to Jones road.

February 14, 1789, the Green road, beginning at Candia line on the south end of No. 110, east-southeast, to the road laid out March 7, 1785; then to run to the west end of Samuel Nay's, where he now lives. This last probably was never built.

November 7, 1792, from near David Lane's, across land of Samuel Shaw and several lots, to the Jones road. This is the present road from Lane's to the Centre. Before this they had probably passed down the reserve on the road laid out December 25, 1770, to the road laid out from Dr. Page's, 1790, which must have been traveled before laid out, as Jonas Clay, and others, lived on or near it. The Mountain road is mentioned in the return of Oak Hill road, but I have not seen any return of it.



VOTES PASSED BY RAYMOND RESPECTING THE REVOLU-  
TIONARY WAR.

July 18, 1774, John Dudley was chosen delegate to Exeter to choose delegates to the Congress at Philadelphia.

January 6, 1775, John Dudley and Jonathan Swain were chosen delegates to Exeter to choose delegates to the Congress at Philadelphia, on the 10th of May.

May 5, 1775, John Dudley was chosen delegate to Exeter the 17th of May, to a convention to adopt and pursue such measures as may be judged most expedient to preserve the rights of this and the other colonies.

It was voted to enlist ten able-bodied men, fixed with arms and ammunition, that they may be ready to go against any violence or invasion, at any time when called for, and Capt. Elisha Towle was chosen to enlist the men; and that they should meet half a day each week, and to allow each man one shilling per week, and Capt. Towle two shillings per week; Capt. Towle to have, if called for, three pounds twelve shillings per month, and each man thirty-six shillings; also to receive three pounds to purchase ammunition, and fifty pounds to purchase provisions.

July 10, 1775, John Dudley, Jonathan Swain, Benjamin Whittier, Ezekiel Lane, Benjamin Cram, Robert Page and Thomas Gordon, were appointed a committee of safety.

May 12, 1777, Daniel Robie, Ithiel Gordon, and Joseph Dudley were chosen a committee to settle and affix the price of such goods and articles in said parish, according to an act of court.

Voted to raise \$600 or £180, to add to the bounty of those men who should enlist for three years, and chose a committee to enlist them.

Feb. 2, 1778, voted to accept the articles of confederation adopted by Congress, except the 4th, 5th and 8th articles.

April 26, 1779, voted to raise two thousand dollars to hire five men to enlist during the war. Chose Capt. Ben-

jamin Whittier and Capt. John Fullonton to procure the men.

July 19, 1779, voted to give two soldiers one hundred dollars per month, including state bounty and wages for six months, and forty shillings of it in corn per month, at three shillings per bushel for two months of the six; and to advance ten pounds to each man for traveling expenses.

Aug. 9, 1779, voted to accept the plan of government drawn up at Concord.

Voted to come into similar measures with Portsmouth in reducing the prices of the necessaries of life, and chose Capt. John Montgomery, Ithiel Gordon, Capt. Benjamin Whittier, Joseph Dudley and Jedediah Brown a committee to report a plan.

Aug. 30, 1779, voted to refer the regulating prices of the necessaries of life to the convention to be held at Concord the 22d day of September, and chose Jona. Swain to represent this parish at the convention.

March 6, 1780, voted to allow Capt. Whittier's account of £150, for time, expense and depreciation of money pre-paid to enlist five men.

July 6, 1780, voted that the selectmen be a committee to purchase beef for the support of the army as ordered by the General Court. A committee was also chosen to hire a number of soldiers for six months, and also a number for three months.

Aug. 27, 1781, voted to empower the selectmen to purchase the beef cattle for five coppers per pound, and pay for it in merchantable pine boards at four dollars per thousand at Freetown.

Dec. 18, 1782, voted, twenty-six to one, not to have any governor or privy council.

#### RATES OR TAXES.

The earliest tax-list on the records is for 1768; and the earliest selectmen's account is for 1766.

The highest tax is Benjamin Bean's; parish, £1 15s.

6d. ; minister, 11s. 10d. ; province, 10s. 4 1-4d. The parish amounts to £63 17s. 8d. ; the minister to £21 4s. 3d. ; and the province to £2 18s. 7 1-2d. ; there was due from Constable John Fullonton, £56 3s. 5d.

In 1769, Josiah Fogg's is the highest: parish £1 17s. 1d. ; province, 15s. ; minister, 11s. 3d.

In 1774, John Dudley's and Josiah Fogg's were the highest, and equal: province and county, 8s. 3d. ; parish, 15s. 1d. ; meeting-house, Dudley, not taxed; Fogg, 8s. 3d. ; minister Dudley, not taxed; Fogg, 3s. 10d.

In 1777, Josiah Fogg's was the highest: parish, £1 1s. 8d. ; state, 7s. 4 3-4d. ; war, 6s. 5d.

In 1779, John Dudley, Esq.'s, is the highest: first continental, £12 10s. ; second, £12 10s. ; first state, £9 7s. 6d. ; second, £9 7s. 6d. ; parish, £6 5s. 5d. This was depreciated currency.

In 1780, besides the same rates as in 1779, there is a war-rate and a beef-rate. Josiah Fogg is again uppermost; war, £331 10d. ; beef, £165 15s.

In 1788, Benjamin Cram is the highest; state specie orders, £1 1s. 8d. ; state specie, 10s. 3d. ; state certificates, £4 11s. 4d. ; indents, £3 8s. 6d. ; school, £1 1s. 8d. ; minister, 10s. 10d. This was on a specie basis, the old paper having become worthless, and was to be paid in part in state securities.

The paupers in Raymond were sold at auction as in other places. In the warrant for the annual meeting, 1767, is an article "To Pass a Voat to See whather that Henry flood and his family Shall be Set up to the Lowest Bidder, or him to have him that will keep him Cheepest for the year insuing, and to be set up this night after the metting to a vandue." The vote passed.

Mr. Flood was afterwards a Revolutionary soldier.

## LONGEVITY IN RAYMOND.

[By Rev. Joseph Fullonton.]

Samuel Peavey, Jan. 11, 1811, . . . . .	96
Daniel Lane, March 28, 1825, nearly . . . . .	90
Sarah Page, 1831, . . . . .	95
Mrs. Mary Wallace, 1831, . . . . .	91
Daniel Norris, Oct. 13, 1835, . . . . .	90
Mercy Nay, Dec. 31, 1842, . . . . .	93
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The Rev. Joseph Fullonton has for several years, as he has had leisure, been collecting materials and writing a history of Raymond. He made the very liberal offer to give his manuscript to the town, provided the town would print it.

At the annual meeting, 1867, the town voted to accept the offer and to give a copy to every family in town. Mr. Fullonton wished some time to revise his work, and has delayed printing it.

## ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

---

At the annual town meeting in 1868, the town of Auburn voted to pay one dollar and fifty cents for each and every copy of Chase's History which should be subscribed for by the inhabitants of the town, to be deducted from the subscription price. In August, 1868, I issued a circular, inviting the natives of Chester, and others interested in the history, in order to defray the expense of the illustrations, to subscribe and advance money,—those advancing ten dollars to have one copy of the work, and those advancing twenty dollars to have two copies, and to have their names and donations inserted in the book. This circular has been very liberally responded to, greatly exceeding my most sanguine expectations, and the donors have my hearty thanks. Many of them being men of limited means, must in these times of high taxation find it difficult to spare the money. Without this liberality, the work could not have been printed without a heavy loss.

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## ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

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Alfred Hall, two days taking views, also paid for use of instruments and printing, \$15.

## ERRATA.

---

The following errors have been discovered, which the reader is desired to learn to and correct:—

- PAGE 23 — Top line, for "Ephraim Elliot," read "Edmund."  
44 — 4th line from the top, read "Samuel Emerson and Lemue Clifford."  
188 — For the year "1741" read "1851."  
196 — 3d line from the top, for "two hundred acres" read "two hundred and fifty acres."  
199 — 5th paragraph from the top, for "Feb. 13, 1838," read "June 2, 1836."  
204 — 4th paragraph, for "McQuenton" read "McQueston."  
296 — 12th line from the bottom, for "No. Eleven" in Chester, read "No. Five." 4th line from the bottom, for "No. Fifteen," read "No. Five in Auburn."  
298 — 2d line from the top, for "B. Chase," read "B. P. Chase." 17th line, for "No. Five," read "No. Six."  
305 — For "Luther V. Bell, graduated 1822," read "1823."  
315 — 1st line from the top, for "1854," read "1798."  
343 — 18th line from the bottom, for "Lucy S.," read "Lucy L."  
371 — 14th line from the bottom, for "Joseph Louge," read "Louge."  
386 — 19th name, for "Reuben Dinmore," read "Dimon."  
386 — 21st line from the top, for "Mead R.," read "Ned R."  
453 — For "Zaccheus Clifford, Constable," read "Zachariah."  
477 — 16th line from the bottom, for "John Brown, d. at Newburyport," read "Bangor."  
498 — 8th line from the bottom, read "Dec. 3, 1864," instead of "1814."  
512 — 22d line from the top, for "1769," read "1759."  
579 — 9th line from the top, read "1825," instead of "1824."  
582 — 2d line from the top, read "Beeman," instead of "Brummer."  
623 — 9th line from the top, for "Abigail Haulton," read "Haselton." 2d line from the bottom, for "Simon Carrier," read "Simeon." 10th line from the bottom, read "Linn," instead of "Lenn."  
637 — 17th line from the top, insert *is* between "Gilman" and "paid."  
672 — Erase "Hiram Hall of Boston Highlands."

## ADDENDA.

---

Page 307, insert:—

1847. Samuel N. Bell graduated at Dartmouth. (See Bell family, page 70.)

Page 444:—

The building now used as a wood-house, etc., by Benjamin Wilson, was a tanning-house, and probably was built by John Karr, previous to 1740. The borings are split out and not sawed. John Karr has two mills on his inventory in 1741, and if there had been a mill when the house was built, the borings would have been sawed, not split. The house was used as a garrison. There are some vestiges of an Indian encampment by the side of the mill-pond.

Page 544:— Dearborn Heath, whose name frequently appears on the army-rolls, was a son of Elijah Heath.

Page 582:—

JOSEPH ROBINSON came from Brookline, Mass., and was a saddler by trade. He purchased Dr. Benjamin Page's place about 1792, and set out and grafted the orchard, which was the first orchard of a considerable size ever wholly grafted in Chester. It has been very productive.

He m. Olif, dau. of Dea. John S. Dearborn, July 25, 1790. He d. Dec. 1857, a. 89 years and 6 months. Children:—

1. *John*, b. 1791.
2. *Susanna*, b. 1792, m. Peter Haselton; d. March 20, 1863.
3. *James*, b. 1794, lives in Kensington.
4. *Mary*, b. 1796, m. Ebenezer, son of Capt. Stephen Hills.
5. *Sarah B.*, b. 1798, unm., in Chester.
6. *Olif*, d. young.
7. *Caroline*, b. 1804, d. unm.
8. *Joseph*, b. 1809, unm.

Page 583:—

ROBERT RUNNELS was an early settler, probably the first settler on H. L. 135, where Woodbury Master lives. He had a son *Robert* who lived on Add. No. 40, nearly opposite the brick school-house. He d. 1823, a. 83. He m. Susanna Fernald. Children:—

Molly; John; William; Owen, b. 1790, lived in Candia; he and a daughter d. of small-pox in 1835. The Rev. Thomas F. Reynolds, who was selectman of Chester in 1856 and 1857, was his son.

Page 622:—

1793. John Knowles, sen., d. March 26, . . . . . 83

Page 624:—

1826. Abigail, widow of Moody Chase, . . . . . 82



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ALLENSTOWN

NOTTINGHAM



Town lines  
 Roads  
 Roads discontoured  
 Meeting houses or Churches  
 Mills  
 Scale 250 Feet to one inch

KINGSTOWN

EXETER

**A MAP**  
 OF THE  
 original Township of Chester,  
 as laid out into lots, with the names of the  
 early settlers in their respective lots, roads &c  
 Drawn by  
**BENJAMIN CHASE**  
 for his History of Chester.

