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HISTORY

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OF THE

TOWN OF DUNBARTON,

MERRIMACK COUNTY,

NEW-HAMPSHIRE.

FROM THE

GRANT BY MASON'S ASSIGNS, IN 1751.

TO

THE YEAR 1860.

BY CALEB STARK.

"

CONCORD:
PUBLISHED BY G. PARKER LYON.
1860.

T. W.

Entered according to an act of Congress, in the year 1860.

BY CALEB STARK,

In the Clerk's Office of the District Court of New-Hampshire.

M'FARLAND & JENKS, PRINTERS.

ERRATA —Page 27, for Robert *Mack* read Robert *Stark*. Page 79,
for *individual* read *undivided*. Page 183, for B. H. Wentworth read B.
Wentworth

TO OUR READERS.

A principal object in collecting the materials arranged in this publication was to obtain information relative to our native town, by an inspection of its public records.

The interest created by their perusal determined us to embody their contents, with an intention of publishing the result of our researches, should that design be countenanced by a subscription sufficiently large to justify the experiment.

At the adjourned annual meeting of the present year, the question of publication was decided by a vote, granting one copy to each tax-payer in town.*

Every inhabitant will, in consequence, be enabled to peruse a summary account of the settlement and progress of their now flourishing location, amidst whose formerly dense forests their adventurous ancestors established their abodes, without the trouble of tracing particulars through the records one hundred and nine years.

To the inhabitants of Dunbarton, for whose consideration it is particularly intended, this Production is respectfully inscribed by their often

Obliged friend and

Most obedient servant,

THE AUTHOR.

* VOTE OF THE TOWN. *Voted*, That the selectmen appropriate a sufficient sum of money to procure for each tax-payer in town a copy of the History of Dunbarton, now being written by Caleb Stark.

A true copy—Attest:

CHARLES KIMBALL, *Town-Clerk.*

The foregoing is a copy of a vote passed March 17th, 1860, at a meeting of the inhabitants of Dunbarton.



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HISTORY OF DUNBARTON.

THE incidents attending the settlement and onward progress of an inland agricultural town, cannot be expected to interest others than its residents, or the descendants of its early proprietors, the "forefathers of the hamlet," whose honored graves are located amidst the scenes of their former toil.

Their indomitable resolution and life-enduring labors cleared away the wild forests, and destroyed or expelled their wilder occupants, the wily human savage, as also the ferocious animals that prowled at will amid their solitudes. They prepared the pleasant fields and pastures now adorning our hill-sides and valleys, for the peaceable enjoyment of their posterity.

The fortunate possessors of this fair domain, whose acquisition was attended by neither toil or danger, cannot too highly appreciate the noble sacrifices and cheerfully encountered perils of the stalwart pioneers who transmitted to them so goodly an heritage. They were truly, in the words of the Scottish bard,

"Types of a race that shall the invader scorn.
As rocks resist the billows round their shore :
Types of a race that shall to time unborn,
Their country leave unconquered, as of yore."

This location is noticed in Haywood's New-England Gazetteer as follows :

"DUNBARTON, MERRIMACK Co. This town lies nine miles south-west from Concord, and seven miles south-east from

Hopkinton. Population in 1830, 1067. The situation of the town is somewhat elevated, though there are but few hills, nor any mountains. The air is clear, the water is good, and the health of its inhabitants seldom interrupted by sickness. The soil is good; peculiarly suited for corn, wheat, and orcharding. Almost every lot in town is capable of making a good farm. The farmers here have good buildings, and are excellent husbandmen. The advantages in point of water privileges are not great. The inhabitants are principally descendants of the Scotch-Irish, so called, from the north of Ireland. Their descendants still retain many traits of character peculiar to that people.

“Dunbarton was granted, in 1751, to Archibald Stark. Its present name (formerly Starkstown) is derived from Dunbarton, in Scotland, whence Stark emigrated. The first settlement was made about 1749. William Stinson, born in Ireland, came to Londonderry with his father. He was much respected, and was a useful man. James Rogers was from Ireland, and father to Major Robert Rogers. He was shot in the woods, being mistaken for a bear.”

We will add to the above, that the scenery of this place is diversified with many considerable elevations, fertile valleys, and meadows, watered by numerous small streams. A portion of its territory affords excellent pastures. The extensive landscape prospects from the high lands in different parts of the town are very interesting, particularly those presented to view from the hill upon which the meeting-house and central village are located. From that height the White Mountains, one hundred miles distant, are at times distinctly visible.

Mill sites are furnished by several ponds, and small streams issuing from or flowing into them. The principal ponds are Gorham's, Kimball's, and Long Pond. These, with a smaller one called Purgatory Pond, are situated in the southern and south-eastern quarters of the town. Stark's mill pond lies about mid way of its western border line, from which it is distant the length of two lots. This

township is considered one of the most healthy in the county. Many of its inhabitants have lived to advanced ages. The widow of Capt. Joseph Leach was the oldest person who ever died in this place. She attained the age of one hundred and two years. She died June 20, 1849.

The inhabitants of Dunbarton are principally farmers, good livers, and generally in comfortable, independent circumstances. Population in 1850, 915. Valuation in 1854, \$387,984. In another portion of this volume may be found Dr. Jackson's report of a vein of arsenic, discovered in the eastern section of this town, on the estate of Stephen Wheeler.

The first settlement is supposed to have been made by James Rogers and Joseph Putney. The precise time is not known, although probably several years prior to 1746. They established their families on the border of a large meadow called the "Great Meadow," erected log-houses, and planted apple trees, which had so far advanced towards maturity as to produce fruit, when a body of Indians appeared in the vicinity of Rumford (Concord).

Two friends from that place traced their way in the night, by spotted trees, through the forest, to the "Great Meadow," to notify them of the impending danger. Upon the receipt of this intelligence they at once abandoned their homes, and, by a speedy retreat to Rumford during the same night, insured their personal safety. Returning in the course of the next day, to drive their cattle to the Rumford garrison, they found them all slaughtered, and lying scattered around in every direction. Their houses had been plundered and burned, and their apple trees, with one exception,* cut down.

In 1749, Messrs. Putney and Rogers made a permanent settlement, having resided at Rumford during the three previous years. The year 1746 was memorable in consequence of the massacre on the Hopkinton road, which occurred on the morning of August 11, 1746, near the

* The stump of this tree is still visible on the land of Mr. James Bailey (lot No. 8, sixth range). The tree produced good fruit.

place where the Bradley monument now commemorates the tragic event.

Putney and Rogers had procured no title to the land, but their possession was confirmed by the proprietors, who in 1751 obtained a grant of the township.*

The extensive range of meadow lands, already cleared by the industry of the beaver, and the abundant natural crops of tall blue joint grass, there produced, influenced these pioneers in selecting their location, to which James Rogers gave the name of Mountalona, from a place where he had once dwelt in Ireland. He was the father of Major Robert Rogers, the celebrated leader of the ranger corps in the "Seven Years' War."

Mr. Hadley, to whose address, delivered before the Dunbarton Lyceum, in 1845, we are indebted for much information in regard to the subject upon which we now write, describes the accidental and untimely death of James Rogers as follows:

.. Ebenezer Ayer, of Haverhill, Mass., a celebrated and successful hunter, came into these parts to pursue his avocation in quest of bears, deer, and other game. He had a rude camp on Walnut Hill, in Bow, near Dunbarton line. He had been hunting all day, and came to his camp in the evening; and, it not being late, was still looking out for the approach of a bear. Mr. Rogers was an intimate friend of Ayer, and was coming to pay him a visit. He drew near the camp; he was dressed entirely in black,† and the dusk of the evening deceived the eye of the eager hunter. He took the fatal aim, and shot the man. But he soon discovered his sad mistake, and with a sorrowing

* Upon a map of the town, copied in 1803 from the map drawn at Portsmouth in 1749, lot No. 8, in the fifth range, is marked, "J. T. Mason, & Putney & Rogers' eldest son," and lot No. 8, in the sixth range, is marked, "J. Rogers and Putney's eldest son: apple tree."

† He wore a bear skin dress.

heart stood over the bleeding form of his friend. Rogers* did not long survive; he died before he reached home. Ayer could never after relate the sad event without shedding tears."

In 1751, the twenty-fourth year of George the Second's reign, during the provincial administration of Benning Wentworth, a settlement was regularly commenced by a grant of the township from the assigns of John Tufton Mason, to Archibald Stark, Caleb Page, Hugh Ramsay and others, which comprised a territory five miles square, including a portion of the present town of Hooksett.

At their first meeting, in Londonderry, April 8, 1751, the proprietors voted, that of the thirty individuals who should first locate themselves under their grant, each person should have three acres of land cleared on or before the last day of October succeeding; to have the same fenced in, and a dwelling-house, not less than sixteen feet square, erected, in which also their families were to be settled before the last day of May, 1752.†

In accordance with this vote, Thomas Mills, William Stinson and John Hogg located themselves in the western portion of the town. Their dwellings were situated several miles apart, and thus remained for some time without any intervening inhabitants. Although such positions are matters of common occurrence at the present day, and

* The name of James Rogers appears in the History of Londonderry; also in a petition from the people of Suncook, May 26, 1747, to Governor Wentworth, praying for assistance against the Indians. [History of Manchester, p. 229, 230.] His sons Robert, Richard and James, were officers in the "Seven Years' War." Richard was a captain of Rangers, and died of the small-pox at Fort William Henry, in the spring of 1757. James was a captain in the same service. In the proprietors' records of Dunbarton he is mentioned as Capt. James Rogers. Several other particulars relating to the first settlement of this town, as also a different statement of the circumstances of James Rogers' death, may be found in the notice of Joseph Putney, in another portion of this work. Rogers was dressed in bear skin clothing.

† At a proprietors' meeting, held at Londonderry, April 7, 1752, Caleb Page, Jr., William Stinson, and John McCurdy, were chosen highway surveyors for Starkstown, being the first ever chosen for this town.

will continue to be for years to come, in the far extending wilderness of the West, they are no longer familiar to dwellers within the borders of New-England. Their well provided and opulent descendants can but faintly picture to themselves in imagination the stern realities met, endured, and overcome by the hardy foresters who located the now "pleasant places" in which they dwell in peace, security and happiness.

The situation of these pioneers could not be otherwise than drear and lonely, in a wilderness abounding with wild and ferocious animals: bears, catamounts, wolves, and wild-cats, whose dismal howls disturbed their nightly repose, and compelled them to maintain a vigilant watch over their flocks and herds. If during the night they looked abroad from their timber cabins, through the darkness and gloom around them, no friendly lights gleamed from the windows of distant dwelling-houses, to cheer their solitude, and assure them that they were not entirely alone in their forest wilderness.

Accustomed, however, from youth to hardship and laborious exertion, they were neither deterred by fear or difficulties in accomplishing their enterprise. In Mr. Hadley's address, to which reference has been already made, is a statement that Sarah, daughter of Thomas Mills, was the first child born in the settlement. The only light we can furnish upon this subject is derived from the town clerk's records, which are as follows:

"Births of the children of Thomas Mills. Sarah, b. February 11, 1755; John, b. January 7, 1756; Agnes, b. January 27, 1758; Thomas, b. January 7, 1761; Caleb, b. June 8, 1765; Elizabeth, b. September 25, 1767; Peter, b. September 25, 1769; James, b. August 24, 1774; Samuel, b. December 5, 1773. Thomas Mills, senior, died January 21, 1790, aged 70 years."

"Jeremiah Page, Esq., was married February ye 20, 1752, to Sarah Merrill, and had the following children: First, Caleb, b. April ye 19, 1753; second, Sarah, b. De-

ember y^e 24, 1754; third, Achsah, b. September 25, 1759; fourth, Elizabeth, b. August y^e 2, 1762; fifth, Jeremiah, b. July y^e 29, 1765; sixth, John, b. September 7, 1767; seventh, Ruth, b. August 15, 1770."

Jeremiah Page, senior, Esq., died Nov. 29, 1807, aged 77 years. Upon a map of the town, drawn in 1803, is a statement that Caleb Page, the first son, and Sarah, the first daughter, of Jeremiah Page, were born at Dracut, Mass. We are, however, inclined to believe that the first child born upon the territory was one of the family of James Rogers or Joseph Putney, who settled upon it several years prior to 1746, to the eldest sons of whom lots of land were granted by the proprietors, in 1752.

Many of the original settlers of Starkstown were from Derryfield and Londonderry. Others came directly from Ireland and Scotland. Several families from the vicinity of Ipswich, Mass., took up lands near each other, in the southern border of the town, while individuals from Haverhill, Hampstead, and other towns in Massachusetts, located themselves in different parts of it. In 1770, nineteen years subsequent to the grant, the township contained 497 inhabitants. The so called Scotch-Irish emigrants, who gave the first efficient impulse to the settlement, are not to be considered as blended with the natives of Ireland.

The ancestors of those adventurers who settled Londonderry, N. H., abandoned Scotland for Ireland in 1619. There they remained for a century as a people distinct from and unmingled with those of the country to which they had emigrated. Religious persecution compelled them to depart from the land of their birth, and seek refuge and freedom in Ireland. Their expectations were, however, in every respect woefully disappointed.

There they could occupy lands only by lease, and, being strict Presbyterians, were compelled to contribute their proportion towards the support of the established church. Dissatisfied with their imposed burthens in the shape of rents and tithes, and possessing the indomitable spirit of

their native Scotland, they determined to seek, in a wilderness beyond the Atlantic, an asylum for religious freedom, as also an exemption from Church and State extortions.

“ When mitred zeal in wild unholy days,
Bared his red arm, and bade the fagot blaze,
Our patriot sires the pilgrim sail unfurled,
And Freedom pointed to a rival world:
Where prowled the wolf, and where the hunter roved,
Faith raised her altars to the God she loved.”

In 1719, a company of sixteen families of these people from Ireland settled the town of Londonderry, which soon afterward became a general rendezvous for others of their “kith and kin.” In his centennial discourse upon the history of Londonderry, Mr. PARKER remarks of them: “Though of Scotch origin, they are not inferior to the English. They are more frank and rough in their manners.” Their peculiarities of expression were strongly distinguishable in the conversation of the early inhabitants of Dunbarton, within the remembrance of the writer. They are, however, no longer observable in their descendants.

Notices of highways laid out are found prior to 1760. Probably before that date the first highway was opened through the western part of the town, which became a principal road, and was travelled by trains of teams from towns above, on their route to Boston.

In 1760, lot No. twelve, in the fourth range, containing one hundred acres, was granted by the proprietors to Capt. John Stark, as an encouragement to build a saw-mill, with a condition that the same should be put in operation within one year. The condition was fulfilled. A corn-mill was afterward erected; both mills rebuilt in 1810, and also in 1834. They will be renewed during the present year (1860), one hundred years from the date of the grant before mentioned.*

In 1771, the fourth lot in the sixth range was voted to be sold for fifty dollars to any person who would obligate

* The mills still belong to the descendants of Gen. Stark.

himself to build a corn-mill on the lot for the use of the town.

“*Voted*, Said lot No. four, in the sixth range of lots in said town, to Benjamin Hadley, for fifty dollars, to be paid before the last Tuesday in June next, on his giving obligations to build a corn-mill and keep in repair said mill, for the use of the town.”—*Proprietors' Record*, March 12, 1771.

The mill is supposed to have been built by Mr. Hadley, and probably passed from him to Ebenezer Woodbury; for in 1789 it was called “Woodbury’s Mill.” From him it came into the possession of David Kimball, whose son, Ebenezer P. Kimball, is its present owner. It is now the only grain mill in town.

A saw-mill, erected by Capt. William Stinson, near Gorham Pond, is now owned by his grandsons, Charles and William C. Stinson. Another mill, near Long Pond, is noted on the county map as the property of the latter.

On the old map of the town, drawn in 1803, upon lot No. four, in the sixth range, another saw-mill appears to have been located previous to that time. By whom built, we know not, but it is now owned by John Page.

The meetings for transacting the proprietors’ affairs, and those of the town, were generally, for nearly eighteen years, held at the house of Captain William Stark, until the first meeting-house was erected. The first public meeting in Dunbarton was held October 17, 1752, upon land settled by Daniel and John McCurdy.

Archibald Stark being the first named grantee, and one of the principal proprietors, the grant was, in compliment to him, called Starkstown, by which name it was known for fourteen years. On the 10th of August, 1765, in the fifth year of the reign of George III., it was made “a body politic and corporate, to have continuance until His Majesty’s pleasure should be signified to the contrary, by the name of Dunbarton, with the powers and authorities, privileges, immunities, and franchises,” belonging to other towns in the province. Its new name was adopted as a

memorial of fond recollection retained for the town and castle of Dunbarton, in Scotland, from the vicinity of which Archibald Stark and the ancestors of many of the inhabitants emigrated. Governor Wentworth, in the name of the king, signed the charter, in which Caleb Page was authorized "to call the first meeting any time within forty days after the date" of it. Thenceforth all meetings for the election of town officers were to be holden annually on the second Tuesday of March.*

The first regular town meeting held in Dunbarton after its incorporation assembled at the house of William Stark, September 3, 1765, where were chosen its first town officers. No accounts show that this town was ever represented in the provincial legislature during the rule of the royal governors. In 1775 Caleb Page was chosen a delegate to the Provincial Congress.

In its representation this town was for several years classed with Bow, and Jeremiah Page† most frequently represented both towns in the legislature. In 1793 David Story was the first representative elected by the town in a separate capacity.

During the "Seven Years' War," Robert Rogers, his brothers, Richard and James, William and Archibald Stark, Jun'r, Caleb Page, Jun'r, Nathaniel Martin, Adam Diekey, John McCurdy and others, highly distinguished themselves by their bravery in the royal service. They served in the corps of rangers which essentially contributed to the success of the British arms, and spread consternation among their French and Indian enemies.

The Revolution, which commenced ten years after the

* In 1791, agreeably to a vote of the town, Jeremiah Page, Esq., obtained from the General Court an act by which the town of Dunbarton was authorized to hold the annual town meeting on the first Tuesday of March.

† The first record upon this subject was made in 1777. The inhabitants of both towns met for the purpose of choosing a representative at the house of Mr. Henry Putney. Jeremiah Page, John Hogg, David Story of Dunbarton, and John Bryant of Bow, each, at times, represented both towns.

incorporation of the town, found several of these old soldiers and other new ones ready to take the field for their country at the first alarm. Several of them served throughout the war, and performed well their parts on the "left wing" at Bunker's Hill, at Trenton, Princeton, and Bennington, as well as on other fields of fame, during that perilous, long, doubtful and glorious contest. Their domestic affairs were deemed by them as but of secondary consequence to those which concerned the great struggle to secure the success of which they had freely volunteered.

The public meetings in these exciting times were principally occupied in devising means to provide full quotas for the Continental army; and appropriations which might, under different circumstances, have been devoted to schools and preaching, were mostly applied in payment of wages and bounties to soldiers. So many of the inhabitants were occasionally absent on public service as at times scarcely to leave of true men at home a number sufficient to keep in subjection the tories, of which this town contained its full proportion.*

The warrant calling a special town meeting, May 10, 1777, during one of the darkest periods of the war, contains an urgent appeal to the people, requesting their attendance: "As," say the selectmen, "our all seems to depend upon making a stand at this time;" thus mani-

* General Stark, in a letter to President Weare, dated Derryfield, 18th March, 1781, states: "I have received two letters from Lieut. Howe. One of them informs me that he shall be able to muster forty recruits to-morrow; and the other gave intelligence of some persons tracked from Long Island to Amherst, supposed to belong to the Dunbarton tory club. I sent Lt. Archibald Stark to examine the suspected houses; which, I suppose, was executed this morning at day-break." The estates of the refugees who actually went over to the enemy were sold for the public benefit by General Stark, as commissioner appointed by the State authorities.

In lot No. 13, in the second range, a cellar is still to be seen, as also the stump, and a sprout now producing fruit, of an old sweet apple tree, probably planted by Samuel Stinson, who lived and died there. The land is now included in the Borough Farm, where Major Caleb Stark settled. Lot No. 12, in the same range, was also confiscated. The lot, divided into four portions, is now owned by Otis Duke, the heirs of Caleb Stark, Nathan Gutterson, and Mrs. Nancy Healey.

festing the fact that spirit and zeal were not wanting in Dunbarton amid the desponding gloom which then pervaded the country: ere long to be dispelled by the star of victory destined to arise at Bennington.

An elderly inhabitant of this town informed the writer, that when a boy he witnessed the lamentations of many women and children when their nearest and dearest relatives were called for to fill the ranks of the force designed for the Vermont frontier, and also the rejoicings of the same individuals, when their volunteer friends returned home victorious, without the loss of a man.*

The civil affairs of this, as of other towns, were in an unsettled condition during the early portion of the Revolutionary war. Magistrates could no longer compel obedience in the king's name. The tax-gatherer, with his baton of office, bearing the name of the third George, could not collect the government dues, until that detested name had been erased, and the more popular letters, U. S. A., substituted. No acts, however, of violence or outrage characterized this brief interval of no law, as it has been designated.

Steadfastly adhering to the object which induced their emigration to the wilds of New-Hampshire, the Scottish Presbyterians and their descendants caused religious institutions to be regarded as a prominent feature in the formation of their early settlements.

At the second proprietors' meeting, held at Londonderry in March, 1752, a vote was passed by the grantees, "that a meeting-house should be built within five years from May next ensuing." On the 4th of October, 1753, the proprietors—

Resolved, That there be a house for public worship built, of thirty feet square, and ten feet post; also,

Resolved, That Caleb Page, Samuel Rankin and John Stark be a committee to build said meeting-house."

* For the Bennington expedition, eighteen men were required to be furnished by Dunbarton, either as volunteers or by draft. Their names, with a few exceptions, we have not been able to obtain.

In 1764 the proprietors voted to sell four reserved lots, called "free lots," being lot No. 12 in the first range, Nos. 1 and 2 in the thirteenth range, and No. 2 in the second range. In January, 1765, they also—"Voted, That William Stark, William Stinson and Jeremiah Page be a committee for building and finishing the meeting-house, as far as the money will go for which the four lots of land were sold."

The lands sold produced the sum of two thousand and five pounds, and between the years 1765 and 1767,* the house was finished. Long, however, before the above dates, and, as tradition reports, soon after the grant and settlement, a sermon was preached by the Rev. Mr. McGregor, in the open air, upon the ground since inclosed as a public burial place, and which probably contains the relics of many who there heard the words of grace uttered for the first time amid the forest hills of Starkstown.

The scene and occasion could scarcely fail in producing an impression, deep and lasting, upon the minds of the settlers who had there assembled from their distantly separated abodes. Their rural sanctuary was surrounded by a forest, in which the stately pine, chestnut, and other noble trees, flourished on the soil they had for ages occupied as freeholders, undisturbed in their solitude by other sounds than those of the winds of heaven, the Indian's ear-piercing yell, or the startling tones uttered by the prowling beast of prey.

The first house erected in town for public worship was a low framed structure, without pews, or perhaps but one, with seats of rough plank, resting upon chestnut logs; a rude *duis* raised for the accommodation of singers, and a pulpit constructed of rough boards.

The building was not remarkably tight, and possessed no conveniences for affording artificial warmth to its occupants during a cold winter's day. These deficiencies,

* That the house was built prior to the second Tuesday of March, 1767, we infer from this entry in the record of that date:

"Voted, The pound be built as near the meeting-house as possible."

however, which would appear insufferable to many effeminate worshippers of this degenerate age, were, as was the state of the weather, objects of trivial import in the estimation of our "rough and ready" church-going ancestors, many of whom had in earlier times performed their devotions with loaded muskets beside them.

The house of the proprietors answered all intended purposes for twenty years, more or less, when it was removed to make way for the plain, unsteeped, yet respectable, unpretending edifice, designed for a temple of divine worship, as well as a town-house, which now occupies the ground where it stood.

Seventy years ago the common around it was partially covered with large forest trees, having in its vicinity but two dwelling-houses. One of these, the house of William Stark, stood upon the site of the new Congregational meeting-house, on the school lot*; the other was that of Doctor Dugall, who was permitted temporarily to settle upon the glebe, or pastor's lot. He was the town's first resident physician.

Preaching was for several years furnished by different clergymen, among whom were Mr. McGregore, Mr. Davidson of Londonderry, Mr. Cotton, and Mr. Houston of Bedford. On the 3d of August, 1773, a committee was appointed by the town, to "confer with Mr. William Fessenden in regard to a settlement as a gospel minister." He had already given satisfaction in town as a preacher, but previous to his conference with the committee he had established himself in another place. During the Revolution, propositions for the benefit of the pulpit or the school were generally voted down. The claims of the soldier were paramount to all others.

For three years, from 1780 to 1783, but twenty-four days' preaching were hired. In 1785 Mr. Bradford preached, and on the 20th of October the town voted that he should have a call to settle, and a salary of seventy pounds. His doctrinal sentiments, however, proved not

* Lot No. 9, R. three.

entirely satisfactory. In 1786 Mr. Williams preached, and thoughts were once entertained of conferring the settlement upon him. The town record of Nov. 13, 1786, reads: "Put to vote to see if the town will treat with Mr. Williams in regard to a settlement as a gospel minister, and it was passed in the negative."

A committee was appointed, October 30, 1788, to engage Mr. Harris "for one year, or a shorter time, to preach on trial;" and on the 26th of January, 1789, a vote was passed to give him a call. He was then about twenty-seven years of age, and was ordained August 26, 1789. Dr. Emmons, an eminent scholar and divine, with whom he had studied divinity, delivered the discourse upon the occasion. Previous to this event a church, consisting of eight or ten members, had been established. Mr. Harris first appropriated the proprietors' grant for the first settled minister, and located himself on the ministerial lot.* He also, by a vote of the town, obtained the use of the parsonage lot, with an additional salary of "seventy pounds by the year: one half of which was to be paid in cash, and the other in corn and rye."

The salary was obtained by a tax assessed upon all ratable polls and estates in town, without distinction of creeds. Such was the practice of the time, supported by statute. This procedure proved a source of much difficulty, as many of the tax-payers dissented from the doctrines of the standing order. Mr. Harris, as we have been informed, was himself opposed to the system which compelled men, by legal proceedings, to contribute towards the support of the pulpit. The selectmen's books show that he contributed voluntarily five dollars towards paying the costs of those whose property had been distrained by the collectors of the minister tax.

* Lot No. 8, fourth range.

REMONSTRANCE AGAINST THE MINISTER TAX.

To the Inhabitants of the Town of Dunbarton, in the County of Hillsborough :

The undersigned, inhabitants of this town, take this method of expressing their opinion relative to assessing and distraining certain of said inhabitants for rates towards the salary of the Rev. Mr. Harris. They view all such assessments, against such as claim an exemption on account of their being of a different persuasion, or denomination in religion, from the said Harris, as clearly illegal, arbitrary, and unconstitutional ; as tending to compel such persons to advance moneys without any equivalent in return ; as violating the first and most important rights secured to the citizens of the State by the constitution : the right of liberty of conscience ; and ultimately tending to the disturbance instead of the happiness of society.

The foregoing and other good reasons induce the subscribers openly to protest against all assessments aforesaid and the consequences thereof ; and they claim the right of putting their protest on the records of said town, that the same may be a perpetual memorial against the proceedings before mentioned.

Archibald Stark,	William Wheeler,	Francis Smart,
Thomas Huse,	Joel Wheeler,	Caleb Stark,
William Moore,	Daniel Wheeler,	Alexander Leslie,
Caleb Bancroft,	J. S. Colby,	Thomas Tewksbury,
Asa Putney,	Jonathan Merrill,	David McGregore,
James Stuart,	Timothy Hoyt,	Moses Carr,
John Stinson,	Archelaus Colby,	John Stark,
Richard Merrill,	Samuel Lord,	Samuel Stuart,
John Merrill,	James Stuart,	Samuel Morrison,
John Gould,	John Miller,	Joseph Healey,
John Gould, Jr.,	Phineas Bailey,	Archelaus Perkins,
Ebenezer Gould,	Phineas Bailey, Jr.,	Asa Burnham,
Michael Hoyt,	Israel Clifford,	Stephen Wheeler,
Thomas Hoyt,	Caleb Page,	Oliver Bayley,
Jesse Merrill,	Joseph Swan,	Daniel Messer.

DUNBARTON, March 11, 1796.

The foregoing delivered to me and requested to be recorded.

DAVID STORY, *Town Clerk.*

DUNBARTON, March 29, 1796.

[Town Rec., vol. 1, p. 87.]

This system continued encountering opposition in several towns, and creating hostile feelings in most of them, throughout the State, until 1819, when the talented efforts in the Legislature and popular appeals in the public journals, of the Hon. Thomas Whipple, of Wentworth, procured the passage of an act which forever exempted the people of New-Hampshire from such taxation.

In 1807, the town resolved to sell or lease for a term of nine hundred and ninety-nine years, the parsonage land, in separate lots, so arranged as to command good prices.

The following is an account of the proceedings upon that subject, copied from the records :

LEASE OF THE PARSONAGE.

In March, 1807, the town "*Voted*, To lease or sell the parsonage land for nine hundred and ninety-nine years.

9. *Voted*, To raise a committee to lease or sell the parsonage land.

10. *Voted*, To raise a committee to lot out the parsonage land, and make a return of the same at the adjournment of this meeting.

11. *Voted*, To choose a committee of seven for the above purpose.

12. Chose David Story, Esq., (*Did not accept.*)

Jeremiah Stinson,

John Church,

Major John Mills,

Asa Burnham, (*Did not accept.*)

Daniel Jameson,

Ebenezer Chase, (*Did not accept.*)

Capt. Joseph Leach, (*Did not accept.*)

Capt. John Gould,

Capt. William Parker,

Lient. Thomas Mills."

"*Dunbarton, March 17, 1807.* We, being a committee appointed by said town to treat with the Rev. W. Harris,

with respect to his salary on former contract, agree to report and do report; that for and in consideration of their former contracts, they do agree to give him four hundred dollars, in full compensation for his former contracts, during his ministry in said town, by his relinquishing all claim that he hath, or ever had, to the parsonage land; the one half to be paid by the first of November; the other half by the first of March annually: All which is humbly submitted.

DAVID STORY,	}	<i>Committee.</i>
JOHN FULTON,		
WILLIAM STINSON,		
EBENEZER CHASE,		
MATTHEW McCURDY,		
JOHN MILLS,		
WILLIAM BROWN,		
WILLIAM PARKER,	}	

In testimony of my agreement to the above proposal, I set my name hereunto.

WALTER HARRIS.

Agreeably to a vote of the town at their adjournment, on the twenty-fourth of last March, we, the subscribers, have divided the parsonage land into such lots as, in our opinion, will best effect the designing of the town; and have made plans of the same, which plans, together with this declaration, we offer to the town as our report.

JOHN MILLS,	}	<i>Committee.</i>
THOMAS MILLS,		
DANIEL JAMESON,		
JOHN GOULD,		
WILLIAM PARKER,		
JEREMIAH STINSON,		

Attest: JEREMIAH STINSON, *Town Clerk.*

DUNBARTON, April 8, 1807.

Remonstrance of Capt. Joseph Leach, and others, in regard to the sale or lease of the Parsonage land.

“We, the subscribers, hereby object against the proceedings of the inhabitants of this town on the article of selling the Parsonage land: because, we say, that the lands which are by charter annexed to the office of the ministry, ought not to be sold, and the proceeds thereof enjoyed by the present incumbent, for thereby the succeeding minister will ever be deprived of his parsonage.

2. We object to the alteration of the former contract with the present minister, and hereby declare ourselves freed from the former and the latter contracts, if so altered; and that we *never will be bound thereby.*

3. We declare ourselves of the opinion that the above articles are contrary to law and right.

4. We say that this town, as a town, ought to be of no *bigoted sect, persuasion, or denomination*, but a political body, and by that all truly religious associations are solely voluntary.”

Joseph Leach,	Samuel Leach,	James Goodwin,
Israel Clifford,	John Leach,	Moses Carr,
Jeremiah Page, Jr.,	Caleb Page, Jr.,	Samuel Morrison,
John Page,	Jonathan Clifford,	John Lord,
Amos Webster,	Robert Mark,	John Stinson,
Samuel Lord, Jr.,	Joseph Healey,	Thomas Stinson,
Peter C. Page,	John Stinson, Jr.,	John Miller,
Caleb Page,	Josiah Bailey,	Laban Page.
Joseph Leach, Jr.,	Alpheus Goodwin,	

Attest: JEREMIAH STINSON, *Town Clerk.*

Received and recorded, April 8, 1807.

JEREMIAH STINSON, *Town Clerk.*

In 1808 the town voted to release from the minister tax for 1807: Asa Burnham, Israel Clifford, Jonathan Clifford, Joseph Healey, Joseph Leach, Joseph Leach, Jr., Samuel Leach, Caleb Page, Caleb Page, Jr., Archelaus Perkins, Elijah Stearns, Thomas Stinson, Widow Agnes Stewart,

Robert Stark, Peter C. Page, James Taggart, Jacob Carr, Amos Webster, Philip Emery, John Page.

Voted, To accept the report of the committee appointed by the town to lease the parsonage land.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE SALE OF THE PARSONAGE LAND AT VENDUE, HELD IN DUNBARTON, ON THE TWELFTH DAY OF MAY, A. D. 1807.

Articles of sale of the parsonage land in the town of Dunbarton.

1. The highest bidder shall be the purchaser.
2. Any person purchasing any lot or lots shall give the following security : viz., a mortgage deed to be given back of the land bid off, together with a note to the amount of the purchase, on demand, with interest, punctually to be paid the first day of March next ensuing ; then annually on the first day of March ; the above note to be to the acceptance of the committee.
3. A lease will be given of the land for the term of nine hundred and ninety-nine years, agreeably to a vote of the town, within ten days after the sale, at Jeremiah Stinson's office.
4. Said land will be sold in lots by the acre, agreeably to the plans.
5. To be left discretionary to the vendue-master what shall be considered a bid.
6. The principal will be received at any time, by the purchaser paying interest on the same, his obligation given up, and the mortgage discharged.
7. If any bid is disputed, the land to be set up again.

JOHN GOULD,
DANIEL JAMESON, } *Committee.*
JEREMIAH STINSON, }

THOMAS STARK, *Vendue-Master.*

Attest :

JEREMIAH STINSON, *Town Clerk.*

Dunbarton, May 12, 1807. Proceedings of the sale of the parsonage land.

Bids. Lot No. 1, east of the meeting-house, struck off to William Bayley, $1\frac{3}{4}$ acre, at \$102 per acre. Lot No. 2, one acre, east of the meeting-house, struck off to David Story, at ninety-seven dollars per acre. Lot No. 3, one acre, east of the meeting-house, struck off to Lieut. Thomas Mills, at ninety-five dollars per acre. Lot No. 4, sixteen acres, east of the meeting-house, struck off to Major Wm. Brown at fifty-six dollars per acre. Lot No. 5, east of the meeting-house, twenty-one acres, struck off to John Stinson, Jr., at thirty-three dollars per acre. Lot No. 6, thirty-five acres, east of the meeting-house, struck off to Samuel Hearsey at thirteen dollars per acre. Lot No. 7, thirty-five acres, east of the meeting-house, struck off to Lieut. Thomas Mills at twelve dollars per acre. Lot No. 1, north-west corner of the Healey piece, struck off to Robert Holmes at ninety-five dollars and fifty cents per acre. Lot No. 3, three acres, in the Healey piece, struck off to Samuel Smith at thirty-nine dollars per acre. Lot No. 2, in the Healey piece, struck off to Thomas Hammond, Jr., at eighty dollars per acre. Lot No. 1, of the half lot, twenty-two acres, struck off to Ebenezer Chase, at twenty-two dollars twenty-five cents per acre. Lot No. 2, half lot, nineteen acres, struck off to Doct. James Clement, at twenty dollars per acre. Lot No. 3, half lot, seven acres, one hundred and twelve rods, struck off to Samuel Perkins at thirty-one dollars fifty cents per acre. Lot No. 4, half lot, seventeen acres, struck off to Robert Chase at fourteen dollars twenty-five cents per acre.

JOHN WHIPPLE, *Clerk.*

Attest: JEREMIAH STINSON, *Town Clerk.*

The interest of the fund arising from the sale of the parsonage land was applied toward the stipulated salary of the minister; the remainder was voted to be raised by a tax upon all ratable polls and estates. Those who

opposed the sale of the land, and others of similar principles, refused to pay this tax. Their property was consequently attached, and their assessments, with cost, levied upon the same. We have heard that three individuals, Archibald Stark, 2d. Caleb Page, and Joel Wheeler, were carried to jail in consequence of their pertinacious refusal to pay the tribute.

The cattle of Asa Burnham and others, including Maj. Caleb Stark, were seized in their barnyards; and in due time put up at vendue. The latter had for several years made Mr. Harris an annual present, more than equal to his proportion of the assessment, which, although satisfactory to *him* was *not* so to the leaders of his church. They resolved upon stronger measures to compel payment as of a legal claim. His cattle were seized, and the tax levied; but he never paid one voluntarily, and we think involuntarily, afterward. A portion of the above remarks apply to periods anterior to 1807.

A process thus instituted to compel individuals to support creeds to which their consciences could not respond, which differed only in name from the tithe system of England, was unpopular, and engendered a spirit of hostility, not soon to be allayed, or the cause of it forgotten. In these matters the descendants of those who fled from their fatherland to be rid of the iron shackles of *church and state policy*, and seek religious toleration in New-Hampshire forests, appear to have lost sight of those principles of *religious freedom* which were the *inducing motives* for their ancestors' emigration. The doctrines of religion, the precepts of virtue, as exemplified in the sentiments and conduct of our Saviour, require not the strong arm of civil power to compel their belief or adoption.

Persons whose property had been distrained, or their persons arrested on account of their refusal to pay the minister tax, prior to 1796, brought suits against the selectmen, "for taxing them in the minister list of taxes in said town, which they say is illegal; and granting a warrant to the collector to collect the same."

In consequence, the town chose a committee "to endeavor to settle the matter with those persons who have brought actions." The town voted to refund their taxes and cost.

At an adjourned meeting, in 1797 :

"Voted to refund to Mr. Thomas Huse, for taxes and cost of prosecution, it being by cause of an action brought against the town,	£2 14s. 3d.
Mr. Huse agrees to the above vote.	
Likewise voted to refund to Asa Putney, for his taxes and cost of prosecution,	2 1 5
Mr. Putney agrees to the above vote.	
Likewise voted to refund to William Moore, for his taxes and cost of prosecution, the sum of	2 8 2
Mr. Moore agrees to the above vote.	
Likewise voted to refund to James Stark, for his taxes and costs of prosecution, the sum of	2 4 4
Said Stark agrees to the above.	
Likewise voted to refund to Archibald Stark, for his taxes and cost of prosecution,	2 10 9
And Archibald Stark agrees to the above."	

At a meeting, February 6, 1797 :

"Voted to abate Capt. McGregore's tax, in Dr. Sawyer's minister list of taxes,	£0 9s. 7d.
Voted not to abate Caleb Page's tax.	
Likewise abated John Stinson's, in ditto list,	0 9 7
Also abated Samuel Stewart's tax, in ditto list,	1 0 2
Likewise abated Major Stark's tax, in ditto list,	2 9 10
Also abated Zebadiah Silver's tax, in ditto list,	0 2 1
Also Francis Smart's tax, in ditto list,	0 4 4
Also Benjamin Stuart's tax, in ditto list,	0 4 1
Voted for the collector not to make distraint on <i>Caleb Page</i> , for his minister tax for 1795, before the next annual meeting."	

At an adjourned meeting, March 26, 1810 :

"Voted, To refund to Mr. Asa Burnham his minister taxes and cost of his property being taken by distress. Put to vote to refund to all others in similar circumstances with Mr. Burnham their minister taxes and costs, and passed in the negative.

"Voted, To refund to Caleb Page his minister tax, and cost of property taken by distress, to pay the same.

“*Voted*, To refund Caleb Page, Jr., his minister tax, and cost of property taken by distress to pay the same.

“*Voted*, To abate John K. Guile’s minister tax. Put to vote that the selectmen inquire of every individual, when they take the inventory, whether they are willing to be taxed to pay the minister, and to tax none but those who are willing. Passed in the negative.

“*Voted*, That the Rev. Walter Harris’s salary be assessed on the ratable polls and estates in said town, excepting those who are of a different denomination.”

Several persons of other denominations were exempted from the minister tax in this town, by producing certificates similar to the following, which were recorded in the town books:

“*Goffstown, April 2, 1807.* This may certify, to whom it may concern, that Winthrop Sargent, of Dunbarton, has joined the Baptist society of Goffstown, and does attend and support the gospel in the same.

Attest: MOSES GOULD, *S. Clerk.*

Recorded, December 2, 1809.

Attest: D. JAMESON, *Town Clerk.*

From the time the compulsory system of taxation before mentioned was discontinued, nothing of a religious nature excited the sympathies of the town until the year 1830, when the parsonage interest was divided by law, allowing to every voter the privilege of declaring to which religious society his portion should be paid.

One party contended that it should be apportioned according to ratable polls and estates; the other maintained the position that, inasmuch as the fund originated in a donation from the lord proprietors of the township, it ought in justice to be divided according to the polls. The latter principle was sustained by a majority of the legal voters.

In 1833 another dispute occurred, in consequence of a claim advanced by the Universalist and Baptist societies

to the use of the meeting-house, for public worship a certain number of Sabbath days in the year, according to their proportion of the parsonage interest, or ownership of pews.

To this proposition the Congregationalists refused their assent, claiming for their society the exclusive right to its use on all occasions, excepting when the house was required for holding public town meetings.

The claimants, on the other hand, contended that the house was under the control of the town; was erected for the exclusive use of no particular society; that it had been repaired by the town, and used as a town-house from the time of its erection.

At a town meeting called to investigate the subject, a committee of two persons (one selected from each of the two contending parties) was chosen, to consult the Hon. George Sullivan, then Attorney-General, upon the question. Of this committee, Edward Gould, Esq., was appointed on the part of the Universalists and Baptists; and John Mills, Jr., Esquire, to represent the Congregationalists. At a subsequent meeting the committee reported Mr. Sullivan's opinion, which was, in substance, that a majority of the legal voters in town could control the use of the house in religious as well as all other matters. A committee was, in consequence, appointed to apportion the number of Sabbaths in the year to be allotted to each society.

In consequence of these proceedings, the Congregational Society abandoned the old meeting-house, as a place for their worship, and erected a house on the site of Col. William Stark's former dwelling-house, which was taken down to make room for the new edifice. It therefore stands upon Lot No. Nine (the old school lot), in the third range.

When the town purchased a farm for the use of their poor, at a meeting held September 2, 1837, a vote was passed, as follows: "2. *Voted*, To take the surplus revenue fund, belonging to said town, to pay for a farm that

said town bought for the benefit of their poor. "3. *Voted*, To hire so much of the public money belonging to said town as will pay for the remainder of said farm. "4. Chose Charles Stinson agent to hire so much of the said money of the said town, as will pay for the remainder of the said farm."

In consequence of this application of all the available portion of the parsonage fund, the interest of the sum thus applied was raised by a tax upon ratable polls and estates until 1858, when the assessment of a tax for that purpose was forbidden by a legal voter. Able jurists have been consulted, and their opinion concedes the fact, that the town have, although unintentionally, voted away the parsonage fund, beyond any present hope of recovery. The different religious societies are consequently deprived annually of the sum of two hundred and twenty-five dollars.

In granting townships, the Lord Proprietors usually set apart a right, called the "School Lot." Such a right was reserved in this town. At the proprietors' meeting, March 2, 1752, after voting the parsonage lot, another lot was voted, as the record states, "for the use and maintenance of a school forever." In a warrant, dated May 24, 1761, calling a meeting on the second Tuesday of June following, the second article is, "to see if the proprietors will change away the School lot, which is the ninth in the third range, for the twelfth lot in the fourth range, if Captain William Stark will purchase said twelfth lot, to lay for the use of the school in said town."

At the meeting, held in consequence of this warrant, it was—"Voted and freely consented to by the proprietors of Starkstown, that the ninth lot in the third range should be exchanged for the twelfth, in the fourth range, which twelfth lot is to lay for the use of the school forever, in the room of the ninth lot in the third range."

Long before the passage of this vote, William Stark had erected his dwelling-house upon lot No. Nine, for which he never paid, nor after this vote did he ever purchase lot

No. twelve, in the fourth range,* which was to be exchanged for it; so that in fact no exchange took place, the conditions of the vote not having on his part been fulfilled. He therefore had no title to lot No. *Nine*, or lot No. *Twelve*. After his departure to join the British army in 1776, and sudden death the same year, his family remained upon the premises, their possession of which and claim for improvements constituting their sole title. The land was, in consequence, not confiscated with his other property. His non-performance of the conditions of exchange, according to the intent and meaning of the foregoing vote, created much difficulty, and rendered the grant of the proprietors for a school of but little benefit to the inhabitants. To recover this lot, the town appointed several committees to negotiate with his widow, as will appear in another part of this work. At a meeting, August 29, 1808, the town “*Voted*, That the selectmen pay no attention to widow Mary McGwinn, under the present circumstances.” At the adjourned meeting, March 21, 1809, the town “*Voted*, That the selectmen attend to Mrs. McGwinn’s situation, and make provision for her, and likewise look up her property, if any she may have.”

An article was inserted in the warrant of March, 1810, “to see if the town will take into consideration and devise measures to recover the school lot, now occupied by Thomas Stark and others.” At the ensuing meeting they — “*Voted*, To accept the verbal report of the committee respecting the school lot.”

At the adjourned meeting, March 26, 1810: “*Voted*, To choose a committee of two, to make inquiry into the condition of the original school lot, and to make a report at a future meeting. Chose David Story, Esq., and Major J. Mills, committee.”

The town assisted Mrs. McGwinn, and eventually obtained possession of the school lot, which was sold or leased 999 years, to Stephen Johnson, against whom an action of

* Lot No. 12, range 4, was granted to Captain John Stark, for the first saw-mill. It is now called the Ladd lot.

ejection was commenced in behalf of the heirs of William Stark, (or perhaps in his own behalf) by the Hon. Charles H. Atherton. His action, however, could not be sustained. An article in the warrant of 1823, "to see if the town will consider Stephen Johnson, in his late farm law-suit," was dismissed.

At the meeting, in March, 1771, the sum of thirty dollars was appropriated for a town school, which appears to be the first for that purpose upon record. The same amount was annually appropriated during the years 1772, '3, '4 and '5. In 1776 the school money was voted down, as was the case from that date until March 22, 1786, when the sum of seventy-two dollars was voted for the town school. In 1788, the town "*Voted*, To raise eighty dollars for a town school* ; and that the selectmen divide the town into proper districts for a town school, and that no men send from one district to another." In 1789, "*Voted*, To raise twenty-four pounds for a town school." In 1790, "*Voted*, Twenty-four pounds for a town school;" and in 1791 "thirty-five pounds were voted for the use of a school."

The law of 1791, which directed a tax to be assessed, amounting to seven thousand five hundred pounds sterling, upon the several towns, in proportion to their taxable property, gave a direct impulse to the common schools throughout the State.

Prior to the passage of the act of 1805, Dunbarton had been divided into three districts, each containing a school-house. Mr. Robert Hogg, a person of education, from England, known as "Master Hogg," is the principal male teacher ; and Miss Sarah Clement, the most noted female teacher, of whom the tradition of those times has informed us. The principal books furnished to these primitive schools were the Bible, Psalter, New-England Primer, and Dilworth's Spelling Book. We have now in possession two books which Captain Caleb Page directed Rev. William Fessenden to procure for the use of his grandson, Caleb

* In referring to the school lot the language of the record is "a town school," "a school," or "the school."

Stark. They are Salmon's Historical Grammar, and Fenning's Dictionary. We have acquired much information from each of them. With the progress of our country's advance, circumstances have changed; and in no particular more ostensibly than in the facilities afforded for mental improvement. Public encouragement has exerted a wonderful influence over the common schools of New-Hampshire, and acted with talismanic power upon the system of education in our own as well as in other towns. It is our confident hope and trust, that the youth of this generation, and others who may hereafter appear in their places, may improve and justly appreciate the superior advantages which they enjoy over those which fell to the lot of their ancestors.

For several years after the settlement of the town commenced, the nearest grain-mill was at Concord, to which the settlers carried grists upon their backs in summer, and in winter drew them upon hand-sleds, through a path marked by spotted trees. From the trees of the forest many of these hardy pioneers, who could relish coarser preparations, with much labor, formed large mortars, in which their corn could be rendered fit for making samp and hominy—the use of which they learned from their Indian predecessors. Flax was generally cultivated, and its manufacture into cloth for common garments, as also into fine linen, afforded a familiar employment to the wives and daughters of these Scotch-Irish settlers. Potatoes were cultivated; but, not being at that period, as at present, articles of general requisition, a few bushels (three or four) were considered an abundant supply for a family.

The trees marked by the king's surveyors were impediments in the husbandman's progress. Any damage which occurred to them in clearing the land, subjected the offender to a considerable fine. These trees were reserved in all grants, for the use of the royal navy. They were marked, and by the surveyors registered in books.

Notwithstanding all these difficulties, hardships and privations, these sturdy foresters possessed many sources of

enjoyment; horse races were common; huskings, wool shearings, flax breakings, apple pearings, house raisings and spinning bees were joyful scenes to the people of those days. But few of these industrial pastimes are now in fashion with their posterity; but the legacies of broad lands and liberty, bequeathed them by their untutored, but industrious, and intrepid progenitors, should induce them to venerate their memory, and honor the land of their birth.

“Breathis there the man with soul so dead
Who never to himself hath said,
This is my own, my native land!
Whose heart hath ne'er within him burned
As home, his footsteps he hath turned,
From wandering on a foreign strand!”—SCOTT.

We insert the following from the Edinburgh Encyclopædia, presuming the occupants of “our gude towne” may be interested by a description of the time-honored castle, from which its name was derived:

DUMBARTON, TOWN AND CASTLE.

“Dumbarton is a town of Scotland, situated at the confluence of the rivers Clyde and Leven, within the parish and county of the same name. *Dunbritton* (the fort of Britons) was the ancient name of the castle, which has been a place of strength from the earliest times, and was long deemed impregnable. It is a bold, insulated basaltic rock, rising to a great height out of the sands on the north side of the Clyde.

“It is naturally inaccessible; but by artificial means, on the north-east side, where it is strongly fortified, access to the summit is obtained. Near the top it divides into two points, on which batteries are erected. In the hollow betwixt these, there are a battery, barracks for the garrison, and a well which affords a constant supply of water. ‘Bede says, that this fortress, was *Acluith* or *Ancluid* (a place on the *Cluid*, or Clyde). Boethius affirms that the Caledonians possessed it before the Britons, and that it

successfully resisted the attacks of Agricola* by whom it was besieged. In the reign of Egbert, of Northumberland, (A. D. 756) it was, however, reduced by famine, and again in 1571, during the troubles of Queen Mary's reign, it was taken by escalade and surprise. Fleming, the Governor, who was in Mary's interest, vaunted that he held in his hands the fetters of Scotland, and that he could, with little assistance, easily put them on. A common soldier, however, broke these boasted chains. He proposed to scale the rock and fortifications in the night. He, with some intrepid followers, succeeded in the perilous enterprise, and placed in the hands of the Regent the only fort occupied for the Queen. It is one of the Scottish forts which are still kept in repair and garrisoned. Some parts of the rock are magnetic." * * * * "The prospect from the top of the castle is extensive and varied. Loch Lomond, the Clyde, and the Leven, an interminable range of mountains, overtopped by Ben Lomond, and the towns of Glasgow, Greenock, Port Glasgow, and Dumbarton, with the villages, gentlemen's seats, and cottages, with which the rich intervening valleys are covered, form an assemblage of objects peculiarly interesting.

"The town of Dumbarton, situated a little to the north-west of the castle, on the eastern bank of the Leven, which flows nearly round it, is a royal burgh; and was erected in 1221, by Alexander II. It sends a member to Parliament, along with the burghs of Glasgow, Renfrew, and Rutherglen. It consists chiefly of one large street in a crescent form. The houses are generally old. The inhabitants amount to about two thousand."—*Edinburgh Encyclopædia*.

The eighth day of April, 1751, may be considered the birth day of this town (Dunbarton, N. H).

*Agricola, father-in-law of the historian Tacitus, commanded the Roman armies in Britain, in the reign of Domitian, and defeated the Caledonians (100,000 men) under their leader Galgacus, in a great and decisive battle, at the foot of the Grampian Hills.

PROPRIETORS' RECORDS—ADVERTISEMENT.

The proprietors of a tract of land granted to Archibald Stark and others, are hereby notified to meet at the house of Samuel Rankin, in Londonderry, innholder, on Monday, the eighth day of April next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon:

Firstly. To meet with Colonel Blanchard, and hear their charter read, that he has drafted, and approve or not approve of it.

Secondly. To see who are the persons that will make settlement this spring, and to act and do any other matters or things as shall be then judged for the advantage of the proprietors in every account. Dated at Londonderry, March ye 27, 1751.

Testis: ALEXANDER McMURPHY, *Clerk.*

JOHN HOGG,
HUGH RAMSEY, } *Committee.*
ARCHIBALD STARK, }

At a meeting holden at the house of Samuel Rankin, innholder, in Londonderry, met agreeably to the foregoing warning, April ye 8th, 1751:

Firstly. *Voted*, Samuel Emerson, Esq., moderator for said meeting.

Secondly. *Voted*, That our charter shall run in the same tenor of this that we have heard read; also, *Voted*, That all those shares which have not paid in fact their full quota, the sum of thirty pounds for each right, in such time as the charter of the proprietors has or shall order, and those, which, with the privileges of non-settlement, are purchased, have likewise agreed to, shall likewise be forfeited to the settler; and that this be an article entered in the charter.

Also, *Voted*, That ye highways shall go where the majority of the proprietors shall choose; also, *Voted*, That the thirty that are to settle first shall have three acres of land cleared by the last day of October next, and have the

same fenced in; and a house, not less than sixteen feet square, and their families there, by the last day of May next following.

Testis :

ALEXANDER MCMURPHY, *Clerk.*

PROVINCE OF NEW-HAMPSHIRE. At a meeting of the proprietors of the lands purchased of John Tufton Mason, Esq., at Portsmouth, held on Monday, the second day of March, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and fifty-two, Therefore, *Voted*, That there be and hereby is granted unto Archibald Stark, William Stark, John Stark, Archibald Stark, Jr., all of a place called Amoskeag, in the province of New-Hampshire; the Rev. David McGregor, Robert McMurphy, William Rankin, William Stinson, John Cochran, James Evans, Hugh Dunslee, John McCurdy, John Carr, John Cochran, Hugh Jameson, David Stinson, Joseph Seoby, Matthew Thornton, Daniel McCurdy, John Carr, John Cochran, Dr. Alexander Todd, William Hogg, James McGregore, David Leslie, George Clark, William Rankin, William Stinson, James Rogers, James Cochran, John McDuffie, James McGregore, Samuel Todd, David Craige, all of Londonderry, in said province; Thomas Mills, Samuel Hogg, Caleb Page, Jr., Samuel Richards, Thomas Follansbee, Jr., all of Hampstead, in said province; and Jeremiah Page, of said place; William Elliot, John Hall, Adam Dickey, all of Derryfield, in said province; Joseph Blanchard, Esq., Joseph Blanchard, Jr., both of Dunstable, in said province; Joseph Putney, James Rogers, (their eldest sons for one right), all living on the tract of land hereby granted; William Putney and Obadiah Foster, of the same place, for one hundred acres, and the remaining part of the share or right to Hugh Ramsay, of said Londonderry; John Morton, of Portsmouth, in said province, and George Mussey, of said Portsmouth; William Stark, (William Stark, above named, having three rights, being the same man), and Archibald Stark, above named; Samuel Emerson, Esq., James Varnum, both of Chester,

in said province; John Campbell, of Haverhill, William Hyslop, of Boston, both in the province of Massachusetts Bay; William Gault, of Canterbury, in the province of New-Hampshire; Samuel Fulton, late of said Londonderry: Equally as excepting aforesaid, to them and their heirs and assigns, excepting as hereafter excepted, on the terms, conditions and limitations hereinafter expressed, all the right, title, estate, interest and property of the said proprietors, of, in and unto all that tract or parcel of land, about five miles square, more or less, situated in the province of New-Hampshire, and bounded as follows: Beginning at the main river, on the northerly side of a tract of land lately granted by said proprietors to Thomas Parker and others, and running westward as far as that tract of land runs, joining on the same: then running north, two degrees west, five miles and one hundred and eighty rods; then north, seventy-nine rods east, till it comes to Bow line; then southerly, by the township of Bow, and continuing by that till it comes to said river; then by that till it comes to the place where it begins.

To have and to hold to them, their heirs and assigns, as aforesaid, on the following terms and conditions, namely: That the division already made, and the lots, as they have been numbered and drawn, shall be and hereby is ratified and confirmed as a full and effectual severance and division of the said tract of land, to hold the respective lots to the person or persons to whose name or names the respective numbers of said lots are affixed, and to his and their heirs and assigns, excepting as is hereinafter otherwise mentioned: That the said grantees make a settlement on the said tract of land in the following manner, viz.: That thirty families be settled on the said tract of land, each having a house of sixteen feet square, or equal thereto, on the same lot, belonging to the respective owners of thirty shares among the said grantees; and that each of the said thirty have three acres of land fitted for tillage or mowing, on one of the lots belonging to each respective share of the thirty, by the last day of May next; and shall clear

three acres of land more yearly, on one lot of each of the thirty shares aforesaid for the term of two years from the said last day of May next : That ten families more shall be settled on the lots belonging to ten other shares of the said grantees, having an house of the dimensions aforesaid, and three acres of land cleared on a lot belonging to each of said shares, by the expiration of three years, to be computed from the last day of May next, which ten families are each to proceed in clearing three acres yearly for the two years then next succeeding, in manner as aforesaid :

And that ten families more be settled on the lots belonging to ten other shares of the said grantees, each having an house on a lot belonging to the respective shares, of the same dimensions as aforesaid, and three acres of land cleared as aforesaid, within five years from May next, and to proceed in clearing three acres more yearly the two next succeeding years, as aforesaid : That David Stinson, David McGregore, James McGregore, David Lesley, Samuel Fulton, Archibald Stark, (Archibald Stark for one more) George Clark, William Rankin and William Stinson, make or cause to be made the settlement of the first ten families above mentioned :

That Joseph Blanchard, James Rogers, John Campbell, Samuel Emerson, James Cochran, Matthew Ramsay, James Varnum, John McDuffie, Robert McMurphy and Archibald Stark, make or cause to be made the settlement of the second ten families above mentioned ; and that William Gault, William Stark, Joseph Blanchard, Esq., William Hyslop, James McGregore, William Stark, Adam Dickey, Jeremiah Page, Samuel Todd, and David Craige, in consideration of their having paid a certain sum of money to the settlers to carry on the settlement, be and hereby are exempted from making any settlement on their shares :

That in order to carry on the said settlement to effect, each of the aforesaid grantees pay all such sum and sums of money as shall be voted to be raised by the major part of the said grantees, at any regular meeting of them,

according to such rules as have been or shall be agreed upon by them for calling the same, to such person or persons, and at such time as they shall determine as aforesaid; and in default of such payment, that the part, share and right of the grantee who shall refuse or neglect to pay as aforesaid, in and to said land, shall be and hereby is subject to and charged with the payment thereof; and the person or persons appointed to receive such sum or sums of money as aforesaid, shall and hereby have full power and authority to sell so much thereof, as near as it can be conveniently done, as will raise money sufficient for such payment, with all incidental charges, as occasion shall require, from time to time, giving the delinquent person three weeks' notice of such design before the sale is actually made:

That a meeting-house of sufficient dimensions be built on said land within five years from next May, fit for preaching in, and that the grantees maintain the preaching of the gospel there constantly after six years from next May:

That any and every of the said grantees who shall neglect to perform and fulfill every article, matter and thing herein enjoined for him to do, he shall forfeit his whole right, share and interest in and to the said tract of land, to those of said grantees who shall have done and performed the same for themselves; and they shall have the term of one year after such forfeiture accrues, (which shall be reckoned and adjudged to be immediately on the expiration of the time herein allowed for the doing any of the said matters and things) to settle or cause such forfeited right or share to be settled:

That twenty-five of the said rights and shares be and hereby are reserved to the said grantors, their heirs and assigns: and one said share [shall] be for the first minister, his heirs and assigns, who shall there continue till he is regularly dismissed, or as long as he shall live; that another of said shares shall be for the use of the ministry there forever: and another for the use and maintenance of a school there forever; that these three shares, with twenty-two of those above reserved, shall be and hereby

are exempted and fully exonerated from any and every duty, charge, matter and thing relating to the making of the said settlement, and from all taxes and charges, until improved by the owners of each respective right:

That all highways that shall be laid out on said land shall be by a committee, to be appointed for that purpose by the grantors and grantees; only the person on whose land such way shall run not to be paid for the same.

And if the said settlement shall not be made as aforesaid, according to the true intent and meaning thereof, and by the last period of time limited as aforesaid, for the doing thereof, the whole grant to be null and void: and the said land to revert, return, or remain the right, estate and property of the grantors, as though this vote had never been passed:

Reserving, also, white pine trees standing and growing on said premises, which are hereby granted to his Majesty, his heirs and successors: that the lots in the aforesaid division, set off and numbered to John Twigg, shall be and hereby are appropriated to Archibald Stark; those to James Adams are appropriated to Thomas Mills; John McAllister's to Archibald Stark, William Carr's to John Stark, Archibald Stark's to John Campbell, John Hogg's to William Hogg, Matthew Morton's to John McCurdy, John Stark's to William Stinson, Hugh Ramsay's to William Hyslop, Samuel Rankin's to Robert McMurphy, Samuel Stinson's to David Stinson, John Stinson's to William Stark, Alexander Gault's to James Evans, Archibald Cunningham's to James McGregor, John Horner's to William Stark, Thomas Hall's to William Rankin, Samuel Caldwell's to Joseph Blanchard, Esq., John Ramsay's to William Putney, and Obadiah Foster's for one hundred acres, and the rest, or remaining lots, to Hugh Ramsay, to hold to them and their respective heirs and assigns:

That four of the said reserved shares, being the lots numbered twelve in the first range, two in the second range, twelve in the fourth range, ten on the south side in the seventh range, one and two in the thirteenth range,

are hereby granted to the said grantees, their heirs and assigns, upon the conditions aforesaid; that the remaining land within the bounds aforesaid, which is not comprehended within the said divisions, shall be hereafter divided between the said grantors and grantees, in the proportion aforesaid: that is, the grantors having seventeen shares thereof, and the grantees being at the charge of the division, and making the settlement and complying with the terms and conditions herein before limited and expressed; and the lot in said divisions numbered two north and numbered three in the seventh range, being one of the said reserved shares, be and hereby is granted to Noah Emery, of Kittery, gent., his heirs and assigns, exempted and exonerated from the duty of settling and paying any charge, tax and expense, until improved by him or them; and in case there shall be an Indian war within any of the times limited for the doing the several matters and things aforesaid respectively, the said terms to be allowed for any of the said matters after that impediment shall be removed.

Lastly: The grantors do hereby engage and promise to the said grantees to defend them and their heirs and assigns against all and every action and lawsuit that shall be prosecuted, moved and stirred against them, and any of them, by any person whomsoever, claiming the said land, or any part thereof, by any other title than the title of the said grantors, or that from which theirs was derived; with this condition and limitation, that in case the said grantees, their heirs or assigns, be ejected and ousted by any such right or title, then they shall recover nothing of and from the said grantors, their heirs, executors or administrators, for the land hereby granted; nor for any labor or expense whatever which they shall have been or shall be at in consequence of this grant; and the lots in said division called Law Lots, number one, be for Matthew Livermore, his heirs and assigns, and that called lot number two be to William Parker, his heirs and assigns.

Attest:

ALEXANDER McMURPHY,

Proprietors' Clerk.

These are to give notice to the proprietors of the township or grant, lying upon the westerly side of the main river, commonly called and known by the name of Starkstown, or Grant, to assemble and meet at the house of Mr. Samuel Rankin, of Londonderry, innholder, on Tuesday, the seventh day of April next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, then and there—

Firstly. To choose a moderator, to regulate and govern said meeting.

Secondly. To choose a town-clerk for such town or grant, to enter what records the proprietors shall judge needful relating to the affairs of said township.

Thirdly. To see what the proprietors will allow as a recompense to the Hon. Joseph Blanchard, Esq., for his expenses, time and trouble in attending upon William Parker, Esq., in drawing the new charter, or grant, and getting the charter or grant recorded by the clerk of the purchasers of John Tufton Mason's right, and the drawing the aforesaid new charter, or grant, drawn by the aforesaid William Parker, or any other charge that has arisen thereby.

Fourthly. To see if the proprietors will choose one or more surveyors, for clearing the highways already worked upon, or any other that may be necessary, not yet laid out.

Fifthly. To hear the former and present committee's accounts read, and approve or not approve.

Sixthly. To see if the proprietors will consider of some expedient to rectify the mistake relating to a fifty acre lot in said town, or grant, wanting to the original right of Hugh Dunshee, or Adam Dickey, as it may most justly appear by examination.

JOHN HOGG, }
HUGH RAMSAY, } *Committee.*

Attest: ALEXANDER McMURPHY, *Clerk.*

LONDONDERRY, April y^e 7th, 1752. Met according to the foregoing warning. At a meeting of the proprietors of the town called Starkstown :

Firstly. Voted, Samuel Emerson, Esq., moderator for said meeting.

Secondly. Voted, Alexander McMurphy clerk for said town.

Thirdly. Voted, That Col. Joseph Blanchard, Esq., have sixty pounds, old tenor, for his expense and trouble in obtaining a new charter for Starkstown (so called); also, Voted, That William Parker, Esq., be paid for drawing the new charter.

Fourthly. Voted, That Caleb Page, Jr., William Stinson and John McCurdy be surveyors of the highways.

Lastly. Voted, To dismiss the other two articles in the warning.

Attest : ALEXANDER MCMURPHY, *Clerk*.

These are to give notice to all proprietors that belong to that tract of land lying to the westward of the Great River, granted to Archibald Stark, Caleb Page and associates, by the purchasers of John Tufton Mason, Esq's right to the west lands in the Province of New-Hampshire, that they meet at or near that part of said tract of land where Daniel and John McCurdy are now settled upon, and that they meet at or near said place upon the third Tuesday in October next (new style) at twelve of the clock, then and there,

Firstly. To choose a moderator for said meeting.

Secondly. To examine into and see who of the proprietors have complied with the conditions of the charter of said land, and who are delinquent.

Thirdly. To see whether the proprietors will choose a committee to dispose of those proprietors' shares that have not complied with the conditions of said charter, and are delinquent, whether in not settlement, or paying the money, agreeable to said charter.

Fourthly. To see if the proprietors will allow Alexander McMurphy for his trouble and charge that he will and shall make justly appear, that he has been at in suppressing some trespasses upon our land in said township, and this shall be your warrant.

Given under our hands this 26th day of August, 1752.

ARCHIBALD STARK,	}	<i>Committee.</i>
JOHN HOGG,		
HUGH RAMSAY,		

Attest: ALEXANDER MCMURPHY, *Clerk.*

At a meeting of the proprietors of Starkstown (so called) on the 17th day of October, 1752, (new style); met according to the foregoing warrant.

Firstly. Voted, That Caleb Page be moderator for said meeting:

Secondly. Voted, That Samuel Rankin, Caleb Page and Alexander McMurphy be a committee to examine into and see who of the proprietors have complied with the conditions of the charter of said land, and who are delinquent; and to proceed upon said enquiry y^e 13th day of November next.

Voted, That this meeting be adjourned till y^e first Tuesday of December next, at twelve of y^e clock, at John Hall's, of Derryfield, innholder.

December 5th. Met according to adjournment.

Firstly. Upon the adjournment,—Voted, That Caleb Page, John Hogg and Samuel Rankin be a committee to go a second time, some time before y^e first of April next: and those that have not then complied with the articles in y^e charter, then the aforesaid committee to proceed to sell the delinquents' rights by public vendue, as soon as the same can be notified.

Secondly. Voted, Upon the fourth article of the warrant, that Alexander McMurphy have the charges and expenses he has been at, and those he employed in detecting tres-

passers, amounting to forty-nine pounds two shillings and sixpence, old tenor. Voted, That the meeting be adjourned to the first Tuesday of April, 1753, at Samuel Rankin's, of Londonderry, innholder.

April 3d. Met according to adjournment.

Voted, That the delinquents' rights should be sold by public vendue. Voted, That y^e meeting be adjourned till the first Tuesday of May next, at Samuel Rankin's, of Londonderry, innholder.

May 1st. Met according to adjournment.

Firstly. Voted, That as to the three rights: viz.. Hugh Jameson's, Alexander Todd's and Thomas Follansbee's, that the sale of said rights are dropped.

Voted, That Caleb Page be appointed agent for and in behalf of this Propriete,* to see performed their duty in the township called Starkstown; to enter into and [torn out] right and share of every delinquent grantee, and in behalf of this *Propriete* and for their use, their heirs and assigns, to take possession of each delinquent's right or rights, and that he be directed to take with him two lawful evidences, to see his entry and taking possession, as aforesaid; and that he get the aforesaid evidences sworn in perpetual memory before lawful authority, and that he be paid by the *Propriete* for his own time, and for all his charges therein; and that he make report of his whole proceedings thereon at the next adjournment of this meeting.

Also, Voted, That whereas Mr. Caleb Page hath purchased the right drawn by Col. Harvey and others, one of the grantor's shares in said township, and he, apprehending an earlier and more advantageous settlement can be made thereon than on some of the rights he claims in town, and desirous—he paying equal charges for said purchased right, as well as for his others—that he may have his duty of settlement remain, and liberty to do it on said

* In many instances in these records the words, *Propriety*, *Propriete* and *Propriory* are used to signify the township, or the company of proprietors, acting as a body.

Harvey's right, and on others, by him to be particularly shewn at the next adjournment of this meeting, to be excused from settlement and receive equal privileges in every respect as if the duty of settlement had been done on the right encumbered with such duty, to be by him shewn as before said :

Therefore : Voted, That his request be granted, on his paying the constant future charges of the said purchased right, equal to another grantee, and shew which is the right to be excused in lieu thereof, at the next adjournment of this meeting.

Voted, That the aforesaid particulars be agreed upon.

Also : Voted, That all charges and taxes, as well the first thirty pounds as the purchase of the privilege for the delay of settlement on the rights of Joseph Blanchard, Esq., and Joseph Blanchard, Jr., in Starkstown (so called) in consideration of the services the said Joseph Blanchard has done for this *Propriettee* ; and all grants of money by us heretofore made him, down to this day, be discounted and discharged in full, so far as either of them are at this time concerned.

Also, Voted, That three pounds old tenor be paid by each respective grantee and grantor's right, liable to pay taxes, within thirty-five days from this date, and the same to be paid to Mr. Samuel Rankin as collector and treasurer for this *Propriettee*, to defray the necessary charges, risen and arising in bringing forward the settlement, and other necessary charges, by him to pay out to y^e orders of the committee for prudentials.

Also, Voted, This meeting be adjourned to y^e tenth of this instant May, 1753, at twelve of the clock, at Mr. Samuel Rankin's, of Londonderry, innholder.

Met according to adjournment y^e tenth of May, 1753, at Mr. Samuel Rankin's.

Whereas sundry of the grantees of this township have concluded their duty, enjoyned by charter, to be performed by the last day of May last passed, and by their privilege

granted, those of the grantees who were not delinquent on their part, to the entry upon and unto all such delinquents' rights, and to dispose of the same for their use, their heirs and assigns, provided such non-delinquents settle the same in such manner as such delinquent grantees ought to have done; and inasmuch as their forbearance and not claiming of the non-delinquents has suspended the disposal of such rights so long after the time of their privilege, in hopes and expectation that each owner would reap the sole benefit of his own grant, and the society not be incumbered: But many still remaining delinquent, this *Propriety* looks on themselves, under the necessity for their own security, to dispose of all such delinquents' rights, or otherwise to secure themselves from suffering by such delinquents:

Therefore—Voted. That all delinquents' rights in said township be disposed of to the highest bidder, whereon a seizure is already taken at this meeting; and as to those that are not, such seizure be immediately made, and likewise disposed of, taking security for each purchaser for performance in season, unless, at this meeting, some good security be given on their behalf, or by themselves, they enter into such bonds as shall be at this meeting further directed for the security of the *Propriety*, and give their answer for the same immediately after the passing this vote.

Voted unanimously the foregoing particulars; also voted that all such delinquents, in pursuance of the vote aforesaid, give bond to the treasurer of this society and to his successor in said trust, obligated in the sum of three hundred pounds, new tenor, conditioned that the whole duty enjoined by charter to be done by the last day of this instant May, be done on or before the last day of October next; and on failure thereof to pay all damages that shall accrue to the *Propriety* for the future, by means of such delinquents, and as a further condition that on failure of making a complete settlement, according to the full intent of the charter, by the first day of November next, they be subjected, as a further condition for each right, to pay, as

a consideration for their delay, the sum of forty pounds, new tenor. Also: Voted the foregoing article unanimously.

Also: Voted, That Thomas Follansbee, Jr.'s original right is to be sold by public vendue to the highest bidder. Accordingly the same was put up to sale, and Mr. Samuel Rankin, as highest bidder, purchased the same at one hundred and fifteen pounds, old tenor, payable to this *Propriety* in six months from this day; and inasmuch as the security was to be given to the treasurer of this society, who is the said *Samuel Rankin*, therefore: Voted, That the security for the said sum be given to the present clerk and his successor in said trust, for the use of this *Propriety*, payable at the time aforesaid. Voted, unanimously, the foregoing articles.

Also: Voted, That Mr. Hugh Rankin be and hereby is fully impowered and authorized, as agent, in the name and behalf of this *Propriety*, to give and lawfully execute a good deed of quitclaim of the right, property and possession of this *Propriety*, and all the after divisions and reversions of the right of Thomas Follansbee, Jr., a grantee in said township, who has wholly forfeited his right by failure of his performance of y^e duty of settlement; and to warrant the same against the said Thomas, his heirs and assigns, to Mr. Samuel Rankin, his heirs and assigns, forever, for the consideration of the sum of one hundred and fifteen pounds, old tenor.

Voted, That this meeting be adjourned till y^e eleventh of this instant, May, 1753, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, at Mr. Samuel Rankin's.

May the eleventh. Met according to adjournment. Also, voted, That inasmuch as sundry of the grantees who were obliged to do the duty for the first thirty, are delinquent therein; and inasmuch as a premium was to be given to such as did comply within the term stated by the charter; therefore, voted, That so much of the money raised by the privileged rights as would, by former votes, accrue to those

grantees, delinquents aforesaid, had they performed in season, be stayed in the treasurer's hands, and at present not paid to them; and that so much a part thereof as will pay the expenses at Mr. Samuel Rankin's, of this *Propriety* in public, exclusive of what is paid by Mr. Rankin for those yet remaining unpaid, and to the conclusion of this meeting, be granted and paid out of the same; and that of the remainder, all such delinquents who shall fulfill their duty of the first thirty, that by charter was to be done by the last day of May, current, old style, by that time, although a part thereof to be done the last year was not then performed, shall have the benefit and receive of the treasurer of this *Propriety* such a part of such privilege purchase, after such charges are first *subducted*, and paying their part of the charge of taking possession, according to vote thereon: that on a certificate from William Stinson and Thomas Mills, shewing that such duty is effectually performed, according to the tenor of their bonds, at their cost, then said treasurer will deliver said bonds for fulfilling duty to them, and pay such part of their privilege purchase money, as aforesaid, after the subductions aforesaid, on demand:

And that all such of the said thirty as do not, by the last of May current, according to old style, perform said obligation, that part of the money by them to have been received, if terms had been seasonably complied with, shall remain in the treasurer's hands for the further order of this *Propriety*.

Also, voted, That thirty pounds, old tenor, be granted to Alexander McMurphy, for his services as proprietors' clerk, and in full for his entering and recording the charter and votes under y^e former and present charter of this *Propriety*, drawn to this day in y^e proprietors' book, and for all other his charges or certificates in his office.

Voted, unanimously, that Col. Blanchard should have thirty pounds in money, old tenor, paid to him by the treasurer of this *Propriety*, for his attendance on this meeting two days, and services done by him for the proprietors of Starkstown, in writing and settling the affairs of the proprietors.

upon their respective rights, otherwise they forfeit them, so as they are liable to be sold by vote of a major part of the proprietors legally assembled, &c. : These are, therefore, to give public notice to all such delinquents, that if they do not forthwith proceed to make settlement, and comply with the grant of said tract of land, their lands will be exposed to public sale the first Tuesday in April next, at the house of Mr. Samuel Rankin, in Londonderry ; particularly the original rights of the several proprietors hereinafter mentioned, viz. : that of Hugh Jameson, Mr. Todd, Thomas Follansbee, Alexander Gault, Joseph Cochran, Archibald Stark, Jr., Hugh Dunshee, and several others will, we hope, (the owners of these rights) prevent.

Given under our hands this 8th day of February, 1753.

CALEB PAGE,	}	<i>Committee.</i>
JOHN HOGG,		
SAMUEL RANKIN,		

Testis : ALEXANDER MCMURPHY,
Proprietors' Clerk.

These are to give notice to the proprietors of a place called Starkstown, that they meet at the dwelling-house of Mary Rogers,* in said place, widow, upon Thursday, the fourth day of October next, at twelve o'clock of said day :

Firstly. To choose a moderator, to govern said meeting.

Secondly. To choose a proprietors' clerk.

Thirdly. To see if the *Propriety* will choose a committee, to lay out what highways they judge needful at present, as also the said committee to inspect the highways already, have said that they are cleared and made fit for traveling.

Fourthly. To see if the proprietors will take some suitable method to oblige the non-resident proprietors to assist

* Widow of James Rogers.

in clearing and repairing y^e highways that are at present necessary for the present settlers, or lay a reasonable tax upon each non-resident's right, in order to enable the residents or settlers to hire hands to clear the aforesaid roads.

Fifthly. To see if the proprietors will choose a committee to call meetings, when it shall appear to them to be for the advantage of the whole community, for y^e present year.

Sixthly. To see if the proprietors will choose a committee to subdivide the land not yet laid out, joining upon Bow line, and to consider how much land shall be laid out to each right, so as to make each right equal in their *Propriety*.

Seventhly. To see if the proprietors will build a house where it may be judged most advantageous for the public society for a house of worship, or meeting-house, and to consider the dimensions of the same, and choose a committee to see the same done, and raise a tax upon the proprietors to defray the expense of the same.

Eighthly. To see what the proprietors will do concerning the *minutes* of the lots of said town that are said to be lost.

Ninthly. To choose a committee to see that the votes and transactions of said proprietors be all put into the proprietors' book, for records of said town, in their proper order.

Given under our hands this eighteenth day of September, 1753.

Per order of

JOHN HOGG, }
HUGH RAMSAY, } *Committee.*

Starkstown, October y^e 14th, 1753. Met according to the foregoing warning.

Firstly. Voted, That Caleb Page be moderator for said meeting.

Secondly. Voted, That Caleb Page be clerk for said Propriety for the present year.

Thirdly. Voted, That William Putney, William Stark and William Stinson be a committee for laying out roads where they are needed, and likewise to see them cleared.

Fourthly. Voted, That there be six pounds, old tenor, raised upon each right liable to pay taxes, or four days' work for a year from this date; and that there be six days' notice given to the *non-residenters*, before the work is to be done.

Fifthly. Voted, That the clerk of this *Propriety* shall warn meetings at the request of seven, or ten, or more.

Sixthly. Voted, y^t (that) William Stark, Caleb Page, Jr. and Obadiah Foster be a committee to perambulate the line betwixt Bow township and Stark's township.

Seventhly. Voted, That there be a house for public worship built, of thirty feet square, and ten feet posts. Also, voted, That Caleb Page, Samuel Rankin and John Stark be a committee to build said meeting-house.

Eighthly. Voted, That Caleb Page, Jr., is appointed to find out the bounds of lots that is lost; and that he have another man to be with him at the finding said bounds, at the cost of the Propriety.

Ninthly. Voted, That Archibald Stark, *Berrors* Jewell and John McCurdy be a committee to see that y^e records is placed in the book in order.

Londonderry, the 5th of October, 1758. SIR: We, the subscribers, proprietors of Starkstown, so called, desire you to notify the proprietors of said town to meet at what place you judge most convenient, in said town, the fifth Tuesday of October instant, which is the 30th day of said month, in order to take what steps shall be thought need-

ful for the encouragement of the settlement, and to do those things that may then appear proper for the advancement of the interest of the Propriety, at which time we propose to attend.

D. McGregore, James McGregore, John Hogg, Hugh Ramsay, James Cochran, Samuel Rankin, Joseph Cochran, Samuel Emerson.

To Captain CALEB PAGE.

All the proprietors of Starkstown are hereby notified and warned to meet at the house of William Stinson, on the fifth Tuesday of October current, at one of the clock in the afternoon, to act on the following business :

Firstly. To choose a moderator for to govern said meeting.

Secondly. To vote and act on any thing that the proprietors shall think proper when met together, for the carrying on the settlement of said town.

Dated in Starkstown, October 16th, 1758.

CALEB PAGE,

appointed and chosen to call meetings in said town.

Met according to the within warning, near the house of William Stinson, in said Starkstown.

Firstly. Voted, Capt. Caleb Page for moderator of said meeting.

Secondly. Voted, Capt. Caleb Page town-clerk for said Propriety.

Thirdly. Voted, Four pounds, old tenor, upon each share liable to pay taxes in said town, to be appropriated for preaching in said town, including forty shillings that was before voted. Voted, That Capt. Page is appointed to collect the four pounds, old tenor, of the *non-residenters*. Voted, That William Stinson collect y^e four pounds, old tenor, for preaching, from the inhabitants in the upper part of the town ; and voted, William Putney to collect

the like sum, for the same use, in the lower part of the town.

Voted, Thomas Mills, surveyor of highways, in room of William Stark. Voted, John Hogg, James McGregor and Capt. Page be a committee to act the prudential affairs of said town, and to examine the accounts of the former treasurer; to see how the town's money is disbursed. Also, Voted, That this present committee have a right to dispose of the delinquents' land who do not pay the taxes, or any other thing necessary to be done. Also, voted, That this meeting be adjourned till the third Tuesday of May next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, at Captain Page's.

Testis: ALEXANDER McMURPHY, *Proprietors' Clerk.*

The petition of us whose names are hereto subscribed, humbly showeth that it is our [desire] that Capt. Caleb Page, proprietors' clerk, warn a meeting of the proprietors of Starkstown that they meet at the house of William Stark, in said town, on y^e 8th of October, 1760, to act on the following things :

Firstly. To choose a moderator, to govern said meeting.

Secondly. To see what they will vote relating to Bow line; whether they will agree to the proposals which were interchangeably signed by the committee of Bow and the committee of Starkstown.

Thirdly. To bring in all the accompts, to see how much the proprietors are indebted.

Fourthly. To choose a treasurer for the proprietors of Starkstown.

Fifthly. To see what money the proprietors will raise to defray charges and to take care of the highways.

Sixthly. To see if the proprietors will give John Stark a lot of land as encouragement for him to build a saw-mill.

Sevently. To see if the proprietors will sell those lots of land which are forfeited for not settling, or delinquent in not paying charges.

Eighthly. To see what the proprietors will do with those people that have settled on the common lands.

Dated September 30, 1760.

JOHN HOGG,
 JAMES MCGREGORE,
 JEREMIAH PAGE,
 WILLIAM STARK,
 WILLIAM STINSON,
 HUGH JAMESON,
 SAMUEL RANKIN, and others.

In consequence of the above petition, all the proprietors of Starkstown are notified and warned to meet at the house of William Stark, in said town, on the 8th day of October next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, to act on the following particulars :

Firstly. To choose a moderator, to govern said meeting.

Secondly. To see what they will vote relating to Bow line; whether they will agree to the proposals which were interchangeably signed by the committee of Bow and the committee of Starkstown.

Thirdly. For all such to whom the town is indebted to bring in their accounts.

Fourthly. To choose a treasurer for the proprietors of Starkstown.

Fifthly. To see what money the proprietors will raise to defray charges, and to take care of the highways.

Sixthly. To see if the proprietors will give John Stark a lot of land, as an encouragement to build a saw-mill in said town.

Seventhly. To see if the proprietors will sell those lots of land which are forfeited for not settling, or delinquent in not paying charges.

Eighthly. To see what the proprietors will do with those people who have settled on the common lands.

Dated at Starkstown, September y^e 30, 1760.

CALEB PAGE, *Proprietors' Clerk.*

October 8, 1760. Then met at the house of William Stark, according to time and place inserted in the warning.

Firstly. Then voted, William Stark, moderator, to govern said meeting.

Secondly. Voted, That the agreement which was interchangeably signed by the committee of Bow and the committee of Starkstown should be recorded in the proprietors' book.

Thirdly. That all the accounts that *was* brought in to this meeting by the committee, are voted and allowed by the proprietors of Starkstown.

Fourthly. That Captain William Stark be chosen treasurer for the proprietary of Starkstown.

Fifthly. That a tax be laid upon each right in Starkstown, to pay twelve pounds, old tenor, for each right.

Sixthly. Voted, That four days' work be done on the highways, by each proprietor of Starkstown, within one year from this time.

Sevently. That Samuel Smith and Jeremiah Page be chosen to join the former committee to take care of the highways in Starkstown.

Eighthly. Voted, That this meeting be adjourned to the ninth day of October present, to meet at the house of William Stark, in Starkstown, at eight o'clock in the forenoon.

October the ninth, the proprietors met at the time and place, according to adjournment.

Firstly. Then voted, That Captain John Stark shall have one common lot of one hundred acres, the twelfth in the fourth range in Starkstown, for encouragement to build a saw-mill in said town, given him by the proprietors of Starkstown. The mill is to be built on the following conditions: Said saw-mill is to be built as soon as convenience will allow, not exceeding one year from this time.

Secondly. That Captain John Stark is obliged to saw for the proprietors to the halves, and also to sell boards to

the settlers of Starkstown as cheap as any of the neighboring mills sells. The lot shall not be confirmed to said Stark, till said articles be complied with.*

Voted, That such rights of land as are forfeited for not settling, shall be sold at public vendue to the highest bidder, according to the following articles: That one quarter of the money shall be paid within one month of the date of sale of the said lot; and that the other three quarters of the money shall be paid within twelve months from the time of sale, with ten per cent. interest, said purchaser giving sufficient security for the remainder of said purchase; and furthermore, that every purchaser of every such delinquent lot so sold shall be settled within one year from the time of sale. All bidding shall be in old tenor.

Voted, That the thirteenth lot in the fourth range shall be sold at public vendue to the highest bidder. Voted to sell as much of the land as will defray the charges of every delinquent's right.

Voted and agreed that the present committee shall proceed and sell such forfeited rights, and also such as are delinquent in not paying the charges of such rights. James McGregore is chosen vendue-master.

Voted, That this meeting be adjourned to the second Tuesday of November next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, at the house of Captain William Stark.



The proprietors met according to adjournment at the time and place.

Then voted and agreed by the proprietors that what land has been sold at vendue, if the owners of said rights so sold shall pay the money and charges of vendue at this

* Although no return to that effect appears on record, a saw-mill was built within the time limited, upon lot No. 14, in the second range, on the north side of the stream running through the said lot. A grist-mill was afterward erected on the south side of the same stream. In 1810 a building, containing a saw and grist-mill, was built on the south side of the stream; rebuilt in 1834, and also in 1860, (upon a stone foundation) one hundred years from the time the first saw-mill was erected, by order of General John Stark.

meeting, that there be no record made in the proprietors' book of such sales as have been already made.

Voted, That Captain William Stark shall have forty pounds, old tenor, for his charge for victuals and entertaining the proprietors at this meeting.

Voted, That this meeting be adjourned to the twelfth day of November current, at eight of the clock in the forenoon, at the house of Caleb Page, in Starkstown.

The proprietors met at the time and place, according to adjournment.

Then voted, That Caleb Page and James McGregore, and Jeremiah Page, as surveyors, shall run out the south-east line of Bow, according to the vote of the proprietors.

Furthermore, voted, That the proprietors shall defend the committee in settling a man upon the land in dispute between Bow and Starkstown: to wit, The land on the south side of the line that shall be run by Starkstown committee that measured Bow line.

Voted, That William Stark and William Stinson and Asa Putney be a committee to look out highways in said town, and to make a record of the same.

Voted, That Captain William Stark be chosen and impowered to give deeds to those persons that have purchased any of the forfeited or delinquent rights in Starkstown: Said Stark to give deeds to said purchasers, and warrant all the title that the grantees have from the grantors of Mr. J. Tufton Mason's right to Starkstown, by virtue of their charter; and that he shall be indemnified for any trouble and charge that may arise to him or his heirs by his giving such deeds. Such deeds are to be defended by the whole *Proprietary*.

Voted, That Caleb Page shall have forty pounds for charges for his house, for victuals and horse-keeping for the proprietors.

Voted, That Samuel Emerson, Esq., shall have eighteen pounds, old tenor, for his attending on said meeting. This

meeting is adjourned to the second Tuesday of June next, at the house of William Stark, at one of the clock in the afternoon.

Met according to time and place, according to adjournment.

Then Voted, That John Hogg be the first committee man, Caleb Page was chosen second committee man, Capt. William Stark was chosen third committee man.

Voted, That this committee have power to seize upon and sell such rights as are forfeited for not settling, at a public vendue, in the name and stead of the proprietors.

Voted, This committee shall take care of and see that the work be done which was voted to be done, and to sell the land, if they neglect to do the work soon; and to take care that the money be paid that was voted for preaching in Starkstown; if they do not pay the money, to sell the land of such delinquents.

Voted, That this committee shall have the power to settle the line between Bow and Starkstown, and to stand a lawsuit with any man that shall move any action against Starkstown, or any of their property; and to bring an action of law against any body that intrudes or trespasses on any of the land of Starkstown.

Voted, That the petition bearing date June the second, 1761, that was brought into the meeting by John Putney and Henry Putney, shall be read and heard.

The petition was read and accepted, that John Putney and Henry Putney shall have all the right and title that the grantees have of or from the grantors, for one hundred pounds old tenor. This meeting is dismissed.

Attested by me :

CALEB PAGE, *Proprietors' Clerk.*

Voted, That the following agreement should be recorded in the proprietors' book, which is *interchange*, signed by a committee of Bow proprietors and a committee for Starks-

THE PROVINCE OF NEW-HAMPSHIRE. Whereas there was, at a legal meeting, duly warned and held at the dwelling-house of Capt. William Stark, of Starkstown, so called, by the proprietors of Starkstown, voted, that there should be twelve pounds, old tenor, raised on every right of said town, liable to pay taxes, to defray the expenses that has or may arise on said *Propriety*: This is therefore to give notice to all the proprietors, or any that own land in said settlement, to pay to William Stark, treasurer of said proprietors, the above sum, at or before the second Tuesday of November next, or they may expect, on the failure thereof, to have part of their land sold at public vendue, on the aforesaid second Tuesday of November, at one of the clock in the afternoon.

P^r WILLIAM STARK, *Treasurer*.

[Taken out of the New-Hampshire Gazette.]

Starkstown, November 11, 1760. Articles of a vendue of the land of those persons that are delinquents. The delinquent's land to be sold, so much of it as will defray their part of the charges, as it was voted by the proprietors in a meeting October the 8, 1760.

JAMES MCGREGORE, *Vendue-Master*.

Articles are as followeth :

Firstly. Said land is to be struck off to the highest bidder.

Secondly. That one quarter part of the money shall be paid in one month from the date of the sale.

Thirdly. That the other three quarters of said money shall be paid in twelve months from the date of the sale, with ten per cent. interest; said purchaser giving sufficient security for all the purchase.

Fourthly. That the purchaser of any land shall be obligated to settle according to the obligation of other settlers in the charter, in one year from the sale.

Fifthly. All bidding is to be done in old tenor, and forty shillings old tenor the least bid.

This vendue being adjourned from William Stark's house, to the house of Caleb Page: They met according to the adjournment, November 12, 1760; and after some things being proceeded on, the vendue was adjourned till the next day, at nine of the clock before noon. Met according to adjournment, and business proceeded upon: and then was struck off to Caleb Page the tenth lot in the fifth range, lying in Starkstown, for two hundred and ten pounds, old tenor, as a forfeited lot. Struck off to Sarah Page, wife of Caleb Page, fifty acres of the first lot in the seventh range, north side, for thirty-six pounds, old tenor. All the other land that was struck off, the owners thereof appearing and paying the charges, was given up to y^m (them) again, agreeably to a vote of the proprietors, and the vote *not* to be recorded in the proprietors' book.

CALEB PAGE, *Proprietors' Clerk.*

Starkstown, August y^e 20, 1764. The petition of the subscribers sheweth that it is our desire you would call a proprietors' meeting, when you think proper, in said town, on the first Tuesday of September next, at one o'clock in the afternoon, to act on the following things:

Firstly. To choose a moderator, to govern said meeting.

Secondly. To see if the proprietors will sell part of their common land, to build a meeting-house, and choose men to have care of the same, and to project that affair.

Thirdly. To see what they will do with those that are settling on the undivided lands in said town.

Fourthly. To transact all other matters that the propri-

etors may think proper when met together, in order to promote the settlement of said town.

Signed,

WILLIAM STARK,
WILLIAM STINSON,
THOMAS CALDWELL,
HUGH JAMESON,
THOMAS JAMESON,
THOMAS MILLS,
JEREMIAH PAGE,
JOHN HOLMES.

To CALEB PAGE.

PROVINCE OF NEW-HAMPSHIRE. In obedience to a petition from eight of the proprietors of Starkstown, to me directed, for a meeting of the proprietors, I proceed to warn all the proprietors of Starkstown to meet at the house of William Stark, in said town, on the first Tuesday in September next, at one of the clock in y^e afternoon, then and there to act on the following particulars :

Firstly. To choose a moderator, to govern said meeting.

Secondly. To see if the proprietors will sell part of the common land in said Starkstown, in order to help build a meeting-house in said town, and to choose a committee to take care and project that affair.

Thirdly. To see what the proprietors will do with those people that are settling on the common land in said town.

Fourthly. To act on any other matters that the proprietors may think proper, when met together, in order to bring forward the settlement in said town.

Dated August the 21, 1764.

P^t CALEB PAGE, *Proprietors' Clerk.*

The proprietors met at time and place, according to warning.

Firstly. John Stark was chosen moderator, to govern said meeting.

Secondly. Voted, To sell what common lots the lord proprietors have allowed to the grantees to be *free lots*, in order for to build a meeting-house in Starkstown.

Thirdly. Voted, That William Stark, William Stinson and Jeremiah Page be a committee for to vendue and sell the above said lots of land in Starkstown to the highest bidder. Caleb Page was chosen to view the seventh lot in the fourth range. Voted, that the meeting be adjourned to the second Tuesday of November next, at one of the clock in the afternoon.

Agreeably to a vote of the proprietors, passed on the second Tuesday of November, 1760, that these lots of land should be sold, for building a meeting-house, which were allowed to the grantees by the lord proprietors for that purpose; and a committee was chosen to take care of and project that affair, the vendue being notified according to law, the following are the articles of sale: The one half of the money to be paid at the end of three months from the date hereof, without interest; the other half at the end of six months; all to bear ten per cent. interest, till paid, after the said three months are ended. Any person that shall have any of the lots struck off to him must give security to the satisfaction of the present committee. All bids to be made in old tenor, and the least bid to be five pounds.

WILLIAM STARK,
JEREMIAH PAGE,
WILLIAM STINSON.

Dated November y^e 13, 1764.

No. 12 in the first range being set up—

Capt. John Stark bid	£100
_____ “	200
_____ “	250
_____ “	300
Capt. Caleb Page “	400
_____ “	420
_____ “	450

Capt. Wm. Stark bid	500
John Stinson “	510
————— “	530
————— “	550
Capt. Page “	560
Capt. Karr “	570
Lieut. Wm. Stinson bid	580
Capt. Wm. Stark “	590

Struck off to him at £590.

No. 2 in y^e second range—

————— bid	£450
————— “	500
John Holmes “	550
Capt. Nath. Martin “	560
Capt. Caleb Page “	570
Bond Little “	580
Thomas Caldwell “	585
Capt. Caleb Page “	590
Bond Little “	600
Thomas Caldwell “	605

Struck off to Thomas Caldwell at £605.

No. 1 in thirteenth range—

Nathaniel Hutchins bid	£300
Capt. John Stark “	400
Capt. Nath. Martin “	405

Struck off to him at £405.

No. 2 in thirteenth range—

————— bid	£100
————— “	120
————— “	140
————— “	200
Bond Little “	225
Paul Dustin “	250
————— “	300
Bond Little, “	310
Capt. John Stark “	350

Bond Little	bid	360
Capt. John Stark	“	370
Bond Little	“	375
Capt. John Stark	“	380
Bond Little	“	385
Capt. John Stark	“	390
Bond Little	“	395
Capt. John Stark	“	400
Bond Little	“	405

To whom it was struck off at £405.

The proprietors' meeting being adjourned from the first Tuesday of September, 1764, to the second Tuesday of November following, then to meet at the house of William Stark, of Starkstown, accordingly the proprietors met at time and place. Then voted, That Jeremiah Page, Thomas Caldwell and John Hogg be a committee to plan out the common land that lays on Merrimack river, and to bring in a return at the next meeting. Voted, That William Stark, William Stinson and Jeremiah Page, the aforesaid committee, are empowered to give sufficient deeds to such persons as shall purchase the lots that are put up at vendue, this thirteenth day of November, at the house of William Stark, in Starkstown. Voted, That this meeting be adjourned to the fourth Tuesday of December next, to the house of William Stark.

STARKSTOWN, *December 25, 1764.* The petition of us, the subscribers, sheweth that we desire [you] to call a meeting of the proprietors of Starkstown, to be held on the fourth Tuesday of January next, at the house of William Stark, in said town, to act on the following things :

Firstly. To choose a moderator.

Secondly. To choose a committee to have the care of building the meeting-house in Starkstown, and to see that

the stuff is provided for the same, and every other thing that will be wanting for the finishing of said house; and also to appoint a place where the said meeting-house shall stand.

Thirdly. To do or act any other business that shall then be thought proper for the good of said settlement.

WILLIAM STARK,
WILLIAM STINSON,
JEREMIAH PAGE,
JOHN STINSON,
JOHN HOLMES,
THOMAS CALDWELL,
ROBERT HOGG,
THOMAS MILLS.

PROVINCE OF NEW-HAMPSHIRE. In obedience to a petition directed to me, for a proprietors' meeting, I proceed to warn all the proprietors of Starkstown to meet at the house of William Stark, in said town, on the fourth Tuesday of January next, at one of the clock in the afternoon, to act on the following things:

Firstly. To choose a moderator.

Secondly. To choose a committee to have the care of building a meeting-house in Starkstown, and to see that every thing be provided that will be wanted for the finishing of said meeting-house; and also that they appoint a place where the said meeting-house shall stand.

Thirdly. To do or act any other business that shall then be thought proper for the good of said settlement.

Dated Starkstown, December 25, 1764.

CALEB PAGE, *Proprietors' Clerk.*

The proprietors met according to the warning, at the time and place, and Voted, That William Stark, William Stinson and Jeremiah Page, be a committee for building and finishing the meeting-house, as far as the money will go for which the four lots of land were sold.

CALEB PAGE, *Proprietors' Clerk.*

To CALEB PAGE, *Proprietors' Clerk.*

We desire you would call a meeting of the proprietors, to meet at the house of Capt. William Stark, in Starkstown, on the second Tuesday of June next, at one of the clock in the afternoon,

Firstly. To choose a moderator.

Secondly. To see if the proprietors will *change away* the school lot, which is the ninth lot in the third range, for the twelfth lot in the fourth range, if Capt. William Stark should purchase said lot, to lay for the use of the school in said town.

Thirdly. To see if the proprietors will choose a committee to count with the former committee, to see how the money hath been disposed of that was raised on each right in Starkstown.

Fourthly. To see if the proprietors will allow James Rogers the settling money for James Evans' right, or the money that James Evans paid for settling said right.

WILLIAM STARK,
WILLIAM STINSON,
JEREMIAH PAGE,
HUGH JAMESON,
JOHN STINSON,
THOMAS CALDWELL,
THOMAS MILLS.

May y^e 24, 1761.

In obedience to a petition to me directed, to warn a proprietors' meeting of the proprietors of Starkstown, to meet at the house of Capt. William Stark, in Starkstown, on the second Tuesday of June next,

Firstly. To choose a moderator to govern said meeting.

Secondly. To see if the proprietors will change away the school lot, which is the ninth lot in the third range, for the twelfth lot in the fourth range, if Capt. William Stark will purchase said (twelfth) lot, to lay for the use of the school in said town.

Thirdly. To see if the proprietors will choose a committee to count with a former committee, to see how the money has been disposed of which was raised on each right of Starkstown.

Fourthly. To see if the proprietors will allow James Rogers the settling money for James Evans' right for the money that James Evans paid for not settling his right.

CALEB PAGE, *Proprietors' Clerk.*

May 24, 1761.

The proprietors met at time and place, according to warning.

Firstly. Voted, Caleb Page moderator, to govern said meeting.

Secondly. Voted, and freely consented to by the proprietors of Starkstown, that the ninth lot in the third range should be changed for the twelfth lot in the fourth range, which twelfth lot is to lay for the use of the school forever, in the room of the ninth lot in the third range.

Thirdly. Voted, That Capt. William Stark, and William Stinson, and John McCurdy be chosen a committee to count with the former committee, in order to see how the money has been disposed of that hath been raised upon each proprietor's right in Starkstown, and make report to a proprietors' meeting.

Fourthly. Voted, That in case Capt. James Rogers* make present settlement on James Evans' right, in Starkstown, he shall receive thirty-five pounds, old tenor, out of the treasury for Starkstown, or the same sum that the said Evans paid for his not settling.

Dated June y^e 10th, 1761.

The humble petition of the subscribers, being proprietors of Dunbarton, humbly pray you would warn a proprietors' meeting at the meeting-house in said town, on

*Son of James Rogers, and brother of Col. Robert Rogers; also an officer of rangers in the "Seven Years' War."

the twelfth day of March next, at one of the clock in the afternoon; and insert the following articles:

Firstly. To choose a moderator, to govern said meeting.

Secondly. To see if they will choose a new proprietors' clerk.

Thirdly. To choose a committee to take care of the common land in said town, and to settle with those people that have formerly applied for said land, or others that may apply, as the proprietors shall think best.

Fourthly. To choose a committee to settle with the former committee, who was to sell land to build a meeting-house.

Fifthly. To see whether the proprietors will sell a common lot of land in the lower part of this town to some person who will build a corn-mill for the use of the town.

Lastly. To act on any other article that the proprietors shall think proper, when met together.

Dated at Dunbarton, this eighth day of February, 1771.

JEREMIAH PAGE,
WILLIAM STARK,
JEREMIAH BOWEN,
THOMAS MILLS,
JOSHUA SAUNDERS,
WILLIAM WHEELER,
JACOB COLBY,
JOHN GOULD.

Pursuant to a petition to me directed, from seven of the proprietors of Dunbarton, to warn a meeting of the proprietors of Dunbarton as followeth: All the proprietors of Dunbarton are hereby notified and warned to meet at the meeting-house in said town, on Tuesday, the twelfth day of March next, at one of the clock in the afternoon, then and there to act on the following particulars:

Firstly. To choose a moderator, to govern said meeting.

Secondly. To see if the proprietors will choose a proprietors' clerk.

Thirdly. To choose a committee to take care of the common lands in said town, and to settle with those people who formerly applied for said land, as the proprietors shall think best.

Fourthly. To choose a committee to settle with the former committee who was chosen to sell land to build a meeting-house in said town.*

Fifthly. To see if the proprietors will sell a common lot of land in the lower part of the town to some person who will build a corn-mill for the use of the town.

Lastly. To act on any other article that the proprietors shall think proper when met together.

Dated at Dunbarton, the eighth day of February, 1771.

CALEB PAGE, *Proprietors' Clerk.*

March 12, 1771. Met at time and place, and adjourned the meeting at Capt. William Stark's house.

Firstly. Chose Caleb Page moderator for said meeting.

Secondly. Voted, said Page to continue proprietors' clerk.

Thirdly. Voted, Jeremiah Page, William Stark and William Stinson a committee to plan out the common land by the river in this town (Merrimack river).

Fourthly. Voted, That Robert Hogg and John McCurdy be a committee to settle with the committee that sold land and built the meeting-house in said town.

Fifthly. Voted, That the fourth lot in the sixth range be sold to any man that will appear and oblige himself to build a corn-mill on said lot for the use of the town.*

Sixthly. Voted, Said lot number four, in the sixth range of lots in said town, to Benjamin Hadley, for fifty dollars, to be paid before the last Tuesday in June next, on his giving obligations to build a corn-mill, and to keep in repair said mill for the use of the town.

Seventhly and lastly. Voted, This meeting be adjourned

* Mill now owned by Ebenezer P. Kimball.

to the last Tuesday of June next, at one of the clock in the afternoon, at this place.

Met at time and place, according to adjournment.

Firstly. Voted, That Caleb Page and Robert Hogg shall give a deed of the fourth lot, in the sixth range, to Benjamin Hadley, his paying the sum of fifty dollars for the use of the *Propriety*, and obliging himself to build and keep in repair a corn-mill on said lot for the use of the town of Dunbarton. Said Page and Hogg to warrant all the title the grantees have from the grantors of John Tufton Mason's rights, to the town of Dunbarton, by virtue of our charter or grant; and that the said Caleb Page and Robert Hogg, and their heirs, shall be indemnified from any trouble or charges which may arise by giving said deed to said Hadley. Said deed is to be defended by the whole *Propriety*, according to a vote of said proprietors.

Secondly. Voted, That Caleb Page shall go to Portsmouth and try to make a settlement with the lord proprietors about their common lands in Dunbarton; either to buy their rights in the common lands for the *Propriety* of Dunbarton, or agree to set it off in some place in the common lands in the *Propriety's* charge.

Thirdly. Voted, That Capt. Caleb Page settle with the committee that sold land and built the meeting house, in the room of John McCurdy.

Attest : CALEB PAGE, *Proprietors' Clerk.*

In obedience to a petition to me directed from a number of the proprietors of Dunbarton, dated December y^e 6, 1773, that I should warn a proprietors' meeting for the proprietors of Starkstown, or Dunbarton, as soon as may be: I do hereby notify and warn said proprietors to meet at the meeting-house in said town, on the first Tuesday of January next, at one of the clock in the afternoon, then and there to act on the following articles:

Firstly. To choose a moderator to govern said meeting.

Secondly. To see what the said proprietors will do con-

cerning the other people that are settled upon the said common land.*

Fourthly. To see what the said proprietors will do further about dividing their common land.

Fifthly. To see what the proprietors will do about settling Bow line.

Sixthly. To choose any other proprietors' officers, in the room of any that now is, that they think proper; and any thing else that said proprietors shall think proper when met.

Dated at Dunbarton, this tenth day of December, 1773.

CALEB PAGE, *Proprietors' Clerk for Dunbarton.*

The proprietors met at time and place.

Firstly. Jeremiah Page chosen moderator to govern said meeting.

Secondly. Jeremiah Page chosen Proprietors' Clerk.

Thirdly. Voted, Not to act on the second, third and fourth articles in the warning, at this meeting.

Fourthly. Capt. William Stark, Capt. William Stinson, and Jeremiah Page were chosen a committee to settle Bow line. The above committee by a vote are to take care of the prudential affairs of Starkstown proprietors.

Fifthly. Voted said meeting be dismissed.

CALEB PAGE, *Proprietors' Clerk.*

January y^e fourth, 1774.†

STATE OF NEW-HAMPSHIRE.

Hillsborough ss.—We, the subscribers, being owners of the undivided lands and proprietors of the common lands

* Article 3d appears wanting. It is either not on the book, or accidentally omitted by the copyist.

† NOTE BY THE EDITOR.—From January 4, 1774, to August 30, 1784, no records appear upon the Proprietors' book, in consequence, probably, of the disposal of a principal portion of the land embraced in their grant prior to the meeting of January 4, 1774.

The town also in 1765, had commenced its existence as a body corporate, and since then had regulated its own municipal affairs. The after meetings of the proprietors were held for disposing of their individual common lots, and parts of lots, settling lines bounding the same, and concluding their business operations, as proprietors, in regard to the township granted them.

in Dunbarton, do think proper there shall be a proprietors' meeting held in said town as soon as may conveniently be: Therefore we desire Jeremiah Page, Esq., proprietors' clerk, to call a meeting of the proprietors, to meet at the meeting-house in said town, the second Monday of September next, at four of the clock in the afternoon, to act on the following particulars:

Firstly. To choose a moderator, to govern said meeting.

Secondly. To choose a committee to view the land taken off of Thomas Mills' fifty acre lot by settling Bow line, and to lay out said Mills' lot in quantity and quality, in some common land in said town; to make good his fifty acre lot as it was before said Bow line was settled.

WILLIAM STINSON,
JOHN HOLMES,
JAMES McCALLEY,
JOHN HOGG,
THOMAS MILLS,
JEREMIAH PAGE.

In obedience to the above request, I, the subscriber, do notify and warn said proprietors of said undivided land in Dunbarton, to meet at time and place, as was set forth in the above petition.

Dated this 30th day of August, A. D. 1784.

JEREMIAH PAGE, *Proprietors' Clerk.*

Met according to warning, and chose Capt. William Stinson moderator.

Secondly. Chose Capt. William Stinson, Jeremiah Page, and James McCalley a committee to lay out and qualify said Thomas Mills' fifty acre lot, according to the [torn out].

Then, thirdly. Voted, To adjourn this meeting to the first Tuesday of November next, at three of the clock in the afternoon, to this place.

September y^e 13, 1784.

November y^e 2, 1784. Met according to adjournment. Chose John Fulton clerk *pro tem.* Voted, To adjourn this meeting, to meet at this place on the ninth day of this instant November, at two of the clock in the afternoon.

JEREMIAH PAGE, *Proprietors' Clerk.*

— — —
We, the subscribers, being owners of more than seven rights in the common and undivided lands in Dunbarton, desire that Jeremiah Page, proprietors' clerk, call a proprietors' meeting on the third Thursday of October next, at the meeting-house in said Dunbarton, at twelve of the clock at noon, to act on the following articles :

Firstly. To choose a moderator to govern said meeting.

Secondly. To see if the proprietors will vote that every proprietor who is settled on common land in said town shall have his share or shares laid out where they have done their work, in quantity and quality, as said proprietors shall vote ; or that the proprietors shall make a division of the common lands, as they shall think best when met.

Thirdly. To see if the proprietors will vote to make good to every person who hath lost land in the settlement of Bow line.

Dated at Dunbarton the eleventh day of September, A. D. 1787.

THOMAS COCHRAN,	} <i>Proprietors.</i>
WILLIAM COCHRAN,	
JAMES McCALLEY,	
JAMES COCHRAN y ^e 3d,	
JAMES COCHRAN,	
WILLIAM PAGE,	
WILLIAM WHEELER,	
NICHOLAS DODGE,	
EPHRAIM KINSMAN,	
EBENEZER HACKET,	

STATE OF NEW-HAMPSHIRE.

Hillsborough ss.—These are, therefore, to notify and warn all the proprietors owning lands in Dunbarton, that

they meet at time and place according to said petition, and act on the above articles therein set forth.

JEREMIAH PAGE, *Proprietors' Clerk.*

October 18, 1787. The proprietors met at time and place, according to warning, and chose John Fulton moderator.

Secondly. Voted, To choose a committee to set off each proprietor's right, in quantity and quality, and, according to the best of their judgment, to make good each right of the common land.

Thirdly. Voted, That the committee consist of three men.

Fourthly. Voted, That Jeremiah Page, Capt. William Stinson, and William Cochran be said committee to qualify and set off said rights.

Fifthly. Voted, That said committee shall lay out to every proprietor's share that lives on said common his right where he has done his work, if he choose it.

Sixthly. Voted, That Jeremiah Page, Thomas Huse and James McCalley be a committee to make good his right or lot that Bow took off by settling Bow line.

Lastly. Voted, To adjourn this meeting to the first Tuesday of June next, at one of the clock in the afternoon, at this place.

JEREMIAH PAGE, *Proprietors' Clerk.*

June 3, 1788. Met according to adjournment, and further adjourned this proprietors' meeting to this place, until the last Tuesday of September next, at one of the clock in the afternoon.

JERE'H PAGE, *P. Clerk.*

September 30, 1788. Met according to adjournment.

Firstly. Voted, To receive the report of the committee, that Caleb Mills have thirty-one acres, as planned to him

by the committee, laying near Ferson's land, to make good his right.

Secondly. Voted, To receive the report of the committee in making good John Mills' land, what Bow took off, being twenty-eight acres and one half, near the same place where Caleb Mills' was made up.

Thirdly. Voted, That Thomas Cochran shall have his land where the committee took it out for two rights.

Fourthly. Voted, That the committee proceed and finish qualifying the common land in Dunbarton.

Fifthly. Voted, That the committee be paid for their services in land, or what land fetches.

Sixthly. Voted, That every man who spent his labor on common land, and hath a common right, he paying the cost of the committee, qualifying said land, and valuing it, and paying what said committee shall value said common land, said common land shall not be vendued to others.

Lastly. Voted, To adjourn this meeting to y^e second day of November next, at ten of y^e clock in the forenoon, at this place.

November y^e second. Met according to adjournment, and adjourned this meeting to Archibald Stinson's in one hour. Met at said Stinson's accordingly.

Firstly. Voted, That Capt. William Stinson have his five rights laid in the fifth lot, in the fourth range in said town, it being a common lot. Also: Voted, That Thomas Cochran have two rights laid as set forth in the committee's order hereafter recorded: and, Voted, That James McCalley have two rights laid as set forth in said order. Voted, That James McPherson have one right laid out according to said order. Also, Voted, That Sippes Page*

* Sippes, or Scipio, was a favorite negro man, who lived and died in the service of Capt. Caleb Page and his family. The lot assigned to Scipio was in the vicinity of what is now called "*One Stack Brook.*" He remained there for a time, but was glad to come back to the hospitable shelter of Capt. Page's roof, and bring his colored wife with him.

have one right laid out according to said order. Also, Voted, That Thomas Mills, Jr., have one right laid out according to said order. Also, Voted, That Jeremiah Page have four rights laid out according to said order. Also, Voted, That William Page have three rights laid out according to said order. Also, Voted, That each proprietor shew a good title to his right: Those above rights to be recorded as set off by the committee.

Secondly. Voted, That every man having common rights may apply to the committee, and have those rights in the common that is not taken up, and picked for before.

Thirdly. Voted, To adjourn this meeting, to the meeting-house in Dunbarton, on the first Tuesday of June next, at one of the clock in the afternoon.

JERE'H PAGE, *P. Clerk.*

June y^e 2, 1789. Met according to adjournment.

Firstly. Voted, To accept of each right, as was set off by the orders of y^e committee, and to be surveyed by Jeremiah Page to the proprietors who applied to said Page, in the pieces as ordered by the committee. Said pieces of common are *One Stack Hill*, and William Page's common, as qualified.

Secondly. Voted, To give up the meeting-house now standing in this, (*blank*) built by the proprietors for the use of the town forever.

Thirdly. Voted, To adjourn this meeting to the first Tuesday of October next, at one of the clock in the afternoon, at the meeting-house in said town.

JERE'H PAGE, *Prop'rs' Clerk.*

October y^e 6, 1789. Met according to adjournment.

Firstly. Voted, To accept of two rights laid out to Thomas Cochran, June last.

Secondly. Voted, To accept* of one right laid out to

* The text is *except*, but means *accept*.

Dr. William Cochran, June last. Voted, To adjourn this meeting to the first Tuesday of June next, at one of the clock in the afternoon, at the meeting-house in Dunbarton, or to the place where said house did stand, if said house is pulled down. [The contract for a new meeting-house was entered into June 22, 1789, to be completed November 1, 1790.—*Editor.*]

June y^e 1, 1790. Met according to adjournment, and—
Voted, To adjourn this meeting to the first Tuesday of November next, at one o'clock in the afternoon, at the meeting-house in Dunbarton.

JERE'H PAGE, *Prop'rs' Clerk.*

November y^e 2, 1790. Met according to adjournment.
Voted, To accept of John Fulton's and John Mills' rights, as laid out and planned in the common land that McPherson lives on, but not joining McPherson's own land, about 14 acres each.

Secondly. Voted to accept of two rights laid out to William Wheeler, east of said Wheeler's house, seven acres each, as planned by the committee.

Thirdly. Voted, To accept* one right laid out to Francis Mitchell as planned by the committee, about 100 acres, pond and all, where said Mitchell's house is.

Lastly. Voted, To adjourn this meeting to y^e first Tuesday of June next, at one of the clock in the afternoon, at this place.

J. PAGE, *Prop. Clerk.*

June y^e 7, 1791. Met according to adjournment.
Firstly. Voted, That Capt. Jacob Greene have two rights laid out where Samuel Smith lived; and if the town of Chester takes any of said Smith's farm, said

* The text in all these cases contains the word *except* where *accept*, as of the committee's report, is evidently the proper word.

rights shall be laid out *joining south*, quantity by quantity, with such as shall be lost by said Chester, if any be.

Secondly. Voted, To leave land enough for one common right where Rachel Martin now lives.

Thirdly. Voted, To accept the right laid out to Caleb Mills, joining northerly of William Page's land, where he now lives, and southerly of Maj. Caleb Stark's land, laid out for his common right.

Fourthly. Voted, That Jacob Green have a half right laid out joining "old Martin place," where Rachel Martin now lives, where he hath done his work.

Fifthly. Voted, To let Deacon Cochran and Thomas Cochran have three pounds, four shillings' worth of land, west of said Cochran's house, as the committee shall value it.

Lastly. Voted, To adjourn this meeting to the first Tuesday of November next, at ten o'clock forenoon, at the meeting-house.

J. PAGE, *Prop'rs' Clerk.*

November 1st, 1791. Proprietors met according to adjournment.

Firstly. Voted, Joshua Abbot be appointed to take care of the common lands in Dunbarton; and if any trespassers should cut or destroy any timber, logs, trees, wood or underwood, [he] shall forthwith inform the proprietors or proprietors' committee; and take witness thereof.

Secondly. Voted, To give said Joshua Abbot eight acres of the common land, to make good the western right, joining west of said western right, as planned.

Thirdly. Voted, To lay out one half of a common right, fifteen acres, north-west of the intervals joining said Abbot's four rights.

Fourthly. Voted, To accept of two rights and one half right laid on or near the old McCoy farm to Joshua Abbot.

Sixthly. Voted to accept one common right laid out to Stephen Ordway, in the common, where John Ordway

hath done his work, being the original right of Paul March, Esqr.

Lastly. Voted, To adjourn this meeting to the first Tuesday of June next, at one of the clock in the afternoon, at this place, and that this adjournment be put in Hough's Gazetteer, two months before said first Tuesday of June.

JERE'H PAGE, *Proprietors' Clerk.*

June y^e 5, 1792. Met according to adjournment.

Firstly. Voted, To allow Maj. Caleb Stark two rights and one half right on the common, next to Hopkinton line.

Secondly. Voted, That the committee appointed to lay out the common rights in Dunbarton shall lay out to each right, where no body hath appeared to pick for them, in the remaining common land in Dunbarton, and make return accordingly, at or before the first Tuesday of November next, to the proprietors' meeting.

Thirdly. Voted, To adjourn this meeting to the first Tuesday of November next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon; and that it be put into Hough's newspaper for three weeks before said first Tuesday of November, so that any man may come and settle for his right.

JERE'H PAGE, *P. Clerk.*

November y^e 6, 1792. Met according to adjournment.

Firstly. Voted, That Thomas Cochran's heirs and Deacon William Cochran have a piece of land laid out to them for their services as committee: their account being £3 4s. 4d.

Secondly. Voted, Seven acres of common land, lying east of William Beard's lot, to Capt. William Stinson towards his services done the *Proprietary*.

Lastly. Voted, To adjourn said meeting to the first Tuesday of June next, at one o'clock afternoon.

JERE'H PAGE, *Prop'rs' Clerk.*

June y^e 4, 1793. Met according to adjournment. Chose Joshua Abbot moderator *pro tem.*, to govern said meeting.

Firstly. Voted, To Benjamin Ring a piece of land laid out by Jeremiah Page, one of the committee to lay out one fourth part of a common right in Dunbarton.

Secondly. Voted, George Poor three fourths of a common right, where Roach did his work, south of Ring's common land.

Thirdly. Voted, To adjourn this meeting to y^e first Tuesday of November next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon. Voted, An advertisement in Russell's paper.

JEREMIAH PAGE, *Proprietors' Clerk.*

November y^e 5, 1793. Met according to adjournment.

Firstly. Voted, To adjourn this meeting to house of Archibald Stinson for one half hour.

Met according to adjournment.

Firstly. Voted, To John *Consteler* one common right, it being the common right of Col. Wallingford, in Dunbarton, being laid out in the interval land west of the river road, and north of Joshua Abbot's and Farrington's interval, and numbered eight.

Secondly. Voted, Capt. William Stinson two pounds, and James McCalley nine shillings, and Jeremiah Page, Esq., seven pounds and twelve shillings, lawful money, being for services the said Stinson, McCalley and Page had done for the proprietors.

Thirdly. Voted, Caleb Mills one common right, containing about ten acres, north of William Page's dyked land, east of the road from Dunbarton to Hopkinton.

Fourthly. Voted, Capt. Jacob Green one half of a common right lying on the main road in "Martin's old field," so called, to extend as far south as the south end of the "Long Line," so called.

Fifthly. Voted, To sell at public vendue such small pieces of common lands as will not be sufficient for a right, to pay the proprietors' charges at the next proprie-

tors' meeting, to be holden on the first Tuesday of June next. And also voted, that all those who have had their rights laid off shall return the vouchers for their rights to the proprietors' clerk on or before that time, so that it may appear who the original proprietors were; also, that the said adjournment be advertised in Russell's weekly paper, to notify them to bring their returns in.

Lastly. Voted to adjourn this meeting to the first Tuesday of June next, at ten of the clock A. M. at *this* meeting-house, in said Dunbarton.

JEREMIAH PAGE, *Proprietors' Clerk.*

June ye 3, 1794. Met according to adjournment.

Firstly. Voted, To Capt. William Stinson, for his services done as a committee-man in dividing the common lands in Dunbarton, it being the same land voted to him at a proprietors' meeting held in said town, November 6, 1792, in full for his services as aforesaid; said piece of land laying east of William Beard's land, containing about seven acres, more or less.

Secondly. Put up, according to warrant, at vendue, a piece of common land, laying adjoining to Jacob Sargent Colby, two acres, more or less; being all the common land lying between said Colby's land and the highway. Struck off to said Jacob Sargent Colby at seven shillings per acre.

Thirdly. Voted, That Jacob Green be vendue-master in room of the moderator, to put up the rest of the common land for sale at this meeting.

The second piece put up, being a piece of common land lying between James McCalley's land and Capt. John Mills', containing seven acres, more or less, struck off to Caleb Mills at eight shillings per one acre, he being the highest bidder. Also put up by the vendue-master the third piece of common land, laying on One Stack Hill, so called, containing about twelve acres, more or less, lying between John Mills' land and Jeremiah Page's land; and

struck off to Capt. John Mills, he being the highest bidder, at nine shillings per acre.

Fourthly. Voted, That Joseph Brown have the lot number eleven, containing about seven acres, near Merrimack river, being in full for one common right, lying on the south part of the land lately cleared by Captain Kinsman.

Fifthly. Voted, To James Stinson a piece of common land, lying joining Cheesemore's land, as planned for one common right.

Sixthly. Voted, That if any man bring an action, thinking himself injured, he shall bring it at his own cost and charge; that the proprietors will not help support it if said action is brought in any matter relating to the proprietors.

Seventhly. Voted, John Mills, Thomas Mills and Caleb Mills have their rights on One Stack Hill, as planned and reckoned.

Lastly. Voted, That this meeting stand adjourned to the first Tuesday of June next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, at this place.

JEREMIAH PAGE, *Proprietors' Clerk.*

June y^e 2, 1795. The proprietors met according to adjournment.

Firstly. Voted, To choose a committee to give deeds of such lands in the common of Dunbarton, which hath been sold, or may be sold, at public vendue by the proprietors, to pay the proprietors' charges.

Secondly. Voted, That said committee consist of three persons.

Thirdly. Voted, That John Fulton, Jeremiah Page and James McCalley be said committee to give deeds.

Fourthly. Voted, That there shall be a proprietors' treasurer, to receive money and pay proprietors' debts.

Fifthly. Voted, John Fulton be said treasurer.

Sixthly. Voted, To sell at vendue two pieces of common lands; the one containing about one half of a common right, lying joining Bow line, where it strikes Merrimack river, where John Baker now lives, as on the plan of the common. Set up by the acre. Bid off by Benjamin Noyes, at five dollars per acre.

Seventhly. Voted, That the money bid for land by the purchasers shall be paid when they receive a deed of such land by them bid off.

Eighthly. Voted, That this meeting be adjourned to the first Tuesday of October next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, at this place.

Attest: JEREMIAH PAGE, *Proprietors' Clerk.*

October ye 6, 1795. The proprietors met according to adjournment, and adjourned the meeting to the house of William Dugall, to meet in half of an hour.

Met according to adjournment.

Firstly. Voted, That Capt. Jacob Green be moderator *pro tem.*

Secondly. Voted, That John Fulton shall go with Jeremiah Page to measure three common rights, and one half which lays in the interval near Bow line, near the river, applied for by Benjamin Noyes.

Lastly. Voted, To adjourn this meeting to the first Tuesday of November next, at one of the clock in the afternoon, at this place.

JEREMIAH PAGE, *Proprietors' Clerk.*

November ye 3, 1795. Met according to adjournment.

Firstly. Voted, Mr. Benjamin Noyes two common rights in the interval near Merrimack river, in Kinsman's interval, so called, being the original rights of William Gault and Robert McMurphy. Said rights are numbered 12 and 13, in the above said intervals.

Also, Voted, No. 4 to the school right and No. 5 to the parsonage right, lying in the pine plains, near the river.

Also, Voted, Col. Clement March's common right to Joel Wheeler, laying the second right north of William Wheeler, in the *Bowen Common*, so called.

Lastly, Voted, To adjourn this meeting to the first Monday of June next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, at this place.

Test: JEREMIAH PAGE, *Proprietors' Clerk*.

June ye 6, 1796. Met according to adjournment, and further adjourned this meeting to the first Monday of June next, at one of the clock, afternoon, at the meeting-house in Dunbarton.

JEREMIAH PAGE, *Proprietors' Clerk*.

June ye 5, 1797. Met according to adjournment, and, Firstly, Voted, School right and the parsonage right to be for the use of the town of Dunbarton forever.

Secondly, Voted, To adjourn this meeting to the first Tuesday of November next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, at the meeting-house in said Dunbarton.

JEREMIAH PAGE, *Proprietors' Clerk*.

November ye 7, 1797. Met according to adjournment.

Firstly, Voted, That Esquire Benjamin Noyes shall have all the interval, from the elm tree, being the original south bound formerly of Moses Garvin, for three rights, to extend north to Bow line, exclusive of the road.

Secondly, Sold about eight rods of common land, laying near James McPherson's land, for one dollar and sixty-seven cents, to James McPherson,* he being the highest bidder.

*John McPherson served in the 1st New-Hampshire Regiment at Bunker Hill, and died in Godstown, at the age of 94, (supposed to be a son of the above.)

Thirdly. Voted, To allow eight shillings to John Fulton, for his services in going to the river to help survey Noyes' interval.

Fourthly. Voted, James McCalley two shillings, for laying out *Clizamore* lot for the proprietors.

Fifthly. Voted, That a committee be chosen to look into the title for the original owners of the common lands in y^e town of Dunbarton.

Sixthly. Voted, Jeremiah Page, John Mills and John Fulton be said committee.

Lastly. Voted, To adjourn this meeting to the second Tuesday of September next, at one of the clock in the afternoon.

November y^e 6, 1798. Met according to adjournment.

Firstly. Voted, To adjourn this meeting to the first Tuesday of June next, at one of the clock in the afternoon.

Also, Voted, That the proprietors' clerk give notice of the adjournment of this meeting, three weeks, in "*Davis' Mirror*," before the said first Tuesday of June next, so that all persons may appear and establish their rights, by bringing vouchers of the original proprietors' title, to them, and those who have not had their rights laid off, to take them and shew the original title.

Attest: JEREMIAH PAGE, *Proprietors' Clerk.*

June y^e 2, 1799. Met according to adjournment. Voted, To adjourn this meeting to the house of Isaac Bayley. In thirty minutes met according to adjournment.

Firstly. Voted, To adjourn this meeting to the first Tuesday of June next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, and that the clerk advertise said adjournment in some public newspaper, which is most likely to give said notice, three weeks prior to said meeting.

Also, That there will be common land sold, to pay the cost arising in said Proprietary.

Also, Voted, That all persons having demands on the proprietors to bring in their demands at said meeting, as it is likely said meeting may be dissolved.

Attest: JEREMIAH PAGE, *Proprietors' Clerk.*

June y^e 3, 1800. Met according to adjournment.

Firstly. Voted, To adjourn this meeting to the second Tuesday of September next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, and that the adjournment be advertised in Hough's paper three weeks before said meeting.

Attest: JEREMIAH PAGE, *Proprietors' Clerk.*

September y^e 9, 1800. Met according to adjournment.

Firstly. Voted, To Jeremiah Page, proprietors' clerk, eleven dollars and fifty-seven cents, in full for all his services as proprietors' clerk, and advertising meetings in the newspapers up to this day.

Secondly. Voted, One half of a common right to Capt. Phineas Bayley, laying by his house, and running northerly by the range-way by the east end of the lots Nos. 9 and 10, and joining easterly on John Miller's land; said Bayley paying two dollars for the proprietors' use; the whole piece being about six acres, more or less, which was valued at two dollars more than a half right.

Thirdly. Voted, To John Miller, where he lives, on the Common, three rights and one half, as followeth: the original right of George Jeffery, and Parry, and Moore, and one half right of Thomas Follansbee.

Fourthly. Voted, That when the town of Dunbarton pays John Fulton, proprietors' treasurer, ten dollars in full compensation for the half right in the Bowen Common, which was allotted by the selectmen of Dunbarton, in part of the maintenance of the widow Brown, the said *one right and a half is laid off northerly* of Stephen Wheeler's land, where said widow Brown now lives; the whole containing about eighteen acres.

Also, Voted, To accept of the original right of Jotham Odiorne, as laid out to the town of Dunbarton, for the use of the maintenance of the said widow Brown.

Lastly. Voted, To adjourn this meeting to the second Tuesday of September next, at one of the clock P. M: said adjournment to be advertised in Hough's paper three weeks prior to said second Tuesday of September next.

JEREMIAH PAGE, *Proprietors' Clerk.*

February ye 6, 1801. This day Major John Mills, town treasurer for Dunbarton, having paid in to the proprietors' clerk ten dollars, according to the intent and meaning of the above vote of the proprietors: therefore, the said half right is hereby established, and recorded for the use of the town of Dunbarton forever, according to the intent and meaning of the above vote.

JEREMIAH PAGE, *Proprietors' Clerk.*

September ye 8, 1801. The proprietors met according to adjournment.

Firstly. Voted, That six acres, laying joining the land in the Bowen Common, so called, which was voted to Daniel Wheeler, being George Jeffery's original right in the common of Dunbarton, be granted to said Daniel Wheeler for his and his heirs forever.

Secondly. Voted, Joel Wheeler two common rights in said Bowen's Common.

Thirdly. Voted, To Benjamin Noyes, Esq., one common right which said Noyes bought, being the right of Nathan Taylor.

Fourthly. Voted, To John Welsh the Martin right, so called.

Fifthly. Voted, To adjourn this meeting to the second Tuesday of September next, at one o'clock, afternoon.

JEREMIAH PAGE, *Proprietors' Clerk.*

Met according to adjournment, and there being no business to be done, Voted, to dismiss this meeting.

JEREMIAH PAGE, *Proprietors' Clerk.*

This was the last meeting. The proprietors dissolved on the second Tuesday of September, 1802; fifty-one years and about six months from the date of the advertisement calling the first meeting.

PROPRIETORS' RIGHTS.

Capt. William Stinson, five rights, all in a common lot No. 5, in the fourth range.

Jeremiah Page, six rights: four rights in the common joining Hopkinton line, ten acres each; and two rights in One Stack Hill common, twelve acres each. Sixty-four acres in the whole.

William Page, four rights in the common where he lives, ten acres each: 40.

John Mills and Thomas Mills, eight shares on One Stack Hill, 12 acres each: 96 acres.

General John Stark, two rights and one half right, laid out joining Hopkinton line, ten acres to one right: 25 acres.

James McCalley, two rights: laid out in the common near James McPherson's land, and to one right: 16 acres.

James McPherson, one right, in the last mentioned common: 8 acres.

John Fulton, one right, in the last mentioned common: 14 acres.

John Mills, one other right, in the last said common: 14 acres.

Sipes Page, (Scipio, colored man) one right: laid out in the last said common: 13 acres.

William Wheeler, two rights; laid out in Bowen's Common, so called: 14 acres.

Thomas Cochran, four rights: laid where he lived, near the river (supposed Merrimack): fifty-one acres each: 103 acres.

Deacon Cochran, one right, laid adjoining Thos. Cochran's land : 30 acres.

Farrington and Abbot, five rights, where Abbot lives : 70 acres.

At a meeting held November y^e 3, 1795, Voted, That Benjamin Noyes, Esq., of Bow, have two common rights laid in the interval known by the name of Kinsman's Interval, numbered 12 and 13, both containing thirteen acres, being the original rights of Robert McMurphy and William Gault.

Also, Voted, at said meeting, Clement March's original right to Joel Wheeler, laying the north side of all the land laid out in Bowen's Common, so called, seven acres and one half, the town bought of Jotham Adams' original right in the common, and laid it out joining Daniel Wheeler, in the Bowen common, so called, where the widow Bowen lives.

Also, the town hath engaged to buy one half of a common right adjoining the above in said Bowen Common, of the proprietors, so that the whole the town gave to Daniel Wheeler is eighteen acres, in consideration [that] said Wheeler engaged to clear the town of all charges of the maintenance of the said widow Bowen forever.

Original Proprietors.	Laid to.	Original Proprietors.	Laid to.
John Morton,	Caleb Mills.	John Maffet,	Caleb Mills.
Joseph Blanchard,	Thomas Mills.	James Adams,	Thomas Mills.
David McGregor,	John Mills.	Samuel Emerson,	John Mills.
Daniel McCurdy,	William Wheeler.	John McCurdy,	William Wheeler.
Clement March,	Joel Wheeler.	George Mussey,	Benjamin Noyes.
William Stark,	William Cochran.		

William Stark, }
 William Stark, } All to Thomas Cochran, near the river, as may be seen
 Samuel Hogg, } on the plan where he lived, two sites, forming the falls.
 David Stinson, }

Hugh Dunshee, }
 George Clarke, }
 Thomas Parker, } All to William Stinson, laid in fifth lot, fourth range.
 William Stinson, }
 William Stinson, }

The first minister's right to Timothy Ladd and James Stinson, laying northerly of Chizamore land, joining Bow line, about 20 acres.

Caleb Page, }
 Jeremiah Page, } All to Jeremiah Page: two rights in the common
 Hugh Ramsey, } joining Hopkinton line; two more in the common
 $\frac{1}{2}$ William Rankin, } where William Page lives, containing about ten
 $\frac{1}{2}$ William Hogg, } acres each: two more on said One Stack Common,
 Matthew Taylor, } at the north end of said common, next Bow line,
 Matthew Taylor, } and Israel Clifford's land, 12 acres in each.

Three rights to Thomas Stark, laid in Bowen Common, so called.
 Samuel Varnum, to Benjamin Noyes.

Joseph Cochran, } To James McCalley, both laid on McPherson Common,
 James Evans, } so called.

Daniel Leslie, } To James McPherson in the McPherson Common, so
 called, where he lives.

Paul March, Esq., to Stephen Ordway, in the common where he improved.

Laid out to Jacob Green one half right in the common, south of old Martin place, south of the bridge, joining the river: about 5 acres.

Laid out to Benjamin Ringe one half part of a right in the common, about five acres, more or less, joining his farm.

Laid out to Poor, one half right, where Roach did his work, about 38 acres, more or less, as planned to said Poor.

Original rights of Thomas Parker, Daniel Parry, Mary Moore, Joshua Parry, John [illegible], John Tufton Mason, Esq., to Joel Wheeler.

Theodore Atkinson, half right of Thomas Parker and [illegible] and J. T. Mason, Esq., to David Story, Esq.

May 23, 1794. Then Capt. John Gould picked for one half right, in the common undivided land in Dunbarton, in lot numbered six, in the seventh range, as may be laid out by a committee legally authorized.

JERE'II PAGE, *Proprietors' Clerk.*

John Samuel Sherburne,* original, to Caleb Mills' land.

* U. S. District Judge, Portsmouth, N. H.

<i>November</i> , 1793. Voted, To Jeremiah Page, for his former services; also for advertising in the newspapers in	
May, 1794,	£7 12 0
Advertising,	0 6 0
	<hr/>
	£7 18 0

At a vendue held y^e first Tuesday of June, 1794, sold to Caleb Mills a piece of common land, laying joining Capt. John Mills' and James McCalley's land, containing four acres and seventy-five rods, for eight shillings per acre. Jeremiah Page received the money.

£1 15 6

£6 2 6

Due the proprietors, 43 cents, from Jeremiah Page, proprietors' clerk.

February y^e 6, 1801.

Test. : JERE'H PAGE, *Proprietors' Clerk.*

CHARTER OF DUNBARTON.

PROVINCE OF NEW-HAMPSHIRE: George the Third, by the Grace of God of Great Britain, France and Ireland, King, Defender of the Faith, &c.,

To all to whom these Presents shall come, GREETING :

Whereas our loving subjects, inhabitants of a tract of land within our Province of New-Hampshire aforesaid, known by the name of STARKSTOWN, have humbly petitioned and requested that they may be erected and incorporated into a township, and enfranchised with the same powers and privileges which other towns have and enjoy within our said Province by law: and it appearing unto us to be conducive to the general good of our said Province, as well as the said inhabitants in particular, by maintaining good order and encouraging the culture of the said lands, that the same should be done :

Know ye, therefore, That We, of our especial grace, certain knowledge, and for the encouragement and promotion of these good ends and purposes, by and with the advice of our trusty and well-beloved Benning Wentworth, Esqr., our Governor and Commander-in-Chief, and of our Council for said Province of New-Hampshire, have erected and ordained, and by these Presents, for us and our heirs and successors, do ordain that our loving subjects, residing on the tract of land aforesaid, or that shall hereafter reside and improve therein, the same being limited and bounded as followeth, viz:

Beginning at a stake and stones, standing on the bank of Merrimack river, on the westerly side, which is also the northerly corner bound of the Goffestown, so called: thence running westerly by said Goffestown till it comes to the town of Weare, so called: then turning off and running northerly by said Weare till it comes to the line of New-Hopkinton, so called: thence turning off and running north-easterly, by the line of New-Hopkinton aforesaid, till it comes to the town of Bow: then running by Bow line till it comes to Merrimack river: then down said river southerly, as that runs, to the stake and stones began at:

Shall be, and by these Presents are, declared and ordained to be a town corporate: and are hereby erected and incorporated into a body politic and corporate, to have continuance until His Majesty's pleasure shall be signified to the contrary, by the name of Dunbarton, with the powers and authorities, privileges, immunities and franchises which other towns in said Province by law hold and enjoy: always reserving to us, our heirs and successors, all white pine trees that are or shall be found growing or being on the said tract of land, fit for the use of our royal navy: reserving also the right of dividing the said town, when it shall appear necessary and convenient for the benefit of the inhabitants thereof: Provided, nevertheless, and * * * * hereby declared that this our Charter and Grant is not intended, or shall in any manner be con-

strued to extend to affect the private property of the said * * * * within the limits aforesaid. And as the several towns within our said Province of New-Hampshire are by law hereoff enabled and authorized to assemble, and by the majority of voters present to choose all such officers and transact all such affairs as by the said laws are declared, we do by these Presents nominate CALEB PAGE to call the first meeting, any time within forty days from the date hereof, giving legal notice of the time, place and design of holding such meeting, after which the annual meeting for said town for the choice of officers and management of affairs aforesaid be holden within said township on the second Tuesday of March, annually.

In testimony whereof we have here caused the seal of our said Province to be hereunto affixed. Witness BENNING WENTWORTH, Esqr., our Governor and Commander-in-Chief, in and over our Province of New-Hampshire, the tenth day of August, in the fifth year of our reign, Anno Domini 1765.

B. WENTWORTH.

By His Excellency's command, with advice of Council :

T. ATKINSON, Jun'r, *Sec'y.*

PROVINCE OF NEW-HAMPSHIRE.

August 10, 1765. Recorded in the book of charters, No. 1, pages 280 and 281.

T. ATKINSON, Jun'r, *Sec'y.*

TAX ORDERS FROM 1763 TO 1768.

PROVINCE OF NEW-HAMPSHIRE.

To Caleb Page, William Stark, William Stinson, all of Starkstown, in the Province of New-Hampshire :

Pursuant to an act of the General Assembly of this Province of New-Hampshire, posted in the present year of His Majesty's reign, entitled An act for assessing and collecting the arrearages of the Province taxes due from sundry towns and places in this Province :

You are hereby required to make an equal and impar-

tial assessment on the polls and estates liable by law to be taxed within said Starkstown, of the sum of three hundred and sixty pounds, thirteen shillings and one penny hapenny; and commit the assessment to John McCurdy, of said Starkstown, directing and ordering him to collect and pay the said sum into the Province treasury at or before the tenth day of December next.

You are hereby required that sometime before the said tenth day of December (you) certify to the Treasurer of said Province for the time being, of your committing said assessment to the said John McCurdy, with the date of your warrant to him given for that purpose, and the time when you required him to pay the same unto the treasury aforesaid.

Hereof fail not, as you will answer your neglect as is by law in such cases provided. You, the said Caleb Page, William Stark and William Stinson, by said act for making y^e above mentioned assessment, are allowed to each of you five pounds ten shillings, new tenor; and the said John McCurdy shall be allowed and payd as aforesaid, the sum of two and a half per cent. for collecting said sum of three hundred and sixty pounds, thirteen shillings and one penny hapenny [which] shall be added to said assessment, which money each, assessors and collectors, shall receive when the sum is collected. Dated at Portsmouth, the 12th day of September, in y^e third year of the reign of HIS MAJESTY, King George the Third, over Great Britain, France and Ireland, &c., &c. *Anno que Domini* 1763.

GEORGE JAFFREY.

PROVINCE OF NEW-HAMPSHIRE: George Jaffrey, Esq., Treasurer and Receiver General of His Majesty's said Province:

To the Selectmen of Starkstown, Greeting:

Pursuant to the acts of the General Assembly of said Province for the levying and collecting the taxes granted to His Most Excellent Majesty within said Province, and for

the apportioning and payment thereof into the treasury of the Province aforesaid: These are in His Majesty's name to will and require you seasonably to assess the polls and estates within said Starkstown, liable by law to be taxed, the particular sum, in bills of credit of said Province, and in lawful money, as herein described, and pay the same into the treasury of said Province, or cause the same to be so paid, by the twenty-fifth day of December next ensuing the date hereof; namely, the sum of fourteen pounds and eleven shillings, in new tenor bills of credit of said Province. You shall direct the constable or collector of said Starkstown who shall have said sum or any part thereof to collect, to receive of the inhabitants of said Starkstown, if said inhabitants see fit, their respective assessments of said sum in said bills of credit, according to their denomination: or in silver at six shillings and eight pence by the ounce, Troy weight, of certain alloy; or in coined gold, at four pounds eighteen shillings by the ounce: Or in the following commodities, being merchantable, and of the produce or manufactures of said Province, and at the prices, in new tenor, as herein fixed to each article, viz:

Bar iron at five pounds by the hundred weight; hemp, three shillings by the pound; Indian corn, ten shillings by the bushel; rye, ten shillings by the bushel; winter wheat, twenty-five shillings by the bushel; barley, ten shillings by the bushel; pork, one shilling by the pound; beef, nine pence by the pound; flax, three shillings by the pound; bees' wax, five shillings by the pound; babary wax, three shillings by the pound; well tanned leather, four shillings by the pound; tallow, two shillings and sixpence by the pound; winter and spring cod-fish, four pounds by the quintal; pitch, three pounds ten shillings by the barrel; tar, two pounds by the barrel; turpentine, four pounds by the barrel; white pine joists, four pounds by the thousand feet; white pine boards, five pounds by the thousand feet; white oak two inch plank, twenty-five pounds by the thousand feet.

And also assess the sum of nineteen pounds and eight shillings, in new tenor bills of credit of said Province treasury, or cause the same to be paid by the twenty-fifth day of December aforesaid.

And assess as aforesaid the sum of seven pounds fifteen shillings and three pence, lawful money of said Province, and pay or cause to be paid into the said Province treasury by the twenty-fifth day of December aforesaid.

You are hereby required, that, some time before the twenty-fifth day of December aforesaid, to send to the treasurer of said province the name or names of the constable or constables, collector or collectors, who have the said sum or sums, or any part thereof, committed to him or them to collect, the sums each was to collect, the date of the warrant given him for that purpose, and the time when he was ordered to pay the same unto the treasury. Hereof you may not fail, as you will answer your neglect at the peril of the law.

Given under my hand and seal, at Portsmouth, this second day of August, 1766, in the sixth year of the reign of our Sovereign Lord, George the Third, of Great Britain King.

GEORGE JAFFREY.

Several other orders for assessing taxes upon the several towns of the Province are similar in form. The order of 1767 directs the selectmen to make an inventory of all polls, from sixteen years of age and upwards, and all kinds of property, real and personal, particularly designating the objects of taxation. This order was assented to by John Wentworth. The inventory was to be returned to the Secretary's office at or before February 1, 1768.

FIRST TOWN MEETING UNDER THE CHARTER.

WARRANT.

“This may signify to all the free-holders and other inhabitants living and belonging to a place called Starks-

town, that the Governor and Council of the Province of New-Hampshire have favored them with an incorporation of a town by the name of Dunbarton.

These therefore are to notify and warne the freeholders and other inhabitants belonging to Starkstown, to meet at the house of Captain William Stark, in said town, on the first Tuesday in September next, at one of the clock in the forenoon ; then and there to hear the charter read and see if the people will accept the same : if so—1st. To choose town officers, as the law directs ; 2d. To see and vote which is the best way to raise the money which is laid upon Starkstown as a Province tax, bearing date September 12, 1763 ; 3d. To vote and act on any other thing that the town shall think proper when met together. Dated this twelfth day of August, 1765.

CALEB PAGE,

Appointed by the Governor to call the first meeting in said Dunbarton.

According to the above warning, met September 3d, 1765, at the time and place, and,

First. Voted, The charter accepted.

Secondly. Chose William Stark town-clerk.

Thirdly. Voted, Mr. Robert Hogg 1st Selectman ; William Stinson 2d do : Ebenezer Martin 3d do : Capt. Caleb Page 4th do : Capt. William Stark 5th do.

Voted, One thousand, seven hundred pounds to defray the charges of the charter and Province taxes. Chose John McCurdy 1st Constable and Jonathan Hutchins 2d do. ; John Holmes Tithingman ; John Stinson surveyor of highways ; Henry Putney do. ; Thomas Mills do. ; James Clement do. ; Daniel McCurdy do.

“ Thus ends the first meeting called by Caleb Page,” who acted as moderator.

1766. “ Voted, That the meeting be carried on by hand votes. Voted that the selectmen build a pound, and fence the grave-yard.”

1767. “ Voted, The pound to be built as near the meeting-house as possible. Voted, that any person or persons

that shall not come, or send a hand to help build said pound, and fence the grave-yard, upon the third Tuesday of June next, shall pay three shillings, lawful money, to the selectmen, to be collected by the constable. Voted, that the fences in Dunbarton are to be considered lawful fence four foot high. Voted, the selectmen to be assessors. Voted forty dollars for preaching."

1768. "Voted to carry on meeting by hand votes. Voted, sixteen dollars for preaching, and that Mountalona have their own part of the preaching money this year."

1769. "Voted, That William Page be cleared of his rates this year. Voted, Mr. Stephen Palmer be paid three pounds per *hunder* for plank, found to cover the bridge below the mills in said town."

1770. Voted, No preaching or school money.
"So ends the sixth meeting."

At a special meeting, held September 3, 1770, the sum of twelve dollars was voted for preaching.

1771. "Voted, Forty dollars for preaching, and thirty dollars for a town school. Voted, William Stark and Robert Hogg to choose preachers this year. Charles McCoy was voted clear of preaching and school money."

1772. Voted, A man's day's work 2s. 6d., lawful money, and a pair of oxen the same. Voted thirty dollars for a town school."

1773. Voted, Forty pounds to be worked on the highway, at 2s. 6d. a man per day. Voted forty dollars for preaching; also, thirty dollars for a town school."

Nov. 1, 1773. Voted, That James Stinson should have the school lot in said town which is the lot No. 12 in the fourth range, in exchange for fifty acres *off* the easterly end of lot No. 11, third range, and the half of said easterly end of No. 12 in said range."* "Caleb Page enters his protest against changing."

* When this vote passed, the meeting probably supposed that William Stark had purchased, or would purchase lot number 12, in the fourth range, according to the stipulations agreed upon by himself and the proprietors; and, accordingly, considering the exchange negotiation with him as concluded, considered lot number 12, in the fourth range, as the school lot.

At a meeting held August 9, 1773, in regard to the settlement of a gospel minister: Chose Capt. Caleb Page moderator, and chose a committee to have a conference with Mr. William Fessenden about a settlement as a gospel minister. Capt. Caleb Page, Capt. William Stark, Capt. William Stinson, Lieut. John McCurdy, Mr. William Wheeler, Mr. James Clement, and Serjeant Thomas Hoyt committee. This meeting adjourned to the first Monday in October next, at one o'clock afternoon, at this place.

Met at the time and place. The committee made their return to the meeting in regard to Mr. Fessenden; and they ordered that the committee for looking out for preaching this year should hire Mr. Fessenden as much longer as they thought proper. Agreed to hear another minister upon approbation; and adjourned this meeting to the first Monday in December next, at one o'clock in the afternoon.

Met at time and place; and voted to have only next Sabbath for preaching this winter; and dismissed said meeting.

1774. A special meeting was called, to assemble February 7, 1774, at which,

Firstly. Chose Caleb Page moderator.

Secondly. Chose John Hogg *not* to give a deed of the school lot, though contrary to the above warrant.

WILLIAM STARK, *T. C.*

A special meeting was called to meet at 7 o'clock A. M., March 8, 1774. The second article in the warrant was, to choose one or more persons to give James Stinson, his heirs and assigns, a good and valid deed of the school lot No. 12, in the fourth range, in the room of fifty acres of the lot No. 11, in the third range, and the half of lot No. 12, in the said range instead; on said Stinson's giving a

good and valid deed to the selectmen of said town, of the above mentioned land, for the use of a school for ever, in obedience to a resolve and vote of the General Assembly, passed January 25, 1774.

March 7^e 8, 1774. Met at 9 o'clock A. M.; and,
 Firstly. Chose Jeremiah Page moderator.

Secondly. Voted, Not to give a deed to James Stinson of the lot in the warrant, as though there was no such article in the warning.

W. S., T. C.

At the annual town-meeting, March 14, 1775. Voted, To raise fifty dollars for preaching and thirty dollars for schooling. Chose Capt. William Stark and Capt. William Stinson a committee to provide a minister or ministers to preach out said money.

At a town meeting April 9, 1774, "put to vote to see if the town would choose a man or men to go to the General Court, to see if they could get the act repealed relating to the school lot in said town; and voted down."

1775. Voted, Fifty dollars for preaching and thirty dollars to hire schooling. Voted, To pay two pounds, seven shillings and sixpence to John Hogg for going to Amherst, and a lock for the Pound. Adjourned the meeting to the last Tuesday of April. While we were acting on the second article (choosing town clerk) the following protest was brought in by Col. William Stark :

Dunbarton, March 14, 1775. We, the subscribers, enter our protest against the present proceedings, as we consider that the moderator was not legally chosen. Signed, Ebenezer Hackett, Thomas Hoyt, David Hogg, Phineas Bailey, James Gay, Abiel Austin, Samuel Allison, James

Stewart, William Stark, William Stinson, John McCurdy, Francis Knight, William Wheeler, Henry Putney, David Favor, Moses Colby, Asa Putney, Jeremiah Bowen, Samuel Lord, Hazediah Woodbury, John Cutler, Zebulun Gitchel, John Stinson, Samuel Garvin, John Fulton, John Miller.

Met at time and place of adjournment, and the moderator dismissed the meeting.

Samuel Stewart was chosen the first town treasurer at this meeting.

Agreeably to a letter from the Provincial Congress, at a meeting held Monday, May 15, 1775, at the house of John Jameson, Capt. Caleb Page was chosen a delegate, to appear and sit in the said Provincial Congress, there to consult and act in our behalf, agreeably to the above mentioned letter.

At a town meeting held June 23, 1775,

Firstly. Chose William Stark moderator, to govern said meeting.

Secondly. Voted, Not to raise the money that was voted at the annual meeting to hire preaching and schooling.

Thirdly. Voted, That the money should not be assessed that was voted to repair highways, except one day's work of each man.

Fourthly. Chose Capt. William Stinson to join the County Congress when wanted.

Fifthly. Chose Lieut. John McCurdy committee-man of safety ; also, Jeremiah Page, Esq., Capt. William Stinson, Thomas Caldwell and William Wheeler. Voted to choose no more till further orders.

Committees of safety were appointed annually during the continuance of the war.

1776. Voted, Fifty dollars for preaching. School money voted down. Voted, To choose the three selectmen ;

also, Samuel Burnham and John Gould committee of safety. Voted nine shillings to Thomas Mills, for carrying arms and blankets to the army. *Preaching and school money voted down.*

1777. Voted, To raise money by a rate to carry on the war the year ensuing, if any should be called for, giving each man credit for the service already done. Chose James Clement, David Story and Samuel Allison a committee to proportion the service done in the war already, by individuals, with a discretionary power to hire men for the ensuing year. Voted, To raise fifty dollars to buy ammunition for the town.

April 3, 1777. Voted, To raise fifty dollars for each man that will enlist in the continental service for the term of three years, or during the war with Great Britain.

May 10, 1777. A proposition to give fifty dollars in addition to the above was voted down. At a meeting *July 5, 1777,* Voted, To give forty dollars to each man that will enlist in the continental army for the term of eight months.

July 22, 1777. Voted, To give five dollars per month to each soldier that will enlist in the service for two months, to the number of eighteen. [Bennington expedition.]

At a meeting held at the house of Henry Putney, Dec. 15, 1777: Made choice of Jeremiah Page, Esq., to represent the said towns of Dunbarton and Bow in [the] General Court, to be held at Exeter on the third Wednesday of February next. Nextly, voted to choose a committee to receive reports and give directions to the representative. Chose Edward Russell, Esquire Bryant, Timothy Dix, James C. Clement, John Gould.

On the 26th of January, 1778, a meeting took place "to see what instructions the town will give to their assembly-

man, relating to the Articles of Confederation and Perpetual Union of the several States of America, which is by a vote of the General Assembly sent to every town in this State, for their advice and instruction; to be returned to the General Assembly the second Wednesday of February next, at which time every member is to make a return of the minds of their constituents relating to said confederation."

Secondly. Voted, To comply with the confederation of the United States of America.

Thirdly. Voted, To give the representative orders to have a convention of this State to lay a plan of government.

At a meeting, February 5, 1778: Voted, To choose a committee to hire what men are wanting in said Dunbarton to make up their quota for the Continental Army, upon as reasonable terms as can be had.

Voted, That the selectmen shall hire as much money as is wanting to hire said men.

At a meeting, March 2, 1778, Chose John Hogg to go to the General Court at Exeter, to see if the Court will accept of men that we have enlisted in the Continental service; and to see if they will give them the State and Continental bounty, and the clothing that is provided for the Continental soldiers.

Voted, and confirmed a vote, that was passed the last day of July last, which was to give forty dollars to each man that would enlist in the Continental service for the term of eight months.

Voted, and confirmed another vote, that was passed the 22d day of July last, which was to give five dollars per month, for two months, to each man that would enlist volunteers in the service.

Put to vote to see if the town will choose a committee, or one man, to take counsel in law concerning our school lot, and pursue those measures most advisable to secure the land, so that the town may have the benefit of it. Voted, to choose a man to take counsel at the General

Court, or elsewhere, concerning our school lot, so that the town may have the benefit of the land. Chose John Hogg for the above purpose.

May 19, 1778. Voted not to send a delegate to the Convention at Concord.

June 6, 1778. The above vote was reconsidered, and Jeremiah Page chosen to attend the Convention.

December 8, 1778. At the house of Henry Putney, Jeremiah Page was chosen to represent Dunbarton and Bow in the New-Hampshire Congress at Exeter.

1779. Voted to raise four hundred dollars for preaching. School money voted down. Voted to supply the families of the Continental soldiers with provisions.

At a meeting, held June 20, 1779: Voted, Not to assist the militia officers in getting the men to fill up the Continental battalions, and other men that may be called for. Thirdly. Voted, To choose a committee of three, to hire the soldiers as cheap as can be had. Chose Capt. Thomas Caldwell first, Ensign James Stuart second, and James McCalley third committee-man. Voted, That the committee apply to the selectmen for money to hire said men, and that the selectmen furnish the committee with as much money as will hire the same.

At a meeting, September, 1779, voted, not to act on the plan of government at present. An article in the warrant for this meeting is as follows: "To see and read proceedings of a meeting held at Portsmouth, the 29th of July, 1779, earnestly requesting us to send some persons to meet at Concord, in convention, on Wednesday, the 22d day of September next, agreeably to the recommendation of Congress to these United States, in order to take some mode to give stability to our sinking currency."

Voted, To send to the convention one man and no more. Chose John Hogg, Esq., for the above purpose. Voted, That the money paid for hiring two continental soldiers

for one year be brought into a town tax. Voted, 83 dollars be allowed Abel Sargent, and the same to Noah Sargent, as one third part of the money they paid to Wentworth Wheeler, Jun'r, for six months' service. Adjourned to September 17, 1779, and then Voted not to adopt the plan of government composed by the late convention at Concord.

At a meeting, December 13, 1779, at the house of Henry Putney, chose John Bryant, Esq., Representative to the General Court.

1780. Voted to hire ten days' preaching. Chose John Hogg to supply the town ten days with a Gospel minister. School money voted down. Voted, That the soldiers to be raised and sent to supply the Continental Army be encouraged by a rate of the polls and estate of each inhabitant of the town. Chose Capt. Nathan Burnham first committee-man, to hire the continental soldiers, if any should be sent for, as cheap as may be had. Chose Lieut. Hogg 2d do.

At a meeting held September 7, 1780, chose James Hogg to collect the *beef tax* for the army in the west part, and James Stewart to collect that in the east part of the town.

Voted, That the selectmen assess seventeen hundred dollars for preaching. At a meeting, Nov. 13, 1780, Voted, A committee to repair the bridge at Stark's mill. Voted, That the selectmen assess the corn, due the soldiers, of the polls and estates of each inhabitant of the town.

At a meeting, held at the house of John Ordway, in Bow, chose Jeremiah Page to represent Bow and Dunbarton in the General Court at Exeter. At a meeting, February 22, 1781, chose James Hogg and John Mills a committee to hire the soldiers that are wanted for the Continental Army. Voted, To accept of Nicholas Dodge and Moses Heath upon the terms the aforesaid committee hath enlisted them.

HEATH'S AGREEMENT. "Dunbarton, March *y^e* 5th, 1781. Received of James Hogg and John Mills notes of hand for engaging to serve in the Continental Army for the term of three years, from the time of my passing muster, for the town of Dunbarton : viz., one note for seven hundred continental dollars, upon demand ; one note for eighteen bushels of rye ; one note for four heifers, three years old, to be paid in one year from the date ; one note for six heifers, three years old, to be paid in two years ; one note for six steers, three years old, to be paid in three years from the date. For and in consideration of the aforementioned notes, I have this day voluntarily engaged to serve for the town of Dunbarton, as a soldier in the Continental Army, for the full term of three years : and if I serve one year, to have one third of the value of the said notes ; and if I serve two years, to have two thirds of the value ; and if I serve three years, to have the whole."

(Signed)

MOSES HEATH.

Nicholas Dodge, for similar service, agreed upon February 23, 1781, was to receive a note for 68 bushels of corn, one sixth to be paid March 10, 1781 ; one sixth the last day of December, 1781 ; one third part the last day of December, 1782, and one third part the last day of December, 1783 ; one note for six sheep, of a middling size, to be delivered six months from this above date ; one note for three thousand continental dollars, old emission ; one note for ten cattle (four steers and six heifers), three years old, to be delivered the first day of May, 1784.

1781. Voted to hire six days' preaching. School money voted down. Voted to allow Capt. Caldwell for clothing that he let John Dorman have. Voted, that the committee allow John Morgan one hundred dollars, old way, if he answers for one of the eight men called for, for the Continental Army.

May 22, 1781. Voted a committee to procure beef to be sent to the army; also, *not* to send a delegate to the Convention at Concord; also, *not to act* on the article concerning the school lot.

At a meeting September 24, 1781, the rum to be procured by the town for the use of the army was bid off by John Hogg, at 5s. 10d. per gallon, the town to pay for the casks, if wanted to hold said rum.

In 1781, Put to vote to see if the easterly part of said town, which have a mind to be set off as a company of militia by themselves, from Woodbury's Mills and north to Bow line, between John Austin's and Phinehas Bailey's, and south as far as Goffstown line; and not to compel any who have a mind to remain in their former company. Voted.

At a meeting on the second Tuesday of August: Voted the selectmen assess as much *silver money* as will purchase the whole of the beef, seven milled dollars per hundred, giving each man liberty to pay in beef, if they bring it when called for.

The above assessment was for the town's proportion of beef, furnished by order of the State Congress for the army.

On the first Friday in December, 1781, at Henry Putney's house, John Bryant was chosen to represent Bow and Dunbarton in the General Court.

1782. Voted down preaching and school money. Voted to pay Amos Barns' depreciation on a note for going to the war. On the second Monday of November, 1782, John Hogg was chosen Representative of Bow and Dunbarton in the General Court. Chose John Holmes, Tithingman.

On the last Monday of December a meeting was held, to see what the town will act upon the plan of government, so that the proceedings may be sent to the Convention at Concord. Then there appeared sixteen that voted against the plan: twelve to accept it, as it now stands; and four with the following amendment: viz., that each representative be paid out of the State Treasury.

1783. Voted, To be governed by the plan of government we act under until June, 1784, unless another takes place. Voted, Eight days' preaching. School money voted down. Voted, That Thomas Cochran have £3 for collecting the soldier tax, rum tax, preaching tax, and specie tax. Voted, That Concord, Bow and Canterbury be annexed to the county of Hillsborough.

September 1, 1783. Voted, Not to accept the alteration of the 8th article of the Confederation of the United States.

To Nicholas Gilman, Esq., Receiver-General for the State of New-Hampshire, or his Successor in Office:

In obedience to your warrant, directed to us, we have assessed the sum of three hundred and eight pounds, four shillings and seven pence, lawful money, upon the ratable polls and estates of the town of Dunbarton, and committed the same to the constables of said town, with warrants to enable them to collect said sum; said warrants being dated June the 6th, 1783. And we have ordered John Mills, constable, to pay unto said Nicholas Gilman, Esq., &c., the sum of two hundred pounds, lawful money, and Thomas Hoyt, constable, we have ordered him to pay one hundred and eight pounds, four shillings and seven pence, lawful money; and each of said constables is to pay their respective sum; one half of it to be paid on or before the first day of August next; the remaining half they are to pay on or before the thirtieth day of December next.

Given under our hands this sixth day of June, 1783.

ROBERT HOGG,	} <i>Selectmen</i>	
EBENEZER HACKETT,		for
JAMES CLEMENT,		<i>Dunbarton</i>

John Mills, £200.

Thomas Hoyt, £108 4s. 7d.

The above is copied from the original in the hand writing of Robert Hogg, familiarly known as "Master

Hogg," whom tradition reports to have been the first teacher who opened a public or private school in Dunbarton. The hand-writing is very plain and distinct, better than that of most of the clerks who recorded the transactions of those days in the town books.

1784. Voted eight days' preaching; school money voted down.

At a meeting March 16, 1784, the votes for State President were: For George Atkinson 25, Josiah Bartlett 1.

At a meeting held at the house of Henry Putney, on the last Wednesday of March, 1784, Voted the representative his wages before he is chosen. Voted five shillings per day. Brought in votes for representative: viz., For David Story 39, for Esqr. Bryant 18. David Story chosen for Bow and Dunbarton.

August 30, 1784. Voted David Story agent, to defend the action against the town brought by Robert Harris, on account of Moses Reed's note; also that the selectmen search all the town accounts, to see what defence can be made in the action of James Hogg against the said town.

On the second Monday of September, 1784, Voted the grave-yard be fenced with logs, said fence to be made by a *rate*. Chose David Story agent to defend the suit of said Hogg.

1785. Voted eight days' preaching; school money voted down. Chose Abraham Burnham, James Clement, and James McCalley a committee to settle with Mrs. Stark, concerning the school lot.

Brought in votes for State President: John Langdon 26, George Atkinson 20, John Hogg 1.

Voted, Five dollars for every full grown wolf killed by inhabitants of the town; and for every wolf's whelp, half the sum. Voted, That Dr. Dugall's petition be granted; and voted that the selectmen be empowered to

limit the ground where said Dugall builds his house and makes his improvements on the minister lot.

Dr. Dugall petitioned for liberty to clear and build a house on a part of the parsonage, or minister lot, and occupy the same till a minister was settled; then to remove, and have his betterments allowed, or liberty to remove the same. He erected buildings on the cross road where a house now stands, near the store of Samuel Burnham.

The committee to confer with Mrs. Stark respecting the school lot, reported, "That she refuses to take a lease of the school lot, or to have a house built for her; but that she will leave the matter to indifferent men, what the town shall give her for buidings and improvements, she not claiming the soil of said school lot, after she has had pay for the buildings and making improvements."

The town voted not to leave the matter to men, but chose a committee of three to settle the matter with Mrs. Stark. Nathan Burnham, James Clement, and David Story were chosen the committee.

Voted, That the above committee have full power to settle the matter with Mrs. Stark concerning the school lot, and if they can not settle the matter with her, to carry the same into execution by law.

On the third Tuesday of April, 1785, the committee above named reported Mrs. Stark's proposal that the town should give her \$1000. Voted not to accept it.

Voted, That the constable carry Mrs. Dawson out of Dunbarton to Goffestown, and deliver her to the constable, so that she may be carried on to Ipswich.

The following men protest against paying any of the cost of carrying into execution a lawsuit with Mrs. Stark: viz., Samuel Stuart, William Stinson, John Fulton, James Stinson, David Hogg, Samuel Allison, William Smith.

1786. Voted ten days' preaching, and *no* school money. Voted a pall for the town's use.

Votes for State President: George Atkinson 18, John Langdon 27.

Voted at the adjourned meeting, March 22, seventy-two dollars for the town school for the present year, to be divided into proper districts.

March 28, 1786. James Clement was chosen Representative for Dunbarton and Bow.

November 13, 1786. Voted not to have any paper money made upon any plan. [This vote was for the instruction of the Representative, such a scheme being then agitated in the Assembly.] Put to vote to see if the town will treat with Mr. Williams in regard to settlement as a gospel minister, and it passed in the negative.

1787. *Votes for State President:* John Langdon 67, Gen. Sullivan 1. For Senator, Ebenezer Webster (father of Daniel) 20, Matthew Thornton 20.

At the adjourned meeting the last Monday of March, Voted fifteen pounds for preaching. Voted, To see if the people in the east end of the town shall have their proportion of preaching in some convenient place in the east end of the town; and it passed in the affirmative. Put to vote to see if Caleb Stark and Thomas Stickney have their proportion of the preaching according to their rates at their own houses; passed in the affirmative. Chose Caleb Stark town treasurer. Adjourned to first Monday of March, 1787. Then, Voted, that the selectmen proportion the foreign, domestic and State debt to each individual, so that they may have opportunity to pay the same to the State treasurer; each tax to be made in a separate column. No school money voted this year.

A meeting was held January 12, 1787, to see if the town would absent themselves from the joint meeting with Bow, to elect a Representative, upon the ground that Dunbarton contains a sufficient number of polls for the choice of one. *Voted down.*

1788. Chose John Stinson and Ebenezer Hackett to assist the selectmen in taking the inventory.

Votes for State President: John Langdon 62.

Voted to raise fifty dollars for preaching. Voted to raise eighty dollars for a town school, and that the selectmen divide the town into proper districts for a town school, and that no men send from one district to another.

At a meeting held October 30, 1788, chose Jeremiah Page to join a formerly appointed committee; and, Voted, that they agree with Mr. Harris for one year, if he will consent; and if not, to agree with him on a shorter time to preach on trial. Voted, that Lieut. John McCurdy have five dollars for his son's service in the year 1777, made equal to what the other men had for the tour.

On the third Monday of December, 1788, a meeting was held to vote, according to the new act, for three persons to represent this State in Congress. Jeremiah Page, Moderator. Votes: Joshua Wentworth 23, Abiel Foster 24, Samuel Livermore, Esq., 5, Benjamin West, Esq. 26, Samuel Dana 2, Joshua Atherton 4, Benjamin Bellows, Esq. 1, Woodbury Langdon 1. Also, at said meeting, brought in votes for electors of President and Vice-President, as follows: viz., for General Bellows 27, Timothy Farrar, Esq. 28, Francis Worster 27, Ebenezer Thompson, Esq. 28, John Dudley, Esq. 27, Woodbury Langdon, Esq. 31, Benjamin West 1, Gen. Moses Dow 1.

At a meeting held January 26, 1789; after the insertion of the warrant for said meeting, the record says: "Since the above, we have orders to bring in our votes for three men out of six of the highest numbers voted for as representatives for the United States, according to said numbers; therefore it is notified that at the above meeting the town bring in their votes according to order of our General Court, for said representatives." According to the warning, met at time and place, and chose Jeremiah Page moderator, and proceeded to bring in votes for representa-

tives, as follows, viz: For Benjamin West, 38, Samuel Livermore, Esq., 38, Abiel Foster, Esq., 38.

Thirdly. Voted to give Mr. Walter Harris a call to settle in said town as a gospel preacher. Voted to give said Walter Harris seventy pounds, lawful money, yearly; the one half to be paid in cash, and the other half in corn and rye; corn at three shillings a bushel, and rye at four shillings a bushel, for his salary during his ministry in this town.

Fourthly. Voted, That Lieut. John McCurdy, Mr. Samuel Burnham and Ensign William Tenny, together with the former committee that was to supply the pulpit, should wait on Mr. Harris and inform him of the proceedings of the town. Adjourned to the second Tuesday of March next. Then, Voted to give Mr. Harris the use of the parsonage during his ministry, as is recorded in the proceedings of the annual meeting which was held the same day.

On the 27th of March, 1789, at a meeting held at the house of Henry Putney, David Story was chosen to represent Dunbarton and Bow in the General Court.

1789. *Votes for New-Hampshire President:* John Pickering 43, John Sullivan 1, Gen. Peabody 1.

Voted, To raise £24 for a town school.

Voted, To give the first settled minister the parsonage lot, during his ministry in said town, reserving to ourselves, for the use of the town, six acres off the west end of said lot: beginning at the north-west corner of the lot, and running south by the highway until it comes to the highway that leads to Woodbury's Mills; thence easterly by said highway, as will make the six acres by turning to the north side of the lot, and running on the line of the lot until it strikes the bound first mentioned.

Voted to build a new meeting-house. At a meeting held June 22, 1789, brought in votes for a federal repre-

sentative, which were as follows: for Abiel Foster, Esq., 21. [Mr. Benj. West refusing to accept his appointed office occasioned the call for another election.]

Voted, That the last Wednesday of August next be the day for the ordination of Mr. Harris. August 3, 1789, Voted to postpone raising money for preaching at present.

Voted, That the head of every class in town bring a receipt from the school master: [meaning probably the committee-man of every school district, who was required to produce a receipt, &c.]

1790. *Votes for State President*: John Pickering 31, I. Wentworth 24.

Voted, £24 for schooling. The warrant calling a town meeting on Monday, December 13, contains the following article: To bring in votes for two men out of four, who have the highest number of votes, that were not elected to represent this State in the Congress of the United States.

Votes were brought in for the following gentlemen: Mr. Sherburne 10, Mr. Smith 14, Mr. Gilman 11, Mr. Foster 7.

To WILLIAM GARDNER, Esq., *State Treasurer*:

In obedience to your warrant we have assessed the polls and estates of the town of Dunbarton, of the sum of seventeen pounds, twelve shillings and three pence, and have ordered the constables to pay the same into the treasury on or before the last day of December next: viz., Asa Burnham to pay twelve pounds, twelve shillings and seven pence; and have ordered the other constable, William

Moore, to pay four pounds, nineteen shillings and eight pence; and have given them warrants to collect the same.

Dated at Dunbarton June y^e 10, 1790.

JAMES CLEMENT, }
 EBENEZER HACKETT, } *Committee.*

	£	s.	d.
Asa Burnham,	12	12	7
and William Moore,	4	19	8
	£17 12 3		

1791. Voted 35 pounds for the use of a school.

Votes for State President: President Bartlett 51, Jonathan Smith 1.

Voted, That there be a pound built in the town, to be at the cost of the town; likewise a *pair of stocks*, at the expense of the town.

Voted, That a burying cloth be provided for the town's use.

Voted, That there be a grave-yard put in good repair, south of the meeting-house, on the rise of ground west of the fence that Dr. Dugal built on the parsonage lot, by the main road, where the "Great Hemlock" now stands.

Voted, To build a pound of stone, for the use of the town, near James Stinson's.

Voted, To choose a committee to form a plan for said pound; to consist of three—James Stinson, Capt. Wm. Stinson and Abraham Burnham.

Report of the Committee.—Dimensions of the pound: twenty-two feet square, inside; six feet high, of stone, and a stick of timber sided and locked on the wall at the corner; the wall four feet thick at the top, and made of large stones; to be completed before the last day of September next. Struck off at vendue to Abraham Burnham, at £8 10s.

Voted, The timbers of the old pound to Mr. Harris.

An act of the Legislature, December 19, 1791, allowed the inhabitants of Dunbarton to hold their annual town meeting on the *first* Tuesday of March. A previous vote of the town directed Jeremiah Page, Esq., to petition for said act.

STATE OF NEW-HAMPSHIRE. In the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and ninety-one.

[L. S.] An act altering the time of holding the annual meeting in Dunbarton.

Whereas the annual meetings in Dunbarton are by law to be holden on the second Tuesday of March, and it has been found inconvenient that the meeting should be holden on that day,—

Therefore—*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives, in General Court convened,* That the annual meeting in said town of Dunbarton shall forever hereafter be holden on the *first Tuesday* of March, any law, usage or custom to the contrary notwithstanding.

STATE OF NEW-HAMPSHIRE. In the House of Representatives, December 13, 1791. The foregoing bill having been read a third time passed to be enacted.

Sent up for concurrence :

WILLIAM PLUMER, *Speaker.*

In Senate, December 14, 1791. This bill having been read a third time, voted that the same be enacted.

JOSIAH BARTLETT, *President.*

A true copy : attest :

JOSEPH PEARSON, *Secretary.*

A true copy from the act.

DAVID STORY, *Town-Clerk.*

Town Records, p. 305, vol. 1.

1792. *Votes for State President* : Josiah Bartlett 66.

At a meeting, August 27, voted for Presidential Electors as follows : John Pickering 19, Ebenezer Smith 26, Timothy Farrar 26, Moses Dow 26, Robert Wallace 19, Benjamin Bellows 26, Joseph Cilley 7, Nathaniel Peabody 7. Also for Representatives to Congress : Abiel Foster 17, Jeremiah Smith 18, Timothy Walker 10, James Sheafe 20, Nicholas Gilman 12, Nathaniel Peabody 1, Paine Wingate 2. On the "acceptance of the constitution," thirty votes were given in favor of, and none against it.

At a meeting September 26, 1792, Voted, That no person have liberty to innoculate for the small pox within this town.

1793. *Votes for Governor* : John Langdon 64, Josiah Bartlett 7. *For Representative to the General Court* : Major Stark 21, David Story 41, who was elected first representative from Dunbarton, no longer classed with Bow.

1794. *Votes for Governor* : J. T. Gilman 54, Col. Walker 10, Archelaus Perkins 1.

At a meeting held December 8, 1794,—Voted for Representative to Congress (U. S.): for Abial Foster 43.

Voted, To give each soldier two dollars as bounty on his enlisting, and two dollars more as bounty when they march for the place of rendezvous; and make up eight dollars per month with what the continent hath already granted.

1795. *Votes for Governor* : J. T. Gilman 57.

Voted, To choose a committee of three persons, to take a legal method for the recovery of a school lot in said town; and made choice of Capt. Story, Capt. Leach, and Asa Burnham for that purpose.

1796. *Votes for Governor* : Hon. Judge Thompson 81.

We find no record of the vote for Presidential electors.

1797. *Votes for Governor* : J. T. Gilman 87.

1798. *Votes for Governor* : J. T. Gilman 76, Col. Walker 1.

1799. *Votes for Governor* : J. T. Gilman 80. *Votes for a Representative in Congress*, in place of Hon. Peleg Sprague, resigned : For James Sheafe 29.

Voted, Ebenezer Chase, John Mills, and Lieut. Ladd be a committee to treat with Mr. Harris respecting taking a lease of the parsonage lot.

Voted that no horse kind, or any kind of neat stock, meaning horned cattle, be suffered to go at large on the common by the meeting house in Dunbarton, on the Lord's day, from 10 o'clock A. M. until 4 o'clock P. M., from the first day of December until the first day of April ensuing, annually, on penalty that the person or persons having the care of such creatures forfeit and pay three shillings for each offence, to be recovered by action of *debt*, by any person who shall prosecute the same.

Voted, That the clerk furnish y^e Session with a copy of the vote concerning creatures going at large on y^e common Sundays.

This vote approved by the Court of Common Pleas, September term, 1799. Hillsborough ss.

R. FLETCHER, *Clerk*.

Voted, To abate Major Caleb Stark's minister tax for 1793; also those of Arch'd Stark, James Stark, John Stinson, and David Favour; also to abate the minister tax for the year 1794 of the following persons :

	£	s.	d.
Caleb Stark,	2	7	3
Arch'd Stark,	0	14	6
James Stark,	0	10	6
John Stark,	0	4	6

1800. *Votes for Governor* : J. T. Gilman 74, Timothy Walker 9.

Votes on the revision of the Constitution : In favor of it, 38 ; against it, 3.

1801. *Votes for Governor* : John T. Gilman 107, Timothy Walker 18, Capt. Caldwell 1, Timothy Farrar 1.

Voted, That the selectmen assess as much money as they shall judge necessary for the support of the poor, and to defray other town charges for the present year.

The amount of money to be assessed was for several years left at the discretion of the selectmen. At the adjourned meeting in 1801, the town voted to indulge the Rev. W. Harris with a few observations the present meeting. They also voted Jeremiah Page, Esq., and Eben'r Chase a committee, to look up the school land belonging to the town, and report their proceedings.

1802. *Votes for Governor* : J. T. Gilman 54, John Langdon 46.

Voted, A bounty of \$5.00 on wild cats' heads, and 17 cents on crows' heads.

At a meeting in August, 1802 : Voted that stocks be erected near the meeting-house in Dunbarton : Also that they be erected at the expense of the town.

1803. *Votes for Governor* : J. T. Gilman 83, John Langdon 50.

1804. *Votes for Governor* : J. T. Gilman 83, John Langdon 55.

1805. *Votes for Governor* : J. T. Gilman 78, John Langdon 71, William Beard 1, David Putney 1.

Chose David Story, Major Stark and Major Mills, a committee to take a survey of the town the current year.

1806. *Votes for Governor* : John Langdon 58, Timothy Farrar 76, John Baker 1, John Stinson 1.

1807. *Votes for Governor* : John Langdon 94, Timothy Farrar 26, Jeremiah Smith 18, J. T. Gilman 2.

In 1807, probably in consequence of the hostile attack by a British man of war (the Leopard) upon the United States frigate Chesapeake, it was voted that the town make up to the soldiers who enlist in the United States' service, ten dollars a month, with the sum government is to pay: Said wages to begin when the soldiers are called to said service. Voted, also, to give said soldiers one dollar, as bounty when they enlist.

1808. *Votes for Governor*: John Langdon 94, J. T. Gilman 1, Phineas Parker 1. *Presidential vote*: Federal ticket: Jeremiah Smith and others, 62. Democratic ticket: John Langdon and others, 49.

At the adjourned meeting in March, 1808, voted to give in Robert Stark's minister tax for 1807; to pass over that of Peter C. Page: to give in that of James Taggart: to pass over those of Jacob Carr, Amos Webster, Philip Emery, and John Page. Voted William Beard fifty cents for taking a crazy man. Voted Jeremiah Stinson \$8 $\frac{37}{100}$ for services rendered the committee in the sale of the parsonage land. Voted Thomas Mills two dollars for service in dividing said land. At the meeting held August 28, 1808, the town "Voted the selectmen pay no attention to widow Mary McGwinn, under the present circumstances."

1809. *Votes for Governor*: John Langdon 73, Jeremiah Smith 1, Capt. William Parker 1.

"Voted, That the selectmen provide, at the expense of the town, the powder, balls, flints and camp-kettles required of said town by law, and provide a suitable place to deposit such articles." When the supplies were procured in 1810 the town voted that they should be deposited in the chamber over the porch in the meeting-house.

Voted, That the selectmen attend to Mrs. McGwinn's situation, and make provision for her, and likewise, look

up her property, if she has any. She was the widow of William Stark, and occupied the school lot, with no other title than possession and a claim for "betterments" could give.

1810. *Votes for Governor*: Jeremiah Smith 73, John Langdon 94, John Mills 1.

Voted to grant the request of Mr. Peter Patterson of a certain piece of land to set a potash upon, opposite his store; and that the bounds be left discretionary with the selectmen. At an adjourned meeting, Voted that the report of the committee on Mr. Patterson's petition be accepted, with this variation: viz., to exclude the term of leasing said land nine hundred and ninety-nine years; and also the sum specified in the report. Voted that the owners of the shed on the common move it off.

At the meeting to vote for members of Congress, August 27, "*Voted to have prayers.*" This is the first and only vote of the kind we have observed in the records.

1811. *Votes for Governor*: John Langdon 112, Jeremiah Smith 68, Jedediah K. Smith 1, J. T. Gilman 1.

William Beard refused to take the oath as tithing-man.* Voted twenty cents be given to any inhabitant of this town for every crow that shall be killed within the limits of said town from the middle of March to the last day of June next ensuing. [The same bounty was voted in 1812.]

1812. *Votes for Governor*: William Plumer 92, J. T. Gilman 77, Nathaniel Gilman 5, Naham Parker 1, William Brown 1.

Voted, To give any soldier called for, who may enlist, ten dollars per month each, for every month they may

* Copied from D. Record of 1811. "Tithing-men chose.—1. Lieut. Thomas Mills; 2. William Beard. Do. refuse to take the oath. 3. Major William Brown."

serve, including the five allowed by law. Also, Voted to give a bounty of two dollars to each man who may enlist in the service of his country, to serve six months after rendezvous. The number of men for our said town is eleven.

Voted, To give to each man belonging to the cavalry "the same as a soldier above."

1813. *Votes for Governor* : William Plumer 114, J. T. Gilman 98.

1814. *Votes for Governor* : J. T. Gilman 108, William Plumer 116.

The article in the warrant, To see if the town will vote to grant the request of a number of petitioners which is to give them their part of the parsonage money, that they may thereby be enabled to support the Gospel in said town, in the manner their conscience dictates. Put to vote and passed in the negative.

Upon the question of revising the Constitution, the vote was: nays 193; yeas 4.

1815. *Votes for Governor* : William Plumer 115, John T. Gilman 105.

1816. *Votes for Governor* : William Plumer 119, James Sheafe 96.

Voted, That freeholders only should be town-officers.

1817. *Votes for Governor* : William Plumer 120, James Sheafe 92, John Langdon 1, J. T. Gilman 1, Jeremiah Mason 1.

1818. *Votes for Governor* : William Plumer 114, Jeremiah Mason 81.

1819. *Votes for Governor* : David L. Morrill 50, Samuel Bell 24, William Hale 21, William Plumer 8, John Harris 5, Major John Mills 1.

1820. *Votes for Governor* : Samuel Bell 106, David L. Morrill 22, John Prescott 4, John Whipple 1, William Hall 1.

1821. *Votes for Governor*: Samuel Bell 93, David L. Morril 9, John Mills 7, John Whipple 3, Edward Gould 3, James Allison 1, Oliver Bailey, Jr. 1, William Hall 1, Henry Moulton, Jr. 1, Jeremiah Mason 1, scattering 27.

1822. *Votes for Governor*: Samuel Bell 109, David L. Morril 14, Caleb Austin 1, David Austin 1, Thomas C. Clement 1, Agnes Whipple 1, David Tenny 1; in all scattering, 5.

Voted, That whereas Major John Mills, having served the town more than twenty years as selectman, has expressed his wish to surrender his office, and not be considered a future candidate; whereupon it was unanimously voted to express the thanks of the town for his faithful and able discharge of the various and difficult duties of that office; and that this vote be recorded on the town book.

Major Mills was elected treasurer in 1791, and continued in that office until 1826, (thirty-five years,) when he was succeeded by Caleb Page.

Votes in respect to the new county of Merrimack: 140 in favor of, and 18 against it.

In 1822 a portion of territory was detached from the south-east part of this town, which, with sections of Chester and Goffstown, composed the town of Hooksett, which was incorporated in June, 1822.

1823. *Votes for Governor*: Levi Woodbury 95, Samuel Dinsmoor, 58.

1824. *Votes for Governor*: David L. Morril 99, Jeremiah Smith 39, Levi Woodbury 12, Amos Hadley 12.

Voted, To choose a committee to settle with the town of Hooksett on the best possible terms, but not to exceed six hundred dollars. Committee: John Mills, John Mills, Jr., and Edward Gould.

A portion of Hooksett having been set off from Dunbarton, the new town was allowed a portion of the public property of Dunbarton.

1825. *Votes for Governor*: David L. Morril 174, James Allison 3, John Mills, Jr., 2.

1826. *Votes for Governor* : David L. Morrill 106, Benjamin Pierce 60, Amos Mills 2, Edward Gould 1, James Stone 1.

Voted: Whereas Major John Mills, after having served the town for more than thirty years as town treasurer, has expressed his wish to surrender his office and not be considered a future candidate; whereupon it was unanimously Voted, To express the thanks of the town for his faithful and able discharge of the various and difficult duties attending that office.

1827. *Votes for Governor* : Benjamin Pierce 98, David L. Morrill 32, Matthew Harvey 1.

Voted, To raise eight hundred dollars, by a tax, to defray town charges the present year.*

Voted, That Amos Woodbury be excused from paying highway taxes while he remains without a road to his house.

1828. *Votes for Governor* : Benjamin Pierce 110, John Bell 97.

On Monday, November 3, 1828, the town met to ballot for Presidential Electors. The votes were as follows :

For Andrew Jackson.		For John Quincy Adams.	
John Harvey,	110	George Sullivan,	108
Benning M. Bean,	110	Samuel Quarles,	108
William Pickering,	110	Samuel Sparhawk,	108
Jesse Bowers,	110	William Bixby,	108
Aaron Matson,	110	William Parker,	108
Jonathan Nye,	110	Thomas Woolson,	108
Stephen P. Webster,	110	Ezra Bartlett,	108
Moses White,	110	William Lovejoy,	108

1829. *Votes for Governor* : Benjamin Pierce 110, John Bell 90, Mrs. Jeremiah, Jr., 1.

Voted, To raise eight hundred dollars, to defray town charges; also to paint the meeting-house.

* This appears to have been the first vote of the kind; the sum to be raised for the above purpose having previously been at the discretion of the selectmen.

Voted, That the town will not allow the Baptist Society in Dunbarton to have their proportion of the parsonage property in Dunbarton.

1830. *Votes for Governor*: Matthew Harvey 119, Timothy Uphan 93.

Voted, To raise eight hundred dollars for town charges.

1831. *Votes for Governor*: Samuel Dinsmoor 103, Ichabod Bartlett 67.

Voted, Eight hundred dollars for town charges.

1832. *Votes for Governor*: Samuel Dinsmoor 100, Ichabod Bartlett 68.

Voted, Six hundred dollars for town charges.

November 5, 1832. The town balloted for Presidential Electors as follows:

Benjamin Pierce,*	109	Langley Boardman,	62
Phineas Parkhurst,	109	Enoch Place,	62
Samuel Collins,	109	Joshua Darling,	62
John Taylor,	109	Edmund Parker,	62
James Holbrook,	109	Thomas Bellows,	62
Joseph Weeks,	109	George B. Upham,	62
Moses White,	109	John French,	62

1833. *Votes for Governor*: Samuel Dinsmoor 122, Sam-Fletcher 3.

On the question of amending the Constitution: against it 102, in favor of it 11.

1834. *Votes for Governor*: William Badger 95; against revising the Constitution, 48; in favor of it, 59.

Voted, Four hundred dollars for town charges.

1835. *Votes for Governor*: William Badger 131, Joseph Healey 33.

Voted, Four hundred dollars for town charges.

Voted, That each religious society should have their proportion of the meeting-house, according to the number of pews that each society owns in said meeting-house. Chose John Stinson, John Gould and Caleb Stark, Jr., a committee to make a division and proportion accordingly.

* The town voted for Electors at every Presidential term, but we have only inserted the votes of a few meetings.

Voted, To divide the parsonage money according to the polls in each society.

On Saturday, June 6, 1835, a meeting was held to act on the article following: To see if the town will vote to relinquish their right and title in the west meeting-house in said town, after the second Tuesday of March next, to any person or persons disposed to purchase the same, so far as regards religious purposes, reserving to the town their right of occupancy as a town-house, and stipulating with those to whom the town may relinquish said right, that said meeting-house shall remain on the ground on which it now stands.

Thirdly. To see if the town will authorize some person or persons to make such conveyance as the town shall authorize.

Voted, To dismiss the above article from the warrant.

1836. *Votes for Governor*: Isaac Hill 109; George Sullivan 1. Voted, three hundred dollars for town charges. Voted, the parsonage money to be divided according to the polls.

1837. *Votes for Governor*: Isaac Hill 99. Voted, six hundred dollars for town charges. Voted, to purchase a farm for the benefit of the poor in said town; and chose Charles Stinson, Joshua F. Hoyt and Henry Putney a committee to purchase said farm, and report within one year.

23. Voted, That the public money of the United States, which shall be deposited with this State, remain in the treasurer's office in said State of New-Hampshire.

24. Voted, to reconsider the vote respecting the public money.

25. Voted, to receive the public money of the United States, the proportion of said money belonging to Dunbarton.

26. Chose Caleb Page agent to receive the money for the said town of Dunbarton.

27. Voted, to excuse Caleb Page being agent.

28. Voted, Joshua F. Hoyt agent to receive said money and to let the same out on good sureties.

31. Voted, That Joshua F. Hoyt give bonds to the town for the security of said town.

32. Voted, That the Congregationalist Society receive no share of the parsonage money.

Reconsidered this vote, and voted to divide it to each society according to the number of polls in each society.

At a meeting September 2, 1837, Voted, to take the surplus revenue fund belonging to the said town, to pay for a farm that the said town bought for the benefit of their poor.

Thirdly. Voted, to hire so much of the public money belonging to the town as will pay for the remainder of said farm. The price of the farm was \$4,500, and sundries which were purchased with it, \$100, making the amount of \$4,600.

1838. *Votes for Governor*: Isaac Hill 137, James Wilson, Jr. 70.

Voted, eight hundred dollars for town charges.

1839. *Votes for Governor*: John Page 122, James Wilson, Jr. 69.

Voted, five hundred dollars for town charges.

1840. *Votes for Governor*: John Page 103, Enos Stevens 56, George Kent, 3.

Voted, eight hundred dollars for town charges.

Voted, to discontinue the road from Isaac Combs'* to the road that leads from Robert Chase's to Warren Perley's.

1841. *Votes for Governor*: John Page 124, Enos Stevens 54, Daniel Hoyt 6, Nathan Gutterson 1.

Voted, Eight hundred dollars for town charges.

Voted, That the town treasurer collect the money due the town, and pay the same over to Charles Stinson, agent of the poor farm.

* We think the vote passed was to discontinue the road to Isaac Combs' land, but it is recorded as above.

The Literary Fund was divided proportionably among the district schools, as was the case last year.

1842. *Votes for Governor*: Henry Hubbard 117, Enos Stevens 41, Daniel Hoyt 14, John H. White 9.

Voted, Eight hundred dollars for town charges.

1843. *Votes for Governor*: Henry Hubbard 101, Anthony Colby 30, John H. White 10, Daniel Hoyt 25.

Voted, Seven hundred dollars for town charges.

1844. *Votes for Governor*: John H. Steele 116, Anthony Colby 42, Daniel Hoyt 20, John H. White 8.

Voted, Eight hundred dollars for town charges.

Voted, Not to send a representative.

1845. *Votes for Governor*: John H. Steele 91, Anthony Colby 49, Daniel Hoyt 8, John H. White 2.

Voted, Five hundred dollars for town charges.

1846. *Votes for Governor*: Anthony Colby 51, Jared W. Williams 120, Nathaniel S. Berry 17.

Voted, Five hundred dollars for town charges.

1847. *Votes for Governor*: Jared W. Williams 136, Anthony Colby 53, Nathaniel S. Berry 18.

Voted, Five hundred dollars for town charges.

1848. *Votes for Governor*: Jared W. Williams 121, Nathaniel S. Berry 68.

Voted, Five hundred dollars for town charges.

1849. *Votes for Governor*: Samuel Dinsmoor 110; Levi Chamberlain 48, Nathaniel S. Berry 26.

Voted, Five hundred dollars for town charges.

1850. *Votes for Governor*: Samuel Dinsmoor 121, Levi Chamberlain 49, N. S. Berry 26.

Chose Henry Putney delegate to Convention for revising the Constitution of New-Hampshire.

Voted, Five hundred dollars for town charges.

1851. *Votes for Governor*: Samuel Dinsmoor 67, John Atwood 91, Thomas E. Sawyer 51, Benjamin E. Hoyt 1.

Voted, Five hundred dollars for town charges.

The Constitutional amendments were rejected by a large majority.

1852. *Votes for Governor* : Noah Martin 102, Thomas E. Sawyer 55, John Atwood 56.

Voted, To raise five hundred dollars for town charges.

1853. *Votes for Governor* : Noah Martin 108, James Bell 51, John H. White 37.

Voted, Five hundred dollars for town charges.

1854. *Votes for Governor* : James Bell 51, Jared W. Perkins 39, Nathaniel B. Baker 104.

Voted, Five hundred dollars for town charges; also, voted to raise one hundred and fifty dollars for schools.

1855. *Votes for Governor* : Ralph Metcalf 115, Nathaniel B. Baker 106, James Bell 1, Asa Fowler, 1.

Voted, To raise five hundred dollars for town charges, and one hundred and fifty dollars for schools.

1856. *Votes for Governor* : John S. Wells 114, Ralph Metcalf 108, Ichabod Goodwin 1.

Voted, Five hundred dollars for town charges.

1857. *Votes for Governor* : Asa P. Cate 118, William Haile 111.

Votes for Representative : Whole number of votes 261 : necessary for a choice 131. Henry L. Burnham had 129, Nathaniel H. Wheeler had 131, Ira C. Brown had 1—Nathaniel H. Wheeler was, by the moderator, declared elected.

Voted, Five hundred dollars for town charges.

1858. *Votes for Governor* : Asa P. Cate 130, William Haile 120.

Votes for Representative : Whole number 260; necessary for a choice 131. Henry L. Burnham had 125, Nathaniel H. Wheeler had 134, Charles Kimball had 1—Nathaniel H. Wheeler was declared by the moderator duly elected.

Voted, To raise five hundred dollars for town charges.

Voted, To raise no more money for schools than the law requires.

1859. *Votes for Governor* : Asa P. Cate 110, Ichabod Goodwin 145.

Voted, Five hundred dollars for town charges.

Voted, To raise no more money for school charges than the law requires.

1860. *Votes for Governor*: Ichabod Goodwin 142. Asa P. Cate 102.

Voted, To raise five hundred dollars for town charges.

Voted, To raise no more school money than the law requires.

Voted, That the selectmen be authorized to appropriate a sum sufficient to pay for printing and binding one copy of the History of Dunbarton, now being written by Caleb Stark, for each tax-payer in town.

MISCELLANEOUS MATTERS RELATING TO TOWN AFFAIRS.

WARNING OUT.

To prevent persons, having no legal residence and no ostensible property, from becoming town charges upon the places of their temporary abode, the law required that they should be warned to leave the town by a notice to that effect, served upon them by the constables; who, in several instances, were employed to convey them out of town. The records furnish many instances similar to the following, dated March 14, 1786:

Voted, To allow Israel Clifford's account brought in for carrying William Hogg to Weare, and allowed him	£0 12s. 0d.
For warning out Mrs. Dawson,	0 2 0
For warning out George Hogg,	0 3 0
For carrying George Hogg and family to Weare,	0 9 0

Voted, Not to allow David Story's account against Joshua Folsome, but to support said Story in bringing an action against said Folsome, for bringing said Hogg's family unlawfully into town.

Voted, To allow Ephraim Kinsman £0 19 s. 9 d. for sundry articles, and warning sundry persons out of town, and returning warrants.

William Beard, as constable, warned out Alexander Nichols and others.

DR. DUGALL'S PETITION.

To the gentlemen of estates, freeholders, and other inhabitants of Dunbarton, in the State of New-Hampshire, and at the March meeting on the second Tuesday of said month, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and eighty-five, the petition of William Dugall, of Dunbarton, in the said State, doctor, humbly requesteth of said gentlemen their liberty and votes, in town meeting assembled, for him to clear a piece of land on the Glebe, or Parson's lot, and to build a house near the road, and to have the use of said land, until they have a minister settled on it, or the town see cause to take it away; and that your petitioner shall have liberty to sell the same or remove it off the premises; as said petitioner, or his heirs, and the town or minister, think best or agree upon the same.

Wherefore your petitioner humbly hopes you will be graciously pleased to take under consideration to grant your petitioner the above request, and your petitioner shall in duty be ever bound to pray.

WILLIAM DUGALL.

The above petition was granted, and entered in vol. 1, page 217.

JAMES CLEMENT, *Town-Clerk.*

TYTHINGMEN.

Tythingmen were formerly chosen in the New-England colonies at every annual meeting. Their principal duties were to preserve order, and prevent persons traveling on the highway, from sunrise to sunset, on the Sabbath.

Party excitement in 1814 induced the enactment of special statutes upon the subject, and a rigorous enforcement of their provisions. The officers, in their zeal to discharge their supposed duties, frequently exceeded their authority, and rendered themselves liable for damage and cost. Many humorous instances of their misadventures might be cited, did our limits permit. A statute regulating their proceedings was, in 1814, enacted by the Legislature of New-Hampshire, which remained in force until 1834-5, when it was repealed, having continued for a number of years a dead letter in the statute book.

In this town, tythingmen were chosen from early times, until March, 1818, in which year none were appointed. In 1819* John Wilson, Thomas Mills and Perley P. Ray were elected, but not sworn. These gentlemen were the last tythingmen in this town. John Holmes was the first, being the only one chosen at the first town meeting held under the charter, September 3, 1765.

We have never learned that any difficulty occurred in this place during the existence of, or in consequence of the "Sunday law." From this we infer that the inhabitants of those days were well disposed, orderly, go-to-meeting sort of people, who preferred listening to a fervent discourse from Mr. Harris to traveling the roads: or, that the custodians of the Sabbath were indulgent, mind-their-own-business sort of officers. Probably both inferences are correct.

MILITIA TRAININGS.

Militia trainings were once joyous occasions, as well to those on duty as to the crowd of spectators. Men, boys and girls assembled to witness the parade and listen to the inspiring music of the fife and drum.

* In 1812 the tythingmen were John Chase and Thomas Hammond, Jr. In 1813, none were chosen. After the passage of the act of 1814, in March, 1815, nine were chosen: in 1816, eight; and in 1817, ten.

But few of the privates wore similar dresses, but the officers were in uniform, and armed with swords or spon- toons. The latter were long lances, having a steel pike at one end, just below which was a hatchet, resembling an Indian tomahawk.

The first of these parades we ever witnessed in this town was in the fall of 1812. The officers of the company (consisting of about 90 men), were Capt. David Alexander, Lieutenant Thomas Stinson, Ensign John Stinson, and Orderly Serjeant Thomas Hammond. The officers, after a short drill and a few marches and countermarches, treated liberally their men, and the spectators, with as much New-England "fire-water" as they desired, accord- ing to the custom of the times.

At the close of the drill a hollow square was formed, into which advanced the veteran Major John Mills, then first selectman, who delivered to each man a quarter of a pound of powder; and vendued their dinner, for the com- ing muster-day, to the lowest bidder; the materials for which were to be, as declared in his own words, "good fresh beef, well baked or roasted; good wheat bread, well baked; good old cider, or new cider, well worked," &c.

We doubt the State's policy in dispensing with the annual parades and musters. To restore the organization, broken down by act of the Legislature, would now prove a difficult undertaking, whatever may be the emergency. If "coming events cast their shadow before," we know not how soon such a necessity may transpire; or the now ap- parently peaceful repose of the country be broken by the martial tones of "trumpet and drum," and the tumult, horrors and desolation of war.

RAISINGS, AND TRIALS OF STRENGTH AND SKILL.

At the raising or moving of buildings, and other occa- sions when people assembled in numbers to assist volun- tarily in performing labors which required the united strength of many, the good cheer at such times plentifully

supplied, usually led to trials of strength and skill in gymnastic exercises.

Lifting heavy weights, pitching quoits, throwing the bar, or a heavy piece of iron, pulling sticks, and wrestling, were generally the closing scenes of these friendly gatherings. Even in our own time we have witnessed and taken part in such pastimes. At town meetings, also, such encounters were customary.

Wrestling matches were frequently commenced by boys; each, who was thrown, bringing in a champion, and thus proceeding onward, the wrestlers increasing in size and age at each trial, until men were called into the arena where boys first contended. The person who threw his man in the last encounter was declared by all persons to have "carried the ring."

All men distinguished in these athletic exercises—such men as lived in the days of Robert Rogers—(himself *never* vanquished in such trials) were known to each other by reputation, although resident in distant towns. It was customary for such notable individuals to travel many miles to "try a fall at wrestling" with other champions, although entire strangers.

An anecdote in the History of Manchester exemplifies this species of wrestling errantry, although the result was perhaps not satisfactory to the knight who came so far to obtain a *fall*.

A person called at the house of John McNiel, of Londonderry, in consequence of having heard of his strength and prowess. McNiel was absent, which circumstance the stranger regretted (as he informed his wife, Christian, who inquired his business), since he had traveled many miles for no other purpose than to "throw him."

"And troth mon," said Christian McNiel, "Johnny is gone, but I'm not the woman to see ye disappointed: an' I think if ye'll try, mon, I'll throw ye meself." The stranger, not liking to be bantered by a woman, accepted the challenge: and, sure enough, Christian tripped his heels and threw him upon the ground. The stranger,

upon getting up, thought he would not wait for "Johnny;" but left, without deigning to leave his name.

BOUNDS OF THE COMMON.

DUNBARTON, 7th October, 1803. Agreeably to a vote of the town, last March meeting, we, the subscribers, have this day measured the land about the meeting-house, called the "Meeting-house Common," and set bounds to the same, which are as follows: viz., Began at the north-west corner of said common, which is the corner of a lot; thence running south four degrees east, on the line, sixty rods, to a stake and stones; thence north eighty-seven degrees east, twenty rods and six tenths, to a stake and stones; thence north four degrees west, sixty rods, to the lot line, to a stake and stones; thence westerly to the first bound.

JOHN MILLS,
 JOHN GOULD, JR., } *Selectmen.*
 JOHN STINSON, }

Attest: JEREMIAH STINSON, *Town-Clerk.*

Records, vol. 2, p. 277.

EXTRACT FROM THE GEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF NEW-HAMPSHIRE,
 BY DR. CHARLES T. JACKSON.

In Dunbarton, a silver mine was talked of, and on searching for it we discovered that an ore of arsenic had been mistaken for silver. The locality is situated near the house and on the estate of Mr. Stephen Wheeler, who kindly assisted in its exploration. The arsenic ore is included, as a bed, between a strata of mica slate, resting directly in granite. It is from six to eight inches in thickness, and is very heavy, and rich in arsenic. The bed with the strata is to the south 80°, east 20°, and runs north and south. Large quantities of loose pieces of the ore may be easily obtained on the surface and in the soil.

This mine is a quarter of a mile north-west from Mr. Stephen Wheeler's house, on his estate, adjoining Dea. Joel Wheeler's. The field where it occurs was, when we were there, cultivated for rye, but is very rough, broken and rocky.

Associated with the arsenical pyrites, the green arseniate of iron is found, forming investing layers on the ore, and scorodite, or the yellow arseniate of iron, occurs in concretionary masses and thin crusts between the joints and cavities.

A little argentiferous galena was also found in disseminated branches and crystals. Radiated black tourmaline exists in the mica slate, and quartz crystals are found in the vein and in the soil. Kaolin, or clay, from decomposed granite, fills up many spaces between the rocks. From the frequent association of arsenical pyrites with tin ore, we were led to expect its occurrence at this place, and worked diligently in search for it, until driven from the field by a heavy and long continued thunder-storm with violent rain. It may be worth while to search the rocks in this vicinity with care, to ascertain if oxide of tin occurs there.

LEASE OF TOWN LANDS.

In March, 1803, Jeremiah Page, David Story and Ebenezer Chase were appointed a committee to lease all the school land for nine hundred and ninety-nine years. For the consideration of the sum of five hundred and seventy-seven dollars and twenty cents, they leased to John Raymond, he being the highest bidder, at a public vendue, the "school lot of land in Dunbarton, being the north side of the lot No. 8, in the first range in said Dunbarton, the one half of said lot in quantity, containing fifty-five acres, more or less." [This is now, 1860, partly owned by Caleb Stark.]

In 1804, David Story, Major C. Stark and John Mills were appointed a committee to lease, for nine hundred

and ninety-nine years, a portion of the Meeting-house Common, in the same manner, at vendue. It is thus described: "Being part of the six acres reserved out of the parsonage land by the town, lying north of the grave-yard, containing about one acre, more or less, and bounded as follows: Beginning at a stake and stones the east side of the road, thence running easterly by land of Jeremiah Stinson, about sixteen rods, to stake and stones; thence southerly by the parsonage land, about nine rods, to stake and stones: thence westerly by common land, and the grave-yard, about sixteen rods, to stake and stones; thence northerly to bound first mentioned."

Nathan Greeley, trader, and Jeremiah Stinson, Esq., were the highest bidders, and to them it was struck off, at two hundred and one dollars.

In 1805 another portion of the town land was similarly disposed of to Nathaniel and James B. Colby, of Hopkinton, for two hundred dollars. Another portion of town land was, in 1806, leased in the same manner to Jeremiah and John Stinson, for two hundred dollars. Another portion was, in 1808, leased as aforesaid, to Thomas and Jeremiah Page Raymond, for five hundred and seventy-seven dollars and seventy-seven cents. On each lease ten dollars in cash was paid down, and a bond, drawing interest annually, given for the balance.

GRAVE-YARD WALL.

DUNBARTON, September 29, 1800. Conditions of sale for fencing the grave-yard, by the meeting-house in said town, to be vendued to the lowest bidder, according to the proprietors' vote, September 8, 1800.

1. The lowest bidder or bidders to be undertaker (or undertakers).
2. The bids to be by the rod, and nothing short of ten cents will be considered a bid.
3. The same to be in lots, in the following manner: viz., Lot first, from the north-west corner of the gate, to

the south-west corner, thence turning the course to the south-east corner. The before mentioned lots are considered faced wall.

Lot third to be from the south-east corner to the north-east corner, from thence west, to the bound first mentioned. This is considered as good common stone wall.

4. The gate to be vended in the same manner as the building of the wall.

5. The faced wall to be equally as well faced as that of the Rev. Walter Harris,—the south side of his bars that lead into his field, the south end of his wall, near his yard. The common wall to be equally as good as that of Capt. William Stinson, east of his house, on the north side of the road, from his house to his pasture bars, between his house and the head of the lane east of his house.

6. The undertakers to give bonds to the committee, chosen by the proprietors for that purpose, for the fulfillment, and the committee to give their obligation for payment to the undertakers.

DAVID STORY,
JOHN MILLS, } *Committee.*
TIMOTHY LADD, }

DANIEL JAMESON, *Town-Clerk.*

STATE OF NEW-HAMPSHIRE.

Hillsborough ss.—These are to notify and warn all the proprietors of the grave-yard fence, by the meeting-house in Dunbarton, to meet at the meeting-house in Dunbarton, on Friday, the 16th instant, at 3 o'clock P. M., to act on the following articles: viz.,

1. To choose a moderator, to govern said meeting.
2. To see if the proprietors will vote to accept the said grave-yard fence, since the committee think it is not made according to the obligation.
3. To act upon any other matter they may think proper when met.

DANIEL JAMESON, *Proprietors' Clerk.*

Dunbarton, October 12, 1801.

DUNBARTON, October 16, 1801. Met according to warning, at time and place.

1. Chose David Story, Esq., moderator, to govern said meeting.

2. Voted, To adjourn this meeting half an hour at this place.

Met according to adjournment, at time and place.

Voted, To accept of the report of the committee for the grave-yard fence. They report that the common wall, built by William Smith, is agreeable to the obligation. They report that the double wall, built by William Stinson, 3d, is not agreeable to the obligation.

Voted, To adjourn this meeting a short space of time at this place.

Met according to adjournment.

Voted, To accept the report of the committee, last made, which is that William Stinson, 3d, come under obligation to keep said double wall in repair for ten years from this present meeting. Voted, That the afore-named committee be authorized to take bonds of said Stinson for the repair of said faced wall for ten years. Voted, Not to abate the tax of a ***** horse, taxed to Capt. Robert Holmes. Voted, That the committee take bonds of John Bunten for the tax bill delivered to him for building the grave-yard fence. Voted, To dissolve this meeting.

DANIEL JAMESON, *Proprietors' Clerk.*

Dunbarton, October 17, 1801.

GRAVE-YARD.

In 1766 the town "Voted, That the selectmen build a pound, and fence the grave-yard;" and in 1767, "Voted, That the pound be built as near the meeting-house as possible;" also "Voted, That any person or persons who shall not come, or send a hand to help build said pound, and fence the grave-yard, upon the third Tuesday of June

next, shall pay three shillings, lawful money, to the selectmen, to be collected by the constable."

A pound was consequently erected near the meeting-house, constructed of round and split logs, and the graveyard fence in a similar manner.

Tradition reports that several years previous to the passage of the foregoing votes, the first sermon ever heard in this, then forest township, was delivered by the Rev. Mr. McGregore, in the open air, upon the ground now inclosed as the central public cemetery. Several of the audience upon that highly interesting occasion probably lie, "each in his narrow cell for ever laid," within its surrounding walls.

During a visit to this consecrated inclosure, a few days since, we observed with pleasure indications of recent improvement in the many elegant monuments reared to the memory of the dead, surrounded with shrubs and flowers, exhibiting the piety and taste of surviving relatives.

The disposition to adorn, with the productions of nature and art, the hallowed ground where mortals find their last repose, we are happy to say is increasing in the community. Its progress and results deserve encouragement and commendation. "Foul fall the hand" that would mutilate a memorial erected by friends to designate the place where objects of their affection are laid at rest: To—

Rest till the morn when trumpet sound
 Shall rouse death's sleepers from their bed;
 When earth and ocean, circling round,
 Yield up their spoils of quick and dead;
 When friends shall meet, from woes at rest,
 In Heaven's pure conclave of the blest.

The oldest stone in the yard, with an inscription, is that of Samuel Foster Cunningham, son of George Cunningham, who died in 1794, aged nine years. The first person buried in the yard was Samuel Stinson. His grave is near the hearse-house. No stone, bearing any inscription, marks the spot. He was

one of the first settlers. We copied from stones in this cemetery the following memorials :

“ Mrs. Hannah Burnham, died March 1, 1805 : relict of the late Lieut. Nathan Burnham, of Ipswich, Massachusetts, who fell at the defeat of the British army at Ticonderoga, A. D. 1758.”

Capt. William Stinson.

“ Stranger, like you, I once enjoyed my health,
Relations pleasant, and sufficient wealth,
Till Eden's fiery law alarmed my soul,
The Saviour spoke—I bowed to his control.
Riches more enchanting, brighter joys I found,
Than earth afford or Eden blooming round.

On the stone of Mr. William Beard are engraved, after the date and age, the appropriate words : “ A soldier of the Revolution.”

Caleb Mills.

“ My children dear, as you draw near,
Your father's grave to see,
Not long ago I was with you,
And soon you'll be with me.”

Mrs. Tamar Mills.

“ Our labors done, securely laid
In this our last retreat,
Unheeded o'er our silent dust,
The storms of life shall beat.”

Benjamin Twiss.

“ Time was, I stood where thou dost now,
And viewed the dead, as thou dost me ;
Ere long thou'lt lie as low as I,
And others stand and look on thee.”

The town contains two other public cemeteries ; one at Page's Corner, and one on its eastern border, near Bow line. The family of the late Major Caleb Stark have a private burial place upon their estate, on the road leading from Concord to Weare.

PHYSICIANS. Doctor John Cochran was assigned, in 1752, lots numbered two, three and four, in the eighth range. In regard to his residence and practice as a physician we are not informed. Dr. Dugall was permitted, as a temporary residence, to erect a house upon the minister's lot. He practiced before and after that date.

Dr. Symmes Sawyer was married May 31, 1792, to Ruth, daughter of Hon. Jeremiah Page, and practiced before and after that year. Dr. James Clement, Dr. Shaw and Dr. David Mighill, were resident physicians. The latter married, September 7, 1814, Betsey Mills, daughter of Major John Mills.

Dr. Isaac Stearns, from Lovewell, Maine, settled here in 1819. He married Eunice P., daughter of Mr. Benjamin Marshall, and for his second wife Mrs. Lund, daughter of Mr. Jeremiah Page. He died August 31, 1850, aged 57. He was an amiable person, much respected, and was post-master at the time of his death.

After his departure, Dr. Merrill settled here. He remained a year, more or less. We have now no resident physicians, unless we consider, as such, our good friend, True Morse, who prepares many remedies for the benefit of invalids, and Mr. Jonathan Colby, who possesses the power of healing which a "seventh son" can exercise.

MAGISTRATES. *Justices of the Quorum*: Caleb Stark, Henry L. Burnham. *Justices*: Nathan Gutterson, Daniel H. Parker, Nathaniel H. Wheeler, John Burnham, Jonathan Ireland, John Stinson, Charles Holmes, John C. Ray, Charles G. B. Ryder, William B. Burnham, Josiah Richardson, Henry Putney, Leonard Rowell.

RELIGIOUS ASSOCIATIONS. These are four: viz., the Congregationalist, Universalist, Methodist and Baptist societies. The Baptists have two meeting-houses. The Universalists hold their meetings in the town-house. The Methodists use one of the Baptist houses. The Congre-

gationalists have a meeting-house and vestry building. Of the above named societies the latter only support a permanent clergyman.

REVOLUTIONARY SOLDIERS.

Although this town furnished, upon all occasions, its full quota of soldiers for the Continental army, and militia volunteers, we find in the town-clerks' records but few of their names.

John Mills, William Beard, ——— Holmes, Caleb Stark and John McPherson were at Bunker's Hill, and probably in other actions of the war.

On the 22d of July, 1777, eighteen men were required for the Bennington expedition. Thomas Mills, a son of John McCurdy, Alexander Hogg and Thomas Hoyt volunteered on that occasion.

In 1781 eight men were called for, as recruits for the Continental regiments. To fill up their quota at that time the town hired, among others, John Dorman, Amos Barnes, John Morgan, Moses Heath and Nicholas Dodge. The contracts of Heath and Dodge are inserted in this work among the transactions of 1780 and 1781.

The soldiers of 1812 from this town were Joseph Collins, of the 4th regiment U. S. infantry. He was at Chataugee, and at the attack of LaCôle or Stone Mills, in 1814. He died a few years ago.

Thomas Ayer, of the 11th infantry, was in the actions of Chippewa and Niagara. He is now the oldest person in town, having entered his 91st year in May, 1860.

Charles Hart was a soldier in 1813.

Benjamin Whipple and Ephraim S. Clement volunteered in the Massachusetts regiment for the Mexican war. The latter died at Vera Cruz, and the former soon after his return home.

ECCLESIASTICAL STATISTICS.

For the following we are indebted to the Rev. John M. Putnam :

Congregational Church in Dunbarton.

This church was organized June 18, 1789, consisting of ten members. This was about forty years after the first permanent settlement was made, by white inhabitants, and twenty-four years after the town was incorporated under the name of Dunbarton.

In 1769, about twenty years before the organization of the church, the town had erected a rude structure which they denominated a meeting-house, and which was used for purposes of public worship, though it had scarcely any resemblance to a church edifice of the present day. It stood where the old meeting-house, belonging to the town, now stands. All around was an uncultivated, wild forest, casting the shadows of its foliage upon the court of the Lord's house.

In 1789, the town voted, on certain specified conditions, to build a new meeting-house, which vote was carried into effect. In August (26th) following, the Rev. WALTER HARRIS was ordained over the church as pastor.

In 1792, the third year of the ministry of the new pastor, there was a religious awakening of a very marked character. The result was a great enlargement of the church, bringing into it eighty new members.

In 1816 another season of refreshing from the Divine presence was experienced, which resulted in forty accessions to the church in the course of that and the ensuing year.

The year 1826 is also memorable for the manifestations of the grace of God to this church. Eighty new members were added, in connection with this extensive awakening. About four years after this, Dr. Harris closed his long and highly useful labors as pastor of this church. But his influence still lives; beautiful as a thread of gold, and, with the strength of iron, it is interwoven with the character of this people.

In 1830, July 8, the second pastor of this church, the Rev. John M. Putnam, (the present pastor) was installed by the same council that dismissed Dr. Harris.

In the spring of 1831—about eight months after the present pastor's settlement—there was a revival of religion which brought into the church fifty new members.

In 1836 the church, in connection with the religious society associated with it, erected a new meeting-house; the one in which they now worship.

In 1858 another season of special religious interest was experienced, which brought into the church twenty-three new members. These were mainly heads of families, of the young and middle-aged portion of the community, whose acquisition greatly added to the strength of the church.

The church is united and prosperous, comprising about one fifth of the adult population in town: Resident members, 111—43 males, 68 females; absent, 18; total, 129. Number admitted by profession since the formation of the church, in 1789, three hundred and sixty.

There is one fact somewhat remarkable in relation to this church, which is, that it has never had but one pastor beside the present one, although it has not been a day without a settled minister for more than seventy years—a fact to which it would not be easy to find a parallel.

Dunbarton, April 30, 1860.

Baptist Society.

The first Baptist society was formed in the Spring of 1828, and in November of that year the first church was organized. The second society, at Page's Corner, was formed at the house of Peter C. Page.

Both the first and second societies were united at Dunbarton Centre, in November or December, 1846.

The *Universalist Society* was formed in 1830, by Nathan Gutterson, Joshua F. Hoyt, Silas Burnham, Alexander Gilchrist, and others.

The *Methodist Society* was formed about 1847, by John Cate, Moses W. Woodbury and Nathaniel Colby.

POST-OFFICES, &c.

The first post-office in this town was established at the central village, in 1817, when the Hon. Return Jonathan Meigs was Postmaster-General of the United States, and David Tenney appointed post-master. His commission is dated October 17, 1817. He was succeeded by James Allison, Richard Parkinson, Isaac Stearns, Samuel Burnham, Warren Perley and Moses Perley, the present incumbent.

Another post-office was established in the Gould District, called "East Dunbarton," but discontinued several years ago.

In 1834 a post-office was established at Page's Corner, called "North Dunbarton," and Adams Roberts appointed post-master. He declined the office, and Peter C. Page was appointed in his place. He was succeeded by John P. Tenney and George W. Page, the present post-master.

Prior to the year 1817 the letters to the people of this town "were few and far between." The nearest post-office was Concord. The principal newspapers taken were the Farmers' Cabinet, of Amherst, the New-Hampshire Patriot, by Isaac and W. R. Hill, and Tuttle's Concord Gazette, which were conveyed to the subscribers by the subscribers in turn. The editors notified them by writing upon their papers the words, "Your turn next." Upon receiving this notice, a person rode on horse-back to the place of publication, and brought the papers, directed to each individual subscriber; which were left at some central point for distribution.

Single horse wagons were rarely seen, in this region, in 1812. The first one we ever saw was brought into town by Ebenezer Chase. It was strong enough to sustain any load that two horses could draw.

Chaises, with square tops, had been for several years previously possessed by several persons. The first bellows-topped chaise brought into town, in 1808-9, was owned by Major C. Stark. An awkward old sulkey, in which he was once accustomed to ride, was sold to Dr. Green, of Concord, who used it until his death.

The pastures of this town were, even in early times, noted for supporting good cattle and horses, as was the town for possessing good riders. General Stark brought home a number of blood horses and mares, purchased at the sale of Burgoyne's army effects, at Saratoga, which acquisition much improved the breed of horses in this region.

TRADERS.

Major Caleb Stark opened the first store in this town, at "Page Corner." His assortment of goods was more extensive than that of any establishment within thirty miles. After he removed his store to the "Borough Farm" his transactions became more extended. Persons came from Connecticut river, and from places fifty miles or more distant, to trade with him.

We once heard him say that he had taken, in barter, 20,000 yards of tow and linen cloth in a year, and other country produce in proportion. He employed coopers to prepare casks for butter, beef, pork, and other matters, including pot and pearl ashes, for the Boston market; and teamsters were constantly in his pay, transporting freights in wagons to and from Boston, until, in connection with Isaac Riddle, Esq., he opened the navigation of the Merrimack river as far as Bedford.

The prosperity of his affairs induced him to engage in navigation. He built and owned several vessels. One of them was lost at sea, and another captured under the operation of the "British Orders in Council." By these disasters he sustained a loss of more than twenty-five thousand dollars. In 1806-7 he opened a mercantile

establishment at Boston, in company with Mr. John McKinstry, his brother-in-law.

Before his removal thither, other stores were opened in town. The following persons, at times, were engaged in trade at Dunbarton Centre: Nathan Greeley, Peter Patterson (a lame man), Phineas and Wm. Parker, William Green, David Tenney, James Allison, Allison & Evans, ——— & Brown, Leach & Poor, and Samuel Burnham, who is now the only store-keeper in Dunbarton. The traders at the "Page Road," since Major Stark's time, have been: William Green, Jeremiah Page, Jr., and John Kimball, Dudley & Sargent, Adams Roberts, William Follansbee, Oren Foster, Erastus Woodbury, and James Lord.

NEW MEETING-HOUSE.

DUNBARTON, May 6, 1789. At a legal meeting, holden this day at the meeting-house in said town, for the purpose of building or repairing the meeting-house, proceeded as followeth, viz:

1. Chose Jeremiah Page, Esq., moderator, to govern said meeting.

2. Voted, To build a new meeting-house, providing the pews will sell for enough to build said house, together with the old meeting-house being added to defray the cost of the new one, the dimensions of which are to be forty feet by fifty.

3. Voted, To choose a committee of three men: viz., Ensign William Tenney, Capt. David Story and James Stinson; said committee to make proper draughts of said house, and conditions of sale for pews in said house, and lay the same before the town at the adjournment of said meeting.

4. Voted, To adjourn the meeting to the twenty-sixth day of May next, at ten o'clock, at the meeting-house, in order to make sale of the pews.

DUNBARTON, May 26, 1789. Met according to adjournment, and proceeded to sell the pews below the galleries, and they were sold for the sum of four hundred and one pounds, one shilling.

Voted, That the above committee continue in office until further orders of the town.

Voted, To adjourn this meeting to Thursday next, at one o'clock P. M., at the meeting-house, in order to sell the gallery pews, and transact other necessary business.

DUNBARTON, June 2, 1789. Met according to adjournment, and voted to accept the pew No. 23, to remain the parsonage pew, for the use of the minister.

2. Proceeded to sell the pews in the galleries, and sold the same for the sum of £126 6s. 0d., after which Ensign William Tenney offered to build the meeting-house and complete the same for what money and other articles the pews amounted to; after which the town voted to accept said Tenney's offer, by his giving sufficient security for his performance; after which the town proceeded to appoint a committee of three, as followeth: Capt. David Story, Capt. William Stinson and Mr. James Clement, in order to take bonds of said Tenney, and see the business completed. Lastly, Voted, To adjourn this meeting to Monday, the 22d day of this instant, June, at one o'clock, at the meeting-house.

Met according to adjournment, and voted to accept the bond taken by the foregoing committee, of Archibald Stinson and William Tenney, undertakers to build the meeting-house.

Voted, To adjourn this meeting to the third day of August next, at two o'clock, at the meeting-house.

DAVID STORY, *Town-Clerk.*

At a legal meeting, held on the 26th of May, 1789, the following matters were considered:

Conditions of sale of the pews in the new meeting-

house to be built by the inhabitants of Dunbarton, as followeth :

1. The highest bidder shall be the purchaser, and have his choice, by said pew being struck off to him, and so continue through the sale of the whole.

2. No sum short of three shillings shall be accepted as a bid.

3. The purchasers of each shall pay as followeth, viz. : the one sixth part in cash, one sixth part in labor, one sixth part in lumber, the remaining half in produce.

4. The payments to be made as followeth, viz. : the whole of the framing timber, and one half of the cash, and one half of the produce, to be paid at or before the first day of April next : timber or lumber to be delivered at or before the first day of April next ; timber and other lumber to be delivered at the old meeting-house, to the acceptance of the committee chosen for that purpose, and the remainder of said cash and produce to be paid on the first of December following said April before mentioned.

5. The purchaser is to give sufficient security to the committee for the payment on the pew struck off to him.

6. The committee is to give sufficient surety to the purchaser for a bill of sale for his pew, by his completing his payment.

The price of produce, lumber and other articles of payment to be as followeth, viz. :

Good merchantable white pine boards, 19s. per thousand ; good clear boards, 40s. per thousand ; good short shingles, 6s. per thousand ; good clapboards, 30s. per thousand ; good lath boards, 15s. per thousand ; good joists, 24s. per thousand ; good pine and chestnut timber, well hewed, according to directions given by the committee, 10s. per ton ; white oak, 15s. per ton ; Indian corn, 3s. per bushel ; rye, 4s. per bushel ; good grass fed beef, 20s. per hundred, and other neat stock in proportion ; good pork, well fattened, 30s. per hundred ; all of the above mentioned articles to the acceptance of the committee. Labor to be estimated as followeth, viz. : common labor,

3s. per day; joiners, 4s. per day; master carpenters, 5s. per day. Said laborers to find their own diet.

DUNBARTON, May 26, 1789. The above articles voted and accepted by the town.

Voted, That any person, not an inhabitant, shall have the same privilege in purchasing as the inhabitants have.

FLOOR PEWS.		Nos.		£. s. d.	
Nos.	£. s. d.	Nos.		£. s. d.	
24. Doctor Sawyer,	15 00 0	20. James Stinson,		9 15 0	
35. Capt. Stinson,	15 00 0	18. Capt. Burnham,		9 18 0	
25. Capt. Caldwell,	15 00 0	6. John Bunten,		9 19 0	
34. Esquire Hogg,	15 6 0	5. William Moore,		9 19 0	
26. Abraham Burnham,	15 3 0	8. Lieut. Ladd,		9 16 0	
33. Lt. J. Mills,	15 00 0	7. William Page.		9 15 0	
29. Daniel Story,	14 9 0				
12. Ebenezer Hacket,	14 00 0	GALLERY PEWS.			
28. Archibald Stinson,	13 15 0	2. Ebenezer Ryder,		6 19 6	
22. Esquire Page,	13 3 0	21. David Putney,		7 2 0	
30. Thomas Mills,	13 6 0	22. Samuel Allison,		7 2 0	
3. Ensign Tenney,	12 13 0	1. Hazediah Woodbury,		7 1 1	
11. Capt. Story,	12 13 0	18. William Sargent,		6 4 0	
32. Capt. Stinson,	12 00 0	5. James Colby,		5 18 0	
27. Caleb Mills,	11 10 0	13. William Caldwell,		5 18 0	
14. Robert Holmes,	11 00 0	14. Capt. Story,		5 15 0	
13. Lt. McColly,	10 19 0	12. John Burnham,		5 15 0	
10. John Jameson,	11 00 0	15. Amos Hadley,		5 16 0	
21. Asa Burnham,	10 18 0	9. Thomas Clement,		5 15 0	
2. Thomas Clement,	9 18 0	20. Lieut. J. Mills,		3 12 0	
31. Israel Clifford,	9 18 0	3. Wm. Smith,		5 12 0	
4. Samuel Clement,	9 18 0	8. Samuel Burnham,		5 12 0	
15. Capt. Caldwell,	10 1 0	16. Daniel Jameson,		5 6 0	
16. James Clement,	10 1 0	10. James Clement,		5 6 0	
9. Samuel Burnham,	10 1 0	17. Daniel Story,		5 6 0	
1. James Cunningham,	10 4 0	7. Thomas Huse,		5 3 0	
7. Thomas Huse,	10 3 0	19. Moses Trussel,		4 16 0	
17. Alexander Jameson,	10 00 0	4. Capt. Burnham,		4 3 0	
		6. Stephen Ordway,		4 1 0	

Bond and Contract for building the Meeting-House.

Know all men by these Presents, That we, Archibald Stinson, yeoman, and William Tenney, gentleman, both of Dunbarton, in the county of Hillsborough and State of New-Hampshire, are holden and stand firmly bound and obliged unto David Story and William Stinson, gentle-

men, and James Clement, yeoman, all of said Dunbarton, in said State and county, a committee appointed by the inhabitants of Dunbarton to see that a meeting-house in said town be built and finished according to the vote of said town, at a legal meeting held at said Dunbarton on the second day of June, one thousand seven hundred and eighty-nine, in the full and just sum of one thousand and fifty-four pounds, lawful money, to the which payment, well and truly to be made, we, the said Archibald Stinson and William Tenney, acknowledge ourselves and our heirs and assigns to stand jointly and severally bound and obliged unto the said David Story, William Stinson and James Clement, their heirs and assigns, in the capacity of a committee as aforesaid, in the above sum of one thousand and fifty-four pounds, lawful money. Sealed with (our) seals, and witnessed with our hands, this twenty-second day of June, Anno Domini 1789.

The conditions of the above Obligation, or Bond, are such, that whereas we, the said Archibald Stinson and William Tenney, this day have agreed to build a meeting-house in said Dunbarton, of the dimensions of fifty feet long and forty feet wide; said house to stand where the old meeting-house stands, or where the said committee shall stake out the ground where said house shall stand, and finish said house: Said house to be twenty-five feet posts, with a porch on the foreside of said house, of thirteen feet square, with the posts twenty-two feet high, and in said house are to be seventeen windows in the lower tier of windows, and twenty-eight squares of glass in each window: one of which windows to be circular headed, back of the pulpit; and twenty-one windows in the galleries and porch, of twenty-four squares each—the glass 7 by 9.

The outside of said house to be finished in Tuscan order, and good workmanship. Said house is to be underpinned with good hewn stones, equal to Capt. David Story's house (the foreside and west end of said Story's house), with door-stones for steps to said house, hewn equal to the underpinning.

otherwise we object to said meeting, and the proceedings thereof.

JOHN STINSON.

The foregoing delivered to me, and requested to be put on record.

DANIEL JAMESON, *Town-Clerk.*

We have examined the proceedings of the meeting above named, but find nothing explanatory in regard to the above protest.

ACCIDENTAL DEATHS.

The wife of John Mills was frozen to death, while proceeding from Capt. Oliver Bailey's house, over the hill, east of the place where Oliver Bailey, Jr., once dwelt. This happened many years ago.

Mrs. Archelaus Colby wandered from home while insane, and died in the woods. She was missing several months. Her bones were found by a hunter, in Goffstown. Her husband was drowned in Kimball's pond, while crossing on the ice.

Mrs. Eleazer Butters was killed by being thrown from a horse, between Goffstown and Dunbarton.

James Rogers was shot by a hunter, having, on account of his bear-skin dress, been mistaken for a bear.

Dr. Jeremiah P. Tenney, Leonard Parker, Stephen Stark, Ebenezer Butler, (at Stark's mill-pond, June, 1821,) Parmlee Holmes, a son of Paltiah Brown, Esq., drowned.

Jeremiah Stinson, in 1809, died of injuries received by falling upon a pitch-fork; Capt. Joseph Leach, being crushed by a cart-wheel; Col. Warren Story, by the kick of a horse; Mrs. John Page, by being thrown from a wagon. Ebenezer Bailey died of injuries received on the Lawrence Railroad; old Mr. Andros was injured by a cross cow, and died. Mr. Benjamin Perley, senior, was burned in his house. Dr. James Stark, son of the late Dr. S., of Hopkinton, was, in 1847-8, found dead in Dunbarton woods. He came to hunt, with only his dog for a

companion. His horse he had tied by the roadside, where it remained all night and part of the next day. He was not known by those who found him. His horse, however, took a direction, when loosed and a driver was in the seat, towards home. His death was probably caused by the accidental discharge of his own gun. His faithful dog was found watching his remains. He went to the road occasionally, barked, and returned to the woods. He was found by two persons hunting for squirrels. It was an afflicting accident, and his untimely fate was deeply lamented. The wife of Captain Oliver Bailey died in consequence of a fall down the cellar stairs. Mr. Clark Bailey, who had been for several years in a state of mental despondency, hanged himself. The wife of Darius M. Richards committed suicide by hanging herself in a barn, now the property of Capt. B. Whipple.

DISAPPEARANCE OF M'CARTHY.

During the severe winter of 1832-3, an Irishman, and temporary resident of this place, disappeared in a singular manner. He left Concord, where he worked as a journeyman tailor, for Dunbarton, where his family dwelt with his father-in-law, Henry Hemphill. He started from Concord on foot, during a stormy afternoon, and was not again seen by any person, unless, perhaps, by his own family. In the course of the winter his children related at school, in the Page Corner district, that their father came home intoxicated, (not an uncommon occurrence) that a quarrel commenced, during which Hemphill stabbed him several times with a knife, and the blood ran out upon the floor, where he fell; that their grandfather and mother then dragged him down cellar, and they saw him no more. A portion of the old Page house, then occupied by the parties, had some time previously been removed, leaving the cellar uncovered. In the course of the Spring of 1833 Hemphill filled the cellar with stones, which he covered with earth, where he planted cucumbers. During the

winter of 1833-34 a rumor of the circumstances appeared in a Boston paper before many persons in the town knew that such a person as McCarthy existed. This notice caused much conversation upon the subject, and induced a search of the premises, in which probably more than one hundred and fifty persons assisted. The house and cellar were searched; a well, partly filled with stones, cleared out, and the cellar which Hemphill had filled was also cleared of its contents. But no vestige of human remains or clothing appeared. The search was continued for a whole day, about the first of February, 1834, during which persons questioned the children. One little girl repeated the story told at school, and shew the place on the floor where, she said, the blood had been, and that it was washed away after the affair was over. This was while Hemphill was out of the room. When he returned she was desired to tell the story again, and show the place. She would not speak, but went to the place she had previously pointed out, and danced upon it.

It was well known that the parties quarrelled often, and people had been called in to separate them several times when engaged in these fights. But being persons of not much consequence in the vicinity, they were not troubled greatly by the notice of the neighborhood. Hemphill had been in the Vermont State prison for stealing a horse or something else. Nothing, however, turned up during the search, to sustain the suspicions of foul play.

The man's disappearance, (he has not since been seen or heard of) the tales of the children, the character of the parties, the fact that the old man took from his pocket a quantity of silver change, to divert the little girl from giving information, when told in his presence to relate the story, and shew the place* on the floor where the blood flowed. These circumstances are the only explanation of the mystery we possess.

* When the little girl stood upon the place she had designated, Hemphill, with change in his hand, said, "See here, dear; you know what I am going to give you, if you will be good."

March 17, 1854. Mr. ELIJAH LYMAN HARRIS was accidentally drowned in the Ohio river, at Maysville, Kentucky. The particulars are stated in another portion of this book. The following extract from his journal may be interesting to his friends in this vicinity. The facts he has stated are doubtless correct, and, with corroborative testimony from others present at the trial of the pirates, in Savannah, in 1819, exempt his conduct from censure during his compulsory and unfortunate intercourse with them in their brief and lawless cruise.

EXTRACT FROM A JOURNAL KEPT BY MR. E. L. HARRIS.

“In the latter part of December, 1815, (then 17 years of age,) I went to live with William Green, then a merchant of Orford, N. H. He sold out his stock, and in March following I returned to Dunbarton. In June, 1816, Mr. Green having commenced business at Sanbornton, I returned to his employment. The season was remarkably cold with a frost in all the summer months, in consequence of which corn and other crops came near a total failure. In March, 1817, I returned to Dunbarton, and in April went to live with Dea. Farwell, at Hopkinton. Returned home in August. Went to Londonderry in September, and studied navigation with Capt. Choate. Returned in October. Same month went to Salem, Mass., where I resided with cousin Nathaniel Gerry.

“Early in November I shipped on board ship Andrew Jackson, Edward Richardson master, bound for New-Orleans. Off the Bahama islands we were boarded by pirates from an armed schooner, who took from the vessel provisions, a coil of rigging and a spy-glass. Although we had several passengers, all of whom had considerable money, none of them were robbed, no private property was disturbed, and no person suffered violence.

“The Andrew Jackson was an English built vessel, and a dull sailer; in consequence our passage occupied sixty-three days, arriving at New-Orleans about January 1, 1818. Dissatisfied with the ship I left her near the last of Feb-

ruary, and went on board the schooner *Two Brothers*, George Rapphel master, bound for Boston.

“We arrived at Edgartown, Martha’s Vineyard, after a rough, stormy passage of twenty-seven days from the Balize. In April left the Vineyard for Boston, but when off the cape a thick N. E. snow-storm obliged us to put back. We got into the breakers, and brought the vessel to anchor. At 4 P. M. lost the anchor. Brought to with the other anchor. Next day the weather became clear, and we got into Holmes’ Hole, Martha’s Vineyard, where, after waiting a few days, we obtained a breeze, and arrived at Boston, after a lengthy passage of forty-five days.

“In April I shipped in the coasting trade, on board schooner —, Trefethen master, and sailed for Lubec, to which port made two trips. On the first took a load of plaster to Richmond, and on the second to Baltimore, where I left the vessel, and about the last of August went to the seamen’s hospital, where, being sick, I resided some time. In November I left the hospital and shipped on board schooner *Harriet*, Kerlie master, for Havana, and made a very good passage of eight days from Baltimore. I left the *Harriet* at Havana, and shipped to go to Key West, to cut wood. Sailed in schooner *Francisco*, Ives master. Key West is about one hundred miles from Havana, but in consequence of a mistake of the pilot we were twenty-five days in making the passage. Having arrived there, those who were shipped for the island were put on shore, and the vessel sailed for Havana. Mr. Obed Wright and a Mr. Manson had charge of those who were attached to the island. Found at the island a Mr. Palmer, Mr. Fitz. and a man they had hired. These men were employed in getting sponges and catching turtle. Our crew, with the exception of Wright, Manson and myself, were foreigners, not used to the business for which they were employed, and became so dissatisfied that all of them, with the exception of Johnson, a Swede, took one of the boats and put to sea. They arrived at Havana, and returned the boat to the vessel. Some three weeks after

our vessel left she returned with stores and two more men for the island—Owens, and Jeffreys, a free colored man; a few days after which the schooner, taking a load of wood, sailed again for Havana.

“A short time after the Francisco sailed, two small vessels, with lateen sails, under Venezuelan colors, arrived. They were manned by twenty or twenty-five men each, were well armed with muskets, cutlasses and pistols. The vessels I think carried some small pieces of ordnance. They were not backward in letting us know who they were. They appeared well satisfied with their business, and confessed without reluctance that they were pirates.

“Next morning they left the harbor in chase of a brig. A short time after this the Francisco arrived, took in a load of wood and coal, and left for Havana. Owen went in her as a passenger, Mr. Manson having left here the last trip to Havana.

“A few days after this the pirates returned, but remained only a few minutes, by reason of a vessel appearing in the offing, to which they gave chase. A few days after this the sloop Lawrence, Atwick master, arrived from Charleston. Atwick was a native of Maine. Chase, his mate, belonged to Dover, N. H. In an indirect way the Lawrence, in connection with Atwick's conduct, became instrumental in my subsequent embarrassments with the pirates.

“A short time after this Johnson, the Swede, was murdered by Wright. We were at this time employed in drawing coal from the coal-pit, and for a day or two had not been constantly employed. In consequence of this indulgence Johnson had become hard to govern, from being in a state of intoxication. Johnson was ordered to go to work, which he refused to do. Wright having become very angry, ordered him again to work, and he again refused. Wright then seized a stick, one inch and a half in diameter, with which he struck Johnson several times over the head, and fractured his skull. This happened in the afternoon, and Johnson did not complain

much of his injuries, but throughout the next day appeared to be exercised with great pain in the head. He expired in the night, some thirty-six hours after having been thus unmercifully beaten by Wright. On the night the unfortunate Johnson died, Wright lodged on board the *Lawrence*. After the latter had returned to the shore I reported to him the death of the former. Agreeably to Wright's order I went for Jeffreys, who, with myself, prepared a grave, and we in presence of Wright saw Johnson's remains committed to their final resting-place.

“Shortly after these events the *Francisco* arrived, took in a load of wood and coal, and sailed again for Havana, with Wright as a passenger. When Ives left at this time he told Jeffreys and myself that he would return for us in six weeks, and take us off the island. I have never seen or heard from Wright since he left us.

“Two or three weeks after the *Francisco* sailed, the buccaneers returned to our harbor, having, beside their two schooners, a Spanish sloop, with a number of slaves on board. The pirates stated that since they last left here they had visited Cuba, and robbed several plantations there, taking from them slaves and specie. A few hours after the arrival of the pirates they went on board the *Lawrence*, and treated Atwick very cruelly, thinking thereby to obtain considerable money from the vessel, as Furlong, one of Atwick's crew, had reported a large amount to be on board. The result of the search proved, to the satisfaction of the pirates, that Furlong made a malicious report against Atwick, and that there was not a dollar in money on board the *Lawrence*. After remaining in the harbor two days the pirates left, and I have not seen or heard of them since.

“A few days after these transactions, as Jeffreys and myself were short of provisions, and hearing that the *Francisco* would not return for some time to come, I shipped on board the *Lawrence*, intending to go in a few days on a “wrecking voyage.” In a few days afterward we sailed for Florida Reef, and when half way between Key

West and Key Vaccas, we fell in with sloop *Mary*, of Mobile, Henry S. Neale, master. In consequence of falling in with this vessel we put back to Key West, where we anchored in the evening.

In the course of the afternoon we had ascertained to a certainty that we were once more among pirates; also, that Furlong and Shelton, two of Atwick's crew, had joined them. Next day took in water and sailed in company for Key Vaccas, where we arrived next morning. Brought the *Lawrence* to anchor, and ran the *Mary* ashore to clean her bottom. During several days all hands of both crews were employed in fitting the *Mary* for sea. During this time the *Mary's* name was erased, and she was painted black. It was generally understood by this time that both crews were to be united, and attached to the pirate. I forgot to mention that Jeffreys had been enticed on board the pirate at Key West, and very much against his will.

“The pirate being prepared for the cruise, both crews were mustered on board, the evening before sailing, where all of them were sworn and made to sign an agreement. Next morning we sailed, leaving Atwick on board the *Lawrence* as ship-keeper. Our crew consisted of Neal, Miller, Johnson, Smith, and a colored cook—5: the original crew. Chase, Reed, Shelton, Furlong and myself, of Atwick's crew—5, and Jeffrey from Key West. Whole crew, 11. We sailed, as nearly as I recollect, from Key West on the 25th of June, 1819.

On the second day spoke a large schooner from Mobile, bound to New-York. Neal purchased of the master a very fine boat, and we set ours, an old one, afloat. In the afternoon of this day fell in with the ship *Rising States*, from New-Orleans, bound for Holland. From this vessel took some provisions, and suffered her to proceed on her voyage.

“Third day at sea, June 27, at meridian, saw a sail ahead. At 1 P. M., it being calm, sent off the boat, which took possession of her at 4 P. M., our vessel being three miles astern. A breeze springing up, however,

soon brought us up with the captured vessel. Neal hailed, and learned that she was recently from Cuba, bound to Cowes. She proved to be the brig *Ann*, of Scarborough, England. Thomas Sanley master. She was deeply laden with sugar and coffee.

“During the afternoon captain Sanley was sent on board the pirate with his papers, and, after they were examined, returned to the brig. Four of the brig’s crew, in the afternoon, were brought and detained on board the pirate. Neal had an interview with them, in the cabin of the pirate, and informed them what was to be done on board the brig.

“After dusk, Sanley, his mate, and three of the brig’s crew were killed and thrown overboard by Miller, Johnson, Furlong, Smith and Shelton. While the pirates were killing the brig’s crew, a boy hid himself among the cargo. He was soon found after the decks had been cleared of the dead bodies. His life was spared, and also those of four of the brig’s crew. Thomas Newton, Sanley’s nephew, three others of the crew and the boy were released. Five were massacred and five were spared.

“At the time the brig’s crew were killed we were in the Gulf of Florida, ninety miles from land. After these transactions we shaped our course W. by N., steering for the nearest land of East Florida. Next morning we saw the land, and coasted through the day south-westerly, and at sunset ran the brig on shore. The sloop was brought alongside the brig, and most of the crew were employed throughout the night in loading the sloop with coffee. Next day finished loading the sloop, and sent a boat’s crew to inform Atwick of the result of the cruise; sent two of the brig’s crew, and Chase, Reed, Shelton and Johnson — six in all.

“Next day Neal sailed with the sloop, taking with him Miller, the cook of the vessel, and the boy above referred to. Furlong and Smith were left in charge of affairs on board the brig, with Thomas Newton, another of the brig’s crew, Jeffrey, and myself — six in number. Some

ten days after Neal left us, we discovered a sail running along shore, standing southward. She was brought to an anchor, by the orders of Furlong and Smith, and proved to be the schooner Francisco, Capt. Ives, last from St. Augustine, now bound to Havana, intending to call at Key West to take from thence Jeffreys and myself. Ives brought his vessel alongside the brig, discharged into the sea a considerable portion of his cargo of salt and flour from her, and took on board coffee. A gentleman on board the Francisco was robbed of several hundred dollars, of which Furlong and Smith took charge. When the Francisco was loaded, Jeffreys and myself, having liberty to leave, went on board the schooner and left the brig.

“The same night anchored fifteen miles south of the brig. This afternoon we saw Atwick’s vessel bound for the brig. We had on board two deserters, who, with myself, left the vessel, went on shore, and resided for a time at the camp belonging to other deserters. Having remained there ten days, in the middle of July we left for the brig. Our party consisted of six individuals, four of whom were deserters from the army. Having arrived opposite the brig, we found rolling in the surf a boat and several oars on the beach — cleared the boat and went on board — no person was found on board — but two thirds of her cargo still remained. The same evening sent two men to Cape Florida for a wrecking vessel.

“Next morning I left for St. Augustine, distant 250 miles. Late in the morning of the third day after leaving, I arrived at a river some 70 or 80 miles from the vessel, where, not finding either boat or canoe, I commenced my journey back.

“In the evening of the third day I arrived at the brig, and found there five Seminole Indians — three men, one woman and a child — friendly Indians — learned from our people that those who went for a wrecker succeeded in procuring an American vessel, which next morning arrived. She was the sloop, “Sailors’ Rights,” of Savan-

nah, Levi James master. She was brought alongside of the brig and loaded with coffee, after which we endeavored to lighten the vessel, so as to get her afloat: and sent on shore several hogsheads of coffee and hove overboard boxes of sugar. The vessel remained with us until appearances indicated a gale of wind, when, for the safety of the wrecker, she sailed early in the morning for Savannah, leaving on board the brig several of the crew, besides the deserters and myself.

“When the “Sailors’ Rights” left us, Capt. James said, should it become necessary, we must cut away the masts, and at 11 A. M., the vessel laboring in a heavy sea-way, we cut away both masts. In the afternoon the vessel stove a hole in her bottom, and in the first part of the night we were driven before the sea upon the beach. Next morning the weather had become calm, and at low water we left the vessel, and made from her sails a camp on shore, in which we lived. At low water we could go aboard at the bows without wetting our feet, while at the stern the water was five or six feet deep.

“Before the vessel gained the shore she was nearly half filled with water, which at the stern continued at that depth. One half the cargo was destroyed.

“Some two or three weeks after Capt. James left us, a small schooner, which had been chartered for the purpose, arrived and took a load with which she sailed for Savannah. Soon afterwards the “Sailors’ Rights,” James, master, arrived, took in the remainder of the brig’s cargo, all the iron, copper, &c., that could be collected, burnt her to the water’s edge, and sailed for Savannah. The deserters and myself took passage on board of her. The deserters were returned to the army, and I was committed to Savannah jail. This happened about September 7, 1819.

“Before this, Furlong, Smith, and one of the brig’s crew, had been apprehended at Savannah, and those who were with Atwick had been taken at Charleston. Smith

died in prison before trial. Furlong was tried in December, and found guilty.*

“I was honorably discharged from prison towards the latter part of December, 1819, having been a prisoner three months and nineteen days. I was allowed \$1.25 per day as State evidence, and received for the check, from Hon. I. H. Morel at the bank, \$136.

“Some time in February, 1820, I went to Augusta, where for a time I was employed by the steamboat company. From thence I went to Columbia, S. C., near which I was employed on the west side of the Congaree river, upon the Charleston turnpike. I left this place for Charleston, thence for Savannah on board a coaster. From the latter place shipped on board the brig *Alba*. Capt. Smith, for Salem, where we arrived about the middle of July. I forgot to mention that Furlong was hung at Savannah a few weeks before my return thither. From Salem I proceeded to Boston, where, having worked along shore a short time, I walked to Dunbarton, having been absent two years and nine months. I reached home in August, and in September went to Pembroke, where I attended the academy two months, under the instruction of Mr. Vose† an experienced teacher.”

Mr. Harris was more than two months under the age of twenty-one, when he returned home after the adventures herein before recorded.

* A relative of the writer, Mr. John McKinstry, formerly a merchant at Boston, who well knew the Rev. Walter Harris and his family, being fortunately at this time at Savannah, was, on reference to him being made by Mr. E. L. Harris, summoned to court. He testified that the father of Mr. Harris was a highly respectable clergyman at Dunbarton, N. H., as his son had declared. This testimony, his youth, with other circumstances tending to corroborate the truth of his statements, induced the court to admit him as a State witness; and upon his testimony principally, the pirates were convicted.

We received the above account from Mr. McKinstry, on his return from Savannah.

† Hon. John Vose, the well known preceptor of Atkinson and Pembroke academies.

INDIVIDUAL NOTICES.

ARCHIBALD STARK.

Archibald Stark, although never a permanent inhabitant of Dunbarton, was the first applicant for the grants of that township, of which he was a large proprietor, and which for fourteen years bore his name.

He was born at Glasgow, Scotland, in 1697, and received his education at the university in that city. At an early age he removed with his father and family to Londonderry, Ireland, where he married Eleanor Nichols, the daughter of a Scottish emigrant.

In 1720 he embarked with a company of adventurers for New-Hampshire, whither a considerable party of his countrymen had previously proceeded to form a settlement.

After a tedious voyage, during which all his children died, the emigrants arrived at Boston, late in autumn. As many of them were ill with the small-pox, they were not permitted to land, and were in consequence compelled to depart for the wilds of Maine. At a place called Sheepscot, near the site of the present town of Wiscasset, they endured their first trial of the horrors of a northern winter in the forests of New-England.

In the course of the year following, after encountering and enduring many severe hardships and privations, they joined their Scottish friends at Nutfield (now Londonderry, N. H.), then a wilderness, rendered hideous by the frequent incursions of hostile savages, who at that period, and for many succeeding years, harassed the frontiers. His house in Londonderry having been burned in 1736, he, in consequence, removed to that portion of land on Merrimack river then known as Harrytown, and settled

upon a lot which had been granted to Samuel Thaxter by the government of Massachusetts, a short distance above the falls of Amoskeag.

Thither several of his friends soon afterward followed him, and the new location received the name of Derryfield. Several sons and daughters were born to him after his arrival in America, to whom, at his fireside, he gave the best instruction which his own acquirements and the circumstances of the times would permit. "His education fitted him for the walks of civil life; yet," says the historian of Manchester, "we find him a volunteer for the protection of the frontier against the ravages of the Indians in 1745; and for the protection of the people in his immediate vicinity, a fort was built at the outlet of Swager's, or Fort brook, which, in compliment to his enterprise in erecting and garrisoning the same, was called Stark's Fort.

His sons were William, Samuel, John and Archibald, who all held commissions in the British service during the "Seven Years' War," and were distinguished for good conduct, coolness and courage.

A stone in the old burial ground at Manchester bears this inscription :

"Here Lyes The Body of Mr.
ARCHIBALD STARK. HE
Departed this life June 25th,
1758, Aged 61 Years."

COLONEL WILLIAM STARK, eldest son of the foregoing, was born at Londonderry, April 1st, 1724, (Old Style). He was among those to whom the proprietors first granted lands in this town, in the early affairs of which he was an active and prominent agent. He had acquired a good education for the times, was a fair penman, and a prompt man of business. The meetings of the proprietors and of the town were, for several years prior to the erection of the first meeting-house, held at his house.

He was a man of plausible address, possessing a chivalrous spirit and undaunted courage. He was distin-

guished as a captain of rangers on the northern frontier; was with Amherst at the capture of Louisburgh, and fought under the victorious banners of Wolfe on the heights of Abraham. At the commencement of the Revolution, his inclination was favorable to the popular cause. The cannonade of June 17, 1775, at Bunker Hill, the day being fair and the wind favorable, was distinctly heard at his house on the high lands of Dunbarton, although at the distance of seventy miles. In consequence he mounted his horse and rode with all speed toward Charlestown, but did not reach the American camp until after the action.

He applied to the State Council of New-Hampshire for the command of a regiment, to which his previous services and military experience amply justified his claim. Had he obtained the appointment he would doubtless have proved true to the cause, and rendered important service, for, as a soldier, his talents and courage were unquestionable. For reasons best known to themselves, the Council assigned the command to another.

Stark, indignant at what he considered an unjust and insulting neglect, accepted overtures from the enemy, repaired to New-York in 1776, and became a colonel in the British service. He was soon afterward killed by a fall from his horse. His son John served as adjutant of the first continental regiment of the New-Hampshire line, and died of small-pox at Chimney Point, on Lake Champlain, in 1776, in the eighteenth year of his age.

Family Record.—William Stark, b. April 1, 1724 (Old Style); Mary Stinson, b. March 3, 1734, married February 22, 1754, (N. S.) Children: William, b. August 27, 1756; John, b. November 1, 1758; Archibald, b. November 7, 1760; Mary, b. August 19, 1762; Stephen, b. September 27, 1764; Thomas, b. January 25, 1767; James, b. March 22, 1773.

Mary, the wife of William Stark, senior, died October 15, 1817, aged 82. We have in possession a powder-

horn, thus inscribed: "William Stark, his horn. Sandy Hook, 1757, or 1759," the last figure being indistinct. It is a well made article, with a metallic mouth-piece, ornamented with sundry devices, and was the work of Captain William Stark, who commanded a corps of rangers in Lord Loudoun's eastern expedition, in 1757, who, in the same capacity, attended that of General Amherst against Louisburg, and that of General Wolfe against Quebec, in 1759.

In each of these campaigns the forces which sailed from New-York were detained a short time at Sandy Hook. Therefore, whether the horn was made in 1757 or 1759, the fact appears more than probable that the owner had it slung by his side in the memorable battle on the heights of Abraham, September 13, 1759, which decided the fate of Canada, and crowned with laurels many of New-England's gallant sons; although the conquest was purchased by the life-blood of the amiable and heroic Wolfe.

In connection with his lofty name, we copy a passage from the memoir of the celebrated John Robinson, in the Edinburgh Encyclopædia:

"An anecdote which Mr. Robinson used to tell," says Mr. Playfair, "deserves well to be mentioned. He happened to be on duty in the boat in which General Wolfe went to visit some of their posts, the night before the battle which was expected to decide the fate of the campaign. The evening was fine, and the scene, considering the work we were engaged in, and the morning to which we were looking forward, sufficiently impressive.

"As they rowed along, the General, with much feeling, repeated nearly the whole of Gray's Elegy (which had appeared not long before, and was yet but little known, to an officer who sat with him in the stern of the boat), adding, as he concluded, that he *"would prefer being the author of that poem, to the glory of beating the French to-morrow."*

"To-morrow came, and the life of that illustrious sol-

dier was terminated amid the tears of his friends and the shouts of his victorious army. The body of General Wolfe was brought to England in the Royal William, and landed at Spithead on the 18th of November."

ARCHIBALD STARK, youngest brother of Colonel William Stark, and of General John Stark, was a lieutenant in the ranger corps, and among the first grantees of this town. He died at Hopkinton, at the age of 90. His son James was a skillful physician and surgeon, and settled at Hopkinton. In 1813 he was appointed a surgeon in the United States Army. He died at Hopkinton in 1827-8.

Lieutenant SAMUEL STARK, brother of Archibald, above named, settled in Conway, N. H., where his descendants are persons of property and respectability.

All the sons of Archibald Stark, senior, received from the British crown extensive grants of land in the vicinity of Conway, as a reward for their distinguished services in the "Seven Years' War."

Captain JONATHAN STARK, of Conway, son of Samuel, was an officer of the U. S. Army during the war of 1812.

MAJOR ROBERT ROGERS. This justly celebrated commander, so well known in the campaigns of the "Seven Years' War" in America, was the son of James Rogers, and born at Londonderry in 1727. He was probably fourteen or fifteen years of age when his father established his abode in the woods of Dunbarton. He dwelt there with him, except when engaged in distant hunting expeditions, until his death, or until the year 1755, when his well known prowess as a hunter, his knowledge of the Indian character, as also of their modes of warfare, and his daring resolution, recommended him as a suitable person to command a corps of rangers. His services rendered in that capacity justified the confidence of the government. In person he was above the common stature, and as remarkable for personal strength and activity as for courage and decision.

He went to England after the peace of 1763, and while traveling in a mail-coach over Hounslow Heath, the coach was stopped by a highwayman, who presented a pistol at the window, and demanded the passengers' money. The Major opened his cloak, as if about to comply, and the robber lowered his pistol. That instant, the vigorous hand of the hardy American seized him by the collar, and by main strength drew him from his horse through the window of the coach, and made him prisoner, and ordered the terrified coachman to drive on. He proved to be a celebrated offender, for whose head a reward of £40 sterling had been offered. The Major delivered him to the authorities and received the bounty.

One other anecdote is related of him while in England. He was once in company with a party of British officers at a convivial meeting, where it was agreed that the person who should tell the greatest lie, or the most improbable story, should have his bill paid by the company. After all the others had told their stories, Rogers was called upon. He stated "that he was born in the province of New-Hampshire — that when a boy, he made birch or hazel brooms, which he carried on his back, through the woods, to Concord, (the nearest settlement, ten miles distant) and disposed of them — that his father was shot dead by a hunter, being mistaken for a bear — that his mother was tracked several miles by a hunter, who mistook the track in the snow for that of a wolf." It was decided that the Major had told the greatest *lie*, when in fact he had told the *truth*.

Rogers returned to America in 1775. He visited Cambridge and Medford, then occupied by the Continental troops. He applied for permission to visit the camp, which Washington refused. Colonel Stark, who had been his second in command in the Seven Years' War, with others of his old companions in arms, visited him at Medford. He soon after joined Sir William Howe, but in a short time returned to England, and never again visited America.

General Stark, who had been for years the companion and friend of Rogers, gave him full credit for his courage, and was of opinion that he would have proved a true man to his native country, had not suspicions been prematurely entertained of his designs. He was denounced as a tory before he had avowed his principles. Washington considered him as a British agent, and as such prohibited his entering the camp. Rogers owned an estate in Concord, N. H. He left his wife in this country, and the estate remained in the possession of his family until about 1833, when it became the property of Ex-Governor Hill. A more particular account of Major Rogers and his services may be found in a work lately published, entitled "A Memoir of General Stark," &c. A lot of land was set apart for him by the proprietors of Dunbarton, as the eldest son of James Rogers. Another was given by them to the eldest son of Joseph Putney (being lot No. 8, in the fifth range, and lot No. 8, in the sixth range.)

The wife of Major Rogers was a Miss Browne of Portsmouth. He was appointed a colonel in the British service, and raised a corps known as the queen's rangers, with which he was for a time a scourge to the country in the vicinity of Long Island Sound. He was proscribed by the N. H. Legislature in 1778. His wife was divorced by an act of the Legislature. When and where he died is unknown to the writer.

Anecdote of Rogers.—While in garrison at Fort Edward, in the winter of 1757–8, two British officers, half seas over, or sufficiently so to be very affectionate and patriotic, were one evening lamenting the misfortunes of their country, occasioned by her enormous debt. Rogers coming in, and learning the cause of their trouble, told them to give themselves no more uneasiness about the matter, as he would pay half of the debt, and a friend of his the remainder, and thus clear the nation at once of her difficulties. The officers treated the captain, and pronounced him the nation's benefactor. Hence the saying, "To pay one's debts, as Rogers did that of the nation."

CAPTAIN CALEB PAGE.

CALEB PAGE, who may be considered as a principal character among the forefathers of the town, was born in the year 1705. He, with other individuals, from Hampstead, Haverhill, and their vicinity, were among the early settlers of Derryfield. He was one of the grantees of Starkstown, and was in the charter of incorporation, in 1765, named as the person authorized to call the first meeting of the inhabitants, under that instrument. He was a large proprietor in the new township, in the northern part of which, upon lot No. 18, in the third range, a fort was erected, and his permanent residence established.

The locality still bears the name of "Page Corner," and the road leading to it from the east is called the "Page road." This road now (1860) contains many well built and tastily arranged dwelling-houses, and exhibits a more ostensible claim to the title of "the city," than it did when thus termed in former days. The house of Captain Page and that of Israel Clifford were the first frame buildings erected in that vicinity.

Captain Page was one of the most efficient coöperators in advancing the progress of the settlement. At the proprietors' meetings he acted frequently as moderator, as general agent, chairman of the most important committees, and for several years as proprietors' clerk.*

In 1753 Captain Page was, with Col. Zacheus Lovewell and Major John Talford, appointed by the General Court of New-Hampshire, commissioners "to survey and make (or mark) a road to Coös," in which service he acted as surveyor as well as commissioner. The following account for the performance of their duties upon this expedition was presented by the commissioners to the General Court of the Province :

* The notice dated March 27, 1751, calling the proprietors' first general meeting at Londonderry, held on the 8th of April, 1751, was signed by Alexander McMurphy, who had been appointed by a committee consisting of Archibald Stark, Hugh Ramsay, and John Hogg. Mr. McMurphy was succeeded, as proprietors' clerk, by Caleb Page, senior. His son, Jeremiah Page, was third proprietors' clerk, and made his last record, in that capacity, of their meeting which was dissolved on the second Tuesday of September, 1802.

March, 1753. Messrs. Zacheus Lovewell, John Talford and Caleb Page charge y^e Province of New-Hampshire, debtor for themselves and men, here named, hired to survey and make the road to Coös, in March current :

		£.	s.	d.
Zacheus Lovewell, 22 days,	@ 35 s.	38	10	0
John Talford, 22 days,	35	38	10	0
Caleb Page, 22 days,	35	38	10	0
Nathaniel Smith, 19½ days,	30	29	5	0
John Emery, 19½ days,	30	29	5	0
Reuben Kimball, 19½ days,	30	29	5	0
Benjamin Larkin, 19½ days,	30	29	5	0
Enoch Webster, 19½ days,	30	29	5	0
Ebenezer Copp, 19½ days,	30	29	5	0
Jonathan Burbank,* 19½ days	30	29	5	0
John Johnson, 19½ days,	30	29	5	0
Benjamin Eastman, 19½ days,	30	29	5	0
Peter Bowen, 19½ days,	30	29	5	0
Nathaniel Ingalls, 22 days,	30	33	0	0
Robert Rogers, 19½ days,	30	29	5	0
John Combs, 22 days,	30	33	0	0
John McCluer, 22 days,	30	33	0	0
John Stark, (pilot) 21 days,	35	36	15	0
Abraham Perry, 22 days,	30	33	0	0
Caleb Page, surveyor, 22 days,	60	66	0	0
Zacheus Lovewell, John Talford, Caleb Page, each one day's attendance to appoint the day and prepare for y ^e march,		5	5	0
Caleb Page, journey to Rumford, to hire men, four days,		7	0	0
	Old tenor,	684	5	0
ZACHEUS LOVEWELL,	} <i>Committee.</i>			
JOHN TALFORD,				
CALEB PAGE,				

Dated March 31, 1763.

See files in the office of Secretary of State.

* Jonathan Burbank, Robert Rogers and John Stark were officers in the corps of Royal American Rangers. Capt. Burbank was killed in a skirmish in 1759.

In 1758 Caleb Page was appointed by Governor Wentworth a Captain of Provincials. The following commission describes the extent of his command :

[L. S.] PROVINCE OF NEW-HAMPSHIRE.

BENNING WENTWORTH, *Esq.*, *Captain-General and Governor-in-Chief in and over His Majesty's Province of New-Hampshire, in New-England, &c.* :

To CALEB PAGE, *Gentleman*,

GREETING :

By virtue of the power and authority in and 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 loyalty, courage and good conduct, constitute and appoint you, the said Caleb Page, to be Captain of the foot company in Starkstown (so-called), in Hopkinton (so-called), in Goffstown (so-called), and in Halestown (so-called), in Colonel Zacheus Lovewell's Regiment.

You are, therefore, carefully and diligently to discharge the duty of a Captain, in leading, ordering and exercising said company in arms, both inferior officers and soldiers ; and to keep them in good order and discipline, hereby commanding them to obey you as their captain ; and yourself to observe and follow such orders and instructions as you shall from time to time receive from me, or the Commander-in-Chief for the time being, or other your superior officers for His Majesty's service, according to military rules and discipline, pursuant to the trust reposed in you. Given under my hand and seal at arms, at Portsmouth, the thirtieth day of May, in the thirty-first year of the reign of His Majesty King George the Second, Anno Domini 1758.

B. W. WENTWORTH.

By his Excellency's command,

THEODORE ATKINSON, *Sec'y.*

Captain Page possessed a noble and benevolent spirit, with ample means to carry out his generous intentions. His

bank, which contained his treasure of golden guineas, silver crowns and dollars, was a half bushel measure constantly kept under his bed—a far more secure place of deposit than many modern offices of discount have proved to be. One of his guineas was, some thirty-five years ago, turned up in his field by the plough. His grandson, Caleb Stark, remembered being with him near the place where the coin was found, when a person who had purchased a cow paid for it in the field; that a guinea was part of the purchase money paid, and that Captain Page, missing the piece after his return home, supposed the man had smuggled the guinea back to his own pocket. The coin is still in possession of the family.

His house was the abode of hospitality, and the scene of many a joyous festival, in the “olden time,” where good cheer was supplied in bounteous profusion. There, at all times, the traveler, although a stranger, found welcome, refreshment and repose. One of his adventures was as follows: Having a quantity of fresh beef to dispose of, he conveyed it to Newburyport for a market, and there, finding a vessel about sailing for Louisburgh, then in possession of the English, he took passage with his stores for that fortress. A contractor of the British fleet eagerly purchased his supplies at high prices, but delayed payment. Ascertaining that the fleet was under “sailing orders” for the next day, Captain Page went on board the flag-ship and stated his case to the Admiral. The latter, a good-humored, prompt, and justly deciding son of Neptune, ordered the contractor to appear before him. Upon his appearance the Admiral said to him: “Do you owe this man (so much), sir?” naming the amount. He answered affirmatively. “Then pay him, or you swing at the yard-arm.” The amount was instantly paid, and Capt. Page returned home with the proceeds of a profitable venture.

In his time black slaves were possessed by every opulent family. He owned several of either sex, whose condition, his own, and the benovolence of each of his wives

(he was twice married,) rendered comfortable in every respect. They were by their servants honored and revered rather as indulgent parents than as master and mistress. He was a firm patriot, and was in 1775 elected a delegate to the Provincial Congress, the first from this town. Toward the close of his life he attended the funeral of a friend at the meeting-house burial-ground in the Spring. Water had risen in the grave, as is generally the case there at that season. When he returned home he declared that "he would not be drowned after death," and on the next day purchased a small burial lot of Solomon Heath, in the adjacent town of Bow, on the Concord road, where, after his death, his remains were laid at rest in July, 1785, at the age of 80 years.

The Rev. William Fessenden and Rev. William Pickels, the latter an Episcopal clergyman, who were his particular friends, frequently tarried with him as guests, and assisted in the education of his family.

His family consisted of two sons and two daughters. His eldest son, Caleb Page, Jr., was an ensign of Rangers, and fell in the bloody contest between Ticonderoga and Crown Point, January 21, 1757. His second son, Jeremiah, was a well educated man of business. He was an expert surveyor, and laid out most of the early town and many other roads. He was many years representative, justice of the peace, and also judge of the court of common pleas for Hillsborough county.* He died November 29, 1807.

Of Capt. Page's daughters, the eldest, Elizabeth, was the wife of Gen. Stark, and Mary, the youngest, the wife of James Russell, of Bow. A stone, near Gen. Stark's monument at Manchester, is thus inscribed: "In memory of Mrs. Elizabeth Stark, who died June 29, 1814, in the 77th year of her age."

* The judges of Hillsborough county in 1796 were: "Hon. James Underwood, 1st Justice. Francis Blood, Esq., Temple; Jeremiah Page, Esq., Dunbarton; †Ebenezer Webster, Esq., Salisbury, Justices. Moses Kelley, Godstown, Sheriff; Robert Fletcher, Esq., Clerk."

† Ebenezer Webster was father of the Hon. Daniel Webster.

His valuable estate was divided between his surviving children, and his grandsons, Caleb Stark and Caleb Page. The former had been adopted and brought up by him from infancy. He resided with him from the time of his birth, until two hours before daylight on the 16th of June, 1775, when, without the knowledge of the family, he was armed, on horseback, and on the way to the camp at Medford, where he arrived at night. On the 17th of June he performed his devoir in arms, in the action of Breed's Hill, called that of Bunker's Hill, although the latter eminence is one mile north of the scene of conflict.

Of the sons of Judge Page, Caleb, the third of the name in this place, lived and died upon the homestead of his grandfather, at Page Corner. His brothers, John and Jeremiah, resided upon the divided estate of their father. The farm of the latter is now owned by his son, Ebenezer, who is a respectable citizen, and has filled the offices of selectman and representative. That of John Page is owned by his grand-nephew, John P. Tenney, who is also grandson of the Rev. Walter Harris. Caleb Page, fourth of the name, grandson of Capt. Page, settled upon the lot once occupied by Archibald Stark, Jr., (lot 14, R. 3). He was an industrious farmer and peaceable citizen. He was treasurer and selectman, and on his retirement from public duties received a vote of thanks for faithful service. He died September 17, 1846, aged 63.

His brothers were Peter Carleton, and John, both worthy men. Peter C. died after a short illness, October 15, 1858, aged 75. John resides in Hopkinton.

Family Record.—Caleb Page, son of Jeremiah Page, senior, was born April 10, 1753. The children of himself and wife Hannah, were: Sarah, b. April 18, 1776; Hannah, b. February 3, 1778; Caleb, b. June 23, 1780; Peter C., b. July 1, 1783; Betsey, b. November 2, 1786; Nancy, b. November 30, 1789; John, b. February 28, 1783.

ITEMS copied from a Map of the Town drawn in 1803, copied and improved from the original plan, prepared at Portsmouth in 1749.

On lot No. 8, range 6, is the stump of an apple-tree, planted prior to 1746. On lot 13, range 2, is to be seen the cellar of Samuel Stinson's house, and near it the remains of a sweet apple-tree, planted by him as first settler upon the lot. On lot 18, range 2, stood a pine of seven feet diameter, and also Page Fort. An elm and oak on lot 17, range 3, were seven feet in diameter; as also an oak on lot 10, range 3. On lot 15, range 5, was a pine, six feet; and on lot 16, range 3, stood a pine, ten feet in diameter.

Since writing the foregoing we have received a communication, from which we gather the following information relating to the Page family :

PAGE FAMILY—*First Generation*.—Benjamin Page, b. in Dedham, 57 miles N. E. of London, in 1640; came to Haverhill, Essex Co., Mass., in 1660. He married Mary Whittier, Sept. 21, 1666. She died July 29, 1698. Their children were: Jeremiah, b. Sept. 14, 1667; Mary, b. Dec. 7, 1669; Ruth, b. Feb. 3, 1671; Benjamin, b. May 19, 1674; died from a scald, Dec. 23, 1678; Susannah, b. Oct. 28, 1676; Abiah, b. Dec. 15, 1678; Benjamin, b. June 30, 1681; Abraham, b. Dec. 15, 1683; Caleb, b. 1685; Rachel, b. June 23, 1689.

Second Generation.—Jeremiah Page, (son of Benjamin, 1st gen.) m'd to Deborah Kendrick, of Newburyport, Mass., June 2, 1696. Their children were: Mary, b. April 19, 1697; died July 1, 1717; Ruth, b. Nov. 9, 1699; d. Nov. 17, 1775; Jeremiah, b. March 28, 1701; Joshua, b. Feb. 28, 1702; Caleb, b. August 16, 1705; Abigail, b. March 23, 1707; Daniel, b. March 1, 1710; d. July, 1712.

Caleb Page, son of Benjamin — 1st gen. — m'd Miss Woodburn: was a farmer in Haverhill, Mass., and died in 1752. His children were: Caleb, b. 1705, and Joshua, b. Feb. 28, 1702.

Joshua Page, son of Jeremiah — 2nd gen. — b. Feb. 28, 1702; m'd Hannah Dustan, Haverhill, Mass., Feb. 19, 1734. He died Oct. 26, 1756. His children were: Elizabeth, b. June 18, 1735; Peter, b. Oct. 11, 1738; Mehitabel, b. Nov. 19, 1740; Hannah, b. Feb. 20, 1741; Joshua, b. May 4, 1746; Jonathan, b. August 12, 1748; David, b. Feb., 1750; Daniel, b. April 16, 1754; Ruth, b. June 25, 1756.

Third Generation.—Caleb Page, son of Jeremiah — 2nd gen. — b. August 26, 1705; m'd Ruth Wallingford, of Boston, Mass., in 1729, and resided in Haverhill for a time, when he removed to Atkinson, in 1749. He there owned land extending a mile, more or less, in every direction from the site of the academy. He sold this land for the weight of his wife in silver dollars. The price amounted to about five thousand dollars.

In 1751 he moved to Dunbarton, then a wilderness. His daughter Elizabeth, who came there in 1752, has often stood sentinel at his fort for hours, with a loaded musket, on the lookout for enemies in the shape of Indians. She was accustomed to procure water from "One Stack Brook," bringing it thence in a gallon bottle, and perform the duties of cook for her father.

His first wife died in 1740. His children were: Caleb, b. 1729; Jeremiah, b. 1730; Elizabeth, b. 1736; Mary, b. 1738. For his second wife he married Mrs. Carleton, who died in October, 1785. She was a large person, weighing 315 pounds. She was conveyed to meeting upon an ox sled, and when she visited a friend, her large square arm chair, with circular back, was conveyed with her. At her death the chair became the property of Major Caleb Stark. [We may also add that in the same

chair we are sitting while preparing this notice of the Page family.]

In March, 1753, the Governor of New-Hampshire sent Capt. Caleb Page, Col. Lovewell, of Dunstable, and Major Talford, of Chester, to survey and mark out a road from Stevenstown (Salisbury) to Haverhill, Coös Co. John Stark (afterwards General,) who, having been conveyed over the route as an Indian captive the previous year, and being well acquainted with the wilderness, acted as their pilot. The Governor and Council sent Capt. Page a commission as one of His Majesty's justices of the peace. He declined being qualified as such, but requested the appointment for his son Jeremiah, by whom it was accepted.

His son Caleb, jr., was an ensign of Rangers, and slain in the action of Jan. 21, 1757, near Ticonderoga. He is said to have been the handsomest man of the Page race. He owned lot No. 18, in the third range. Captain Spike-man and Lieut. Kennedy fell in the same action. On this occasion fourteen were killed, six wounded, six missing.

Mary Page m'd Deacon James Russell, of Bow, who died in 1797. Their children were Jeremiah P., James, Mary, Betsey, Peggy and Achsah. Captain Page and his second wife were buried in Heath's graveyard in Bow, within six feet of the road from Page Corner to Concord. A cluster of wild cat-tail willows grows up on their grave. His first wife was buried at Haverhill, Mass.

Fourth Generation.—Jeremiah Page, son of Caleb (3d gen.), b. in 1730; died November 29, 1807; married Sarah Merrill, of Billerica, Mass.; b. 1732; m'd 1752; d. Sept. 15, 1807. Their children were: Caleb, b. in Draeut, 1753; d. June 3, 1816; m'd Mary Carleton, of Haverhill, Mass.; Sarah, b. in Draeut, Mass., Dec. 24, 1754; d. 1838; m'd Archibald Stinson. He died in 1824. Caleb and Sarah were left in Draeut till 1756, for fear of Indians. Jeremiah, b. July 29, 1756; d. 1842; m'd Elizabeth

Carleton, of Haverhill, Mass. She died in 1847. Achsah, b. Sept. 25, 1760; d. Sept. 30, 1841; m'd Hon. Beard Plummer, March 17, 1804, who died Oct. 6, 1816; m'd for second husband, Enoch Coffin, April 18, 1822. He died in 1833. Elizabeth, b. Oct. 2, 1764; d. 1830; m'd William Tenney, 1781. He died October 22, 1838. John, b. Sept. 7, 1767; d. August 14, 1837; m'd Mary Story, March, 1811. She died May, 1838. Ruth, b. August 15, 1770; died 1804; m'd Dr. Symmes Sawyer, who died in 1835, aged 90.

Judge Page bought of Samuel Smith lot No. 17, third range, where he lived and died. He was one of the Committee of Safety, with Hogg and Sargent, in the Revolution. He was chosen a delegate to the State Convention in 1778, to form a constitution, receiving so much opposition from the Tories that his election was not effected until ten days previous to their assembling. He was the first member from Dunbarton to the General Court, and reelected many years; was a justice of the peace and quorum, and judge of the court of common pleas for Hillsborough county. He was the king's surveyor, and as such performed much of the business of the State and county. He was an astronomer, and in 1804 calculated the total eclipse of the sun which happened in 1806. He died a farmer at the age of 77.

(4th Genr.)—Joshua Page, son of Joshua (3d gen.) b. May 4, 1746; m'd 1770, Anna Rannels, of Boxford, b. Feb. 18, 1749. She died 1806. He lived and died in Haverhill, Mass., May 23, 1806. Children: Hannah, b. Jan. 1, 1771; Samuel, b. July 10, 1772; Joshua, b. April 25, 1774; Caleb, b. March 4, 1776; Joseph, b. Oct. 17, 1777; d. Oct. 3, 1778; Joseph, b. Jan. 15, 1779; William, b. Oct. 10, 1780; Ruth, b. April 27, 1782; Susannah, b. Jan. 25, 1784; Mary E., b. May 26, 1785; Sally, b. July 12, 1788; Dudley, b. March 30, 1790; Anna, b. April 27, 1792.

William Page married Hannah Heath; children: Mary, b. August 17, 1767; Abigail, b. Dec. 25, 1768; Hannah,

b. Dec. 28, 1770; Sarah, b. Sept. 2, 1773; Ruth, b. Oct. 7, 1776; David, b. Feb. 1, 1779; Betsey, b. March 9, 1781; Laban,* b. August 4, 1783; Susannah, b. Nov. 11, 1785.

[L. S.] PROVINCE OF NEW HAMPSHIRE.

By ISAAC RINGE, *Esq.*, *Surveyor-General of His Majesty's Lands within the Province aforesaid.*

To JEREMIAH PAGE, of *Dunbarton, Esq.*, GREETING.

By virtue of the power and authority to me given by His Majesty's commission, I do hereby authorize and depute you, the said Jeremiah Page, to be my Deputy-Surveyor for this purpose only, viz: To survey, admeasure and make out a certain tract of land, lately granted by the proprietors of Mason's claims, in said Province, to John Fisher, *Esq.*; which tract is bounded as follows, viz: Beginning at the north-west corner of New Concord, or No. 8 (so called), on the curve patent line; from thence, running by said No. 8, to the north-east corner thereof; from thence to the southerly corner of Parry's town (so called); from thence, by the south-westerly side of said Parry's town, to the north-west corner thereof; from thence west to the curve line; from thence, on the curve line, to the first point where the bounds begin, in order that you may ascertain the north-west corner bound of said New Concord, or No. 8 (so called).

I herewith send the bounds of said township, as taken from the records, viz: Beginning at a stake and heap of stones, at the north-westerly corner of Monadnock, No. 7, (so called), which stake and stones are on said patent line, formerly run by Joseph Blanchard, junior, *Esq.*: from thence runs by said No. seven, south, eighty degrees east, six miles and an half, to a stake and heap of stones:

* Settled in Concord.

from thence north, twenty-eight degrees east, eight miles, on ungranted land, to a beech tree; from thence north, eighty degrees west, six miles and an half, to patent line aforesaid: from thence southerly by said patent line, to the bounds first mentioned. And you are to make due return of your doings unto me, with all convenient speed, upon oath.

Given under my hand and seal, at Portsmouth, this first day of July, in the eleventh year of His Majesty's reign, Anno que Domini 1771. Isc. RINDGE.

STATE OF NEW-HAMPSHIRE.

HILLSBOROUGH SS. DUNBARTON, June 17, 1805.

To the Hon. DAVID STORY, Esq., one of the Justices of the Peace for the County of Hillsborough: In behalf of said State complains Caleb Stark, and gives your honor to understand that one "*Use me Well*," a pedlar, who declares that to be his name, and not to be his name, being a transient traveler, trader and pedlar, and also offering a yard-stick, and declaring it to be the measure he uses, that is short measure, with an intent to defraud the good people of this State, and contrary to the law in that case made and provided: Therefore he prays your honor to issue your warrant to apprehend said "*Use me Well*," that he may be dealt with as to law and justice shall appertain. CALEB STARK.

JOHN WHIPPLE and ABRAHAM B. STORY, witnesses.

Mr. "*Use me Well*" was arrested by a warrant from Mr. Justice Story, but we have no report of the proceedings, to show what was the result, or whether the person's true name was "*USE ME WELL*," or some other convenient appellation.—*Minutes from Jeremiah Page's Justice Docket.*

In 1789, one Abel Rowell was arrested, and charged with burning the meeting-house in Hopkinton, on the

complaint of Thomas Bailey, Benjamin B. Darling and Philip Greeley.

Bound over to the superior court at Amherst, and also confined in the jail at that place.

April ye 13, 1793. Received of John Gould (constable) six shillings, being a fine for breach of Sabbath.

August ye 1, 1793. Received of Joseph Towne a fine for riding ye 28 of July (Sabbath), five shillings.

August ye 11, 1788. "Thomas Mills, Compt. *vs.* Gould, Respondt. The respondent pleads guilty to stealing one sheep, valued at fifteen shillings, and two shillings with it; for which he was sentenced to pay a fine of twenty shillings, or be whipped thirteen stripes, which was done by Archibald Stark, constable.

Pay damages,	£ 1	13 s.	6 d.
Cost of suit,	0	19	4

"For damages and cost, he was ordered to be sold to labor for three months, to work, to any citizen of the United States, by said Mills, the complainant.

JEREM. PAGE, *Jus. Peace.*"

The prisoner was sold at the tavern of Israel Clifford, and employed to break and clean flax. After he had dressed as much as he could carry, he escaped with it to parts unknown.

All the judges, at this period, signed blank writs, and among Judge Page's papers are many accounts for blanks signed for *Edward St. Loe Livermore, Peter Green, Arthur Livermore, Charles Walker, Philip and Obadiah Carrigain*, and others, practising lawyers of Hillsborough and Rockingham courts. The judge was a calm, quiet, agreeable man, and seldom ruffled by any event. One of his sayings was that "molasses caught more flies than vinegar." The Page family were of English origin.

CAPTAIN WILLIAM STINSON.

William Stinson was one of the early settlers of this town under the Masonian Grant, of 1751: was born of Scottish parents, in Ireland, March 15, 1725. From that country, while young, he emigrated with his father to Londonderry, in New-Hampshire. In the year 1751-2 he commenced a settlement in Starkstown, where for a time he lived alone in a log cabin. While he thus dwelt in this plain and unpretending abode, he received as a visitor the Rev. David McGregor, who dined with him. "Not having a table," says the historian of Londonderry, "nor anything that would answer for a better substitute, he was obliged to make use of a basket, turned up. The Rev. Mr. McGregor having been requested to solicit a blessing, pertinently and devoutly implored that his host might be blessed 'in his *basket* and in his store.' This was literally verified, as Mr. Stinson became one of the most wealthy men in the vicinity. He abominated idle people. He acted a prominent part in the settlement of the township, and filled, with credit to himself, many offices of trust and importance. Industrious and prudent in the management of his personal affairs, he became one of the most substantial freeholders within twenty miles of his residence."

We have heard from those present accounts of the festival at his house when two of his daughters were married. It continued two days, on each of which a wedding was solemnized. On this occasion the spirit of Scotch-Irish hospitality was exhibited in bounteous profusion. There, "clansmen and kindred, and brothers and all," were bidden, and answered the invitation by their personal appearance. The whole affair may truly be considered as a generous "outpouring from the horn of plenty," such as our town has not since witnessed.

The parties most particularly interested in these festivities were Moses Chandler, of Hopkiuton, and Miss Nelly Stinson; Mr. Silas P. Mosure, of Salem, Mass., and Miss Eliza Stinson. The officiating clergyman was the Rev. Walter Harris.

This double wedding celebration happened the year after the death of Captain Stinson. The lady who married Silas P. Mosure made an unfortunate match. She afterwards married David Page.

Thomas, the fourth son of Capt. William Stinson, senior, inherited a portion of his father's large estate, with his mansion house. His farm, after a number of years' occupancy by him, became the property of Deacon James Patterson, who, after residing upon it a few years, reconveyed it to the Stinson family. Mr. Patterson was an intelligent and scientific husbandman. He introduced many improvements upon the estate. We heard of him last as living in an active, "green old age," in some town in Massachusetts. His son James has traveled much in Europe, and is now head of the carrier department of the Boston post-office.

In 1796 Captain Stinson presented a clock to the town, which was placed on the gallery in the old meeting-house, fronting the pulpit. Within a few years it has been torn from its place, and demolished by the school-boys of the vicinity, who, in their heedless ravages, manifested neither respect for the sanctity of the place or the generosity of the donor.

Capt. Stinson died August 21, 1803, aged 78. He left a large real and personal estate. A considerable portion of his real property is owned by his grandsons, Charles and William C. Stinson, who are industrious and wealthy agriculturists, as also respectable members of society. The former has held several town offices, and in the years 1859 and 1860 was elected representative to the legislature.

Capt. WILLIAM STINSON, junior, second son of William, senior, was an excellent farmer and intelligent man. He was often employed in town affairs; was liberal and hospitable. His wife was a superior woman, and his house one of the most agreeable visiting places in town. He was the father of Charles and William, above named; as also of several daughters, one of whom, Letitia, is the wife of Col. William Kent, of Concord. Capt. William Stinson, jr., died April 8, 1822, aged 60.

JOHN STINSON, brother of the above, was two years at Dartmouth college. He held at times the principal offices of the town: was selectman twenty-three years, and four years representative; also major of the ninth regiment.

He was a man of firm principles and spotless integrity. Attached in early life to the cause of the democratic republican party, he was a strenuous advocate of popular rights and religious freedom. He exerted a powerful influence over the affairs of his native town.

DAVID STINSON, brother of William, senior, was slain by the Indians while hunting on Baker's river, in Rumney, April 29, 1752. His companions in the hunt were William Stark, John Stark and Amos Eastman. The name of Stinson has been bestowed upon a pond and brook in the vicinity of the place of his death. For particulars of this affair, see *Mémoire* of Gen. Stark.

Family Record.—William Stinson, b. March 15, 1725; Agnes Caldwell, b. June, 1734; married March 26, 1754. Children: David, b. Dec. 18, 1754; Margaret, b. Feb. 29, 1756; Mary, b. Nov. 15, 1757; Agnes, b. March 3, 1760; William, jr., b. March 4, 1762; Jean, b. March 17, 1764; James, b. June, 1769; Thomas, b. August 15, 1771; John, b. Oct. 17, 1773; Nelly, b. April 10, 1777; Elizabeth, b. July 3, 1779; Mary, b. Jan. 25, 1782.

ARCHIBALD STINSON was born August 31, 1740. He was a thrifty farmer and large proprietor of land; a firm patriot in the trying days of the Revolution, and ardently supported the republican administrations of his country. He, with eight others, voted for Jefferson in 1796. The persons who thus voted were Archibald Stinson, John Stinson, Thomas Ayer, Israel and Jonathan Clifford, Simon Bailey,* Maj. Caleb Stark and Asa Burnham.

* We remember Mr. Bailey as a well-informed, plausible and polite old gentleman. He was exceedingly firm in his republican principles, and zealous in their support. He was commonly called "Governor Bailey," but in copying all the votes ever given in this town for Governor, we found none recorded for Simon Bailey. He died at a great age. He was once moderator, and frequently sealer of leather. He wore shorts, with knee-buckles, and boots or shoes, with pointed, turning upward toes. In personal appearance he resembled President Van Buren, more than any person we ever saw.

Jonathan Clifford is now living. These individuals may therefore be considered as the founders of the democratic republican party in this town. Their vote, at this time, was confirmed by the Presidential election of 1800-1801, which placed Thomas Jefferson at the head of the nation.

In 1789, June 22, Mr. Stinson, in company with William Tenney, contracted to build the meeting-house, and finish the same on or before the first day of November, 1790.

He acquired a handsome estate, and was reputed as an honest, liberal and active member of the community. He was particularly indulgent and agreeable to young persons.

Family Record.—Archibald Stinson, b. August 3, 1740 : married March 19, 1771. Children : William, b. May 25, 1772 ; Jeremiah, b. April 4, 1775 ; John, b. Sept. 27, 1777 ; Sally, b. Sept. 27, 1779 ; Betsey, b. Sept. 24, 1781 ; Polly, b. Oct. 10, 1784. Archibald Stinson, senior, died July 3, 1824, aged 85. His wife died Monday, Dec. 11, 1838. The following was written by a friend soon after the death of Mr. Stinson :

“Died at his residence in Dunbarton, after a distressing illness. July 3, 1824, Mr. Archibald Stinson, aged 85 years. He was among the first and most enterprising settlers of that town, and for a number of years past a member of the Congregational church in that place, and to all appearance a true believer and firm supporter of the Cross of Christ. He expired with the fullest confidence in the hope of a blessed immortality. He was a firm and undeviating patriot ; but although living in the days of the glorious struggle for American Independence, a fractured limb disqualified him for the duties of the field. He contributed largely and willingly to the support of that contest ; and the war-worn veteran in the service of the Republic ever found a home and asylum under his roof, and his door was ever open to the helpless poor. He was unassuming in his manners, and modest without servility. He was ardent in his attachments and warm

in his affections; ever ready to incommode himself to oblige a friend. In his death an aged widow whom he has left will lament the loss of a kind and affectionate husband; his children that of an indulgent parent; his connections and numerous friends a warm-hearted, benevolent fellow-citizen and friend."

JOHN STINSON, jr., son of the preceding, related the following wolf story. When a boy he was sent with a young sister, from his home near the meeting-house, to carry their dinner to his father and workmen, then making hay in a meadow more than a mile distant. The dinner basket contained, among other matters, a quarter of roasted lamb.

While following a path through the woods on the hill, a half mile south-east of the present residence of J. C. Ray, Esq., they were met by a wolf, which halted in the path directly in their front. The children, upon this apparition of an enemy disposed to dispute their "right of way," placed the basket on the ground, and retreated slowly backward, keeping "their faces to the foe."

The wolf advanced, and when they had seen him commence his dinner (probably the first cooked meal he had ever tasted), they fled home, raised an alarm, a turn-out of hunters ensued, and a large wolf was slain in the course of the day.

Mr. Stinson afterwards received from his father the farm and meadow to which he was conveying the dinner as before mentioned. The land contained several noble groves of rock maples, of which several hundred were tapped annually, which sometimes produced two flour barrels of sugar.

Of this annual product he sold but a small portion. Of the remainder, not required for his family's consumption, he made liberal donations upon all applicants. His generosity in this and in many other respects rendered him a popular favorite, particularly with the "young plants of grace" in his vicinity. He said he wished "to gain the

good will of the children, for they would remember him in his old age."

We have not yet heard of one of them who did not kindly remember his generosity to them in youth. In the prime of his life he was one of the most active men of this region in all farming operations—particularly as a hay-maker and reaper. He died April 7, 1858, aged 82. Mrs. Stinson is still living in comfortable health for a person 86 years of age.

We have heard Mr. Stinson relate the following anecdotes of his adventures in the olden time :

While on his way to market with a load of produce, he put up for the night at a tavern a few miles north of Boston. In the evening a party of young gentlemen and ladies from town came to the same inn for a frolic and dance. The entrance door of the dancing hall having a window, Mr. Stinson thought he was doing no harm in looking through it at the performance. He was observed by the company, one of whom took from a table, covered with decanters and glasses, one of the former and threw it at his head. The window and bottle were broken, and the visage of the spectator slightly wounded. Amid the shouts of merriment elicited from the party by what they considered a capital joke, the injured person retired, muttering to himself that he would "be even with them." He proceeded to the stable-yard and took out the linchpins of the chaise wheels. The dancers departed at a late hour. On his way to town next morning our friend saw a few of the results of his experiment; no persons, however, were injured.

At one of the election shows at Concord many years ago, a person exhibited, among other matters, in a temporary shanty, two large live rattle-snakes in a box covered with glass. A party of Dunbarton and Weare men, full of fun and mischief, all being stout, athletic persons, proposed to Mr. Stinson, who particularly hated the serpent race, to kill them, assuring him that they

would cover his retreat, and accordingly disposed of themselves in such positions as to effect their object.

As he approached the box, with his hands each containing a stone, concealed under his coat skirts, his partisans called to others to "make room for him, for he knew all about snakes," and room was accordingly made. The reptiles were coiled together, and with the exclamation, "The seed of the woman shall bruise the serpent's head," he discharged both stones through the glass, breaking both of their backs. A sharp scuffle ensued, but the vigor and activity of his backers enabled him to retreat without much difficulty.

While on his way from a store with refreshment for his hay-makers, in crossing a pasture, he was chased by a cross bull, and took refuge in an old apple tree, where he was blockaded until a party of friends, summoned by his shouts, appeared with clubs and drove away the animal.

The tree, of which we have often tasted the fruit, leaned towards the ground so far that a person could easily run up the trunk. It was planted by Samuel Stinson, the first owner of the lot, in 1752 or 1753, uncle of the individual who, in the instance above stated, was perhaps indebted for his life to its protecting branches.

The parent tree fell two years ago, but a sprout from the root produces similar apples. It was called the "old sweet apple tree," and near it, of the same age, stood the "old sour apple tree." A few rods north of their position are the remains of Samuel Stinson's cellar. They are situated upon lot No. 13, 2d range, now owned by the heirs of Major C. Stark.

JEREMIAH STINSON, Esq., son of Archibald, before named, graduated at Dartmouth college; read law; opened an office in Dunbarton, and married a daughter of the Rev. Walter Harris. He was several years town-clerk and a member of several important committees employed by the town.

His death was occasioned by sliding down from his hay-mow and coming in contact with a pitchfork-handle con-

cealed in the hay, which, he being quite corpulent, entered his body nearly eleven inches. After lingering a few days in great distress, he died Sept. 28, 1809, aged 60 years. His widow afterward became the wife of William Green, then a trader in town, and afterward cashier of the Pemigewasset Bank at Plymouth.

William Stinson, elder brother of the foregoing, was a farmer, and resided many years upon his father's homestead. The farm is now the freehold of Mr. William Caldwell. Mr. Stinson was born May 25, 1772, and died March, 1847, aged 75 years.

JAMES STINSON, brother of Archibald, senior, whose name often occurs in the early records as connected with public affairs, was an ingenious man, and an industrious farmer. We remember him well, as "uncle *Jamie*," his familiar cognomen. His language distinctly indicated his North British descent, from the land of Wallace, Bruce, and the "bonny Dundee." He was wont to complain of persons for stealing his "good chough white oak timmer." He lived and died upon the land where he first pitched his tent and established his abode. He was born March 21, 1745, and died April 5, 1827, in the 83d year of his age. His wife was Janette Allison, daughter of Samuel Allison, who died Dec. 10, 1843, aged 92, and survived her husband sixteen years.

His son JOHN, many years a town officer, and colonel of the ninth regiment N. H. militia, now occupies the farm of his father. He is a public spirited, liberal minded, intelligent man.

Children of James and Janette Stinson: William S., b. Oct. 6, 1783; Mary, b. Nov. 30, 1785; Samuel, b. Sept. 17, 1787; John, b. Nov. 13, 1789; Archibald, b. March 14, 1791; James, jr., b. July 20, 1794; Jeremiah Page, b. July 20, 1798.

Capt. JONATHAN BURBANK was an officer of the Rangers, and killed in a skirmish in 1759, during the French war.

We are not certain that he was a resident of this town, but infer the fact from the following receipt :

“STARKSTOWN, 1st August, 1758. Then received of Capt. John Stark eighty-one pounds, eighteen shillings, New-York currency, being the money that was delivered to me by Capt. Shephard for the use of Capt. Burbank.

RUTH BURBANK.”

STEPHEN BURBANK, we presume a son of the above, was a well-known carpenter, and died in this town nearly fifty years ago.

The money mentioned in the foregoing receipt was intended for the recruiting service of the Ranger corps. This was just before the time Capt. John Stark came home from the army on furlough, at which time he married Elizabeth Page.

SAMUEL STINSON, brother of Capt. William Stinson, was the first person of the early settlers who died a natural death in this town, and his remains were the first deposited in the central grave-yard. As we have been informed, his grave is near the hearse-house, although no inscribed stone denotes the spot.

He owned and died upon lot No. thirteen, in the second range. The property descended to his son John, who, during the Revolution, joined the British army, and his estate was confiscated. He, after the war, returned and died at New-London. He was blind in one eye, and was familiarly known as “one-eyed Johnny.”

JOHN STINSON, brother of Samuel, above named, owned lot No. twelve, in the second range. He and his son went over to the enemy during the Revolution, and the farm was confiscated.

REV. WALTER HARRIS.

“Dr. Harris was born in Lebanon, Connecticut, June 8th, 1761. His parents were Nathaniel and Grace Harris, who had two sons and three daughters. The subject of this discourse was the youngest child of his parents, and was born shortly after the death of his father. The name of his only brother was Nathaniel, who was two years older than himself. From about the time of his birth till the death of his mother, which occurred in the sixteenth year of his age, the family consisted of only three persons—the mother and her two sons—provision having been elsewhere made for the daughters.

“Dr. Harris, a short time before his death, mentioned some circumstances which, as connected with the religious character and habits of a beloved parent, he recollected with the tenderest emotion. His mother was pious, and her house was a little sanctuary, in which she regularly maintained the worship of God. The manner in which she performed this duty was truly affecting. After reading a portion of the Scripture, she took each of her little sons by the hand, and in this position of her entire household, offered her fervent prayers to Him of whom it is written, ‘a father of the fatherless, and judge of the widow is God in his holy habitation.’

“To a cold hearted sceptic, this would probably seem unworthy of notice, but not so to those who, like our departed father and friend, believe that God directs to important results all the circumstances of our lives.

“By the death of the mother, the two sons were left in the sixteenth and eighteenth years, respectively, of their ages, without parent or guardian, and with only a pittance of worldly substance. Their situation was now afflictive, and, for a short time, they were in suspense in relation to the choice of their future course.”—*Rev. Mr. Bradford's Discourse.*

Circumstances originating in the troubled situation of their country soon disposed of that question. The cam-

paigu of 1777 had commenced. The most gloomy and doubtful period of the revolutionary contest had arrived, the events of which were destined to decide, in favor of the revolted colonies, the cause for which they had appealed to the God of armies.

Energetic exhortations, setting forth the dangers and distress of the country, were addressed to the people from the halls of legislation, as well as pronounced from the pulpit, in almost every hamlet throughout the land, urgently calling for volunteers to fill the ranks of the continental army, in anticipation of the approaching fearful crisis.

With other young patriots, the Harris brothers responded to the appeal of their country, and in May, 1777, became soldiers. Nathaniel Harris (while, in that year, acting as an aid to Gen. Brigham, of Vermont, so says the legend of his family), was killed by a cannon ball, when the British attacked Mud Fort,* near Philadelphia. If we understood him correctly, Mr. Harris informed us that he was at his brother's side when he fell, at the battle of Brandywine, in 1777. The subject of this notice passed uninjured through three years of service, although several times exposed to danger, and received, in 1780, an honorable discharge. He returned to peaceful life, uncontaminated by the licentious examples and customs which usually abound in camps, as in all other positions in military service. Soon after leaving the army he purchased a lot of land at Lebanon, in the vicinity of Dartmouth College. The tract was nearly in a state of nature. This he intended to clear, and convert into a flourishing farm. During the severe winter of 1780-81, with an axe on his shoulder, he commenced his solitary journey on foot for the scene of his intended operations. He was then nineteen years of age.

In due time he reached his place of destination, and engaged in the task he had undertaken. There he toiled

* Red Bank.

for a time in felling trees, but the slow progress which attended his simple exertions induced a sudden "change to come over the spirit of his dream," and an opinion to be generated as speedily in his mind, that he could render himself a more useful member of society in some different occupation from that which he had so recently commenced.

He foresaw the difficulties he was liable to encounter in procuring means to support himself while acquiring an education, dependent as he was solely upon his own efforts, with no wealthy or influential friends to assist him by aid of funds and counsel. These, with other circumstances and considerations in connection, were discussed *aloud*, while he sat alone in the forest, upon the tree he had last felled. There, soliloquizing within hearing of no other human ear than his own, he argued, by proposition and answer, the subject in which he had become so deeply interested. The case was in a short time summed up, and in a louder tone than he had used during his monologue, the verdict was declared in these words: "*I will go to college.*" Suiting the action to the words, he stuck his axe into the fallen tree, leaving it there as a prize to the finder, and departed to prepare for the execution of his determined resolve.

He graduated with reputation at Dartmouth College, in 1787, and studied divinity under the direction of Dr. Emons, an eminent scholar and divine, at Franklin, Mass., where he probably became acquainted with Miss Fisher, whom he afterward married.

October 30, 1788. A committee from the town of Dunbarton engaged Mr. Harris to preach for a year, or a shorter term, upon probation: and on the 26th of August, 1789, he was ordained as pastor of the church in that town. He soon afterward took possession of the valuable lot of land set apart by the proprietors to become the property, in fee simple, of the first settled minister, upon which he became an exemplary practical farmer. His land was well cultivated and abundantly productive.

One season, when few people in this part of the country raised corn suitable to plant, he raised a fine crop, and sold seed corn for four dollars per bushel. Economy and neatness were leading characteristics of his agricultural operations.*

The ministry of Mr. Harris was eminently successful. He gathered and kept united a numerous church, and his society was large, considering the limited sphere of his exertions, over whom he exercised a powerful influence, which indeed extended generally throughout the town.

He possessed much natural talent, a prominent-featured, strongly marked, grave and thoughtful countenance; a person dignified and commanding, with corresponding manners. His presence was sufficient to command and preserve order in public assemblies, even when the passions of the people were excited by political or other interests. His pulpit oratory was fervent and impressive, his voice powerful, and his language unadorned by rhetorical flourish, was distinct, bold and effective.

“A man severe he was, and stern to view.”

He was a good husband; kind in his domestic circle, firm in his friendship, of undoubted integrity, and resolute in the performance of what he considered his duty. He was endowed with shrewdness, address, self-possession, and courage. Thrown into active life amid the troubled scenes of revolutionary strife, the two latter characteristics would naturally acquire strength and stability from his early service in the war-fields of that eventful drama.

When the eulogy upon the Marquis de la Fayette was delivered before the legislature, by Hon. Nathaniel G.

—He allowed no poor walls and fences to stand upon his farm, nor weeds to over-top the corn in his fields. When, during his rides, he observed any of these indications of bad husbandry, he advised the owners to abate the nuisance. The zeal exhibited in his rural occupations, and the good husbandry manifested in the appearance of his own farm, house, barn, and outbuildings, contributed much toward establishing the influence he possessed over the dwellers in this agricultural town.

Dr. Harris published several sermons, one of which, on the subject of “False Teachers,” delivered in Dunbarton in 1811, we have in possession.

Upham, in 1835, Dr. Harris, the "veteran of Brandywine," sat in the pulpit of the "old north church," at Concord, beside the orator: who, in the course of his address, alluded to his "venerable friend" as having been present in arms at the battle of Brandywine, where that illustrious friend of the United States received his first wound in the cause of liberty.

Dr. Harris was respected through life, and retired from his labors at a patriarchal age. During the latter portion of his ministry he was assisted by the Rev. John M. Putnam as a colleague, for a short time, when he retired entirely from his pastoral connection with the church, and Mr. Putnam became his successor. Mr. Harris died Dec. 25, 1843, aged 82 years, 6 months, and 17 days. He was thrice married, and in each instance his selection was very fortunate. His first consort was Jemima Fisher, daughter of Nathaniel Fisher, of Franklin, Mass., born April 13, 1770; who was the mother of his children, and a superior woman. She died March 12, 1815, in the 45th year of her age. His second was Elizabeth E. Cleveland, born Sept. 5, 1767; died Jan. 20, 1830, aged 62 years, 4 months, 15 days. His third wife was Jane Aiken, born Feb. 12, 1776.

The children of Walter and Jemima Harris were: Clarissa, b. June 17, 1790; d. April 18, 1817, aged 26 y., 10 mo., 1 day; Jemima, b. Feb. 12, 1792; d. April 15, 1811, aged 19 y., 2 mo., 3 days; Mary, b. Feb. 4, 1794; d. Nov. —, 1856, aged 62 y., 10 mo.; Nathaniel Fisher, b. May 12, 1797; d. May 3, 1844, aged 46 y., 11 mo., 22 days; Elijah Lyman, b. Nov. 18, 1798; d. March 17, 1854; Lewis F., b. May 16, 1801; Walter, b. Nov. 26, 1803. Lewis Fisher and Walter Harris, Jr., are now the only surviving children of the Rev. Walter Harris. The former is a merchant, residing at the South, and the latter in New-Jersey.

Elijah Lyman Harris received a good education, and commenced his career, at the age of seventeen, as a clerk in the store of William Green. He was afterward a

traveler, seaman, soldier and teacher. His adventures by sea and land, in different portions of the United States, the southern Atlantic coast of the same, the West-Indies, the Spanish Main, the Gulf of Mexico, and the South Pacific seas, are recorded in a journal written by himself, for a period of about forty years, which is now in the possession of his family. It contains much interesting matter, and is well written. He was accidentally drowned at Maysville, Kentucky, in the Ohio river, March 16-17, 1854. The following communication from a coroner describes the circumstances of his death. It was directed to his niece, Miss Lizzie Tenney, whose letter, found in his trunk, informed him of the residence of his friends:

MAYSVILLE, March 26, 1854.

Dear Miss:—I held an inquest on the 17th instant on the body of a man, from papers found in his trunk, to be of the name of Elijah L. Harris. He was a passenger who came down the river on the steamer "Falls City," just before day, and a few minutes after was drowned off the wharf boat. On going to the "Goddard House," and missing his baggage, he returned to the wharf-boat to seek for it. It is supposed that the glare of the moon on the water deceived him, and he stepped overboard.

The three large fingers of his left hand are off.* His papers show him to be a pensioner. His money (\$47.17), out of which were paid the expenses of a decent burial, his trunk and carpet-bag, with their contents (\$23.50), you will please write what to do with them.

Yours respectfully,

CARTER BELL.

Miss Lizzie Tenney.

Since writing the foregoing notice of Dr. Harris, we

* While a party of his regiment were practicing at targets, Mr. Harris, being in the front rank, this accident was caused by a mistake of the man in his rear, who, as he fired, instead of stepping one foot to the right, stepped one foot back, by which movement his bullet carried away the fingers of Mr. Harris. This circumstance secured him a life pension of three dollars per month.

have received a communication, which we insert in the writer's own words:

“Rev. Walter Harris was born at Lebanon, Connecticut, June 8, 1761. He was grandson of Walter Harris, of Connecticut, and son of Nathaniel Harris, of the same place, who died in 1751. His only brother, Nathaniel, was killed by a cannon shot, while the enemy were attacking Mud Fort (Red Bank) near Philadelphia. He acted as aid to Gen. Brigham, who was afterward Lieut. Governor of Vermont. Dr. Harris was a fellow soldier with his brother, and witnessed his death.

“While in the army, near Newport, his commander made a retreat from the British (who had made their appearance on the hill), by sending the troops and baggage all day across the river in sight of the enemy. These retreating troops passed up the river into the woods, and by this means regained their camp—a ruse of our general to blind the enemy, causing them to suppose the troops were gathering for battle next day, when our soldiers were next morning safe in their camp, thirty miles distant. This masterly effort and brilliant achievement of our general was in consequence of the neglect or refusal of Count de Estainge, the French Admiral, to support us in the conflict unless he could be commanding officer of the day.*

“Dr. Harris was bold, as became a soldier of the cross; scarcely inferior to Dr. Emmons in clearness, discrimination, argumentation, and, as a close disciplinarian, ever valiant for the truth. In the pulpit he used short notes, holding in his hand a small bible, to which he turned for references. His gestures were prompted by the nature of his subject; his tones clear and penetrating. Often, when

* The above probably alludes to the siege of Newport, Rhode-Island, in 1778, where, instead of remaining to support General Sullivan, Count de Estainge sailed from his position at Newport, to engage the British fleet; in consequence of which Sullivan was compelled to retreat to the main land. Mr. Harris was, during his latter years, an honorable pensioner of the United States.

preaching a doctrinal discourse, he rose to a pitch of sublime and subduing eloquence. The conversion of sinners to God was the great aim of his ministry. His old age was serene—his death peaceful, happy, triumphant."

Dr. Harris possessed a vein of dry humor, which occasionally manifested itself, notwithstanding his generally grave demeanor. An old Concord friend related the following instance :

In the early days of our State government it was customary for all clergymen, who saw fit, to attend the meeting of the Legislature, and they were allowed by that body a dinner with the person appointed to deliver the election sermon. The dinner at the time to which we allude was at the house of Deacon John Kimball, where Governor Langdon had his quarters.

The Rev. Mr. — was well known as "a good trencher man." He consumed more food at a meal than would satisfy the appetites of two ordinary persons. He had his plate heaped on this occasion with salmon and other accompaniments, until it could hold no more.

Dr. Harris, who sat next him, called to Mrs. Kimball, saying: "Do be so good, Mrs. K., as to furnish brother — with another plate, for he has no room on the one before him to begin to eat his dinner."

The remark called forth many smiles from the guests, as the good lady ordered him an extra plate.

MAJOR JOHN MILLS, son of Thomas Mills, was born January 7, 1756. He was a soldier at Bunker's Hill, and probably engaged in other actions of the Revolutionary war.

In all his transactions he was known as a plain-dealing, honest, and upright man. He attained the rank of major (N. H. M.), and filled for years offices of trust and honor. He was moderator four times, representative eight years, selectman twenty-two years, and treasurer thirty-five years, besides being appointed upon many important committees.

He was generally respected, and performed well the part assigned him in the scene of existence where Providence placed him.

His son, JOHN MILLS, Jr., Esq., was a town officer and representative. He removed to Michigan in 1835-6, where he died. The Mills family were staunch old-fashioned Federalists.*

Children of Major John and Margaret Mills: John Mills, Jr., b. November 6, 1786; Thomas, b. September 21, 1788; Polly, b. September 24, 1790; Peggy, b. September 15, 1792; James, b. September 4, 1794 (died January 28, 1805); Betsey, b. December 20, 1795; William, b. March 30, 1798; Thankful, b. July 11, 1800.

THOMAS, father of Major John Mills and others of the name, died November 21, 1795, aged 70.

Lieut. THOMAS MILLS, son of Thomas, above named, born January 7, 1761, was a volunteer at Bennington, where he was detained several weeks after the action, to attend upon the wounded men.

He stated that the night after the battle the prisoners (wounded included) were shut up in a meeting-house, around which sentinels were posted. During the night several of them, attempting to escape, were fired upon by the guard. Mr. Mills died November 5, 1848, in the 88th year of his age.

The children of Thomas and Mary Mills were: Betsey, b. January 3, 1789; Peggy, b. May 16, 1791; Tamar, b. December 6, 1792; Sally, b. January 2, 1795; Thomas, b. May 7, 1798; Thankful, b. June 17, 1800; Ruth, b. July 9, 1802; Emily, b. April 15, 1805.

CALEB MILLS, brother of the foregoing, was a wealthy farmer. His youngest son, CALEB MILLS, Jr., was educated at Dartmouth College. He is now a clergyman and a professor of Wabash College, Indiana.

PETER MILLS, brother of Caleb Mills, senior, settled at Zanesville, Ohio, where he died a few years ago, leaving a

* John, son of Caleb Mills, and his sons, were the only Democrats in the Mills family.

considerable estate acquired by traffic in Revolutionary Army lands. He was once employed by John Jacob Astor in the fur trade, and in that capacity traveled much in Canada and the far Northwest. He left no children. He was born September 25, 1769.

Family Record of Caleb Mills: John, b. December 30, 1786; Sarah, b. October 20, 1793; Nancy, b. May 4, 1797; Polly, b. March 14, 1800; Elizabeth, b. July 15, 1803; Caleb Mills, Jr., and Fanny Mills, b. July 18, 1806. Caleb Mills, senior, was born June 8, 1765, and died January 8, 1834.

WILLIAM BEARD, born June 4, 1758, was a soldier of the Revolution at the age of sixteen, and served in the Canada campaign in 1775; also at Ticonderoga in 1776-7.

He related, as an anecdote, that in the vicinity of that fortress was a fine spring of clear, cool water, near which hard fighting had taken place in the attack of 1758. The soldiers there found a human skull, which they cleansed and used for a drinking cup.

He was a man of large stature, a good farmer and an extensive cultivator of hops. He died August 10, 1838, in the 81st year of his age. In 1811 his name is recorded as a tythingman, as follows:

"Tythingmen chose. 1. Lieut. Thomas Mills. 2. William Beard; do refuse to take the oath. 3. Major William Brown."

Mr. Beard served in several town offices, and was a firm Jeffersonian Republican. His children were two daughters: Rachel, born Feb. 16, 1789, and Mary E., born March 16, 1791. Rachel was married to Moses Marshall and Mary to James Stone.

Both of Mr. Beard's sons-in-law have ever been considered "good men and true." Mr. Marshall has been dead some years, but Mr. Stone is now living. He is a worthy example of a good farmer, and a firm supporter of republican institutions, as are all his sons.

On his [Mr. Beard's] grave-stone are the words, "A soldier of the Revolution."

JOHN BUNTEN was an early inhabitant of this town, and often employed in public affairs. According to the following record he was blessed with a numerous progeny. He died March 26, 1833, aged 76.

John and Elsie Buntens' children: Robert, b. August 5, 1777; Mary, b. August 30, 1779; Sarah, b. August 9, 1781; John, b. August 7, 1783; Samuel, b. September 25, 1785; Andrew, b. September 12, 1787; Elsie, b. January 23, 1790; Anne, b. December 15, 1792; Burnham, b. February 26, 1795; Jenny, born February 6, 1797; James, b. August 29, 1799.

The name of JOHN FULTON occurs several times in the proprietors' records and in those of the town, as a public officer. He became an inhabitant at an early date. His children were: Elizabeth, b. March 15, 1774; Samuel, b. May 22, 1776; Robert, b. November, 22, 1778; John, born February 9, 1781; Janette, b. February 22, 1783.

JOSEPH PUTNEY AND JAMES ROGERS.

Joseph Putney and James Rogers were the first settlers of Dunbarton. The time of their settlement is not known, but we are induced, from several circumstances, to suppose it to have been made several years prior to 1746.

Hunting, in the infancy of our country, was the most profitable employment of its inhabitants. While engaged in an expedition of this character, Putney and Rogers discovered the "Great Meadow" in this town, then covered with a luxuriant growth of natural grass.

The apparent facilities there afforded for procuring fodder for cattle induced the hunters to regard this as a desirable situation for a permanent location. They accordingly erected log houses, and removed their families from their former abodes in Londonderry, through an

almost unbroken wilderness, to their new homes. Bow was probably at that time without an inhabitant, and Rumford (Concord), the nearest settlement.

The only access to that town was by the rude footpath which these hardy foresters themselves formed through the woods, spotting the trees as they advanced. No nearer than Concord were to be found stores for traffic, mills, schools, or places of worship. None of the privileges they had formerly enjoyed followed them to their lonely retreat. Their dependence for subsistence and comfort was upon the improvements which their industry alone could accomplish, of the rude, but, in many respects, bountiful materials which nature offered them. The forest furnished occupation for their axes: their wild occupants of beast and fowl, and the fish of the streams, offered abundant opportunities for proving their skill in the use of the musket, trap, hook or spear, to procure for themselves the enjoyment of sportsmen, and provision for their families.

In their isolated position, braced with firm nerves, good health, and determined resolution, they struggled onward, clearing land, rearing stock, and planting orchards, until 1746, when a body of hostile Indians appeared in the Merrimack valley, to destroy the property of the settlements, and slay, or "captivate" the inhabitants.

Two persons from a Concord garrison, well knowing the defenceless condition of the two families in Dunbarton woods, proceeded thither in the night, to notify them of their danger; and in the course of the same night the families of Rogers and Putney returned with them to the garrison at Rumford.

Rogers and Putney returned the next day for their cattle. The ruins of their still smoking dwellings, their slaughtered cattle lying scattered around, their fruit trees destroyed, the result of laborious years thus rendered of no avail, told them that the remorseless savage had been there.

Who cannot sympathize with these worthy parents, or

imagine their feelings when, returning to the garrison to inform their anxious relatives and friends that *their all* had, within a few hours, been laid waste by the hands of their ruthless invaders. One subject of consolation was theirs—the timely warning of friends had preserved their lives.

MISS MARY CLARK, of Concord, a lady of talent and literary acquirements, whose residence was a short distance from the Bradley monument, composed a ballad in the antique style, which was read or sung at the ceremonial of erecting the same, from which we extract the following :

“ The fierce Canadians (Frenchmen they),
 Had set the Indians on :
 ’Twas sad to see for many a day,
 The mischief that was done.
 Houses were burnt and cattle slain,
 And smiling fields laid waste—
 To seek the lurking foe was vain—
 His steps might not be traced ;
 For the dark, trackless woods concealed
 Him ; issuing whence, he seized
 The unwary laborer in the field,
 A captive, if he pleased.”

* * * * *

“ A hundred Indians, near about,
 Blood-thirsty, fierce and strong,
 Seen, now and then, in straying scout,
 As they had passed along,—
 In August, ’46, came down
 Direct from Canada,
 Bent to destroy the embryo town,
 If in their course it lay :
 Yet did the people not forget
 The holy Sabbath day :
 In their log meeting-house they met,
 To hear, and praise, and pray.
 Each carrying his gun, went in,
 For fear what might betide,
 And parson Walker there was seen
 With musket by his side.

* * * * *

“ But, oh ! the morrow came ; and then
 In Penacook was seen
 Such slaughter of their bravest men,
 As never yet had been.”

Rogers and Putney remained at Rumford until the depredations of the enemy had ceased in that vicinity. During the time of his residence there, Putney, while at work upon the interval, was fired upon by a party of Indians and his arm broken. He escaped, and the ball which occasioned his wound was preserved in the family, until, by a thoughtless boy, without the knowledge of his elder relatives, it was melted for some childish purpose.

When the community became more tranquil, and fears of Indian depredation had subsided, in 1749, Putney and Rogers rebuilt their log houses, and removed their families to their former homes.

A few years afterward, while Rogers was driving cattle a distance back into the woods for feed, being dressed in clothing of bear's skin, he was observed by a person engaged in running lines, who, supposing that a bear was before him, fired with fatal effect at the object in view. Rogers survived the wound but a few hours.

Joseph Putney passed the remainder of his life in the place hallowed by so many exciting events, where he died at an advanced age. At the house of his son, Henry Putney, were for several years held the meetings of the towns of Dunbarton and Bow, while classed for the choice of a Representative to the General Court. David Putney, son of Henry, before named, resided on the same premises, and died a few years ago.

His son Henry, now the only one of the name, as head of a family, residing in Dunbarton, is of the fourth generation from Joseph Putney. He has been elected to all the offices of importance in town: has been two years representative to the Legislature; was a delegate to the Convention for amending the Constitution of New-Hampshire, and has the last and present year been elected chairman of the board of selectmen. David Putney, his brother, has been for several years an officer and representative of the town of Bow.

For the information contained in the foregoing statement we are indebted to Henry Putney, Esq.

No family record of Joseph Putney or his son Henry appearing upon the town books, we insert that of David Putney and his wife, Rebecca.

Children : Molly, b. March 23, 1791 ; Rebecca Sawyer, b. July 10, 1793 ; Adna, b. July 10, 1796 ; Fanny, b. February 27, 1799 ; David, b. Sept. 6, 1801 ; Fanny, b. September 22, 1805 ; Henry, b. June 11, 1807 ; Louisa, b. December 5, 1810.

As Mr. Asa Putney was an early settler in town, we here insert his family record :

The children of Asa Putney : James Putney, b. December 21, 1756 ; Hannah, b. April 14, 1758 ; Phiebe, b. October 5, 1759 ; Jeremiah, b. April 7, 1761 ; Rachel, b. September 4, 1762 ; Abigail, b. October 12, 1764 ; Asa, Jr., b. Nov. 12, 1776 ; Sarah Putney, b. January 19, 1769 ; Joseph, b. May 9, 1771 ; Molly and Joseph, b. May 22, 1773 ; Martha Putney, b. Sept. 3, 1775 ; Susy, b. April 20, 1778.

THOMAS HUSE, mentioned in the proprietors' records, was quite an important personage in the early days of the town. He was among the first grantees, in 1752. His family record is as follows :

Sarah Huse, b. Nov. 4, 1778 ; Seth, b. June 30, 1782 ; Betty, b. August 4, 1784 ; James, b. August 10, 1786 ; Thomas, Jr., b. July 30, 1788 ; Hannah, b. November 11, 1790 ; Lydia, b. February 19, 1793 ; Anna, b. March 2, 1795 ; Cyrene, b. November 13, 1798 ; Seth, 2d, b. June 5, 1802.

CAPT. WILLIAM PARKER, from Bradford, Mass., was for many years a man of note in this town. He located himself on the Page road, where he established a tannery, and carried on, for the times, a large business. In company with his brother Phinchas, he established a store at the central village, near the meeting-house. He was a prominent leader of the Federal party in this place, and was a man of business as well as intelligence. He died

in 1815, generally respected. His children were all respectable and well educated. Three of his daughters married clergymen. His daughter Anne is the wife of the Rev. Mr. Bird, who was a missionary to Palestine, and for several years stationed at Beyroot. She was there enabled to acquire information in respect to that highly interesting portion of the eastern world, from actual observation.

His sons were Leonard, (drowned while young, near Raymond's mill) William, Daniel H. and Leonard, 2d. Daniel H. now resides on the homestead of Major John Mills, whose daughter was his first wife. He is a good farmer, deacon of the church, has been several years, and is at present, a town-officer, as well as a respected citizen.

EBENEZER WOODBURY, an old inhabitant of this town, was born in 1762, and died in 1853, aged 91 years. He voted at the Presidential election in 1852 for Pierce electors. We conversed with him at that time, and, if our recollection is correct, he stated that he had voted at every Presidential and at every Annual election since his 21st year. He once owned the mills now possessed by Ebenezer P. Kimball. He said he had lived "*through ninety cold winters.*" Children of Ebenezer and Hannah Woodbury: David, b. May 10, 1785; Ebenezer, b. April 11, 1788; Jonathan, b. January 1, 1790; Hannah, b. January 23, 1792; John, b. February 10, 1794; Polly, b. July 29, 1798; Gardner, b. September 9, 1800.

Hazadiah and Anna Woodbury's children: Anna, b. August 15, 1817; Ira, b. January 20, 1820; Lyman, b. June —, 1825; Jane, b. February 27, 1828.

CAPT. MOSES CARR was a person well known to the elderly inhabitants of this place. He was tall in person, possessed great strength, and was a hard working farmer, as also, in his younger days, a successful hunter; when valuable game, such as beavers, otters and other animals,

the fur of which commanded high prices, were plenty. He owned more than seventy-five traps; was an excellent marksman, as well as fisherman. He worked as "foreman of the crop" for twenty-three years on the farm of Major Stark. With the accumulated wages of his day labors, and the profits of his attention to his traps at night, (for his strong constitution enabled him to turn night and day to profit) he settled, in 1811, upon one of his farms obtained by mortgage, with an estate of six thousand dollars—a great property at that period for a farmer. He died in 1838, at an advanced age.

The daughter of Moses Carr was married to Robert Chase, Jr., who, after her decease, sold the farm to Capt. Nathan Gutterson.

JOHN CHURCH came to this town as a protégée of "Master Robert Hogg," among the first settlers. We have understood that his name was derived from the circumstance of his being found at the door of a church, as an abandoned infant. He was located, by Mr. Hogg's aid, upon lot No. 18, in the first range, in the north-western part of the town. He was an economical farmer, was selectman, collector, constable, and a deacon of the church. He was first called John Hogg and afterwards John Church.

He divided his farm with his son-in-law, James George. He afterwards incurred much trouble and expense on account of an insane daughter, so that in his old age, when past labor, his expenses consumed the value of his estate, and he was forced to apply to the town for assistance. It was a pitiable sight to witness, as we did, the arrival of a man of his respectability at the town farm. He died there Dec. 27, 1842, aged 97. He and Mrs. Joseph Leach (102) were the oldest persons who ever died in this town.

CAPT. JOHN DUKE is a native of France. He sailed while young to the East Indies on board a French vessel.

He came from the East to Salem in an American vessel. Afterwards he made several voyages as an officer on board vessels belonging to the Messrs. Gardner, of Salem. He brought with him to Dunbarton a considerable amount of property about 1813-14. He is now living in good health, which he has thus far enjoyed during his life. His age is more than 80, and his memory has failed.

MR. JOB ROWELL was born in Goffstown, Feb. 24, 1771. His father and grandfather came to that town from Salisbury, Mass., in 1760, and settled on the Benjamin Blaisdell farm, now owned by Jacob A. Flanders. His grandfather died in 1768. His father moved to Derryfield in 1777. There Mr. Rowell occupied the farm of his father, holding for a time a commission in the New-Hampshire militia, and being also elected to several town offices. He was a Democrat and a Universalist.

In 1837, he purchased the farm of Robert Chase, in Dunbarton, where he resided until his death, July 12, 1848. His second wife was the widow of Robert Dinsmore, and daughter of the late Daniel Jameson, Esq. After Mr. Rowell's decease she became the wife of Capt. Oliver Bailey, whom she survives.

Leonard Rowell, Esq., son of the above, is a magistrate, and has for several years held the offices of town-clerk and selectman.

JOHN HOGG (or Hoog), and Samuel, his elder brother, from Hampstead, of Scottish descent, were among those to whom lands were assigned at the proprietors' meeting, held at Londonderry on Monday, March 7, 1752. Robert Hogg, probably their cousin, became an inhabitant of the township afterwards. He was chosen chairman of the board of selectmen at the first meeting held under the charter, Sept. 3, 1765. He was called "Master Hogg." John was a leading man in the settlement, and held many important offices in early times. After residing upon it several years he sold a considerable portion of his Dun-

barton estate to Mr. Robert Alexander, of Bedford, and removed to a large tract of timber land which he had purchased, on Piscataquog river, in Weare, where he made a permanent location, and erected mills. He also purchased a large tract of wild land in Thornton. He was an active man of business, a good scholar for the time, and became wealthy. By the authority of a legislative act he assumed the name of Raymond. His estate in Weare is still possessed by his descendants. He was born October 29, 1739, and died in 1803, aged 64 years.

The following is a copy of the record, made in the hand writing of his father, in the old family bible, printed in 1734. The writer was a good penman :

“My own birth and marriage; the names and ages of my children.

I, myself, born September, Anno Domini 1704. I was married to Elizabeth Hambleton, Nov. 6, 1729.

My son, Samuel Hoog, born August 13, 1730; my daughter, Elizabeth Hoog, born April 29, 1732; my daughter, Agnes Hoog, born Sept. 2, 1734; my daughter, Anne Hoog, born July 4, 1736; my son, John Hoog, born October 29, 1739; my daughter, Mary Hoog, born May 7, 1742; my son, David Hoog, born March 5, 1745; my son, Abasser Hoog, born May —; my son, Caleb Hoog, born Nov. ye 22, 17—.

John Hogg and Agnes Hogg married Feb. 19, 1767. Age of their children :

Jean Hogg was born Jan. 21, 1768; John Hogg was born June 17, 1770; Sarah Hogg was born May 6, 1773; Thomas Hogg was born July 8, 1775; Caleb Hogg was born August 8, 1779; Jeremiah Paige Hogg was born March 17, 1785.”

The names of the above were by act of the legislature exchanged for that of Raymond.

CALEB RAYMOND, third son of John, senior, was an officer of the U. S. Navy. He was on board the frigate

Constitution, in the West Indies, in 1799, when that ship, for the first time, failed to overhaul the antagonist she pursued. She came in sight of the French frigate "La Insurgente," of 54 guns, on the 8th of Feb., 1799, and chased her throughout the day. Her officers (with one exception), and the noble frigate herself (if her mind could be judged by her after achievements), were eager for the contest. Her commander, however, apprehensive of a tornado, so common in the West India seas, ordered the sails to be reduced, and the French frigate escaped in the night. From another work we quote the following: "The only events of this war (that against France, 1799, 1800), were the two brilliant victories obtained over the French frigates 'Insurgente' (Feb. 9, 1799), and 'Vengeance' (Feb. 1, 1800), by the U. S. frigate Constellation, rated at 36 guns, while her antagonist's mounted more than fifty guns each. For the capture of the former, which escaped the Constitution, the merchants of Lloyd's Coffee House Insurance Company presented Commodore Thomas Truxton a silver pitcher, with an appropriate inscription, and Congress voted him a gold medal for his triumph over the 'Vengeance.'" The pitcher we have seen in the possession of his daughter, Mrs. Sarah Benbridge, of Cincinnati, Ohio.

Lieut. THOMAS STICKNEY was once a prominent personage in town. He came here as an agent and farmer for John White, Esq., of Haverhill, who owned large tracts of land in this vicinity. He (Stickney) resided many years on the farm now owned by Nathan and William W. Gutterson. In his old age he became blind, and was supported by the town. His children were Thomas and Nancy.

Lieut. Stickney was a good horseman, and very much disposed to trading horses: swapping being then the term used in speaking of such traffic in common parlance. He came once to a store in his vicinity, where he usually found a party of kindred spirits, mounted upon a fine

horse, whose good points he exhibited to the company as he rode about the ground near the store, and boasted of his good qualities. One of the company, Ebenezer Chase, observed, "You have a good horse, 'Uncle Stickney,' but I will bet a dollar Joe Healey can jump up behind you three times before you can ride to the corner" (a distance of fifteen rods). "I'll stand it," said Stickney. The bet money was placed in the hands of Col. Robert Holmes. Stickney dismounted and proceeded to a willow tree a few rods distance, and cut a switch, six feet long, which he trimmed out, and then remounted his horse. At the word to start, he drove his spur-rowels into the flanks of the horse and rode forward, swinging in rapid exercise behind him his long switch. The parties laughed so much at the turn of the joke, that the bet was almost lost. Just in time to save it, Joseph Healey stepped into the road, and jumped up three times. Stickney returned, claiming the money, but was told by the umpire that he had lost, for Joe Healey had jumped up behind him three times before he reached the corner. He swore roundly at what he called a cheat, but the matter was ended by applying the money in a general treat to all present.

Most people in his time used ardent spirits. He did not, however, desire the quantities he purchased to appear upon his store accounts, to be commented upon by his wife, and directed, after settling an account containing many such entries, that in future his grog charges should be set down as tea. When his account for next year exhibited such charges as, "a pint of tea," "a gallon of tea," &c., he declared his wife never purchased so much tea in all her life. He was reminded of his injunction of the preceding year, acknowledged the bill, and liberally treated the company, who were amused at a joke so well carried out.

THOMAS HAMMOND, from Newburyport, was an ingenious pump-maker. He laid down the first aqueducts in town. In one of them, on our farm, for a distance of

fifteen rods, the pine sapling logs are sound, and the water of the well-spring flows through them. They were laid by him more than forty-two years ago.* His grandson, Samuel B. Hammond, was once colonel of the ninth regiment N. H. Militia. He has also been selectman and moderator.

Thomas Hammond's children: Jonathan, b. at Newburyport, Oct. 5, 1794; Esther, b. at Rowley, June 23, 1776; John, b. at Rowley, Oct. 18, 1777; Thomas, Jr., b. Feb. 22, 1780; Nathan, b. Sept. 26, 1781; Susannah, b. July 20, 1783; Huldah, b. July 1, 1785; Phebe, b. March 31, 1788; Mary, b. March 21, 1790; Nathaniel, b. March 4, 1792; Timothy, b. Aug. 27, 1797. Thomas Hammond, senior, died June 8, 1827, aged 80 years.

STEPHEN PALMER for many years had charge of the first saw-mill erected in town, by Gen. Stark (1760). He died at a great age. His son, Simeon, an excellent carpenter, rebuilt the Stark mills in 1810, and had charge of them until his removal to Unadilla, New-York, where he died a few years ago, at a good old age.

PERLEY P. RAY, and his brother AARON, were both superior workmen as coopers. For a time, a large portion of the casks required by the Boston liquor dealers and fish-packers were made by them. They were both patriotic, public-spirited, honest men.

JOEL WHEELER was one of those who refused to pay the minister tax, and was in consequence carried to jail. He was a thrifty farmer and accumulated a good estate. We observed, when once engaged in taking the town inventory, that he appeared proud of his handsome stock

* Mr. Hammond once proposed to General Stark to replace in his mill-pond, by some hydraulic contrivance, all the water which passed through the gates to turn the wheels of his mill, and thus compel the water constantly to perform its work. The General replied that if such a project was possible, "he had no desire to make a *slare* of the water."

of cattle, and was desirous that they should be appraised at their full value. His son, Nathaniel H. Wheeler, now occupies the land cultivated by his industrious father. He has served several times as selectman, and twice been elected to the legislature.

JONATHAN IRELAND, Esq., came to this town more than forty years ago. He was a blacksmith, but carried on a large farm; was a superior agriculturist, and a man of intelligence. His son Jonathan now occupies his recent homestead. Mr. Ireland was born at Salem, Mass., and died December 29, 1854, aged 84 years and 7 months.

ROBERT and EBENEZER CHASE, sons of Colonel Samuel Chase, of Litchfield, settled in this town several years prior to 1800. Robert was a hard-working man and good farmer. His large family of sons and daughters, as they came upon the stage of action, with great industry assisted his exertions. He sold his farm, in 1836, to Mr. Job Rowell. His family all made out well. One of his sons, Thomas, is reputed a wealthy citizen of Nashua. Mr. Robert Chase held several town offices. He died in 1839.

EBENEZER CHASE, brother of the foregoing, settled here more than sixty years ago. He covenanted with Samuel Stewart to carry on the farm of the latter, for one half of the annual produce, during the joint and several lives of Stewart and his wife, after whose decease the land was to become his own, or that of his heirs. He established in the vicinity a blacksmith's shop, and conducted an extensive business in window-springs, locks, hammers and edge tools, beside performing the custom work of the surrounding inhabitants. His wife was a daughter of Captain John Parker, of revolutionary memory. He was well-informed, good-humored, and hospitable. He possessed a fund of anecdotes to amuse his customers. In those days stores, mills and smith shops were the principal depôts of news and country gossip. His house has

been the scene of many a country ball, and we have no doubt the participators therein enjoyed as much pleasure as falls to the lot of Terpsicore's votaries in the more fashionable saloons of modern times.

Mr. Chase was several times appointed to town offices and committees. He died September 21, 1831, aged 68 years. His sons were all ingenious machinists. John is probably the ablest projecting engineer for manufacturing establishments in New-England. In that capacity he has been employed in all sections of our country. He has acquired a fortune by his own abilities and exertions, and resides at Chicopee, Mass. The Stewart farm now belongs to John C. Ray, grandson of Mr. Chase. He has been several years one of the selectmen, and twice returned to the Legislature.

Mr. Chase at the age of eighteen was a volunteer in the New-Hampshire brigade, at West Point, in 1780, and a few weeks before his death related to the writer the following incidents relative to General Arnold, who in that year deserted the cause of his country. Mr. Chase, with other soldiers not on duty, was on the shore of the Hudson when the desertion took place. When General Washington assigned to Arnold the command of West Point, he left his own barge, for his convenience in visiting the fortress from his headquarters, at Robinson's farm. A temporary hut had been erected near the river bank, for the accommodation of the four oarsmen who managed the boat. On the morning of his flight Arnold rode down to the shore very fast, as was his usual manner of riding, threw the reins to his attending orderly, and ordered the barge to be manned. He directed the men to steer for West Point, but on reaching the middle of the river the boat was observed to turn its course down stream, and move very swiftly through the water. The matter was explained by the returning boatmen. He hoisted a flag of truce, and ordered them to pull for the Vulture, sloop-of-war, then lying at anchor below, saying something of negotiating an exchange of prisoners, and promised, if

they would row him down to her as soon as possible, to reward each of them with a guinea and a gallon of rum. When they arrived under the guns of the Vulture he disclosed his design, saying: "I have served the ungrateful scoundrels long enough;" and declared to the men that if they would go *over* with him they should have double pay and the rank of sergeants. One of them observed that "he did not understand fighting on both sides;" to which his comrades signified their assent. "Then," said Arnold, "you are prisoners of war." He ascended the deck, and was received by the marines with presented arms. He ordered the oarsmen to come on board, and they obeyed. One of them said, "it was a shabby trick, after they had toiled to the utmost of their strength to get the boat along, to refuse the promised reward and make them prisoners to boot." The English captain heard their murmurs, and stepping forward observed: "General, I command this ship, and, while I walk the quarter deck, no such transaction shall take place." Addressing the men he said, "My good fellows, I respect your fidelity to your country, although you are enemies to your king. You are at liberty to go or stay, as you please. Here," taking them from his purse, "are your guineas. Steward! put up four gallons of rum for these men." The boatmen thanked the generous sailor, and returned to report their adventure to General Washington, who had just arrived in camp. Arnold, in rage and chagrin, retired, without a word, to the cabin.

After his discharge from service, Mr. Chase, with his knapsack, canteen and cartridge box (his private property), upon his person, in company with several militia men, started for home, on foot, from West Point. Some cause of delay detained Chase a short time behind the others, and while he was hurrying on to overtake his party, then out of sight, he passed in the road two soldiers of the Continental Army. The troops of the line generally considered the militia as their inferiors, and seldom allowed an opportunity to insult and ridicule them to

pass unimproved. One of the two, in this instance, said to his comrade, as Chase passed them: "That is a likely youngster—I wonder if he has got any spunk." "Pull his ears," replied the other, "and we shall find out." Chase, upon hearing this, seized his cartridge box belt with both hands, and moved on slowly. He heard the footsteps of the man advancing behind him, to execute his intended practical joke. When he judged the soldier was sufficiently near for effect, his cartridge box was suddenly swung round with such force, that the blow received by the man behind him, on the side of his head, felled him senseless to the ground. Thinking he had killed him, Chase fled to overtake his friends, to whom he did not dare to mention the circumstance; nor did he ever tell of it, until many years afterward, when a witness at Amherst court. While with a company, sitting around an evening fire in a tavern bar-room, relating stories, he told his adventure. A man sitting near him, whom he had known several years, exclaimed, "Was that you, Chase? Well, it took me several days to get over the effects of that blow; but I learned a good lesson—never to meddle with a stranger who did not offer to meddle with me. I'll stand treat for the whole company."

Ebenezer Chase died September 21, 1831, aged 68. Agnes, his wife, died February 18, 1839, aged 77. Their children were: Nancy, b. Dec. 1, 1786; John, b. August, 1788; Samuel Stewart, died an infant, 1790; Polly and Esther, b. May 14, 1792; Sabra, b. March 17, 1794; Hannah, b. Jan. 9, 1796; Simeon, b. Oct. 18, 1798; male infant, died without a name; Calvin, b. Feb. 7, 1802.

Several families named Perkins were formerly considerable people in this town, but, with their descendants, have mostly disappeared. A similar observation will apply to many others whose names appear in the early records. The names of Colby, Emerson, Annis, Elliot, Hadley, Wheeler, Ordway, Worthly, and others, are of frequent and familiar occurrence in the south-eastern part of the town.

In that quarter, John Page owns the third or fourth mill erected in this town. His son, John Page, Jr., resides on the farm of the late Rev. Walter Harris.

WILLIAM SMITH occupied land in the valley, nearly a mile south-east of the meeting-house. His children, Archibald and Sarah, are still living.

CAPTAIN DAVID MCGREGORE occupied for several years lot No. 14, in the second range, which passed from him to S. Palmer, and has since been owned by Messrs. Straw, Copp, Smith, Cilley, and Baker, the present occupant.

DAVID STORY, Esq., from Ipswich, Mass., (son of David Story, of that place), was well known in the early affairs of this town as a person of probity and respectable abilities. He for several years represented the classed towns of Bow and Dunbarton, and was the first representative elected by the latter town in a separate capacity. He filled several other offices, and faithfully discharged his duty in them all. He was seventeen times moderator, eleven years town-clerk, six years a selectman, and six times elected representative. He died March 20, 1834, aged 88. His son Warren was also engaged in public life as representative, selectman, and colonel of the ninth regiment New-Hampshire Militia. He was, in the prime of life, unfortunately killed by the kick of a horse. One of his sons, David, now worthily occupies the estate of his father and grandfather. Another son, Dr. Abraham, resides in Weare. The youngest son, La Fayette Story, has for several years been a resident of California. Abraham B., son of David Story, senior, was educated at Dartmouth College, and settled as an attorney-at-law at Washington, N. H.

Family Record.—David Story, Jr., b. August 21, 1771, (Ipswich); Thankful, b. June 17, 1773, (Ipswich); Abigail, b. (Dunbarton), March 8, 1775; Abraham B., b. March 22, 1777; Susannah, b. April 17, 1779; Sarah, b. April 14,

1781; Warren, b. June 26, 1783; Lois, b. November 21, 1785. Children of Daniel and Ruth Story: Ruth, b. August 30, 1773, at Chebacco, Ipswich, Mass.; Sally, b. March 21, 1776; Betsey, b. June 30, 1778; Daniel, b. September 13, 1780; Molly B., b. March 6, 1785; Lucy, b. October 14, 1787; Thankful, b. June 15, 1791.

ALEXANDER GILCHRIST, from Goffstown, was a good farmer, and an upright, obliging man, who died respected by all who knew him. He purchased the farm of John Stinson, 2d, where he resided until his death. The farm is now the property of Israel Straw, who is an industrious farmer, as well as a liberal-minded citizen.

TRISTRAM BARNARD served in the ranger corps, and was an officer of the Revolution. His grandsons, Reuben and Isaac Barnard, were both hard-working, industrious, honest men.

DOCTOR SAMUEL FLAGG.

Most persons of middle age in this vicinity may recollect that eccentric itinerant physician, Dr. Samuel Flagg, who, although not a native of Dunbarton, selected that, and several adjacent towns, for the principal scenes of his peregrinations for many years, through which he traveled on foot, with his pilgrim staff in his hand, and a small pair of saddle-bags, containing his stock of medicine, slung upon his shoulders. He had acquired a good English education, and a tolerable knowledge of Latin. He studied for a time with an eminent physician of Salem, Mass.

His father intended that he should become a tailor, but his disdain for the occupation, the inattentive manner in which he received his instructions, and the careless indifference with which he executed them, soon procured his discharge as an unprofitable apprentice. He wrote a ditty

upon the occasion of his return from the shop bench, of which we remember two lines :

“Samuel Flagg was such a blade
He would not learn the tailor’s trade.”

He was not a surgeon, but an excellent practitioner in cases of wounds, chronic diseases, ulcers, fever sores, fevers, and other complaints common in every community. His remedies and applications were generally of a simple nature: although he was well acquainted with the action of the most powerful medicines. Of these he occasionally made use, but with prudence and skill. He prepared various ointments and salves, of which roots and herbs were ingredients. The success attending their application was well known in the region over which he wandered. Had he left behind him recipes for all his prescriptions and appliances, we believe they would have proved of more value to the community than all the patent commodities which have been crowded upon public credulity since the establishment of the United States Patent Office.

His habits, in the latter portion of his life, were somewhat intemperate, yet he was generally received with kindness and hospitality wherever he came. If treated otherwise, his memory was tenacious of the affront, and no entreaties, until due reparation was made, could induce him again to relieve by his skill the members of any family from which he had received cause of offence. While under the influence of liquor he would never prescribe for a patient, but could easily be persuaded to lie down and sleep a few hours, when he would recover his equanimity and attend to the case. Those who were able and so disposed paid him for his services, almost as they pleased. His demands were very moderate, compared with the overgrown bills made up by the medical riders of the present steam-driven era. His food and lodgings were free, his clothing was sometimes furnished as gifts from friends, and a little cash sufficed to supply his sad-

dle-bags with medicine. The poor repaid his attentions with thanks and blessings.

Our first distinct recollection of Dr. Flagg was on the day of the great eclipse, in 1806, when we were by him led by the hand as a child, to Stark's mill pond. The phenomenon occurred while we remained there, and is the earliest prominent event in our memory.

The Doctor once went to Hanover, to visit Dr. Nathan Smith, already become celebrated as a surgeon and physician, by whom he was kindly received. They conversed upon professional subjects, and Dr. Smith afterwards spoke of him as a person well versed in medical science.

The society of Shakers, at Enfield, wished him to reside with them as their permanent physician. He spent several winters with them. In the winter or spring of 1817-18 he was found dead by the road side between their villages. He was supposed to be 77 years of age.

JAMES McCALLEY, a well known agent in promoting the progress of this town, died January 24, 1812, aged 66. His son James was a worthy man, and an undeviating democratic republican.

Children of James McCalley, Sen.: Mary, b. July 20, 1777; Alexander, b. January 27, 1782; Thomas, b. July 29, 1784; Charles, b. November 25, 1786; James, b. November 30, 1790; Hugh, b. August 29, 1798.

DANIEL KIMBALL, once the proprietor of Woodbury's, or Kimball's mills, died August 3, 1825, at an advanced age.

SAMUEL STEWART brought with him to this place a very considerable property. In 1775 he was chosen town treasurer, being the first elected under the charter; the selectmen having, prior to that, performed the duties of that office. He was succeeded by James Clement, in 1781. He conveyed his farm, conditionally, to Ebenezer Chase, reserving one half of the produce during the joint and several lives of himself and his wife, Agnes. The latter survived Mr. Chase. She died in 1835-6, aged 93.

While making a line fence, with other persons, Stewart observed a large bear passing a cleared place near them, and gave chase in advance of the others, crying out that he would "draw the first blood and have the bear." He came up behind the animal, and struck his axe into his back. The animal turned backward, and grasped Stewart in his rough embrace, whom he hugged and severely wounded. As closely locked together, the "unloving couple" rolled down a small declivity in front. The party coming up despatched the bear, and conveyed Stewart, with his prize, home upon a sled.

Mr. Stewart was, at times, generous and obliging: at others, a perfect savage. He owned a fine lot of cherry trees, several of which he carefully watched until the fruit was perfectly ripe, when all in the vicinity were invited to the feast. His land being contiguous to that of John Hogg, Esq., (afterwards Raymond) the two proprietors were constantly at war. Their disputes were often carried to court, and high words and violence generally attended their meetings. At the funeral of Mr. Raymond, Stewart took a position near a door, fronting the coffin of his former antagonist, where, during the service, he stood nodding his head, looking steadily at the coffin. In the course of a fortnight afterward he was borne to his own long home, in the same burial ground. He died in 1803, aged 68 years.

He employed upon his farm three youths, whom, by fear, threats, and other influences, he compelled to swear to any story he should dictate to them, that might enable him to avoid legal punishment for his many acts of malice and violence. By these means he triumphed over Raymond in every legal contest whatever. Mr. William Leach, one of his boys, when he became of age gave a deposition which eventually restored Raymond to his rights at law, and enabled him to recover all he had lost by false testimony.

THE BURNHAM FAMILY.

A stone in the central cemetery of Dunbarton bears the following inscription :

" Mrs. Hannah Burnham
Died March 1, 1805 :
Relict of Lieut. Nathan Burnham, of Ipswich, Massachusetts,
who fell at the defeat of the British army
at Ticonderoga, A. D. 1758."

From an examination of several papers now in the possession of John Burnham, Esq., of this town, we infer that his great-grandfather, Nathan Burnham, was an independent husbandman, a man of intelligence and capacity, who possessed the confidence of his fellow-citizens, as also that of the provincial government. By the former he was intrusted with the management of important transactions, and by the latter appointed to a military office, upon equal rank with officers of the same grade in the line of the English army. His wife was Hannah Choate, of Ipswich.

On the thirteenth day of March, 1758, he was commissioned by Governor Pownall first lieutenant of a company of foot, commanded by Captain Stephen Whipple, in the regiment of Col. Stephen Bagley, which constituted a portion of the force furnished by Massachusetts for the expedition against Canada. Lieutenants Burnham and Low, of the same company, fell in the fatal attack upon Ticonderoga, July 8, 1758, where an army of sixteen thousand British and Provincial troops were shamefully repulsed by one fourth of their number of French and Indians, through the incapacity of their general. Sixteen hundred and eight regulars and three hundred and thirty-four provincials, killed and wounded, was a cruel penalty for General Abercrombie's rash attempt to carry by assault a strong position, without bringing up his artillery, of which he had a good supply.

Among the papers in Mr. John Burnham's possession are Governor Pownall's proclamation calling for volunteers from the provincial regiments, Lieut. Burnham's

commission, beating orders, forms of enlistment, orders to muster, words of command for the musket drill, order for the march, power-of-attorney to Lieut. B.'s wife to manage affairs during his absence on duty, a kind letter to her while on the march, and, lastly, the letter of a friendly comrade from the battle-field, narrating the melancholy fate of her dearest friend—a fate which it has been the sad fortune of widows to hear since the time when man became the murderer of his brother man.

Yet shall memory mourn the day,
 When, with expectation pale,
 Of her soldier far away,
 The poor widow hears the tale.

In imagination wild,
 She shall wander o'er this plain,
 Rave, and bid her orphan child
 Seek his sire among the slain.

Gashed with honorable scars,
 Low in glory's lap they lie;
 Though they fell like stars,
 Streaming splendor through the sky.

From the dust their laurels bloom,
 High they shoot and flourish free;
 Glory's temple is the tomb!
 Death is immortality!

MONTGOMERY.

HADLEY, June 7, 1758.

TO MY DEARLY BELOVED WIFE :

I hope, through Divine goodness, you are in health, as I am at this time, and I pray God be with you, and preserve you and our dear children from all evil. My duty to mother Choate. My love to all my friends. We came into town last Sabbath day, about two o'clock, and billeted the company at private houses, and we are very kindly entertained at the widow Porter's. Her husband was a

member of the General Court about thirty years. Yesterday the Captain, I, and Lieut. Low, went over Connecticut river to Northampton, to see about the affair, and returned at night. We expect to go over to Northampton to-morrow, to take seven days' provisions, to march near to Albany.

I remain your loving husband,

NATHAN BURNHAM.

P. S.—I should be glad to hear from you. I have had blisters on one foot, but they are better. Col. Bagley came to town yesterday. Col. Dooty's regiment is coming in, and it is supposed both regiments are to march together. We have twelve of our own guns, and had twenty-two at Worcester, and other companies are much so. It is supposed there is no great danger. The arms are at Albany.

Directed, "To Nathan Burnham, of Chebaeco, in Ipswich."

Mrs. BURNHAM: I send you these lines to let you know the heavy news that you have to hear from the camp, and I pray God give you grace and strength to hold up under such heavy tidings. The truth is, your husband, our lieutenant, Nathan Burnham, being in the fight at the narrows of Ticonderoga, July the 8th, 1758, received a ball in the bowels, which proved mortal. He came to me and told me that he was wounded, and that he should soon be in eternity. I desired him to retreat down the hill. I followed him, and found some help to carry him off the ground, namely, James Andrews, John Foster and Jeremiah Burnham. We carried him that night four miles to our boats. The doctor did what he could, but vain was the help of man. Next day, being the ninth day upon our passage up the lake, about eleven o'clock, after many heavenly expressions and prayers, he departed this life, and, I believe, made a good exchange. Please tell Mrs. Low the

same heavy news. Stephen Low, being in the same fight, was, without doubt, shot dead on the spot. We had not the opportunity to bring off our dead.

NEHEMIAH BURNHAM.

Lieutenant Burnham desired me to take care of some things that he had with him, which I will do in the best manner I can. Our Capt. Whipple is wounded in his left thigh. I hope he will soon be about again.

ASA BURNHAM, one of the children of the preceding, born in Ipswich in 1753, probably removed to this town with his widowed mother several years prior to the Revolution. He married Elizabeth, daughter of John Cutler, who, ninety-six years ago (about 1764), settled upon the farm now the residence of David Story; his daughter being then twelve years of age.

Inheriting property from his father, Mr. Burnham purchased a large farm, which he industriously cultivated, and became one of the most wealthy and respectable farmers in the vicinity. His name is first mentioned as selectman in 1789. He was, in 1790, collector, and often afterward elected to responsible offices and committees on town affairs. Possessing resolution and decision of character, he exercised an extensive influence over the inhabitants and affairs of this town. High spirited, liberal minded, and firm in his principles, he was honored by his political friends; while his integrity and distinctly avowed sentiments commanded the respect of his opponents. He was popular in the generation in which he lived, as is also his memory with all dwellers in his vicinage, who respect the principles nobly sustained by their republican forefather.

Mr. Burnham strenuously opposed the compulsory proceedings instituted against those who refused to pay the minister tax. His property, with that of other individuals, was distrained, and the tax levied, to be refunded, with cost, at a future day.

Mr. Burnham, with seven other individuals (before mentioned), voted for Jefferson electors in 1796, and he supported the Democratic Republican administrations of his country until his decease, January 27, 1831, aged 79 years.

Besides the foregoing, the records exhibit, among the early settlers of this town, four other heads of families named Burnham, viz: Abraham, John, Nathan and Samuel. Four sons of Samuel graduated at Dartmouth College. They were Samuel, John, Abraham and Amos Wood Burnham. Abraham was pastor of the church at Pembroke. Amos was the first preceptor of Pembroke Academy, and is now the settled clergyman of Rindge. Bradford Burnham, his brother, is a respectable and experienced farmer in this town. His son Abraham graduated at Dartmouth College. His sons, Henry L. and William B., have both held town offices creditably to themselves. The former is an experienced teacher, and also an expert surveyor. He has the present year been elected one of the three county commissioners.

Family Records.—Abraham Burnham and Mary Perkins were married February 11, 1762. Their children were: Betty, b. (at Hampstead) May 27, 1763; Hannah, b. August 26, 1765; Abraham, Jr., b. October 9, 1767; Hannah, b. October 7, 1769; Abraham, 3d, b. September 23, 1771; Molly, b. July 16, 1773; Thankful, b. July 13, 1775. Abraham Burnham, senior, died July 19, 1814, aged 72.

Samuel Burnham was married to Mary Perkins, November 27, 1766. Children: Samuel, b. (Ipswich) August 30, 1767; Jacob Perkins, b. (Ipswich) July 5, 1769; William, b. September 22, 1771; Elizabeth, b. October 4, 1773; Abraham, b. November 25, 1775; Mary, b. August 27, 1777; John, b. September 11, 1779; Sarah and Susannah, b. December 30, 1782; Martha and Hannah B., b. July 9, 1785; Bradford, b. February 14, 1788; Amos Wood, b. August 1, 1791.

John Burnham's Children: John, Jr., b. (Ipswich) December 22, 1777; Sally, b. (Ipswich) April 11, 1780; Daniel, (Dunbarton) b. April 26, 1782; William A., b. July 2, 1784; Curtis, b. October 8, 1786; Ruhannah, b. May 3, 1794; Harriet, b. March 7, 1797; Rodney, b. April 17, 1800.

Children of Capt. Nathan and Hannah Burnham*: Hannah, b. (Ipswich) December 26, 1768; Sally, b. June 6, 1771; Susannah, b. February 12, 1774; Nathan, b. October 30, 1774; Benjamin, b. December 16, 1776; Francis, b. January 18, 1779; Fanny, b. September 2, 1780; Enoch, b. March 26, 1784; Niram, b. May 14, 1786; Betty, b. August 23, 1788; Tommy, b. July 30, 1791; Thomas, b. July 29, 1793.

Abraham Burnham is mentioned in the town record as one of the Committee of Safety, 1776. Nathaniel and Samuel, also, are recorded as town officers. The Burnham family came from Ipswich and its vicinity.

DANIEL JAMESON was the son of Hugh Jameson, whose name appears in the record as constable in 1767. He held other offices. The subject of this notice was born February 25, 1762. He was a person of much ability, as also capacity for business, and satisfactorily discharged the duties of several important stations, from 1787 until 1814. He was representative, town-clerk and selectman, holding the two latter offices at the time of his decease, in July, 1814. That he was a good scholar, penman, and man of business, the offices he at times held, and his records as town-clerk, afford ample testimony. He was elected selectman in 1787, and town-clerk in 1799, and for several years held both offices. He was elected representative in 1813. He died July 9, 1814, aged 52 years and 4 months. He was representative two years, selectman seven years, and town-clerk nine years.

* Capt. Nathan Burnham was the son of Lieut. Nathan Burnham, who was killed at Ticonderoga in 1758. He was a brother of Asa Burnham.

On account of his decease a special meeting was warned on the 18th of July, 1814, which assembled on the 3d of August, when John Gould was chosen clerk, and John Stinson selectman, to fill the vacancies occasioned by his death.

Family Record.—Daniel Jameson and Hannah Burnham were married October 7, 1788. Betsey Burnham Jameson, b. August 1, 1789; Peggy, b. March 17, 1791; died February 25, 1792; Abraham B., b. March 21, 1793; Daniel, b. April 29, 1795; Molly, b. October 20, 1796; Thankful Caldwell, b. July 26, 1798; Hannah, b. June 22, 1800; Jonas Hastings, b. May 25, 1804; Jemima Harris, b. November 19, 1806; Jane, b. October 30, 1808; Hugh, b. August 4, 1811.

SAMUEL KIMBALL is one of the best master carpenters in the vicinity, and a very intelligent, respectable man. His son CHARLES is now town-clerk, and we are under obligations to him for the free access he has afforded to the town records, in furtherance of our present undertaking.

JARED FULLER, lately deceased, was an ingenious blacksmith, as well as an esteemed townsman. He resided on the place formerly owned by Samuel Perkins.

Not far from Mr. Fuller once lived Dea. JOHN WILSON. If an honest man ever lived in this world, he was one. His descendants are also honest and upright people.

Children of John and Anna Wilson: Polly, b. July 29, 1796; John, b. February 24, 1799; Eliza, b. May 6, 1809; Abby, b. May 2, 1803; Thomas, b. October 19, 1805; Abel Kimball, b. January 11, 1808; Anna, b. February 14, 1811; Lewis, b. June 17, 1813; Walter Harris, b. February 17, 1817; Leonard, b. March 11, 1819; Louisa Maria, b. January 16, 1822.

Lieut. TIMOTHY LADD was a worthy man, but unfortunate in the circumstance of having several of his family

deranged. He died March 16, 1808, aged 57. His children were: Polly, b. January 13, 1777 (at Windham); Heman, b. November 24, 1778 (at Windham); Rachel, b. June 9, 1780 (at Windham); John, b. August 9, 1783 (at Windham); Hannah, b. May 7, 1787; James, b. March 1, 1789; Bill Ladd, b. July 13, 1791; Fanny, b. May 27, 1795; Sally, b. June 7, 1797.

JAMES CLEMENT was one of the five surveyors of highways chosen at the first meeting held under the charter, September 3, 1765. In 1774 he was chosen town-clerk, and at different periods selectman, treasurer and representative. His son James practiced as a physician. Luther and Ephraim S., sons of the Doctor, are still residents of this town. The latter lost a son in the Mexican war.

Family Record.—James Clement, b. April y^e 2, 1737; Elizabeth Little, b. March y^e 1, 1744; married May 4, 1762. Children: Jonathan, b. March 13, 1763; died March 20, 1765; Thomas, b. Nov. 5, 1764; James (Dr.), b. May 11, 1768; Molly, b. July 1, 1771; Margaret, b. December 7, 1773; Alice, b. April —, 1776; Tristram, b. August 30, 1778; Walter, b. March 8, 1781; Betty, b. July 18, 1784; Fanny, b. May 11, 1787. James Clement, senior (deacon), died February 3, 1812, aged 75.

JOHN HOLMES was chosen tythingman, the only one, at the first meeting held under the charter, and served afterward in other capacities. His son Charles became a wealthy merchant in Boston. Robert served in several town offices. He was in 1811 colonel of the ninth regiment N. H. Militia, and was a good officer. His son, Capt. Charles Holmes, now resides upon the homestead.

Record.—John Holmes and Mary McCalley married October 31, 1759. Children: William, b. (at Goffstown) July 28, 1760; Mary, b. June 17, 1762; Robert, b. March 5, 1766; Charles McCalley, b. August 30, 1767; Betty, b. April 15, 1769; John, b. November 8, 1771; Abram, b. May 15, 1772; Alexander, b. February 17, 1774; Peggy,

b. January 4, 1776; Martha, b. November 24, 1777; Anna, b. November 24, 1777. John Holmes, senior, died May 1, 1804, aged 73. Col. Robert Holmes died February 28, 1850, in the 84th year of his age.

Capt. OLIVER BAILEY, son of Oliver Bailey, from England, was a shrewd, hard-working, mind-his-own-business sort of a man, who considered the cultivation of his acres, the care of his flocks, herds, and loans, of more importance than offices. He acquired a large estate, and died at the age of 82.

His son, OLIVER BAILEY, JR., is a thriving farmer, and possessed of a handsome estate. He has, within two years, removed to Bow. His sons, Oliver and James, occupy his former estate in Dunbarton. They are enterprising men.* His son Mark was educated at Dartmouth, and is now professor of rhetoric at Yale College.

JOSIAH BAILEY, brother of the above, and also a farmer, died a few years ago. His children were two sons and one daughter. The latter is the wife of Henry L. Burnham, Esq. His sons were Ebenezer and Daniel. The former, a young man of much promise, one of the most ingenious and industrious of our townsmen, was struck down, in the morning of life, by one of those terrible accidents, which, since the introduction of railroads, are common occurrences in this country. In the disaster on the Boston and Maine Railroad, in which the only son of the President elect of the United States, with other individuals, lost their lives, Mr. Bailey was so severely injured that he survived but a short time. His enterprise, usefulness, and amiable qualities, caused his untimely fate to be deeply deplored by all who knew him.

*On their estate are still to be seen several cellars of the houses erected by the early settlers,—Putney, Rogers, and those who joined their settlement. On part of the ground they cleared a considerable forest of timber is now growing, and the apple-trees which were by them planted, after the year 1706, are also to be seen among the forest trees which have grown up since they were set there. One of the pines on the lot is three feet in diameter.

EZEKIEL and SAMUEL RYDER, sons of Ebenezer Ryder, have ever been considered thrifty farmers and respectable citizens. Ezekiel is still living. His son Charles has filled responsible offices in town. Another son is a respectable physician at Portsmouth, N. H.

Family Record.—Children of Ebenezer and Abigail Ryder: Polly, b. Dec. 10, 1776; Mary, b. March 21, 1778; John, b. Nov. 21, 1779; Hannah, b. June 9, 1782; Ezekiel, b. Feb. 25, 1785; Ebenezer, jr., b. Nov. 9, 1786; Jotham, b. Sept. 9, 1788; Isaiah, b. Oct. 25, 1790; Samuel, b. Sept. 16, 1792; Nabby, b. July 11, 1794; Thankful, b. April 15, 1796.

Mr. CHALLIS FITZ occupies and owns the farm on the Page road, once the property of John Leach. He is a worthy, industrious man, who attends to his own affairs without interfering with those of others, or troubling himself with that most unprofitable of all employments—office seeking—but is a man of firm principles and a good citizen.

GEORGE CUNNINGHAM, although a resident of Goffstown, was, with his wife, a member of Mr. Harris's church, and were, with several of their children, buried in the graveyard near Dunbarton "old meeting-house." The first stone in the yard, with an inscription, is to the youngest son of Mr. Cunningham, in 1794.

Family Record.—George Cunningham, b. June 11, 1738; d. Nov. 14, 1820, aged 82; Martha, his wife, b. July 14, 1740; d. June 16, 1830, aged 90. Children: Alexander, b. Oct. 31, 1763; d. Feb. 19, 1828, aged 65; James, b. Sept. 3, 1765; Robert McCalley, b. Feb. 21, 1768; d. Dec., 1811; George, jr., b. May 25, 1770; d. March, 1771; George, 3d, b. March 8, 1772; Anna, b. July 2, 1774; Mary, b. June 4, 1776; d. August 11, 1836, aged 59; Martha, b. March 15, 1779; d. March 30, 1854, aged 75; Betsey, b. Jan. 14, 1781; d. Jan. 25, 1786; Sarah, b. June 11, 1783; d. May 30, 1785; Samuel Foster, b. July 12, 1785; d. July 28, 1794.

DANIEL and JOHN McCURDY settled in the south-eastern part of the town as early as 1752, being among the first grantees. On the 17th of October the proprietors held their first public meeting in the township upon their land.

John McCurdy was a second lieutenant of rangers in Rogers' company, in 1756, when John Stark was first lieutenant in the same corps. He was a good soldier,—a man of character and resolution. After holding several other town offices he was chosen one of the Committee of Safety in 1775. His son was in the battle of Bennington.*

MATTHEW S. McCURDY, son of John, was frequently a town officer and deacon of the church. An accident happened to him while fishing at Amoskeag falls, in which he might truly ascribe his preservation to a special interposition of Providence. The plank upon which he stood gave way, and he was hurried down the whole extent of the falls. He was taken from the water senseless, and recovered with much exertion.

MR. DANIEL K. DAVIS now owns a portion of the McCurdy land. He is a respectable citizen, and although a recent resident in town, has been appointed several times to offices the duties of which have been creditably discharged.

Other names might be selected from the records of past years, deserving particular notice. By perusing the brief summary of the records herein contained, the descendants of the ancient occupants of this prosperous township may learn something of the parts they performed in the early days of its settlement.

MAJOR CALEB STARK was the eldest son of General John Stark, and born at Dunbarton December 3, 1759. At the age of fifteen and a half years, as a volunteer in the 1st

* Rogers, in his journal, November 4, 1775, states: To prevent this, I embarked with Lieutenant McCurdy, and fourteen men, in two boats, leaving the remainder of the party on shore under the command of Captain Putnam (afterward General Putnam.)

New-Hampshire regiment, he was present at the action of Bunker's Hill, and soon afterward an ensign in the company of Captain George Reid. He served with his regiment in Canada, and after the retreat from that province in 1776 was appointed adjutant, in which capacity he acted at Trenton and Princeton, as also in the actions of September 19th and the 7th of October. In the latter engagement he was wounded in the left arm. He was also at the battle of Springfield, in 1780. He afterward became brigade major and aide-de-camp to General Stark, under whose command he served until the end of the war. In 1778 and 1781, in addition to his other duties, he performed those of Adjutant-General of the Northern Department.

After the close of the war he engaged in merchandize at Haverhill, Massachusetts, at Dunbarton, and subsequently at Boston. In the course of his commercial pursuits he visited the West-Indies and England. When the war of 1812 commenced he closed his affairs at Boston, and directed his attention to manufacturing at Pembroke, New-Hampshire.

Having disposed of his Pembroke estate, in 1830, he proceeded to Ohio, to prosecute his family's claim to lands granted for their military services in the Revolution, which he recovered in 1837. He died on his estate in Ohio, August 26, 1838, in the 79th year of his age.

He possessed a strong memory, read much, and by perseverance supplied the deficiencies of early education. Schooled in the stormy strife of the Revolution, he was well versed in the political and military history of his country, with also a general knowledge of that of other nations. He was a man of energy and decision of character. His estate in Dunbarton is still possessed by his family. He opened the first store in this town at Page Corner, which he afterward removed to the Borough farm, where he continued in trade until 1806-7, when he commenced business in Boston. He held the office of town treasurer from 1788 until 1791.

He introduced the practice of grafting and budding fruit trees, in this region. With his own hands he set grafts and buds in his orchards, and those of his nearest townsmen who were sufficiently credulous to consider the strange experiment worth trying. In a few years a plentiful supply of superior fruit more than realized their expectations. He visited every section of Massachusetts where he heard of choice fruit, and obtained scions for his own trees.

He was the youngest survivor of the action of Bunker's Hill who appeared there when the corner stone of the monument was laid by the Marquis de la Fayette, in 1825 : and one of the twelve Revolutionary veterans who stood by General Jackson when he took his first official oath as President of the United States, March 4, 1829.

In company with Isaac Riddle, Esq., of Piscataquog, he started the first freight boat which ascended the Merrimack river to that place. The boat was named "The Experiment," and its arrival created much sensation. A crowd of people assembled upon the occasion, and guns were fired, accompanied by other manifestations of astonishment and gratification on account of the success of "The Experiment."

Other particulars of the life of Major Stark may be found in a work containing a Memoir of General Stark and others, published by G. Parker Lyon, Esq., Concord : 1860.

TIMOTHY JOHNSON was an industrious farmer, a man of firm principles, and a respected member of the community. His son Thomas has served in several principal offices, and been three times returned to the Legislature. His son Henry now occupies the homestead. He is a spirited and worthy young man, as was also his brother Stephen, recently deceased.

NATHANIEL COLBY, son of Archelaus Colby, is a respectable, "well-to-do" farmer. He has several times

been elected selectman, and in 1851 was returned to the Legislature.

SAMUEL ALLISON held offices of trust in former days.

JAMES ALLISON, his grandson, was many years a trader near the meeting-house. He was town-clerk as well as selectman several years, and twice elected representative.

SAMUEL ALLISON died August 27, 1800, aged 51. His children were: Janette, b. Dec. 9, 1770; (married to James Stinson); Samuel, b. June, 1768.

CAPT. BENJAMIN WHIPPLE was born at Hamilton, Mass., in 1785-6. He was formerly an excellent practical farmer, and president of the county agricultural society, from which his family and himself obtained several premiums, as acknowledgments of their industrial performances. He once commanded the cavalry, and was reputed a good officer. Having sold his well cultivated farm, he still resides in sight of it, enjoying a life of ease and comfort, as does also his brother SAMUEL, at Page Corner.

His brother JOHN was educated at Dartmouth College, and practiced law at Hooksett, afterwards at Contoocookville, and lastly at Concord, where he died, August 28, 1857. He had been Clerk of the Senate, Deputy-Secretary of State, Register of Deeds, and Judge of the Police Court at Concord.

THOMAS HOYT was a soldier of the Revolution. His children were Timothy, b. Nov. 8, 1763; Elizabeth, b. March 10, 1766; Eunice, b. August 20, 1768; Mical, b. March 21, 1772; Betsey, b. August 30, 1774.

HON. RICHARD H. AYER, a native of Concord, settled at Isle of Hooksett Falls, within the limits of this town, in 1807. Accounts of his career as a legislator, his widely extended influence, and moral worth as a member of the community at large, have been written by abler pens than ours. We are well acquainted with and duly appreciate his important public services in by-gone days. It is there-

fore only necessary here to notice briefly his connection with the affairs of this town. He was elected representative for the years 1810, 1811, 1812, 1814, 1815, 1816, 1817—seven years; moderator from 1812 to 1823—eleven years successively. He was induced to serve as selectman once (1821). He ably discharged his duty in all positions in which he was placed by the votes of this town. He was the principal agent in organizing the town of Hooksett and establishing the county of Merrimack. He was born at Concord, Jan. 12, 1778, and died at Manchester Feb. 5, 1853, aged 75 years and 23 days.

Offices held at different times by Hon. R. H. Ayer: Representative from Dunbarton 7 years; from Hooksett 4 years; Presidential Elector in 1816 and 1848; Councilor from 1817, five years in succession; Sheriff of Merrimack county from 1823 to 1828; Naval Store-keeper at Portsmouth from 1829 to 1837; Delegate to the Convention for amending the Constitution of New-Hampshire in 1850. His house was the abode of good cheer and hospitality. His wife—the daughter of Peter Green, Esq.—was a superior woman. A more particular notice of him may be found in the Farmers' Monthly Visitor.

SAMUEL LORD was a well known early inhabitant of this town, and died January, 1818, aged 65. One of his sons, Thomas, was a volunteer at Portsmouth during the war of 1812. Several grandsons of Samuel Lord are respectable farmers in Dunbarton.

CAPTAIN JOHN FERGUSON, a soldier of the Revolution, more than fifty years ago was a manufacturer of spinning-wheels, which were then to be found in every household where wool or flax could be obtained, before their inmates had become ashamed or unwilling to wear the products of their own industry, in their preference for foreign fabrics.

THOMAS CALDWELL came from Litchfield here. Several of his relatives were distillers, and located themselves at

Newburyport, Mass. He became a wealthy farmer and was an honored townsman. His descendants are all respectable members of society. His grandson, David S. Caldwell, is now settled at Newbury, Mass., while another, William Caldwell, resides in Dunbarton. Thomas Caldwell died Feb. 20, 1816, aged 83.

Family Record.—Thomas Caldwell was married to Elizabeth Holmes, Nov. 1, 1759. Children: Mary, b. August 14, 1760; Alexander, b. August 15, 1761; Margaret, b. Feb. 18, 1763; William, b. July 17, 1764; Thomas, jr., b. May 3, 1766; Agnes, b. April 25, 1768; Elizabeth, b. Oct. 9, 1769. A daughter, b. July, 1771, died in twelve days. Agnes died June 7, 1770.

ISRAEL CLIFFORD settled at Page Corner in 1765. He was born in Kingston, N. H., in March, 1746, and died at Dunbarton, April 13, 1835, in the ninetieth year of his age. His house, and that of Capt. Page, were the first framed buildings erected in the vicinity of Page Corner. He voted for Jefferson electors in 1796. He was many years constable and collector. His son Jonathan, also one of the eight voters for Jefferson in 1796, has survived them all. He is now nearly eighty-five years old, having been born Sept. 23, 1775. His memory is clear, and he still supports the principles for which he voted in his youth. He was tax collector fourteen years.

Children of Israel and Achsah Clifford: Elizabeth, b. Jan. 27, 1774; Jonathan, b. Sept. 23, 1775; David, b. August 4, 1777; Samuel, b. June 11, 1779; Richard, b. August 21, 1783; Israel, b. Jan. 29, 1786; Isaac, b. Oct. 6, 1794; Sally, b. Jan. 23, 1788; John, b. Jan. 31, 1790; Hannah, b. May 31, 1792; William (not recorded).

Children of William and Thankful Caldwell: Mary, b. Nov. 12, 1792; William, jr., b. Oct. 30, 1794; Betty, b. Sept. 21, 1796.

PHINEAS BAILEY was an early inhabitant, and acted some part in town affairs. He was, when in his prime,

very expert in all farming operations, particularly in using the hoe. He once assisted Mr. Harris in planting. The latter undertook to drop the seed corn, while Mr. Bailey followed with his hoe to cover it. The latter, however, so closely pressed upon his steps, that when he had dropped out two rows, he said: "Mr. Bailey, I have almost broken my back. I must find a boy that can drop and keep out of your way." His son Charles was also an active farmer: a tall, strong man, and exerted much political influence. He was temperate, industrious, and his affairs unembarrassed—yet, strange to say, while in a state of mental despondency, he committed suicide.

Children of Phineas and Esther Bailey: Charles, b. December 16, 1803; Patty Carrier, b. May 18, 1809; Polly, born December 19, 1811.

WILLIAM TENNEY, architect of the meeting-house and many other buildings now standing, was the ablest master carpenter in this region. His work was expeditiously and well performed. He married a daughter of Judge Page. He died October 22, 1838.

Their children were: Jeremiah Page, b. November 28, 1782; Nancy, b. May 16, 1784; Achsah, b. June 28, 1786; David, b. February 26, 1791; John P., b. October 13, 1795. His daughters married Messrs. John Leach and Samuel Whipple.

CAPTAIN NATHAN GUTTERSON has resided in this town more than thirty-two years. He had charge of the Stark mills from 1830 to 1856-7. Since that time they have been managed by his son John. Captain Gutterson is a man of much intelligence and business capacity. He has been several years one of the selectmen, representative twice, and ten times moderator. He and his son, William W., purchased the farm of Robert Chase, Jr., part of which is land that was, during the Revolution, confiscated as the property of John Stinson.

Lieut. JAMES HOGG erected a house on the place now owned by Barton Brown. His daughters were very well

educated. After he left the place, Captain Joseph Leach resided there while his house was building, on the Page road. The house of Mr. Hogg was afterward owned by Perley P. Ray. It was burnt about 1830-1.

Mr. SAMUEL GUTTERSON, originally of Weare, but having for some twenty years been a resident of Lynn, came to Dunbarton in 1849. He is a worthy man, and in his family we have passed several pleasant winters.

Capt. SHUBAEL TENNEY was a pattern farmer and very respectable resident of this town. His farm is now wholly, or in part owned by Daniel H. Parker. His son, the Hon. John Tenney, graduated at Dartmouth College, read law with James H. Duncan, Esq., of Haverhill, Massachusetts, in which town he opened an office, and married a daughter of the Hon. Bailey Bartlett.

NATHANIEL T. SAFFORD, from Beverly, a few years since purchased the farm of Captain Benjamin Whipple, which he improves with good husbandry. He has been several years elected town clerk, and is a respectable and valued citizen.

Capt. JONAS HASTINGS carried on a tan-yard in the southerly part of the town.

Mr. PAUL HEALEY was an ancient settler. He died at the age of 93. His second wife died at the age of 92. His son Joseph was a good teamster as well as farmer. Himself, Robert Holmes and Josiah Bailey were, long before the date of railroads, a well known trio on the Boston road, as teamsters.

RICHARD CILLEY served a farmer's apprenticeship in this town, which he left in 1835. He has been several years a stage owner and driver; as also an express agent. Having by his industry acquired a comfortable property, he purchased a farm on our town's western border, where he enjoys quietly the avails of his activity and providence in early life.

ROBERT ALEXANDER removed from Bedford to this town. He purchased the Dunbarton farm of John Raymond, Esq., upon which he resided until his death, March 3, 1818, at the age of 93, when the farm was divided between his sons, David and William. The latter removed to the western part of New-York more than forty years ago. David was an exemplary husbandman and worthy citizen. He never sought office, and his affairs prospered. He was a good officer of militia, and deacon of the church. He led a reputable life and died respected, June —, 1852, aged 70. Mrs. Alexander died May 29, 1854.

Mr. HUGH JAMESON, son of late Daniel Jameson, Esq., married his daughter, and now owns the estate improved by Captain Alexander.

Children of David and Martha Cunningham Alexander: Betsey, b. February 28, 1805; Nancy, b. January 6, 1807; Polly, b. October 24, 1808; Harriet, b. November 22, 1812; Maria, b. December 25, 1815.

Major WILLIAM BROWN, from Beverly, Mass., settled in the south-eastern part of the town. He was an influential and respectable man, often elected to town offices, and major of the ninth regiment (New-Hampshire Militia).^{*} When he came to this place he possessed but little property, but by his active labor as a good blacksmith, he purchased land, piece by piece, until he had obtained a considerable farm. He was, in his younger days, a hard worker. He left a good estate. He was born January 24, 1764, and died April 2, 1849, aged 85. His grandson, Paltiah, has frequently been chosen moderator and selectman. He was also elected Register of Deeds for Merrimack county, and now resides in Concord.

Major Brown's children were: William, b. May 30, 1790; Judith, b. September 19, 1794; Anna, Hannah,

^{*}ANECDOTE OF MAJOR BROWN. When he commanded the militia company in this town, while with them, on parade, near the town-house, he observed a large black snake with head erect, steering across the common, toward the house. Without a moment's hesitation he gave chase, and before the enemy could get under cover, killed him with his sword.

Paltiah, Serena. William Brown, Jr., died September —, 1849, aged 69.

JONATHAN WAITE was an ingenious blacksmith. He served the town as selectman, and was twice elected representative. In his decease his family as well as the public suffered a severe loss. His sons, George and James, carry on his establishment.

BENJAMIN TWISS was a substantial farmer, and resided on a lot adjoining that of Rev. Walter Harris. His son, J. P. Twiss, now occupies his farm.

BENJAMIN MARSHALL was born in this town on the old Perley place. His father dying soon after his birth, he was, while an infant, conveyed by his widowed mother to Ipswich, Mass., where she afterward married a Mr. Pearson. After reaching years of maturity Mr. Marshall returned to settle in Dunbarton. He became an experienced and independent agriculturist. He was once induced to serve as a selectman. One year's experience, however, convinced him that the position was not one to be desired, and that his well cultivated farm was an object more worthy of his attention. He left a handsome estate. He was born in 1775, and died February 25, 1858.

Dunbarton records contain the following: "January 8, 1802. Married Benjamin Marshall, of Ipswich, to Betsey Goodhue, of Dunbarton." Children: Eunice P., b. July 6, 1804; Elizabeth and Mary D., b. March 21, 1806; Sarah, b. January 6, 1808; Benjamin, b. December 12, 1809; Hannah, b. May 18, 1812; Lydia M., b. November 29, 1813; Harriet N., b. August 31, 1817; Enoch P., b. November 24, 1819; Charles H., b. March 11, 1823.

JOHN DODGE, once an inhabitant of this town, was collector in 1817. He published a pamphlet, addressed to Rev. Walter Harris, in defence of Universalism.

Children of James and Esther Morse: True Morse, b. February 26, 1799; Sally, b. January 22, 1801.

Capt. JOSEPH LEACH, a veteran soldier of the Revolution (also a sea captain), was a high-spirited, valued citizen, and a strong Jeffersonian republican. He was several years representative and selectman. His death (1815-16) was occasioned by the running away of his team in the hay season. While springing from his cart to stop his cattle, he was caught and crushed between the wheel and a bar post. His widow died June 20, 1849, aged one hundred and two years. His sons were Joseph, Samuel, John and Andrew. He had also several daughters.

BENJAMIN PERLEY, JR., resided in the south-eastern part of the town. His sons, Warren and Humphrey C., within a few years deceased, each served the town several years as selectmen and representatives.

Children of Benjamin and Lois Perley: Lois, b. January 18, 1792; Patty Gould, b. June 28, 1793; Benjamin, b. February 15, 1795; Hannah, b. October 12, 1796; Humphrey C., b. March 31, 1798; Warren, b. September 3, 1799; Gilman, b. August 27, 1801; Eliza, b. December 22, 1802; Anna, b. November 26, 1804; John, b. July —, 1808; Elbridge, b. October 29, 1810.

When he was very old the house of Mr. Benjamin Perley, senior, caught fire. He went to the attic to extinguish it, and being unable to get out, perished in the flames. His great-grandson, Jeremiah, son of Warren Perley, was slain, after a brave defence, by a party of Indians in California.

ELIPHALET R. SARGENT, from Goffstown, who has resided in this town about twenty-five years, is an intelligent, industrious husbandman. He has held town offices of responsibility, and owns the farm first occupied by Capt. William Parker.

JOSHUA F. HOYT was a hard-working, thrifty farmer, and an extensive dealer in cattle. He was chosen selectman and treasurer several times. He was also an agent

for the purchase of the town farm, agent for the surplus revenue, and representative. His son, Joseph G., graduated, with a high reputation for scholarship, at Yale College; was for a time tutor at Phillips Academy, Exeter, from which town he was chosen a delegate to the State convention for amending the Constitution. He is now chancellor of a literary seminary in Missouri. Benjamin, the youngest son of Mr. Hoyt, has been selectman, and in 1859 and 1860 was elected treasurer. He occupies his father's former residence, and is, like him, the cultivator of a considerable farm, as also an extensive dealer in cattle and lumber.

THOMAS TEWKSBURY owned a farm bordering upon Hopkinton, which he managed with great industry, economy and profit. He was a cooper, and in that capacity made several voyages to the West-Indies. He died at a very advanced age. None of his family now reside in town. His farm was lot No. 19, in the first range, originally laid out to John Quigg.

Children of Thomas and Anna Tewksbury: Anna, b. (at Manchester) January 18, 1786; Betsey, b. (at Manchester) November 14, 1787; Molly, b. May 23, 1791; Thomas and Jacob, b. September 16, 1792; William, b. April 3, 1795.

Captain JOHN GOULD was born at Hampton, Mass., in 1740. He was an efficient agent in the early affairs of the town, before and after the Revolution. In 1775 he was one of the "Committee of Safety." He died January 3, 1806. Mrs. Rachel Gould, his wife, born at Pittsfield, N. H., died October 10, 1809.

Hon. JOHN GOULD was born August 15, 1769, at Dunbarton (another account states August 15, 1767, at Amesbury, Mass). He was a man of much capacity for business, slow, sure and methodical, and held for many years every important position in which the votes of his towns-

men could place him. He was also elected Senator for the 3d District, in 1820 and 1821. He belonged to the Republican party. Several years ago the Federalists carried all the offices in town except one. The one Democrat elected was John Gould. His opponents jocosely remarked that they had cleared out all the Democrats but "one old stump," and they would root him out next year. The time came round, and the Democrats reelected the "old stump," as also their whole ticket. Mr. Gould possessed sound judgment, and exerted a powerful influence over the town and its affairs. Being an excellent practical surveyor, he was well known throughout the county. He was a man of reading and reflection, as well as a fair scholar, considering the limited advantages within his reach. He studied men as well as books, and his active mind supplied many deficiencies in his common school education.

He published several pamphlets on the subject of Universalism. His eldest son, John, was educated at Dartmouth College, but did not live to graduate. His second son, Edward, was young when he first engaged in public affairs. He is a man of abilities, and has passed the round of all important town appointments: was selectman, treasurer, and twice returned to the Legislature. William C., his youngest son, now resides in Bow.

Children of John and Dorothy Gould: John, Jr., b. April 12, 1794; died September 6, 1815; Edward, b. August 15, 1796; Sally, b. December 17, 1797; Clymenia, b. January 16, 1806; Lewis, b. July 28, 1809; Lovina, b. August 25, 1813; John Harris, b. October 23, 1816; William C., b. June 2, 1820. Hon. John Gould died February 1, 1852.

A friend has furnished the following remarks, which we add to this notice in nearly the words of the writer:

"John Gould was born in Amesbury, Mass., August 15, 1767.* His father moved to Dunbarton when he was a mere boy of five or six years of age. He settled upon the

*Another statement is, "Dunbarton, August 15, 1769."

farm where John Annis now lives. The site of the old house is but a few feet back of Annis' house. The place where he located himself was a wilderness. He struggled along in poverty, and raised a family of nine children—seven boys and two girls.

John Gould was the third child—one boy and two girls being his seniors in age. He served an apprenticeship with a blacksmith named Gwinn, in Derryfield, near the old Amoskeag bridge. He commenced work for himself at the age of 24, and bought an acre of land, upon the corner, across the wall, near Johnson's house. He erected a house where the shop now stands, and also a shop south of the barn, on the corner where his house had been erected. He married Dorothy Head, a poor servant girl, and moved into his new house, their effects being conveyed thither in a bushel basket.

His father was a very hard-working, industrious man, of good natural abilities, but possessed very little learning. He could read and write, but very indifferently. His mother could read and write better than her husband.

John Gould, their son, went to school but four weeks in his life. He said the first copy ever set for him was written by his mother on a piece of birch bark; yet I can say of him that he possessed the most thorough common English education of any man I ever knew: that is, in the branches generally taught in his day, which were reading, writing and arithmetic. I never saw him at fault in parsing or puzzled by a sum in arithmetic. Being much with him I frequently received his assistance in those particulars while myself acting as a teacher, and he invariably "helped me out when against a snag."

When a boy I attended a singing school at Dunbarton Centre, where the teacher proposed this question: "What will fill one third of a measure in common time?" He allowed his pupils until the next meeting to prepare an answer. I studied some time upon the question, and gave it up. Squire Gould, however, answered it in ten minutes, and with his information I went to school the next

evening in good spirits. The answer was called for; and none could give it but myself. Our old friend —— —— called out, “—— —— told you.” I did not own up at the time, but it was nevertheless true. This goes to show that although of different politics our friend duly appreciated his abilities.

His letter to Mr. Harris was an able production. I have looked over his writings in manuscript, to see if I could discover a misspelled word or an ungrammatical sentence. I have never discovered any, although hours have been expended in the search.

Squire Gould was a self-made man. His knowledge was acquired from books and observation, without a teacher, or such text books as you and I have had the privilege of perusing. Dilworth's Spelling Book, the Psalter, Pike's Arithmetic, and Alexander's Grammar, were the principal works at his command. He was singular in his boyhood. He seldom mingled with other boys in their sports, but preferred retiring by himself with his book for his companion.

He did not, however, deny himself all sports and recreations, for he was personally very active and agile. He was an expert wrestler. He would never, however, engage until the bully of the ring had thrown all others; then he would step in and throw the bully.

I have heard him say he never was thrown after he was twenty. He could jump higher than any person in his vicinity. He could leap over a line as high as his head. He was six feet in height, and generally weighed one hundred and eighty pounds. A principal reason that he did not appear more prominently in the world was his diffidence. When he was nominated for town-clerk, he said it occurred to him that he should have to read before the meeting, and he should not be able to eat or sleep on account of nervousness. He always stood back, and never put himself forward as an office-seeker.”

From what we have known of Mr. Gould, we confidently indorse the foregoing statements. He was a

worthy citizen, and fulfilled honorably all his duties to the public, and the obligations incumbent upon him as a member of society.

We insert with pleasure the following extract from a letter just received from William C. Gould, Esq., of Bow :

“ My father was born in Dunbarton, August 15, 1769. He died Feb. 1, 1852. His oldest diary in my possession dates back to 1820. He was that year Senator from District No. 3. He was emphatically a self-taught man, having had no advantages of education beyond his own fireside. His father was sternly opposed to any thing like progress, and my father had but little chance for improvement while under him. I have heard him say that he made shingles and bought a dictionary, but was obliged to peruse it secretly ; for his father had declared that the book would be the ruin of him. He once said ‘ that all his boys were good to work, and could take care of themselves except John, and he did not care for any thing but an old book.’ ”

As for the pamphlets he has written, I know of but few. He wrote a letter to Mr. Harris and Rev. Mr. Cowles ; also, one small pamphlet on the subject of capital punishment, about the time Daniel Farmer was hung at Amherst. He wrote several articles for the newspapers in defence of Universalism, which were published, but most of his writings never went to the press. My brother John died while a student at college, five years before I was born.

I have, since writing the above, learned that my grandfather was born in Hampton, Mass., in 1740, and my grandmother in Pittsfield, N. H., in 1743. My father wrote a pamphlet to the Shakers, the title of which I do not recollect.”

NOTE. In the description of Dunbarton Castle (page 39), *Renfrew* is mentioned as a royal *burgh*, classed with those of Dunbarton, Glasgow and Rutherglen, in electing a member to the British Parliament.

“ Lord Renfrew ” is the title which Queen Victoria directed the Prince of Wales to assume during his travels in America.



APPENDIX.

On the 30th of January, 1746, John Tufton Mason sold his interest in the Province to a company composed of the following gentlemen, viz :

“ Theodore Atkinson, Richard Wibird, John Moffat, Mark Hunking Wentworth, Samuel Moore, John Odiorne, Jr., Joshua Pierce, Nathaniel Meserve, George Jaffrey, Jr., John Wentworth, Jr., Thomas Wallingford, and Thomas Packer.”

To the above named persons, and the officers of government, lots were set apart in all granted townships.* The assent of the applicants being declared in regard to this arrangement, companies of respectable individuals experienced but little trouble in obtaining township grants.

A liberal allowance of farm lots was invariably bestowed upon the Governor, his Secretary, and Treasurer, or other friends by them designated, “to them and their heirs for ever.” The American Revolution, however, a convulsion unanticipated as well as unprecedented in the history of the world, “indefinitely postponed” many of these admirably contrived schemes for future wealth. Confiscation settled the account of many of these thus easily acquired grants of lands.

List of Individuals to whom Land Rights were granted at the Proprietors' Meeting on Monday, March 2, 1752.

Archibald Stark, William Stark, John Stark, Archibald Stark, Jr., all of a place called Amoskeag.

Rev. David McGregore, Robert McMurphy, William Rankin, William Stinson, John Cochran, James Evans, Hugh Dunshee, John McCurdy, John Carr, John Cochran, Hugh Jameson, David Stinson, Joseph Seoby, Matthew Thornton, Daniel McCurdy, John Carr, John Cochran, Dr. Alexander Todd, William Hogg, James McGregore, David Leslie, George Clark, William Rankin, William Stinson, James Rogers, James Cochran, John McDuffie, James McGregore, Nathaniel Todd, David Craig, all of Londonderry.

Thomas Mills, Samuel Hogg, Caleb Page, Jr., Nathaniel Richards, Thomas Follansbee, Jr., all of Hampstead.

Jeremiah Page, William Elliot, John Hall, Adam Dickey, all of Derryfield.

Joseph Blanchard, Esq., Joseph Blanchard, Jr., both of Dunstable.

Joseph Putney, James Rogers, their eldest sons for one right, all living on the tract of land hereby granted.

William Putney and Obadiah Foster, of the same place, for one hundred acres, and the remaining part of the share or right to Hugh Ramsay, of said Londonderry.

John Morton and George Massey, of Portsmouth. William Stark (above named) having three rights. Samuel Emerson, Esq., James Varnum, both of

* Several grants of this character will be found in the following list.

Chester; John Campbell, of Haverhill; William Hyslop, of Boston, William Gault, of Canterbury; Samuel Fulton, of Londonderry.—*Prop. Records.*

In the foregoing list a few names are several times inserted. In these cases, more lots than one were granted to the same person.

A List of the Lots in Dunbarton, with the names of the Original Grantees, as assigned them in 1752.

First Range.

- No. of Lot.
 1. John Stark.
 2. Alexander Todd.
 3. Alexander Todd.
 4. John Stark.
 5. Thos. Wallingford and Thos. Hill.
 6. A. Cunningham and A. Stark.
 7. William Stark.
 8. School lot, and John Moffat.
 9. D. McGregore and John Craig.
 10. Moore and Pierce.
 11. Samuel Hogg.
 12. Common lot to build M. II.
 13. David Craig.
 14. David McGregore.
 15. Archibald Stark.
 16. Archibald Cunningham.
 17. John Odiorne.
 18. John Hogg.
 19. John Quigg.

Second Range.

1. George Clark.
 2. Common lot to build M. II.
 3. Thomas Hall.
 4. Thomas Wallingford.
 5. William Stinson.
 6. John Moffat.
 7. John Hogg and James Odiorne.
 8. John Quigg and George Clark.
 9. Caleb Page, Jr., and Law lot.
 10. Samuel Rankin.
 11. Richard Wilson.
 12. Col. Meserve & Co.
 13. Sam'l Stinson (cellar & apple-tree).
 14. James Caldwell.
 15. William Gault.
 16. Samuel Emerson.
 17. Samuel Hogg, Moore and Pierce.
 18. John —, Law lot, pine 7 feet in diameter.
 19. J. McAlister and Matthew Ramsey.

Third Range.

1. John McDuffie.
 2. Joseph Pierce.
 3. David Stinson.

4. Thomas Follansbee.
 5. James Cochran, Hugh Dunshee.
 6. Hugh Jameson.
 7. Theodore Atkinson, Jr., and Hugh Jameson.
 8. Parsonage.
 9. School lot, camp (A A).
 10. Wm. Carr, Wm. Parker, oak 7 ft. d.
 11. Theodore Atkinson, Jr.
 12. Law lot.
 13. Sam'l Emerson and David Stinson.
 14. Wm. Carr and James Stinson.
 15. John Horsul and William Stark.
 16. Matthew Ramsay, pine 10 ft. d.
 17. John McAlister, elm & oak 6 ft. d.
 18. Caleb Page, Jr., fort.
 19. Parker and Law lot.

Fourth Range.

1. James Rogers.
 2. James Cochran.
 3. Wm. Carr and Thomas Follansbee.
 4. Samuel Rankin and Wm. Stinson, mill.
 5. Common.
 6. Matthew Thornton, Thos. Parker.
 7. Scolby, March and Geo. Jeffrey.
 8. First minister, Walter Harris.
 9. Parsonage (meeting-house).
 10. James Rogers.
 11. Samuel Todd.
 12. John Stark, grant for first mill.
 13. Alexander Gault.
 14. James Adams.
 15. John Stinson.
 16. Wm. Rankin, Wm. Parker.
 17. James Carr.
 18. Common.

Fifth Range.

1. John Pierce.
 2. Wm. Gould and Samuel Caldwell.
 3. Sam'l Stinson, Harvey & Co.
 4. Common.
 5. Richard Wilson, Archibald Stinson, Jr.
 6. James Rogers and Joseph Putney.
 7. George Massey.

8. J. T. Mason and Putney and Rogers' eldest son.
 9. John Ramsey.
 10. Joseph Scoby.
 11. Adam Dickey.
 12. Joseph Cochran.
 13. Thomas Parker.
 14. Joseph Blanchard.
 15. David Leslie, pine 6 ft. d.
 16. Jos. Blanchard and David Leslie.
 17. Common.

Sixth Range.

1. John Morton.
 2. John Morton.
 3. Hugh Ramsay.
 4. Jos. Scoby, John Ramsay, mill.
 5. Joseph Scoby.
 6. Joseph Putney.
 7. James Rogers.
 8. J. Rogers and J. Putney's eldest son (apple-tree, 1747).^{*}
 9. Matthew Thornton.
 10. Archibald Stark, Jr.
 11. Hugh Dunshee.
 12. George Jeffrey.
 13. Scoby and March.
 14. Hugh Ramsay.

Seventh Range.

1. Sam'l Fulton and James Varnum.
 2. Wm. Elliot and John Hall.
 3. John Hall.
 4. William Elliot.
 5. James Varnum.
 6. Common.
 7. Samuel Fulton.
 8. J. T. Mason and John Cochran.
 9. J. Adams.
 10. J. Adams, both fragments of lots.

11. George Massey.
 12. Alexander Gault.
 13. Samuel Todd.

Eighth Range.

1. Samuel Richards.
 2. Dr. John Cochran.
 3. John Cochran.
 4. John Cochran.
 5. Samuel Richards.
 6. James McGregore.

Ninth Range.

1. Daniel McCurdy.
 2. James McGregore.
 3. Mark Huoking Wentworth.

Tenth Range.

1. Daniel McCurdy.
 2. Matthew Morton.
 3. Matthew Morton.

Eleventh Range.

1. Mark H. Wentworth.

Twelfth Range.

1. Jeremiah Page.
 2. Jeremiah Page.

Thirteenth Range.

1. Common.
 2. Common.
 3. John Wallingford and John Wentworth.

Fourteenth Range.

1. Todd.
 2. School lot.
 3. John Wentworth.
 4. Vacant.

The following persons from this town were educated at College :

Abraham B. Story,	Dartmouth.	Caleb Stark,	Harvard, 1823.
Samuel Burnham,	"	Caleb Mills,	Dartmouth.
Abraham Burnham,	"	William Parker,	"
Amos W. Burnham,	"	Leonard Parker,	"
John Burnham,	"	John Tenney,	"
Charles G. Burnham,	"	Henry Page,	Union.
John Stinson (2 years),	"	Walter H. Tenney,	Dartmouth.
Thomas Jameson,	"	Thomas Jameson,	"
William Starck,	"	John Jameson,	"
Nathaniel H. Hardy,	"	Harrison Page,	"
John Whipple,	"	Joseph G. Hoyt,	Yale.
Jeremiah Stinson,	"	John Gould,	Dartmouth.
Nathaniel Fisher Harris,	"	Mark Bailey,	"

^{*} This tree was probably planted several years prior to 1746.

David B. Kimball,	Dartmouth.	<i>Now in College.</i>	
Charles H. Marshall,	Wabash, Ind.	Henry M. Caldwell,	Dart.nouth.
George H. Twiss,	Dartmouth.	William E. Buntin,	"
Ephraim O. Jameson,	"	Henry M. Putney,	"
Abraham Burnham,	"	Frank A. Putney,	"

Persons formerly residents of this town, who have died at and beyond the age of 70 years. Those designated by a star () were past 70, their exact ages being unknown.*

Archibald Stark, Jr.,	90	Capt. Phineas Bailey,	*
His wife,	*	Stephen Palmer,	*
Capt. Caleb Page,	80	Simcon Palmer,	*
Major Caleb Stark,	78	Levi Palmer,	*
Mrs. Sarah Stark,	72	Susannah Palmer,	*
Capt. William Stinson,	78	Betsy Palmer,	*
His wife,	*	Alpheus Goodwin,	*
Archibald Stinson,	85	James Goodwin,	*
His wife, Sarah Page S.	84	Thomas Tewksbury,	*
Major John Stinson,	81	His wife,	*
William Stinson,	75	Jonathan Ireland,	84
John Stinson, Jr.,	81	Capt. Joseph Leach,	*
James Stinson,	82	Mrs. Leach, his wife,	102
Janette, his wife,	92	Joel Wheeler,	*
Thomas Stinson,	*	Thomas Caldwell,	88
Rev. Walter Harris,	82	Israel Clifford,	89
Thomas Mills, senior,	70	Abraham Burnham,	72
Major John Mills,	77	John Burnham,	*
Margarette, his wife,	81	Asa Burnham,	79
Lieut. Thomas Mills,	88	His mother, Hannah Choate Burn-	
William Beard,	80	ham,	*
Deliverance, his wife,	70	His wife, Elizabeth Cutler B.,	86
John Buntin,	76	Major William Brown,	85
Joseph Putney,	*	His wife,	*
Henry Putney,	*	Benjamin Marshall,	83
David Putney,	*	Mrs. Marshall,	73
Asa Putney,	*	Mrs. Benjamin Twiss,	73
Robert Alexander,	93	Ebenezer Woodbury,	91
David Alexander,	71	Rev. Abraham Burnham,	*
Martha, his wife,	75	Dr. Symmes Sawyer,	90
Paul Healey,	93	Robert Hogg (Master),	*
His second wife,	92	Robert Hogg,	*
Dea. John Church,	97	Hannah, his wife,	90
Dea. James Clement,	75	Samuel Stinson,	*
Mrs. Mary McGwin,	82	John Gould,	83
David Story,	88	Job Rowell,	77
Thankful, his wife,	76	Mrs. Elanor Combs,	77
Daniel Kimball,	*	Theodore Combs,	76
Agnes Stewart,	93	Jeremiah Page, senior,	77
John Holmes,	73	Jeremiah Page, junior,	86
His wife,	70	John Page,	70
Col. Robert Holmes,	83	Peter C. Page,	75
Mrs. Holmes,	80	Samuel Leach,	*
Oliver Bailey, senior,	*	Thomas Stickney,	75
Capt. Oliver Bailey,	82	His wife,	*

Mr. Gile,	*	Esther D. Hammond,	90
John Mills (son of Caleb),	72	Thomas Hammond,	80
Dea. John Wilson,	79	Mrs. William Smith,	*
William Tenney,	*	Alexander Gilchrist,	*
Deacon Sargent,	*	Jonas Hastings,	*
Deacon Matthew S. McCurdy,	*	Moses Carr,	74
Lieut. John McCurdy,	*	Eleazer Batters,	*
Daniel McCurdy,	*	Richard Elliot,	*
Squire Andrus,	*	Daniel Story,	71
Benjamin Perley, senior,	*	Widow Mary Ladd,	81
Benjamin Perley, junior,	72	Mrs. Susannah Dow,	70
Robert Chase,	78	Israel Perkins,	81
Simon Bailey,	*	Mary, his wife,	75
Jonah Bailey,	*	Elizabeth Hammond,	83
Daniel Bailey,	*	Hannah Jameson,	79
Peter Mills,	*	Margaret Jameson,	82
John Howard,	82	Mrs. Tamar, wife of C. Mills,	85
Mrs. Thomas Ayre,	*	Capt. Nathan Burnham,	74
Isaac Bowen,	*	Hannah, his wife,	79
His wife,	*	Sarah Brown,	82
Capt. John Ferguson,	*	Eunice Kelley,	76
Samuel Hogg,	*	Reuben Mills,	87
Robert Stark,	*	Mrs. Mary Burnham,	73
John Stark,	*	Mrs. Anna Stinson,	86
Sarah Healey,	75	Died August 13, 1860, aged 86	
Samuel Morrison,	*	years, 1 month and 11 days.	
Jonathan Hammond,	83		

The oldest persons now living in town are Thomas Ayer, 90 in May last. Jonathan Clifford will be 85 September 23, 1860. John Duke, supposed to be 83 or 84. Mrs. Guile is the oldest woman living in town.

Moderators, Proprietors' Clerks, Town-Clerks and Treasurers.

<i>Moderators.</i>		1806. John Mills, until
1765. Caleb Page, until		1808. David Story, until
1769. Robert Hogg.		1812. Richard H. Ayer, until
1770. Jeremiah Page, until		1823. Caleb Stark.
1778. John Hogg, until		1824. John Leach.
1780. Jeremiah Page.		1825. Edward Gould, until
1781. John Hogg.		1830. John Mills, Jr., until
1782. Jeremiah Page.		1833. Edward Gould, until
1783. David Story.		1837. Nathan Gutterson, until
1784. Jeremiah Page.		1847. Paltiah Brown, until
1785. David Story, until		1853. Samuel B. Hammond.
1787. Moses Hackett.		1854. William C. Gould.
1788. David Story, until		1855. Samuel B. Hammond.
1790. Ebenezer Hackett.		1856. Samuel S. Page.
1791. Caleb Stark.		1857. John Burnham, until
1792. Jeremiah Page, until		1859. Samuel B. Hammond.
1794. William Tenney.		1860. Samuel B. Hammond.
1795. Jeremiah Page.		
1796. Joseph Leach, until		<i>Proprietors' Clerks.</i>
1799. John Mills.		1751. Alexander McMurphy, until
1800. Joseph Leach.		1753. Caleb Page, until
1801. David Story, until		1774. Jeremiah Page, who made their
1803. Caleb Stark.		last record on the 2d Tuesday
1804. David Story, until		of September, 1802.

Town-Clerks.

1765. William Stark, until
 1774. James Clement, until
 1788. David Story, until
 1799. Daniel Jameson, until
 1803. Jeremiah Stinson, until
 1809. Daniel Jameson, until
 1814. Mr. Jameson died July 9, 1814,
 and John Gould was chosen
 in his place, at a special meet-
 ing.
 1815. John Gould, until
 1819. James Allison, until
 1824. John Stinson, 3d.
 1825. James Allison, until
 1833. John Stinson, 3d, until
 1845. Jonathan Ireland, Jr., until
 1847. Leonard Rowell, until
 1854. Nathaniel T. Safford, until
 1856. Ira C. Brown, until
 1859. Charles Kimball.
 1860. Charles Kimball.

Proprietors' Treasurer.

William Stark.

Town Treasurers.

The selectmen performed the duties of treasurer prior to 1775, when Samuel Stewart was chosen the first treasurer under the charter.

1775. Samuel Stewart, until
 1781. James Clement, until
 1788. Caleb Stark, until
 1791. John Mills, until
 1826. Caleb Page, until
 1833. Edward Gould, until
 1836. Caleb Page, until
 1841. Joshua F. Hoyt, until
 1844. Charles Stinson, until
 1847. Timothy L. Jones, until
 1851. Charles Stinson, until
 1857. John Burnham, until
 1859. Benjamin Hoyt.
 1860. Benjamin Hoyt.

Delegates and Representatives, as recorded in the Town-Clerks' Books of Bow and Dunbarton.

- | | |
|--|---------------------------------|
| 1775. Caleb Page, delegate to Provin-
cial Congress. | 1814. Richard H. Ayer, until |
| 1776. Jeremiah Page, representative of
Bow and Dunbarton, until | 1818. John Gould. |
| 1777. John Bryant, representative ;
John Hogg, delegate to Con-
vention at Concord. | 1819. Warren Story. |
| 1780. Jeremiah Page, representative. | 1820. John Stinson, until |
| 1781. John Bryant, representative and
agent to General Court ; Ed-
ward, delegate. | 1823. John Gould, until |
| 1782. John Hogg, representative. | 1825. John Stinson. |
| 1783. James Robinson. | 1826. Warren Story. |
| 1784. David Story, until | 1827. James Allison, until |
| 1786. James Clement, until | 1829. Edward Gould, until |
| 1788. David Story, representative ; Ja-
cob Green, delegate to Con-
vention at Exeter. | 1831. John Mills, Jr. |
| 1789. David Story. | 1832. Silas Burnham, until |
| 1790. Voted not to send a rep. | 1834. Caleb Stark, Jr., until |
| 1791. Jeremiah Page, until | 1837. Henry Putney, until |
| 1793. David Story,* until | 1839. Warren Perley, until |
| 1797. Joseph Leach. | 1841. Nathan Gutterson, until |
| 1798. David Story. | 1843. Joshua F. Hoyt. |
| 1799. Joseph Leach, until | 1844. Voted not to send. |
| 1801. John Mills, until | 1845. Jonathan Waite, until |
| 1809. Daniel Jameson. | 1847. Humphrey C. Perley, until |
| 1810. Richard H. Ayer, until | 1849. Thomas Johnson, until |
| 1813. Daniel Jameson. | 1851. Nathaniel Colby. |
| | 1854. Ebenezer Page. |
| | 1855. Thomas Johnson. |
| | 1856. Ebenezer Page. |
| | 1857. Nathaniel H. Wheeler. |
| | 1858. Henry L. Burnham. |
| | 1859. Charles Stinson. |
| | 1860. Charles Stinson. |

* David Story first represented Dunbarton, in a separate capacity, disconnected with Bow, in 1793.

Selectmen of Danbarton from 1765 to 1860.

1765. Robert Hogg, William Stinson, Ebenezer Martin, Caleb Page, William Stark.
1766. John McCurdy, William Stinson, Jeremiah Page.
1767. William Stark, Jeremiah Page, Ebenezer Martin.
1768. Thomas Caldwell, Henry Putney, Jeremiah Page.
1769. James Clement, Robert Hogg, Caleb Emery.
1770. Robert Hogg, Jeremiah Page, John McCurdy.
1771. Jeremiah Page, William Stinson, Thomas Hoyt.
1772. Jeremiah Page, William Stark, William Wheeler.
1773. William Stinson, Jeremiah Page, William Wheeler.
1774. Abraham Burnham, Archibald Stark, Ebenezer Hackett.
1775. Robert Hogg, Nathan Burnham, John Hogg.
1776. Jeremiah Page, John Hogg, Enoch Sargent.
1777. Jeremiah Page, Samuel Burnham, John Gould.
1778. Samuel Burnham, Jacob Green, Thomas Hoyt.
1779. David Story, John Hogg, William Wheeler.
1780. Jeremiah Page, John Church, Ebenezer Hackett.
1781. James Clement, Ebenezer Hackett, James McCalley.
1782. David Story (declined), James Hogg, Jeremiah Page, Ebenezer Hackett.
1783. Robert Hogg, Nathan Burnham, Thomas Hoyt, Ebenezer Hackett, chosen in place of Hoyt at the adjourned meeting.
1784. Jeremiah Page, David Story, Benjamin Ring.
1785. David Story, Jeremiah Page, Ebenezer Hackett.
1786. Jeremiah Page, Daniel Story, Ebenezer Hackett.
1787. John Fulton, Daniel Jameson, Samuel Hersey.
1788. Jeremiah Page, Thomas Caldwell, Samuel Hersey.
1789. Jeremiah Page, Asa Burnham, Ebenezer Hackett.
1790. Moses Trussel, James Clement, Ebenezer Hackett.
1791. Moses Trussel, William Tenney, Matthew S. McCurdy.
1792. Jeremiah Page, David Story, Matthew S. McCurdy.
1793. Jeremiah Page, David Story, Ebenezer Hackett.
1794. David Story, John Mills, William Brown.
1795. Jeremiah Page, Asa Burnham, William Brown.
1796. Joseph Leach, John Stinson, Matthew S. McCurdy.
1797. Joseph Leach, John Stinson, Matthew S. McCurdy.
1798. David Story, John Mills, William Brown.
1799. William Stinson, Ebenezer Chase, William Brown.
1800. Ebenezer Chase, William Stinson, Jr., William Brown.
1801. John Mills, Daniel Jameson, Matthew S. McCurdy.
1802. John Mills, William Stinson, John Gould, Jr.
1803. John Mills, John Stinson, John Gould, Jr.
1804. John Mills, John Stinson, John Gould, Jr.
1805. John Mills, John Stinson, John Gould, Jr.
1806. John Mills, John Gould, Robert Chase.
1807. John Mills, Robert Chase, John Gould.
1808. John Mills, John Stinson, Matthew S. McCurdy.
1809. Benjamin Marshall, John Stinson, John Baker.
1810. John Mills, Daniel Jameson, John Baker.
1811. John Mills, Daniel Jameson, John Gould.
1812. John Mills, Daniel Jameson, John Gould.
1813. John Mills, Daniel Jameson, John Gould.
1814. John Mills, Daniel Jameson, John Gould. Mr. Jameson died in July, and John Stinson was chosen in his place.
1815. John Mills, John Stinson, John Gould.
1816. John Mills, John Gould, John Stinson.
1817. John Mills, John Stinson, John Gould.
1818. John Mills, John Stinson, John Gould.
1819. John Mills, John Stinson, John Gould.
1820. John Mills, John Stinson, Henry Moulton.
1821. John Stinson, John Mills, Richard H. Ayer.

1822. James Allison, John Stinson, John Gould.
 1823. James Allison, John Stinson, John Gould.
 1824. John Mills, Warren Story, Ebenezer P. Kimball.
 1825. James Allison, John Stinson, Edward Gould.
 1826. James Allison, John Stinson, Edward Gould.
 1827. Ebenezer Page, John Stinson, Edward Gould.
 1828. Burnham Burtin, John Stinson, Edward Gould.
 1829. John Stinson, John Gould, Caleb Page.
 1830. James Allison, Caleb Page, Silas Burnham.
 1831. James Allison, Silas Burnham, Ebenezer P. Kimball.
 1832. John Cavis, Silas Burnham, Ebenezer P. Kimball.
 1833. Ebenezer P. Kimball, Silas Burnham, Joshua F. Hoyt.
 1834. John Stinson, Joshua F. Hoyt, Henry Putney.
 1835. Joshua F. Hoyt, Henry Putney, Warren Perley.
 1836. Henry Putney, Warren Perley, Jonathan Waite.
 1837. Warren Perley, Jonathan Waite, Silas Burnham.
 1838. Warren Perley, Silas Burnham, Nathaniel Colby.
 1839. Silas Burnham, Nathaniel Colby, Caleb Stark.
 1840. Warren Perley, Henry Putney, Humphrey C. Perley.
 1841. Henry Putney, Humphrey C. Perley, Eliphalet R. Sargent.
 1842. Henry Putney, Humphrey C. Perley, Daniel H. Parker.
 1843. Charles Holmes, Daniel H. Parker, Nathaniel H. Wheeler.
 1844. Nathan Gutterson, Daniel H. Parker, Nathaniel H. Wheeler.
 1845. Nathan Gutterson, Daniel H. Parker, Nathaniel H. Wheeler.
 1846. Nathan Gutterson, Nathaniel Colby, John Stinson, 3d.
 1847. John Stinson, 3d, Luke Baker, Thomas Johnson.
 1848. Thomas Johnson, Warren Perley, Paltiah Brown.
 1849. Warren Perley, Paltiah Brown, Henry L. Burnham.
 1850. Paltiah Brown, Henry L. Burnham, John C. Ray.
 1851. John C. Ray, John Burnham, Thomas J. Clifford.
 1852. Henry L. Burnham, Nathaniel H. Wheeler, Charles G. B. Ryder.
 1853. Charles G. B. Ryder, Charles Stinson, Samuel B. Hammond.
 1854. Nathaniel H. Wheeler, Leonard Rowell, Benjamin Hoyt.
 1855. Philip C. Flanders, William B. Burnham, Abel Prescott.
 1856. Leonard Rowell, William B. Burnham, Edward P. Leach.
 1857. Leonard Rowell, Daniel K. Davis, Lyman Woodbury.
 1858. Daniel K. Davis, Lyman Woodbury, John C. Mills.
 1859. Henry Putney, Daniel H. Parker, Eliphalet R. Sargent.
 1860. Henry Putney, Daniel H. Parker, Eliphalet R. Sargent.

Collectors and Constables.

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|---|--|
| <p>1765. John McCurdy.
 John Holmes, Tythingman.
 1766. Thomas Caldwell.
 1767. Thomas Mills.
 1768. John Stinson.
 1769. John Holmes.
 1770. James Clement.
 1771. Philip Wells.
 1772. Robert Hogg.
 1773. Hugh Jameson.
 1774. Israel Clifford.
 1775. William Page.
 1776. John Gould.
 1777. James McCalley.
 1778. Archibald Stark.</p> | <p>1779. John Church. Capt. William Stinson was chosen, but paid a fine of £3 for refusing to serve.
 1780. Samuel Allison.
 1781. Samuel Stewart.
 1782. John Mills.
 1783. Thomas Hoyt.
 1784. Amos Hadley.
 1785. John Hogg.
 1786. Nathan Burnham.
 1787. David Story.
 1788. Stephen Ayer.
 1789. Caleb Page.
 1790. Asa Burnham.</p> |
|---|--|

1791. Caleb Stark.	1820. Daniel Bailey.
1792. John Jameson.	1821. Jonathan Clifford.
1793. William Beard.	1822. James Stinson, until
1794. Thomas Mills.	1824. Jonathan Clifford.
1795. Symmes Sawyer.	1825. Warren Perley, until
1796. Ebenezer Hackett.	1827. Kilburn Hoyt.
1797. Samuel Hersey.	1828. Robert Jameson.
1798. John Church.	1829. Jonathan Clifford, until
1799. James Hogg.	1831. Joseph Mills.
1800. Jonathan Clifford.	1832. Warren Perley, until
1801. William Brown.	1837. Humphrey C. Perley.
1802. John Buntun.	1838. Thomas J. Clifford, until
1803. Jonathan Clifford, until	1841. William Whipple, until
1805. Robert Holmes, until	1843. E. R. Poor.
1807. Samuel Hersey.	1844. Bradford Burnham, until
1808. Jonathan Clifford, until	1847. Paltiah Brown.
1813. Thomas Mills.	1848. Thomas J. Clifford, until
1814. Mr. Mills paid \$1.75 for the privilege.	1851. John Burnham, until
1815. Andrew Leach, until	1859. Thomas J. Clifford.
1817. John Dodge.	1860. Thomas J. Clifford.*
1818. William Brown.	1860. Hugh Jameson.
1819. Thomas Hammond.	Appointed June 9.

Since this volume went to press the following names of soldiers from this town have been received. The list, however, is incomplete.

Revolutionary Soldiers.

John Mills,
William Beard,
William Holmes,
James Stinson,
Caleb Stark,
John McPherson,
Thomas Mills,
Daniel McCurdy,
Alexander Hogg,
Thomas Hoyt,
John Dorman,
Amos Barnes,
John Morgan,
Moses Heath,
Nicholas Dodge,
John Buntun,
James McCalley,
Samuel Lord,
Thomas Hammond,
William Page,
Jeremiah Bowen,
Aaron Putney,
George Hogg,
Thomas George,
Jonathan Smith,
Benjamin Collins,
John Blanchard.

Soldiers of the War of 1812-15.

Thomas Ayer,
Joseph Collins,
John Miller,
Benjamin Bailey,
John Ayer,
James Stark,
Robert Sanborn,
Ira Bailey,
Jonathan Colby,
John Babson.

*Soldiers drafted from the Militia in
1812-15.*

Thomas Lord,
Isaac Nichols,
William Stark,
James Stark,
John Mashury,
Luther Clement,
Daniel Clement,
Archibald Stinson,
William Seaver,
Stephen Palmer,
Jacob Ayer,
John Lord,
Enoch Gaile,
Philip Kidder,

* Thomas J. Clifford died suddenly May 29, 1860, aged 59.

Eleazer Butters,
 Enoch Butters,
 Thomas Clement,
 Daniel Clement.

Elijah L. Harris served in the army,
 and in the marine corps on the peace

establishment after the war of 1812-
 1815.

Soldiers of the Mexican War.

Ephraim S. Clement, Jr.,
 Benjamin Whipple, Jr.*

Our antiquarian friend, WILLIAM F. GOODWIN, Esq. (L. L. B.), has furnished a few receipts for soldiers' pay and bounties voted by the inhabitants of this town, which we insert to exhibit their patriotic exertions and heavy expenses incurred in furnishing the town's quota for the continental battalion.

To Nicholas Gilman, Esq., Treasurer and Receiver-General of and for the Colony of New-Hampshire: The under-named are the ac'ts of the soldiers, that we committed to Mr Moses Colby, one of the constables for Dunbarton, in his list of rates, with each soldier's poll-tax affixed to his name. Said soldiers were in the continental service last year and continue this year.

Soldiers—Jeremiah Bowen,	£0	3 s.	3¼ d.
Aaron Putney,	0	3	3¼
Allowed by us,	ROBERT HOGG, } JOHN HOGG, } <i>Selectmen of Dunbarton.</i>		

Dunbarton, April ye 15, 1777. This day received the sum of fifteen pounds, lawful money, of Nathaniel Hutchins, for the town of Dunbarton, to serve in the continental army for three years to come.

I say rec'd pr me, THOMAS GEORGE.

May ye 5, 1777. This day rec'd of Jeremiah Page the sum of fifteen pounds, lawful money, for to serve in the continental army, for the town of Dunbarton, for the term of three years to come.

I say rec'd by me, JONATHAN SMITH.

March ye 10, 1778. This may certify to whom it may concern, that I, George Hogg, of Dunbarton, have received fifteen pounds, lawful money, of Jacob Green, in part of my hire for doing a two years' turn for the said town in the continental army, under Capt. Nathaniel Hutchins.

Witness, { JAMES HOGG. GEORGE HOGG.
 { LEVI KELLEY.

March ye 31, 1778. Rec'd of Jacob Green the sum of three pounds, lawful money, which is in part of my hire for doing a two years' turn in the continental army for the town of Dunbarton. GEORGE HOGG.

Attest: NATHANIEL HUTCHINS.

April ye 8, 1778. Rec'd of John Hogg, one of the committee to hire men for the continental service, the sum of twelve pounds, lawful money,

* The two last named served in the regiment of Massachusetts volunteers.

that my husband, George Hogg, was to have for going into the continental service for said town for two years.

I say rec'd by me,

MARY HOGG.

May ye 7, 1778. Rec'd of John Hogg the sum of one pound ten shillings, it being in part pay for my husband, George Hogg, going into the continental service. I say rec'd pr me,

MARY HOGG.

Dunbarton, June ye 13, 1778. Rec'd of John Hogg the sum of one pound sixteen shillings, lawful money. Said Hogg paid it by the order of Jacob Green, one of the selectmen of said town.

Rec'd pr me,

MARY HOGG.

Deering, February ye 6th day, 1779. To the selectmen of Dunbarton: Pray be so kind as to send by the bearer what is George Hogg's due from the town, to his wife, for she is in great need of it, and in so doing you will oblige me. Yours to serve, [INDORSED.]

MARY HOGG.

Dunbarton, February ye 19, 1779. Rec'd of John Hogg, in behalf of the town of Dunbarton, the sum of twenty pounds ten shillings, lawful money, in full of the within.

I say rec'd by me,

SAMUEL RUSTON.

March ye 14, 1778. Rec'd of John Hogg forty-five pounds in full for doing a three years' turn in the continental service for the town of Dunbarton.

BENJAMIN COLLINS.

March ye 14, 1778. Received of Samuel Burnham and John Hogg fifty-seven pounds, and likewise rec'd of John Hogg nine pounds thirteen shillings and four pence, lawful money in cash, for my going into the continental service for Dunbarton for the term of two years.

AMOS BARNES.

July ye 20, 1779. Received of John Hogg the sum of one hundred and ninety-five pounds, it being in full for six months that I am to serve in the continental service for the town of Dunbarton.

I say rec'd by me,

NATHANIEL MARTIN.

Received of David Story, John Hogg and William Wheeler, selectmen for Dunbarton, the sum of three hundred pounds, lawful money, and one pair of shoes, it being in full of my hire that I received of the town of Dunbarton for going for them into the continental service for one year.

I say rec'd pr me,

JOHN BLANCHARD.

Dated July ye 20, 1779.

Received of David Story, one of the selectmen of Dunbarton, the sum of eighty-four pounds, it being the bounty and travel money I paid to Abel Hadley and William Wheeler, two soldiers that this day mustered for the town of Dunbarton, for six months' service in the defence of Rhode-Island.

Rec'd pr me,

MOSES KELLEY.

Dated July ye 20, 1779.

From the above certificates, we ascertain the names of the following soldiers of the continental army :

George Hogg, Amos Barnes, John Blanchard, Jonathan Smith, Nathan Martin, Benjamin Collins, Thomas George, Abel Hadley, Jeremiah Bowen, Aaron Putney, William Wheeler.

ROBERT MILLER, of Dunbarton, a private in the U. S. service, was, with other soldiers, killed by the explosion of the magazine at Fort Constitution, Portsmouth, July 1. On this occasion the severed leg of one of the unfortunate men was thrown a distance of several rods with such force as to break through a door of the house occupied by Colonel Walbach, who commanded the garrison and the United States troops in that vicinity. Our informant is Mr. Thomas Lord, a veteran volunteer in the war of 1812-15.

IN another portion of this work is an allusion to the first saw-mill erected in this town, by General Stark, in 1760, who was encouraged in the undertaking by a grant of land (one hundred acres) from the lord proprietors.

To show the value of timber in those days, we refer to a deposition of Deacon John Church, the oldest person except one who ever died in this town. He was 97, Mrs. Joseph Leach being 102.

In reference to the mill above named, he stated in substance that General Stark gave to himself and other settlers of the town permission to cut white pine timber on his (Stark's) land, to be sawed in his mill, for one half the lumber. Remnants of the noble trees of the primeval forest, felled in pursuance of this free leave grant to his fellow-citizens by the General, are still visible. One white pine, then growing upon his land, measured ten feet in diameter. The remains of its stump are still to be seen.

THE END.

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