

COLLECTIONS

OF THE

CONTENTS

NEW-HAMPSHIRE

HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

Publishing Committee of this Volume.

JOHN FARMER

NATHANIEL BOUTON

ISAAC HILL

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VOLUME IV.
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MARSH, CAPEN AND LYON.

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A DISCOURSE,

Delivered before the New-Hampshire Historical Society, at their Annual Meeting, June 12, 1833, by NATHANIEL BOUTON.

Mr. President, and

Gentlemen of the Historical Society—

THE brief hour which I have the honor, by your appointment, to occupy this evening, shall be devoted to the HISTORY OF EDUCATION IN NEW-HAMPSHIRE: a subject which however little it may flatter our vanity, inspire admiration of native genius or enkindle literary enthusiasm; may yet claim this solid advantage—it will show one essential part of the foundation on which our free Institutions rest, teach us to venerate the character of our ancestors, and point out some of the most important duties which we owe to posterity.

The system of education now prevalent in New-England is the offspring of the personal character and of the civil and religious polity of the first settlers. To give therefore the history of education in a particular State, we must revert to the original settlers and ascertain the motives which governed them.

If then we ask, first, what induced the Puritans in Holland; and next, what, those in England of the Massachusetts colony, to emigrate to this country—the answer is one. It was chiefly to enjoy and propagate their religion; but next to this and subsidiary to it, *it was to educate their children.* One reason which determined the Puritan pilgrims upon a removal from Leyden was; ‘that the place being of great licentiousness and

liberty to children; they could not educate them, nor could they give them due correction without reproof or reproach from their neighbors.' Among the general considerations for the plantation of New-England, Cotton Mather mentions 'Fifthly—the schools of learning and religion are so corrupted, as (besides the unsupportable charge of education) most children, even the best and wittiest and of the fairest hopes, are perverted, corrupted, and utterly overthrown by the multitude of evil examples and licentious behaviours in these seminaries.'* Though the object of the Company of Laconia—of Mason and Gorges—was different from that of the Puritans; though Thompson and the Hiltons who began the settlements at Dover and Portsmouth, came over to cultivate the vine, to fish and to trade; yet as the subsequent history will show, the views of the Plymouth and Massachusetts colonists extended their influence to these places.

In tracing the History of Education in New-Hampshire, it may conduce to order and perspicuity to mark it into distinct periods.

I. The first from 1623 to the close of the union with Massachusetts in 1680. Respecting the

* To obviate the necessity of frequent references, I would state that the facts contained in this discourse have been collected chiefly from the subjoined authors; and if the quantity of labor bestowed upon *raw material* can in any case confer right of property, I may be excused from giving credit by the usual marks of quotation, for the numerous facts to which I am indebted to others.

Winthrop's New-England, 2 vols.
 Morton's New-England Memorial.
 Prince's Chron. Hist. New-England.
 Holmes's Annals of America, 2 vols.
 Belknap's New-Hampshire, 3 vols.
 Adams's Hist. Portsmouth.
 Trumbull's Hist. Connecticut, 2 vols.
 Mather's Magnalia, 2 vols.
 Collections of Mass. Hist. Soc. 23 vols.
 Collections of N. H. Hist. Soc. 3 vols.
 Collections of Maine Hist. Society.
 MS. and printed Laws of N. H.
 Dwight's Travels in N. E. 4 vols.
 American Quarterly Register, 4 vols.
 American Journal of Education.
 Snow's History of Boston.
 Allen's Biographical Dictionary.

Farmer's Register of N. E. Settlers.
 New-Hampshire Register, 1800—1833.
 Farmer and Moore's N. H. Gazetteer.
 College Catalogues.
 Connecticut Code of Laws, 1650.
 Report on Manual Labor in Literary institutions.
 MS. Records in Secretary's Office.
 MS. Records of Convention of N. H. Ministers.
 Several valuable notes from John Farmer, Esq.
 Correspondence.
 Felt's Annals of Salem.
 Dodd's East-Haven Register.
 Deane's Hist. Scituate.
 Ancient Charters.

period from 1623 to '41 when the union was formed, we have not a solitary fact which shows that the subject of education received any attention in this Colony. As however some intercourse was kept up with Massachusetts, and the same religious views prevailed among a portion of the people, we may presume that the regulations adopted by the former, had some influence here.

One of the earliest legislative acts of the Massachusetts colony, was the following: 'Forasmuch as the good education of children, is of singular behoofe and benefit to any Common wealth; and whereas many parents and masters are too indulgent and negligent of their duty in that kind:

'It is therefore ordered by this Courte and authority thereof, that the selectmen of every towne, in the several precincts and quarters where they dwell, shall have a vigilant eye over their brethren and neighbours; to see, first, that none of them shall suffer so much barbarisme in any of their families, as not to indeavor to teach by themselves or others, their children and apprentices, so much learning as may inable them perfectly to read the English tongue, and knowledge of the capitall lawes.'*

In 1635, *free schools* were commenced in Boston. On their town records, 13 April, 1635, we find it 'agreed upon, that our brother Philemon Purmont shall be entreated to become schoolmaster for the teaching and nurturing children with us.' Next year, a sum was raised 'towards the maintenance of a free schoolmaster, Mr. Daniel Maud being now also chosen thereunto.' The compensation was 40 pounds, which was raised by subscription. Gov. Vane and two others subscribed 10 pounds each, and others ac-

*This Law was adopted in the Connecticut code of 1650; and enforced "uppon penalty of 20s. for each neglect therein."

ording to their ability; some 30s. and others as low as 4s.

The names of Purmont and Maud as schoolmasters in Boston, connect the history of education in New-Hampshire with that of Massachusetts. For Purmont removed with John Wheelright to Exeter in 1638, and Maud was called from Boston to be minister of Dover in 1642.

During the union of New-Hampshire with Massachusetts from 1641 to '80 their government and laws were one. In the absence therefore of particular facts respecting education in this colony, we must refer to the spirit of the times and especially to the laws of the Great and General Court which were then in force.

It is then most gratifying to find that the example of free schools set by Boston, was speedily followed by other and smaller towns. In the subject of schools, both rulers and ministers felt a deep interest; and schoolmasters were a 'commodity in great demand and eagerly sought. Thomas Lechford, an eminent lawyer, in a letter to Gov. Winthrop, 1640, says, 'consider how poorly your schools goe on. You must depend upon England for help of learned men and scholars, bookes, commodities infinite almost.' Gov. Thomas Dudley in a letter to his son-in-law, John Woodbridge, 1642, says, 'there is a want of schoolmasters hereabouts—and I conceive you to be better fitted for the ministry, or for teaching a school than for husbandry.' In 1644, the town of Dedham devoted a portion of their lands to the support of schools; but before the lands could be productive, they raised in various ways the sum of 20 pounds to hire a schoolmaster. The same year, 30 September, the town of Salem ordered 'that a note be published on next Lecture day, that such as have children to be kept at school, would bring in their names, and what they will

give for one whole year; and also that if any poore body hath children or a childe, to be put at schoole and not able to pay for their schooling, that the towne will pay it by a rate. In 1645 "divers free schools were erected," in Roxbury and elsewhere, 'for the maintenance whercof, every inhabitant bound some house or land for a yearly allowance, or paid an annual subscription in monee or other things.'

Already too, 1638, a college was established at Cambridge; that 'so schollars might there be educated for the service of Christ and his churches in the work of the ministry, and that they might be seasoned in their tender years with such *principles* as brought their blessed progenitors into this wilderness.' In this college all New-England felt a common interest: and it was recommended to the several colonies in 1645, to raise by way of voluntary contribution, one peck of corn or twelve pence money or other commodity, of every family, 'that so the college may have some considerable yearly heelp towards their occasions.' In this liberal contribution* we doubt not New-Hampshire bore her part.

While the interest in the college and in free schools was so deeply felt, the Great and General Court in 1647, enacted their first law to establish town schools. The reasons for the law as set forth in a preamble, are characteristic of the age; but worthy of the men who were then laying the foundations of many generations:

"It being one chiefe project of that old deluder, Sathan, to keep men from the knowledge of the Scriptures, as in former times, keeping them in an unknowne tongue, so in these latter times, by perswading them from the use of tongues, so that at least, the true sence and meaning of the

* I say *liberal*, for a peck of corn or 12 pence money from each family now in New-Hampshire, would raise the yearly sum of \$7,500.

originall might bee clouded with false glosses of saint seeming deceivers; and that learning may not bee buried in the grave of our forefathers in church and commonwealth, the Lord assisting our indeavors :

“ *It is therefore ordered by this Courte and authority thereof,* That every towneshipp within this jurisdiction, after that the Lord hath increased them to the number of fifty howsholders, shall then forthwith appointe one within their towne, to teach all such children as shall resorte to him, to write and read; whose wages shall be paid either by the parents or masters of such children, or by the inhabitants in generall, by way of supplye, as the major parte of those who order the prudentials of the towne shall appointe; provided, that those who send their children, bee not oppressed by paying much more than they can have them taught for in other townes.

“ *And it is further ordered,* That where any towne shall increase to the number of one hundred families or howsholders, they shall sett up a grammar schoole, the masters thereof, being able to instruct youths so far as they may bee fitted for the university: and if any towne neglect the performance hereof, above one yeare, then every such towne shall pay five pounds per annum, to the next such schoole, till they shall performe this order.”*

Let it be borne in mind, that Portsmouth, Dover, Hampton and Exeter, then the only towns in New-Hampshire, were under the jurisdiction of Massachusetts. To these of course the above law extended, so far as they had the requisite number of families. The number of legal voters in Portsmouth, 1680, was 71; in Dover, 61; in Hampton 57, and in Exeter 20. We may there-

* This Law was adopted into the Connecticut code of 1650, from which the above was copied.—Comp. Journal of Ed. vol. I. p. 607.

fore, presume that schools were kept in at least three of these towns, during this dark period of our history.

How reasonable, moreover, is it to presume that our brother Philemon Purmont did not give up his vocation of 'teaching and nurturing children,' upon his removal to Exeter—and that Mr. Daniel Maud, who was schoolmaster in Boston, probably six years, did not neglect to instruct the children of his flock, during the fifteen years, in which he was the 'honest, quiet, and peaceable minister' of Dover. The character of New-Hampshire ministers, in that period, favors the opinion that education was not neglected. Mr. James Parker who officiated in Portsmouth, 1643, was 'a godly man and a scholar.' Of the Rev. Timothy Dalton, minister in Hampton from 1639 to 1661, a poet of his day sung,

' Dalton doth teach perspicuously and sound.'

His successor, Rev. Seaborn Cotton, was a thorough scholar and a diligent student—the first graduate from Harvard College who settled in the ministry in New-Hampshire. Rev. Samuel Dudley of Exeter from 1650 to '83, was 'of good capacity and learning.' Rev. John Reyner of Dover, from 1657 to '69, 'was a wise orderer of the affairs of the church, and had an excellent talent of training up children in a catechetical way, in the grounds of the christian religion.' But above all the rest, the Rev. Joshua Moodey of Portsmouth, from 1658 to 1697,* was 'a person whom an eminency both in *sense* and in *grace* had made considerable.' At his death, says Mather, 'the Church of *Portsmouth*, (a part of the country that very much ow'd its *life* unto him!) cries out of a deadly wound. His labours in the gospel

*He was assistant minister in Boston from 1684 to '92; then returned to Portsmouth, but he died in Boston while on a visit there 4 July 1697, Æt. 64.

were frequent and fervent; whereof the *press* hath given some *lasting*, as the *pulpit* gave many *lively* testimonies.' He wrote more than four thousand sermons; and was so eminent for learning and piety, that he was invited to the presidency of Harvard College. From his friends and admirers he received the honorary title of *angelical doctor*.

Another fact shows still more clearly the interest felt in the subject of education, during this period. In 1669, a general collection or subscription was proposed to be taken through the Colonies, to aid in erecting a new edifice for Harvard College. Portsmouth "which was now become the richest" town in this Colony, made a subscription of sixty pounds annually for seven years; Dover gave thirty two pounds; and Exeter ten. With their subscription the inhabitants of Portsmouth sent an address to the General Court of Massachusetts, in which they say, 'though we have articed with yourselves for exemption from public charges, yet we have never articed with God and our own consciences for exemption from gratitude; which to demonstrate, while we were studying, the loud groans of the sinking College in its present low estate came to our ears; the relieving of which we account a good work for the house of our God, and needful for the perpetuating of knowledge both civil and religious, among us and our posterity after us.'*

II. We have now reached the second period in our history—from 1680 to the adoption of the State Constitution in 1783.

That the knowledge of our rulers and public men was quite limited in science, may be inferred from the circumstance, that in the proclama-

* See the whole of this admirable Address in Farmer's Belknap. Appendix. Vol. 1. 439, 440.

tion for a Fast, 1681, they mention as one reason for it, "that *awful portentous blazing star*, usually foreboding sore calamity to the beholders thereof." And that the acquirements of the people generally were small, seems evident from the fact that a petition for protection against the Indians presented to the Court of Massachusetts 1690, signed by 374 inhabitants of New-Hampshire; 90 or nearly one fourth of the whole made their *marks*, being probably unable to write their names.

But amidst the terrors and distresses of that most sanguinary war with the French and Indians from 1689 to '98, it is pleasing to find the General Assembly of New-Hampshire, which had now become a separate province, regardful of education. In the *first* law which we find on the subject, 1693, it is 'enacted and ordained, that for the building and repairing of meeting houses, ministers' houses, school houses, and allowing a salary to a schoolmaster in each town within this Province, the selectmen, in the respective towns, shall raise money by an equal rate and assessment upon the inhabitants—and every town within this Province (Dover only excepted during the war) shall from and after the publication hereof, provide a schoolmaster for the supply of the town, on penalty of ten pounds; and for neglect thereof, to be paid, one half to their Majesties, and the other half to the poor of the town.'

The second law, 1714, was the same as the foregoing in its provisions, but made no exception in favor of Dover. The third, 1719, ordained that every town having 50 householders or upwards, shall be constantly provided of a schoolmaster to teach children and youth to *read and write*; and in every town of 100 householders, a grammar school also shall be kept by 'some discreet person, of good conversation, well instructed in the tongues.' The selectmen were

empowered to agree with such schoolmaster for salary, and to raise money by way of rate upon the inhabitants to pay the same. The penalty upon towns for neglect was 20 pounds, to be paid 'towards the support of schools within the Province, where there may be the most need.' The fourth law, 1721, evinces a still deeper interest in the subject:—'Whereas the selectmen of sundry towns often neglect to provide Grammar Schools, for their respective towns, whereby their youth lose much of their time, to the great hindrance of their learning: for remedy whereof, be it enacted, That not only each town, but each *parish* of 100 families, be constantly provided with a Grammar School; and if any town or parish is destitute of a Grammar School for the space of one month, *the selectmen* shall forfeit and pay out of their own estates the sum of twenty pounds, to be applied towards the defraying the charges of the Province.'

These laws continued in force till the adoption of the Constitution. How far they were obeyed, and what advance was made, in these respects, in education, are matters of curious and interesting inquiry.

It must then be recollected, that during the period under review, the settlements in New-Hampshire were greatly multiplied. Instead of 4 towns fringing the eastern border of the State, about 170 were incorporated, and a sparse population spread over the interior. It was also a period of uncommon danger, distress and commotion. Under the tyranny of Cranfield and Andros, the minds of the people were chafed, and insurrections arose. The 'decennium luctuosum' ten years war with the French and Indians, in the reign of William the third, was the most terrible and bloody, ever before experienced; next, the controversy with Allen and his heirs, agitated the

Province; wars succeeded wars, at Cape Breton and Canada; the whole extent of our frontiers was a scene of depredation and carnage; controversies run high with Massachusetts respecting boundaries; the heirs of Mason revived and prosecuted their claims; lands westward on Connecticut river, were matter of violent debate; and finally the Revolution came on, which for the time engrossed and swallowed up all other interests.

Yet in these troublous times, the laws respecting education were as much as possible enforced. Grand Jurors were sworn to present all breaches of law and the want of schools in particular. When frontier towns petitioned for exemption from obligation to maintain a Grammar School, the indulgence was granted only on condition 'that they should keep a school for reading, writing and arithmetic, to which all towns of 50 families were obliged.' But, as there were less than fifty families in a large portion of the towns and the inhabitants exceedingly scattered, schools were greatly neglected. Many children were taught all that they ever knew of reading and writing at home.* Arithmetic was studied without a book—the master setting the sums and giving the rules. On this point the testimony of aged people perfectly agrees. Samuel Welch, who was born in Kingston, 1710, and died in Bow, 1823, aged 112 years, was visited in his old age, and asked, 'When you were young did you attend schools constantly?' 'No. I never went to school but one winter; then I had to go two or three miles and was almost tired to death when I got home.' 'What books were then used in the school?' 'The Testament and Psalter.' 'Had you no spelling books?' 'No.' A venerable mat-

*Jonathan Eastman, Esq. of this town, now 87 years of age, says that his parents taught him to read when they lived in a fort, and that he learned to write on *birch bark*.

ron,* now 100 years old, whose memory is remarkably tenacious and accurate, says she attended a master's school only a few months, when young, and read in the New-England Primer, the Testament and Psalter. The Bible was the reading book for the first or most advanced class. The scholars were spelled from the lessons which they read. They had not any printed Arithmetic.

The first spelling book ever generally used in New-Hampshire was that of the famous school-master, THOMAS DILWORTH. It was published in England 1740; and was introduced here about 1770. Dilworth's spelling book was ushered into the world as being a great improvement upon all former elementary books. In his preface he says, 'In the several *praxes* or *lessons* of *monosyllables* hitherto published in our *mother tongue*, instead of rising *step by step*, children are taught to *jump* before they can go; and if they prove incapable to take such long *strides*, as reach sometimes from *monosyllables* of *two*, to others of *seven* or *eight letters* before they are informed of those that come between; they must be *thumpp'd* and *lugg'd* forward, without being once instructed in the right knowledge of the most common and useful parts of our tongue.' The merits of this spelling book were certified by Doctors of Divinity, learned Professors of Colleges and sundry Schoolmasters in England; and even the Muse sung in praise of its author:

"What thanks, my friend, should to thy care be given
Which makes the paths to *science* smooth and even!
Henceforth our youth, who tread thy flow'ry way,
Shall ne'er from rules of proper *diction* stray:
No more their speech with barb'rous terms be fill'd,
No more their pens a crop of nonsense yield:
But chosen words in due arrangement stand,
And sense and eloquence go hand in hand."

*Mrs. Elizabeth Haseltine, born in Concord, July 1, 1733, O. S.

It is due to Dilworth, to remark that as his spelling book was then in advance of all elementary books that had preceded it ; so it is our opinion, that very little improvement upon the plan and arrangement of it has since been made.— Even the spelling books of Webster* and Marshall, have few excellencies over Dilworth's, except that they are modern and American.

Two things, during the period under review, deserve special notice. *First*, the grant of lands in most of the incorporated towns for the support of schools. After an extended examination of records, my belief is, that all grants made by the Masonian proprietors, by Massachusetts and by John Wentworth, 2d, reserved one lot or share in each town for a school. But there were exceptions to this in the numerous grants made by our “trusty and well-beloved Benning Wentworth, Esq.” During his administration, there was a triple union, of the state, the church and himself ; —of which HE however, was the most considerable part. The charters, which were issued in the name of George the second, by the grace of God, King, &c., ‘by and with the advice of our trusty and well-beloved Benning Wentworth, Esq. Governor and Commander-in-Chief of our Province of New-Hampshire,’ reserved the *pine trees* for the use of our royal navy ; 500 acres or two shares for his excellency Benning Wentworth, Esq. ; one whole share for the incorporated society for the propagation of the gospel in foreign parts, one whole share for the first settled minister ; one whole share for the ministry of the church of England by law established, and sometimes, though not always, ‘one share for a school forever.’†

* Note A.

† There is no mention of a share for a school in the charters of Holderness, Chesterfield, Westmoreland, Walpole, Keene, Charlestown, Westminster, and most of those granted in Vermont.

The *second* thing worthy of notice, is the interest which was taken in the establishment of a College. The Convention of Congregational Ministers in New-Hampshire at Somersworth, 26 Sept. 1758, 'taking into consideration the great advantages which may arise to church and state from the erecting an Academy or College in this Province, unanimously *voted*,' to petition his Excellency Benning Wentworth for a charter. The petition was presented: in which they say, "we beg leave to present a request to your Excellency in behalf of literature; which proceeds not from any private or party views in us, but our desire to serve the Government and Religion, by laying a foundation for the best instruction of youth." The petition however was not granted, on account, as it is believed, of his Excellency's interest in the Church of England.* Notwithstanding this defeat, next year the Convention appointed Rev. Messrs. Joseph Adams, James Pike, Ward Cotton, Samuel Parsons, Nathaniel Gookin, Samuel Langdon and Samuel Haven, a Committee 'to do every thing which to them shall seem necessary in the aforesaid affair, and moreover to consult upon other measures for promoting the education of youth and the advancement of good literature in the Province.'

Under the administration of Gov. John Wentworth, "who was," says Dr. Dwight, "the greatest benefactor to the Province of New-Hampshire, mentioned in its history," Dartmouth College was founded, 1769. Wentworth invited Dr. Wheelock to locate his College within the Province, approved of Hanover as the spot, gave a charter of incorporation, and lands to endow it, to the amount of 44,000 acres. Three hundred and forty pounds sterling were also subscribed in

* 'Unless the College should be put under the Bishop of London.'—*Allen's Amer. Biography.*

the Province, to be paid in labor, provisions and materials for building. In 1771, an act was passed, with the preamble, 'whereas, the making of a road to Dartmouth College, will greatly promote the design of that valuable institution,' 'Be it therefore enacted—That there shall be a road laid out three rods wide and made passable, from the Governor's house in Wolfeborough, to Dartmouth College in Hanover.' The college went into successful operation under the auspices of the Governor and Council, the assembly and ministers in the Province; the first Commencement was held in 1771, and degrees conferred on four students.

The valedictory orator of college,* at the commencement 1779, alluding to the interruption of study occasioned by the Revolution, exclaimed: "How sad are the consequences when a people unite to neglect the propagation of education! Not to mention the many instances of the kind recorded in history; our eyes have seen, our ears have heard and our fathers have told us, how education exalted the land of their nativity! But alas! those halcyon days are over and gone; and we feel the dire effects. Else what meaneth this din of war in our land, with garments rolled in blood—this train of Britain's artillery put in array against us? those lightnings that flash from her brazen batteries, and the thunders that break from those smoky columns, with storms pregnant with leaden hail, promiscuous instruments of death!" The same orator paid a tribute of respect and affection to the memory of Dr. Wheelock who deceased that year. "He was particularly eminent in his zeal to promote education, and for spreading the savour of true religion in this land.—

* Rev. Samuel Wood, D. D. of Boscawen, who entered his 82d year on the 22d May, the present year. This oration was printed. Dr. Wood has kindly sent me a manuscript copy of it.

There centered in him those rare endowments that rendered him truly great in each character he sustained. As we reflect on this affecting scene of mortality, our minds look back to April 24th of the present year:—then O Dartmouth! thy foundations shook and thy pillars trembled! for he, whom God honored as thy founder and president, closed his eyes upon the light of life! Weep—for thy sons shall no more hear his pleasant voice!?”

III. The third period of our history—from 1783 to the present time, was ushered in by a sentiment worthy of a free and sovereign State. It is the voice of the PEOPLE THEMSELVES on the subject of education, expressed in the form of government of their own adoption. ‘Knowledge and learning, generally diffused through a community, being essential to the preservation of a free government, and spreading the opportunities and advantages of education, through the various parts of the country, being highly conducive to promote this end; it shall be the duty of the legislators and magistrates, in all future periods of this government, to cherish the interests of literature and the sciences, and all seminaries and public schools, to encourage private and public institutions, rewards and immunities for the promotion of — sciences and natural history.’

In accordance with this WILL OF THE PEOPLE, the very same year 7th Nov. 1783, the General Court passed an act for the encouragement of literature and genius, and for securing to authors the exclusive right and benefit of publishing their literary productions for twenty years. Henceforward too, their acts in favor of schools were liberal and progressive in their requirements. The first, 1789, repealed all former laws respecting schools, because they were found not to answer the important end for which they were made; and empowered selectmen to assess the inhabitants—

but not non-residents—of the respective towns, according to their polls and rateable estates, at the rate of five pounds for every twenty shillings of their proportion—equal to 5,000 pounds for the whole State. ‘The money thus raised to be expended for the sole purpose of keeping an English grammar school, or schools for teaching reading, writing and *arithmetic*; but in each shire or half shire town, the school kept shall be a grammar school for the purpose of teaching the Latin and Greek languages, as well as the aforesaid branches.’ This law also required each school master to produce a certificate of being well qualified, from some able and respectable school master, and learned minister, or preceptor of some academy, or president of some college: and moreover laid a penalty on the selectmen, of the full sum which they should be delinquent ‘in assessing, seasonably collecting and duly appropriating’ for the aforesaid purposes.

The second law, 1791, assessed seven pounds ten shillings, instead of five pounds, on every twenty shillings of the proportion:—equal to 7,500 pounds for the State.

The third law, 1805, empowered towns to divide into school districts; districts to raise money by tax for erecting, purchasing and repairing school houses; and gave the right to all qualified town voters, to vote in district affairs.

The fourth law, 1807, raised the assessment on polls and rateable estates, including the estates of non-residents, to 70 dollars for every dollar of the proportion—to be expended in schools for teaching reading, writing, and arithmetic—and repealed the law requiring shire and half shire towns to keep a grammar school for Latin and Greek;—on the ground, it is presumed, that academies were at this time established in which these languages were taught to better advantage.

The fifth law, 1808, required the money raised by tax, to be expended in teaching *the various sounds and powers of the letters in the English language*, reading, writing, *English Grammar*, arithmetic, *Geography*, and such other branches as it may be necessary to teach in an English school. The law also allowed school mistresses to dispense with arithmetic and geography, and to teach such other branches of female education, as are deemed necessary in schools under their tuition. Moreover in addition to usual certificates, it required of teachers a certificate of good moral character, from the selectmen or minister of the place where they resided; made it the duty of towns at their annual meeting, to appoint three or more persons who should visit and inspect schools, at such times as should be most expedient, and in a manner 'conducive to the progress of literature, morality and religion.' This law, further, allowed districts to purchase and hold so much land as is necessary for 'a school house—such other buildings and such yards, as may be needed for their accommodation.'

The sixth law, 1818, raised the school tax to 90 dollars for every one dollar of the proportion—being equal to 90,000 dollars for the State.

The seventh law, 1827, is far in advance of all that preceded it. It comprises all the valuable provisions of preceding laws, is drawn up not only with legal skill, but classic taste; not only correct in form, but beautiful in rhetoric, and persuasive in eloquence.* In addition to the provisions of all

* The Standing Committee on Education, in the House of Representatives, 1827, consisted of Messrs. Daniel M. Christie, Daniel Oliver, John Kelly, Abraham Hinds, Samuel C. Bartlett, James B. Thornton, and Asa Sawyer.

'June 8. On motion of Mr. HARPER, Resolved, That the Committee on Education enquire into the expediency of passing a law, embracing the whole subject of education in our primary schools; the amount of money to be raised; the dividing towns into districts; providing for school committees; the qualifications of instructors; proportioning the money to the several districts; building of school-houses, and repealing the several acts and parts of acts, now in force on that subject, and that they report thereon.'

'June 22. Mr. OLIVER, from the committee on Education—reported a bill, en-

former laws, it requires the appointment annually of a superintending school committee, of not less than three nor more than five, to examine teachers, to visit and inspect all schools in their respective towns, twice a year; to use their influence and best endeavors that the youth in the several districts attend school; to direct and determine class books, provided that they favor not any religious sect; and to present a written report to the town, each year, stating the time each school has been kept, the whole number of scholars, the progress made in the various branches, the number of children between four and fourteen that have not attended, and between fourteen and twenty-one that cannot read and write. The law also provides that scholars shall be well supplied with books, at the expense of parents, masters or guardians; it raises the qualifications of teachers higher than formerly, and enjoins it on 'presidents, professors and tutors of colleges, preceptors and teachers of academies, and all other instructors of youth, to take diligent care and use their best endeavors to impress on the minds of children and youth committed to their care and instruction, the principles of piety and justice, and a sacred regard to truth, love of their country, humanity and benevolence, sobriety, industry and frugality, chastity, moderation and temperance, and all other virtues which are the ornaments of human society.' Such are the noble views and liberal provisions of this law—honorable to the legislative body that enacted it, by the overwhelming majority of 152 yeas to 37 nays. As the enactment of this law marked an auspicious era in our history, we had hoped it would long remain, unaltered, in our statute

titled, An act for the support and regulation of primary Schools; two hundred and fifty copies of which were ordered to be printed.

The bill after going through the usual forms, was read a third time.

July 4. On the question, "Shall this bill pass?" The yeas and nays were required by Mr. Freese. Yeas 152, nays 37.

Printed Journal of House of Reps.

book, and that its benign influences would extend to every district, and every youth and child within our borders:—But one of the most essential provisions of the law, that alone which could it effect upon the thousands of children in the State, was repealed by the third section of the act passed, January 1833, authorising towns ‘to dispense with the services of their superintending school committee, so far as relates to the inspection or examination of schools.’ The reason for this *dispensation*, we have understood to be, that some towns were unwilling to compensate the superintending committee for their services: but when this small expense is put in comparison with the intellectual and moral good to be secured to the rising generation—it is less than the small dust of the balance. We are happy however to add, that even in the repealing act of last session, there is one improvement upon the law of 1827, viz.: that when any poor child or children who may attend school, shall not have the necessary books to enable them to prosecute their studies to advantage—the selectmen shall provide them at the expense of their respective towns.’

This brief history of legislation on the subject of schools, shows the steady progress of public sentiment, and illustrates the authority of the PEOPLE’S will, as audibly uttered in the Constitution of 1783. The laws now in force afford the means and proffer the benefits of education to every child and youth in the State. Whoever does not avail himself of them, it is his own fault or that of the parent. The 90,000 dollars raised by law, for schools, gives an average of 455 dollars to each town, or about one dollar to each person in the State of suitable age to attend school;*

* The number of persons between 5 and 20 years, according to the last census, is 91,400, or about one third of the whole population.

The law does not exclude persons of any age from school, but contemplates the attendance of all between 4 and 21.

which is a higher sum than that raised by the famous school fund of Connecticut; the dividend of that amounting last year to but 76,933 dollars. But besides the 90,000 dollars, a large portion of the towns in the State own school lands, or funds formed from the sale of them, the interest of which is devoted to education. Moreover, the LITERARY FUND, collected by a tax on the several banks in the State, and originally designed for the 'endowment or support of a college for instruction in the higher branches of science and literature,' was, by a law in 1829, distributed among the several towns according to their apportionment of the public taxes—'to be applied to the support and maintenance of common free schools, or to other purposes of education.' The whole amount of the fund actually distributed since the passage of the law, is 95,582 dollars; and the amount annually accruing from the tax on banks to be hereafter distributed, is about 10,000 dollars.

The division of towns into school districts, renders it practicable and easy for all children in the State to attend school either summer or winter.* In 1823, the number of school districts was 1698; of school houses, 1560. Of the former at present there is known to be at least 1732, and of the latter 1601. Judging from returns received from a number of towns in Merrimack county, we conclude that 1 in 4.6 of the whole population annually attend our free schools. Including those who attend select, private schools, and also academies, we are of opinion, that 1 in 3.5 of the entire population of the State, are, during some portion of each year, in school.†

These children, thus nurtured by the State, are

* Summer schools are usually taught by females; the winter by males, each a term of about 10 weeks. In all our larger towns, some kind of school is taught the year round.

† Note B.

fast rising into intellectual manhood. Not satisfied with the bare rudiments of learning; with reading, writing and arithmetic, which 50 years ago were all that was required to be taught in our schools; they are pressing on in the high road of knowledge, and acquiring even in the district school, an education that fits them to fill both honorably and usefully the more responsible stations in society. Besides the indispensable branches of education, reading, spelling, writing, arithmetic, grammar and geography, advanced scholars in many of our schools acquire considerable knowledge of rhetoric, natural philosophy, history, chemistry, book-keeping, surveying and astronomy, and thus become qualified, in their turn, to be teachers of others.

It deserves honorable mention, that most of our approved elementary and higher class books, are the productions of New-Hampshire men. NICHOLAS PIKE, whose arithmetic has been in use for fifty years past, and is known through New-England, was a native of Somersworth. CALEB BINGHAM was a graduate of Dartmouth College, and there laid the plan of his valuable school books: of these, 20 editions of the *Young Ladies Accidence*, or 100,000 copies, had been printed in 1830; 20 editions of the *Child's Companion*, 180,000 copies; 64 editions of the *American Preceptor*, 640,000 copies; 22 editions of the *Geographical Catechism*, 100,000 copies; 23 editions of the *Columbian Orator*, 190,000 copies.

Of native, or resident living authors, whose works are found in most of our schools, it is sufficient praise to name Kelly's *Spelling Book*, Adams' *Arithmetic*, Blake's *Historical Reader*, and *Geography*, Hildreth's book for New-Hampshire children, Putnam's *Grammar*, and *Analytical Reader*, Hale's *History of the United States*,

Farmer's Historical Catechism and Constitution of New-Hampshire, Leavitt's Geography, and Vose's Astronomy.*

A few facts relative to higher schools and seminaries of learning, will still further illustrate the progress and present state of education in New-Hampshire.

The general neglect of grammar schools which were required to be kept in every town of 100 families, led the more ardent friends of education to the plan of founding **ACADEMIES**, in which the higher branches of education, and especially the learned languages, should be taught.

The first academy in New-Hampshire was founded at Exeter, by the Hon. JOHN PHILLIPS, and incorporated in 1781. While living, he gave to different institutions for the purposes of education, 100,000 dollars; and at his death left about 50,000 dollars as a fund for this academy. The only other academies known to have been incorporated before 1800, are New-Ipswich Academy, 1789, with a fund of 1000 pounds; Atkinson Academy, which was patronized by Hon. NATHANIEL PEABODY; the Aurean Academy at Amherst, and Chesterfield Academy, in 1790; Haverhill Academy, 1794; and Gilmanton Academy, in 1795, with a fund of 6000 dollars in money and 7000 acres of land. Since 1800, thirty-one academies have been incorporated; making 38 in all, of which about 30 are now flourishing. But few of them, however, are endowed with funds. The Union Kimball Academy at Plainfield has a fund of 40,000 dollars, principally the donation of Hon. Daniel Kimball, the income of which is devoted, mainly, to aid pious, indigent young men in preparing for the ministry. The Pinkerton Academy, at Derry, has 15,000 dollars in funds, besides real estate. The Adams Female

* Note C.

Academy in the same town, 4,000 dollars. Pembroke and Greenland Academies are well endowed. Other academies derive support from the tuition of scholars, and the subscription of proprietors and persons particularly interested in them.

The number of students, annually, in several of the most popular and flourishing of these institutions, is from 80 to 100.* The average number in each, judging from catalogues which we have seen, is 50, or 1500 in all.† Most of these academies, the legislature has patronised by furnishing them with the beautiful and correct map of the State, drawn by the Hon. PHILIP CARRIGAIN. Besides these incorporated academies, public or high schools are well sustained in several other towns, by proprietors and enterprising, popular teachers. They are all useful in furnishing instructors, both summer and winter, for primary schools.

In this connexion, it deserves to be mentioned, that individuals, particularly ministers in various parts of the State, have been efficient promoters of education. It cannot be improper to speak of one, who now in old age, receives the benedictions of many of our best and most distinguished citizens. He has personally instructed 155 pupils in his own house. Of this number 105 entered college; from 40 to 50 entered the ministry; 20 the profession of the law; and 6 or 7 that of medicine. His pupils are his only children; and with a father's pride he beholds among them governors and councillors of state, judges and members of congress. One, he looks upon, whom it is honor enough to designate as the DEFENDER OF THE CONSTITUTION AND OF THE UNION. I must add, it was with a father's heart that he followed to the grave, his favorite son—the one, who

* The whole number of pupils in Exeter Academy, during forty years from its establishment, was 1500.

† In many of the academies, there are two departments—male and female.

lowed to the grave, his favorite son—the one, who more than any other was his safe adviser, his cordial co-worker, and his loving friend. Rarely has a more affecting scene been witnessed than when the venerable SAMUEL WOOD of Boscawen, preached the funeral sermon of EZEKEL WEBSTER.* Though the latter had acquired wealth, extensive influence and public fame;—though in literature and sound learning, far in advance of his venerable teacher, and pastor—yet he always spoke of him with the most filial respect, and threw the whole weight of his influence in his favor. It had long been an object of Dr. Wood, to erect a building for an academy in Boscawen; and with that view had wrought shingles with his own hands, sufficient to cover the roof of one. Mr. Webster seconded his wishes, and by their united effort, the academy was completed, and went into successful operation, just before his sudden and afflictive death.

It only remains that I speak of COLLEGIATE EDUCATION in New-Hampshire. Previous to the establishment of Dartmouth College, the sons of New-Hampshire were educated at Harvard University or Yale College; these being the only ones then in New England—save that Brown University in Rhode Island was founded in 1764.

Passing over the legislative acts which have affected either favorably or unfavorably, the interests of Dartmouth College, I would remark, that the course of study pursued at this college has always been of the solid and useful, rather

* The following notice of Mr. Webster's death, was entered in a Pastor's Journal the day on which it took place.

"April 10, 1829. This day, witnessed the most solemn scene that ever I beheld. At three o'clock P. M. Hon. Ezekiel Webster of Boscawen, commenced an argument before the Court of Common Pleas in Concord. I sat directly before him. He stood erect, firm, dignified. His voice was clear, full, strong. His plea connected, convincing, powerful. His health apparently good; and his whole appearance that of a man in the possession and exercise of the noblest powers. He had spoken about 20 minutes—when he fell backwards and expired without a struggle or a groan. The impression of this instant death was awful. Every face was pale;—every heart trembled! The immortal spirit was gone—and the realities of the invisible world seemed in full prospect. In the midst of life, we are in death. May I never forget the scene or the instruction it imparts."

than of the light and ornamental kind. In 1790, the studies of the first class were, the learned languages, rules of speaking and composition, and elements of mathematics;—of the second class, the languages, geography, logic and mathematics;—of the third, besides the languages, natural and moral philosophy and rhetoric;—of the fourth, composition in English and Latin, metaphysics and natural and political law. The requisites for admission to this college, the extent of the course, and the number and character of the text or class books, have gradually risen with the progress of public improvement.* So that now the education which can there be acquired, is as thorough and complete, (with the exception perhaps of an acquaintance with natural sciences,) as can be obtained at any other college in the United States. On the triple foundation, of the learned languages, mathematics, intellectual and moral philosophy; the sons of Dartmouth build high and enduring superstructures of personal glory and public usefulness. As citizens of New-Hampshire we owe much to the influence of this college in elevating the character of our primary schools and academies, and in promoting education through our country. From its first establishment, about three-fourths of all the students, have taught schools during some portion of each year. In five years past, the average number of students has been 155, of whom 105 have been teachers in the winter, ordinarily for a term of three months. In the last two years, the number of students has been 170, of whom three-fourths were teachers. More graduates from this college are now teaching in New-England, in the southern and western States, particularly in the valley of the Mississippi, than from any other college that is known.†

The whole number who have been educated at

* See the course of study in the Annual College Catalogues—or in the N. H. Reg.

† This statement is made on the authority of President Lord.

this college is 1701. Among these are 9 presidents and 21 professors of colleges; 27 doctors of Divinity; 8 doctors of law; 6 governors of States; 6 senators in congress; 29 members of congress and 7 judges of supreme courts; 549 of the whole number, are marked as ministers of the Gospel.

To obtain a more complete view of public education in New-Hampshire, we must look also to other colleges. The number of New-Hampshire students who are known to have graduated at Dartmouth and at colleges out of the State, since the year 1800, is 825,* viz.; at Dartmouth, 548, Harvard Ms. 105; Yale College, Ct. 21; Brown University, R. I. 12; Middlebury College, Vt. 30; Williams College, Mass. 10; Amherst College, Mass. 21; Bowdoin College, Me. 47; Waterville College, Me. 8; Burlington, Vt. University, number not known; Union College, N. Y. 10; Hamilton and Princeton Colleges, N. J. and Columbia College, Dist. Col., numbers not known; Hampden Sydney, Va. 2; Alleghany, Pa. 2, and Tennessee College, 1.

The number of students belonging to New-Hampshire connected with different colleges, in 1831, was 170; equal to one in 1500 of the whole population. In Massachusetts, the same year, the proportion was one to 1121; in Connecticut, one to 1455; while the proportion in Maine, was one to 2550; in Vermont, one to 2800; in Rhode-Island, one to 3031; in New-York, one to 3500, and in the southern and western States, one to about 6000. Thus New-Hampshire ranks in public education, above all the States in the Union, except Massachusetts and Connecticut; and with laudable pride I may add, in this elevated rank, she is above every country in the world, except Scotland and Baden in Germany.†

* Note D.

† The proportion of students in Scotland, to the whole population, is one to about 680; in Baden, one to 800.

Besides her *collegiate* sons, New-Hampshire furnishes a large proportion of students for the medical and theological departments. The average number of students at the Medical Institution in Hanover, for five years past, is 100; of which number, in 1832, 50 belonged to New-Hampshire. At different theological seminaries in 1829, were 35 students from N. H.; in 1830, 33; in 1831, 28; and in 1832, . . . Assuming 32 as the yearly average, New-Hampshire furnishes a larger proportion of theological students than any other State, except Massachusetts, Connecticut and Vermont; and the number of graduates from Dartmouth now studying theology, is greater than that from any other college, except Yale and Amherst.

Mr. President, and Gentlemen of the Historical Society.—Pardon me that I have presumed so long on your attention and indulgence. In conclusion permit me briefly to suggest:

'That much more may yet be done for education in New Hampshire. New England owes her intellectual and moral glory, primarily to her religion, secondarily to her schools. Although, then, we cannot compete with our brethren of the middle and western States in the gigantic race of wealth, population and internal improvements; yet we may retain our pre-eminence in education and in moral and religious character. When their numbers shall be augmented to fifty or eighty millions; their cultivated fields extend from the Alleghany to the base of the Rocky mountains; when in the councils of the nation, our representatives shall be counted as an insignificant minority—then let our intellects, our enlightened views, our solid arguments, our eloquence and our moral dignity, secure us respect and make our voices to be heard in the halls of legislation. Did it not imply partiality, I could not forbear to name some genuine sons of New-Hampshire, trained up in our primary schools, academies and colleges, whose influence is co-extensive with the Union.

Let it suffice New-Hampshire—that two of her sons belong to the cabinet council of the nation—that our ARMY and our NAVY, directed by their wisdom, are becoming as distinguished for their TEMPERANCE as they are renowned for their valor.*

Need I add, it is the soundest policy of a State to encourage education? That this is, at once, an effective check to crime and barrier to pauperism? that it inspires noble sentiments—holds under restraint the baser passions;—ennobles virtue and is one guarantee of the permanence of our republican institutions? Were it befitting the occasion, I would say to our honored rulers—If it is your ambition to benefit and to please the people, who have endowed you with authority; if in your public administration, you would acquire lasting honor; if you would stamp the character of intelligence and virtue upon the face of the whole people; if you would promote industry, order and happiness in every family, and secure to future generations the rich blessings which we now enjoy—in short, if you would raise the State, in which you have the honor to be rulers, to a still higher rank and place her, like the summit of her own mountains, above all the rest of the Union—then promote the interests of education! The sovereign voice of the people bids you do it! Were the law of 1827 restored, with the addition of the 5th section of the act of January 4, 1833; were a penalty also laid on towns or selectmen, for neglect of appointing and sustaining a superintending committee; were grand jurors sworn as in former times, to present all breaches of this law; and were academies and higher seminaries founded to raise up well qualified teachers,† then New-Hampshire would be second

* Hon. LEVI WOODBURY, Secretary of the Navy, is a native of Francestown, b. 1789, graduated at Dartmouth College 1809. Hon. LEWIS CASS, Secretary of War, is a native of Exeter, and received his education at Exeter Academy. It is well known that great improvements have been introduced into the army and navy, by their regulations respecting ardent spirits.

†The subject of a seminary for teachers is one which deserves special attention.

to no State in the good education of her children. Then her free institutions would be stable, and her character solid and weighty, as the granite of her mountains.

Finally, to give New-Hampshire youth, 'that complete and generous education, which fits a man to perform justly, skilfully, and magnanimously, all the offices both public and private, of peace and war,' there is needed a higher seminary or college, in which study and manual labor shall be conjoined. Manual labor, as part of a system of public education, has of late years engaged the attention of literary, scientific and practical men. The opinion has obtained extensive currency, and is supported by facts, that two or three hours a day spent by students in labor, would eminently conduce to the great ends of a public education. Such labor, taken at regular intervals, does not retard progress in study; it creates interest, and gives energy to the mind; promotes industry; gives a knowledge of useful arts; is eminently favorable to morality, and develops and fixes the manlier features of character. Moreover, by greatly lessening the expense, it places the means of education, within the reach of all; disparages useless distinctions in society; is most consonant to our republican institutions; preserves health, and prolongs life; increases the power and extends the field of personal usefulness, and gives that perfect symmetry to both body and mind, which the Author of nature designed in their conjoined creation, and which united with love to mankind, and love to God, constitutes human perfection.

May it be our happiness to see such an Institution reared in New-Hampshire—a proof that we are not ungrateful for the blessings of education secured by the wisdom and liberality of our fathers; nor unmindful of the duties which we owe to posterity.

APPENDIX.

NOTE A.

Elementary School Books.—For a considerable time the New-England Primer was almost the only elementary book in general use in the New-England Colonies. The Psalter was used as a *succeeding* book, and children often went from the lessons of the Primer to the Psalms of David. The Youth's Instructor was used about as early as the middle of the last century, and was one of the best publications which had preceded it in this country. The Spelling Book of Thomas Dilworth, a school-master at Wapping, in England, who died in 1781, probably followed the Youth's Instructor, and continued in use some years after the American Revolution closed. Perry's Spelling Book was used to a considerable extent as early as 1782, and it is still used in some parts of the country.

Dr. Noah Webster compiled his Spelling Book at Goshen, Orange county, in the State of New-York, in the year 1782. He was then teacher of a classical school in that place. In the autumn of that year, he carried the first copy to Philadelphia, and showed it to several members of Congress. On his way, he called on the Rev. Samuel S. Smith, then Professor of Theology in Nassau Hall, Princeton, who suggested to him the expediency of making an important alteration in putting words ending in *tion*, which had been considered as forming two syllables, into but one syllable. Doubts were entertained by Mr. W. whether such an innovation would be received by the public; yet he made it, and the event showed the correctness of Mr. Smith's opinion. The work was published by Hudson and Goodwin, at Hartford, in 1783. The number of printed copies of Mr. Webster's Spelling Book, for about thirty years, is supposed not to fall much short of *ten millions*. Mr. Webster's Grammar, entitled "A Grammatical Institute of the English Language," was published in 1784, and his American Selection of pieces for Reading soon followed. These were used in our schools for many years.

NOTE B.

	<i>Scholars.</i>	<i>Inhabitants.</i>	<i>Proportion.</i>
Concord,	900	3727	equal to 1 in 4.1
Boscawen,	477	2093	" 1 in 4.3
Canterbury,	398	1663	" 1 in 4.
Dunbarton,	362	1067	" 1 in 2.9

NOTE C.

List of School Books now used, to a greater or less extent in the District Schools of New-Hampshire;—so far as known.

I. ELEMENTARY AND READING BOOKS.

Webster's, Marshall's, Cummings', Kelley's, Atwood's (Defining), Emerson's, Spelling Book. New Testament; Popular Lessons; Progressive Reader; Leavitt's Easy Lessons; Analytical Reader, by Samuel Putnam; Book for N. H. Children, by Rev. H. Hildreth; The First Reader, by Rev. J. L. Blake; The English Reader, by Murray; The National Reader, by J. Pierpont; Scott's Lessons; American Preceptor; Historical Reader, by Rev. J. L. Blake; Leonard's Scientific Class Book; Sequel to Analytical Reader, by S. Putnam; Rhetorical Analysis, by E. Porter; Hale's History of the United States; Parley's First Book of History; 2d. do.

II. GRAMMAR.

Murray's English Grammar; Murray abridged by Samuel Putnam; Murray, Simplified by A. Fisk; John M. Putnam's Grammar; R. C. Smith's Grammar; Ingersoll's Grammar; Parkhurst's Grammar; Frost's Grammar; Nutting's Grammar.

III. GEOGRAPHY.

Morse's, Cummings', Adams', Worcester's, Olney's, Woodbridge's, Goodrich's, Leavitt's, Peter Parley's.

IV. ARITHMETIC.

Colburn's Arithmetic; Emerson's North American, 1st and 2d part; Pike's, (Improved); Adams', Old and New; Walsh's; Leavitt's Teacher's Assistant.

V. HISTORY.

Hale's History of the United States; Whelpley's Compend; Goodrich's History of the United States; Farmer's Historical Catechism of N. H.; Farmer's Constitution of N. H.

VI. MISCELLANEOUS.

Elair's Rhetoric, abridged. Conversations on Chemistry. Blake's Natural Philosophy. Vose's Astronomy; Wilkins' Astronomy. Cummings' First Lessons in Astronomy and Geography. Flint's Surveying. Wrifford's Chirography.

NOTE D.

TABLE showing the number of Persons from New-Hampshire who have graduated at Dartmouth, Harvard, Yale, Brown, Williams, Bowdoin, Middlebury, Amherst and Waterville Colleges, since the year 1800, as nearly as can be ascertained.

	Dart.	Harv.	Yale.	Brown	Wm's.	Bowd.	Midd.	Amhe.	Wat.	Total.
1800	6	4	1							11
1801	9	3			1					13
1802	7	4								11
1803	12	6		1						19
1804	20	6								26
1805	12	2	1				1			14
1806	16	2				1				19
1807	22	3				1				26
1808	13	2	1	1	1					18
1809	12	2								14
1810	6	2		1	2	5	1			17
1811	29	1	2		1		2			35
1812	18	2		1	1	1	1			24
1813	23	5		1		1	8			39
1814	12				1	2	5			20
1815	17	3			1		2			23
1816	13	5				1	1			20
1817	20	2	1			2				25
1818	15	7	3							25
1819	13	7	1			1				22
1820	12	2	1			3	5			23
1821	12	5	3							20
1822	30	5	1			7				43
1823	24	3				5				32
1824	14	1				2	2		1	20
1825	16	3			1	4	1	3		28
1826	22	5	3		1	3	1	5		40
1827	20			1		3		1	3	28
1828	22	2				1		5	1	31
1829	26	2	1					1		30
1830	11	2				2		4		19
1831	22	4				1				27
1832	22	3		1		1		2	1	32

The number from New-Hampshire at other Colleges is omitted, as the years they severally graduated cannot be given. Four of those who were graduated at Brown, are omitted from not knowing the year they graduated.

Professional Men in New-Hampshire.

CLERGYMEN.

The number of settled ministers in New-Hampshire at the beginning of the eighteenth century was only four, viz. Rev. John Pike of Dover, Rev. John Clark of Exeter, Rev. John Cotton of Hampton, Rev. Nathaniel Rogers of Portsmouth. Rev. John Buss was at the same time a preacher at Durham, and in 1703, Rev. John Emerson was settled at New-Castle.

In 1727, there were eleven ordained ministers in New-Hampshire; who, with all

the civil and military officers in the province, were required to take the oath of allegiance to his Majesty King George II., and to swear 'that from their hearts, they abhorred, detested, abjured as impious and heretical that damnable doctrine that Princes excommunicated, or deprived by the Pope, or any authority of the See of Rome, may be deposed or murdered by their subjects or any other whatsoever.'

In 1767, the number of Congregational and Presbyterian ministers was 65, and the population was 52,700, giving one to every 764 inhabitants.

In 1787, the number was 78, or one to every 1770 inhabitants.

In 1800, the number was 107, or one to every 1718 inhabitants.

In 1810, there were 104, or one to every 2061 inhabitants.

In 1820, the number was reduced to 98, or one to every 2494 inhabitants.

In 1830, the number was 130, or one to every 2073 inhabitants. The oldest ministers who have been settled in N. H. now living, are Hon. Paine Wingate, in his 95th year; Rev. Nathaniel Porter, D. D., in his 89th year; Rev. Jeremiah Shaw, in his 87th year; Rev. Jeremiah Barnard, in his 84th year; and Rev. Samuel Wood, D. D., in his 82d year.

The number of ministers of other denominations at these several periods, could not be ascertained in season for this note; but the whole number who were in the ministry in the State at the commencement of the present year, according to the New-Hampshire Annual Register, was 349, or one to 783 inhabitants.

Of the Congregational and Presbyterian clergy, the number educated at college stands as follows:—At Harvard, 186; Dartmouth, 111; Yale, 39; Brown, 21; Middlebury, 20; New-Jersey, 10; Williams, 7; Bowdoin, 3; Amherst, 3; Hamilton, 1; Philadelphia, 1; at the universities of Cambridge, England, and Edinburgh and Glasgow in Scotland, as many as eight.

LAWYERS,

The number of lawyers in New-Hampshire in 1767, according to Mein and Fleeming's Register of New-England for 1768, was only eight, or one to every 6600 inhabitants. Judge Pickering, who died 11 April, 1805, was the last living of these eight. Six years afterwards the number had more than doubled.

In 1787, there were 29 Practising Attorneys in New-Hampshire, or one to every 4600 inhabitants. Of these only two are living, the Hon. JEREMIAH SMITH, LL.D. of Exeter, and the Hon. WILLIAM PLUMER of Epping, both of whom have been governors of the State, and are the oldest members of the N. H. Historical Society.

In 1800, the number of lawyers practising at the Superior and Inferior Courts, was 80, or one to every 2300 inhabitants. More than half of this number have since died.

In 1810, the number was 123, or one to every 1800 inhabitants. More than half of this number have since died or left the practice. Thirty-seven of this number have died, and eight are now out of the State.

In 1820, the number was 198, or one to every 1200 inhabitants. Of these one hundred and ninety-eight, thirty-two have died, nineteen others have left the State, and thirty have retired from practice.

In 1830, the number was 232, (not including 13 who had retired from practice) or one to every 1100 inhabitants. The present number in practice may be estimated at about 207. The whole number of lawyers who have been settled in practice in this State is 472. Of this number, 182 were graduated at Dartmouth College, 104 at Harvard, 13 at Bowdoin, 6 at Yale, 6 at Middlebury, 6 at Williams, 3 at Brown, and one at each of Union, New-Jersey, Vermont, and the Roman Catholic College. One hundred and forty-eight did not graduate, although a number of them were members of college before commencing their legal studies.—*Memoirs of Lawyers in MSS.* by JOHN FARMER.

PHYSICIANS.

The physicians outnumber either of the other professions, but to give the exact number at different periods will be impossible. A Collection of their names in the different towns has been making for several years, but is not completed so far as to present the aggregate who have practised in this State from its first settlement.

MEMORIALS

Of the Graduates of Harvard University, at Cambridge, Massachusetts. By JOHN FARMER.

[Dr. BELKNAP, the accomplished historian of New-Hampshire, in 1793, a few years after he left this State, issued proposals for publishing a work to be continued in volumes, entitled AMERICAN BIOGRAPHY, in which, among various kinds of persons distinguished in America, he proposed to give an *historical account* of "THE DECEASED GRADUATES OF HARVARD COLLEGE." One volume was published during the life of the author, and another soon after his death, but neither of these brought the work down to so late a period as to include any account of the Graduates of Harvard, and from that time to the present, no publication has appeared proposing to give an account of the deceased sons of the oldest university in the country. The beginning of so desirable an object is here attempted, and should the attempt be sufficiently encouraged, it may be continued in a separate form, for which proposals have already been issued.]

1642.

1. BENJAMIN WOODBRIDGE, D. D., whom Dr. Calamy calls "the lasting glory, as well as the first fruits of the college in New-England, as Bishop Usher was at that of Dublin," was son of Rev. John Woodbridge, minister of the parish of Stanton in Wiltshire, and was born in the year 1622. His paternal ancestors for several generations were clergymen. His mother was daughter of Rev. Robert Parker, a learned puritan divine, and author of *De Signo Crucis*, *De descensu Christi ad Inferos*, and *De Politeia Ecclesiastica*—works much esteemed by the dissenting clergymen of his time. His brother, Rev. John Woodbridge, was partly educated at Oxford, and came to this country in 1634, with his uncle Rev. Thomas Parker, and afterwards became the first minister of Andover, Massachusetts. Benjamin Woodbridge had been a member of Magdalen College, in Ox-

ford, but did not complete his education there, although he was afterwards admitted to the degree of Master of Arts at that University. For some reason, he left his native country and joined his friends in New-England. Here his brother had married into one of the first families; here was his uncle Parker, one of the first scholars of the time, and Rev. James Noyes, who had married his mother's sister, and several other friends, by whom he was cordially received. The college at Cambridge had commenced anew under the auspices of President Dunster; new students had entered, a milder government was instituted, and all its concerns assumed a more favorable aspect than they had done under his predecessor. Mr. Woodbridge became a member of this seminary soon after his arrival, and when he was graduated, was placed at the head of the class;—a rank to which he seems to have been entitled on account of his family connexions, and his literary acquisitions, which were probably surpassed by none of his colleagues.

He returned to England soon after completing his studies, and within a few years, was known as a popular and highly accomplished preacher. He is first represented as being “an eminent herald of heaven” at Salisbury, situated in a broad pleasant vale, on the river Avon, in his own native county. He had remained here but a few years, when he visited Newbury, in Berkshire, where his eloquence and talents, attracted the attention of several distinguished persons, and he was invited to succeed Rev. William Twiss, D. D., who was long the minister of that place, and whose name was familiar to the clergy of New-England, by his being the president of the Westminster assembly of divines, and by his works on theology, some of which are read at the present day by American students. In this station, Mr. Woodbridge shone

as a scholar, a preacher, a casuist, and a christian. His influence is said to have been so great, that he brought the whole town, which had been much divided into religious parties, to a state of harmony in opinion, and unity of worship, which produced a great and highly favorable change in the general aspect of society. This he effected by great labor and unceasing devotion to his parochial and ministerial duties. It was his custom for several years to preach three times a week, and to give an exposition of some portion of scripture, an hour every morning. His success was so remarkable, that before he left Newbury, there was scarcely a family in town, "where there was not repeating, praying, reading and singing of psalms in it." This is stated on the authority of Dr. Calamy.

After the restoration of King Charles II., he was one of his chaplains in ordinary, and on one occasion while in that capacity, preached before his majesty. He was one of the commissioners of the conference, at the Savoy in London, and was desirous of an accommodation, and regretted the failure of the efforts made to effect it. His chance for preferment in the church was perhaps superior to that of any of the early sons of Harvard, who returned to England; but his conscientious scruples were an insuperable bar to his advancement in ecclesiastical dignity. The canonry of Windsor was offered to him, but his determination not to conform to the ceremonies of the church, led him to decline its acceptance. In 1662, he was silenced by the act of uniformity, which went into operation in August of that year, and which deprived more than two thousand ministers, lecturers, masters and fellows of colleges, and school-masters, of their livings. As he could not after this preach publicly, he maintained a private meeting at Newbury, whither he had re-

turned after an absence of a year or two. In 1671, upon some relaxation of the rigorous measures against the non-conformists, he resumed his public labors, and continued them until about the time of his death, which occurred at Inglefield, in Berkshire, 1 November, 1684, in the sixty third year of his age. He had been the minister of Newbury, in public and private, nearly forty years. Though he suffered less perhaps than most of his dissenting brethren, yet he did not purchase any mitigation of ecclesiastical severity by bending his principles to suit the times in which he lived. He lived and died a non-conformist. He generally received, notwithstanding his non-conformity, the respect of good judges of true and real worth, however much his religious sentiments differed from theirs. Dr. Calamy says of him, that "He was a universally accomplished person; one of a clear and strong reason, and of an exact and profound judgment. His learning was very considerable, and he was a charming preacher, having a most commanding voice and air. His temper was staid and cheerful; and his behaviour very genteel and obliging. He was a man of great generosity, and of an exemplary moderation: one addicted to no faction, but of a catholic spirit. In short, so eminent was his usefulness, as to cast no small reflection on those who had a hand in silencing and confining him." Anthony Wood acknowledges, that "he was accounted among his brethren a learned and a mighty man."

His publications were, 1. A Sermon on justification by faith, 1653; 2. The method of grace in the justification of sinners, being a defence of the preceding, against Mr. Eyre, 4to. 1656. Of this work, Calamy says, it "deserves the perusal of all such as would see the point of justification nervously and exactly handled." 3. Church Members set in joint, 4to. 1656. He also published in

1661, a work written by his uncle-in-law, Rev. James Noyes, entitled *Moses and Aaron; or the rights of the church and state; containing two disputations*. His name is subscribed to the Lines "upon the tomb of the most Reverend Mr. John Cotton, late teacher of the church of Boston in New-England," published in the *Magnalia*, vol. i. 258, 259. *Calamy, Account of Ejected Ministers*, ii. 94, 95. *Non-conformist's Memorial*, iii. 290. *Winthrop, Hist. N. E.* ii. 161. *1 Coll. Mass. Hist. Soc.* x. 32. *Holmes, Annals of America*, i. 414, 415. *Allen, Biographical Dict.* ART. WOODBRIDGE. *Mather, Magnalia*, ii. 20.

2. GEORGE DOWNING was born in the city of London in 1624, and accompanied his parents to this country when about thirteen years of age. His father, Emanuel Downing was a great friend to New-England, and was brother-in-law to John Winthrop, one of the principal founders of the colony of Massachusetts, and its first governor. On his arrival here as early as 1638, he settled at Salem, where he was soon chosen representative to the general court, and continued in office five years. His son George was placed under the tuition of Rev. John Fiske, who resided at Salem as a teacher several years, and by him was fitted for college. When he entered the new institution at Cambridge, it was under the instruction of Nathaniel Eaton, a man found to be not well tempered for his station, and who was therefore removed from it; but on his entering his junior year, it was placed under the presidency of Henry Dunster. He remained in this country after he received his Bachelor's degree, until 1645, when he went in a ship by way of Newfoundland to the West Indies,—his business being to instruct the seamen. He visited the Islands of St. Christopher's, Barbadoes, and Nevis, and, in each of these places, preached to such acceptance, that he

received very considerable offers to remain there. But he proceeded to England, where he was soon brought into notice, being, as Gov. Winthrop says, "a very able scholar, and of ready wit and fluent utterance." He was appointed chaplain in the regiment of Col John Okey, in the army of Lord Thomas Fairfax, who had the chief command of the parliament forces in the north, on the resignation of Lord Essex. In 1653, he was commissary general, and about the same time, scout-master general of the English army in Scotland. In the same year, he was employed in negotiations with the Duke of Savoy, and at home, served in the army, with which however, he was not long connected.

Having great talents for the speedy discharge of any trusts committed to him, he soon attracted the notice of Oliver Cromwell. He seems to have been fitted by nature for scenes of political manoeuvring, and his principles were of such flexible character, that he could easily accommodate them to any service which the times required. It was his aptness for State affairs, and his great assiduity in business, that gained for him the distinctions of rank and office, which he enjoyed. In 1655, being secretary to John Thurloe, who was secretary of Cromwell, he visited the French king on public business, and communicated his instructions in Latin. In 1656, he was chosen member of parliament from the Scotch borough of Haddington in Scotland, under General Monk's instructions. In 1657, he was appointed minister to Holland, by Cromwell, who, in assigning him this station, in a letter of credence says, "George Downing is a person of eminent quality, and after a long trial of his fidelity, probity and diligence, in several and various negotiations, well approved and valued by us, him we have thought fitting to send to your Lordships,

dignified with the character of our agent," &c. He had the same employment under Richard Cromwell in 1660, and his services in this station appear to have been great, of which abundant evidence is afforded in Thurloe's State Papers.

While in the Netherlands, he seems to have had considerable acquaintance with De Thou, minister from France, who had much respect for his diplomatic abilities. In July, 1658, he wrote to his government that De Thou was anxious to obtain the picture of Cromwell as a special favor. By attempting to prevent the English at the Hague from praying for Charles Stuart, he displeased the queen of Bohemia, so much that she said, she would no more worship with them. This attempt moreover nearly cost him his life; for three of his own countrymen watched for him one evening, with the intention of assassinating him, but were unsuccessful. He wrote on the 9th of August, that he had warm debates with De Witt concerning the English ships captured by the Dutch in the India seas. He was active in watching the plans of the royalists on the continent, and prompt in communicating them to his government. In the last year of his mission, he was employed in bringing about a peace between Denmark and Sweden, and in ascertaining the designs and proceedings of the friends to the exiled Charles.

When he had become convinced that there was a prospect that this monarch would be restored to the throne of his ancestors, he changed sides, and took every opportunity to show his loyalty to the king. He was soon elected burgess for Morpeth, in Northumberland, to serve in the parliament, which convened at Westminster, 8 May, 1661. Previous to this, the order of knighthood had been conferred on him. He was appointed about the same time by Charles to the same station in Holland, which he had held under the Cromwells. In March, 1662, while in that county, in order to

show his zeal and love for his majesty, he procur- ed the arrest of John Okey, Miles Corbet and John Barkstead, three of the judges who had condemned to death, Charles I., and sent them to Eng- land for trial. Okey had been the friend of Downing, who served in his regiment as chaplain. With the other two, he had co-operated in the cause of parliament. His conduct therefore, in this transaction was justly reprobated. It is thus spoken of by his contemporary Pepys, who had been a clerk in Downing's office. "This morn- ing [12 March, 1662] we had news that Sir G. Downing, (like a perfidious rogue, though the ac- tion is good and of service to the king, yet he cannot with a good conscience do it) hath taken Okey, Corbet and Barkstead at Delft, in Hol- land, and sent them home in the Blackmore. Sir W. Penn talking to me this afternoon of what a strange thing it is for Downing to do this, he told me of a speech he made to the Lord's States of Holland, telling them to their faces, that he ob- served that he was not received with the respect and observance, that he was when he came from the traitor and rebel Cromwell; by whom I am sure he hath got all he hath in the world, and they know it too." Under date of the 17th, men- tioning the arrival of the judges, Pepys adds, "The captain tells me that the Dutch were a good while before they could be persuaded to let them go, they being taken prisoners in their land. But Sir George Downing would not be answered so, though all the world takes notice of him for a most ungrateful villain for his pains."

In 1663, he was created a baronet, and is styl- ed of East-Hatley, in Cambridgeshire. In 1667, his majesty's commissioners of the treasury chose him for their secretary. The writer already quot- ed, states under 1668, that Mr. Downing discour- sed with him about having given advice to his

majesty for prosecuting the Dutch war, but that the king had hearkened to other counsellors, and thus subjected the nation to loss. He also informed Pepys at this time, that when in Holland, 'he had so good spies, that he hath had the keys taken out of De Witt's pocket when he was abed, and his closet opened and papers brought to him and left in his hands for an hour, and carried back and laid in the place again, and the keys put into his pocket again. He says he hath had their most private debates, that have been but between two or three of the chief of them, brought to him—in an hour after that, hath sent word thereof to the king.'

In 1671, he was again sent to Holland, to adjust some difficulties which had arisen between the English and the Dutch, but returning home, through fear or some other cause, before he had executed the business of his mission to the satisfaction of the king, he was imprisoned in the tower of London. An article of news from England received in this country in 1672, says, "Sir George Downing is in the tower, it is said, because he returned from Holland, where he was sent ambassador, before his time. As it is reported, he had no small share of abuse offered him there. They printed the sermons he preached in Oliver's time, and drew three pictures of him. 1. Preaching in a tub; over it was written, *This I was*. 2. A treacherous courtier,—over it, *This I am*. 3. Hanging in a gibbet, and over it, *This I shall be*." He seems to have been afterwards released from confinement, and restored to royal favor. In the difficulties which the New-England colonies had with Charles II., from 1679, Mr. Downing is represented as having been very friendly to Massachusetts. He died in 1684, the same year, in which that colony was deprived of its charter, being about 60 years of age.

Governor Hutchinson says that Downing's character runs low with the best historians of England. It was much lower with his countrymen in New-England; and it became a proverbial expression to say of a false man who betrayed his trust, that he was an arrant George Downing."

Rev. Mr. Felt, in his *Annals of Salem*, thus speaks of him;—"He was evidently a person of respectable talents. The responsible trusts committed to him under different administrations, show that he was no ordinary statesman. Whatever government he served, whether of Parliament, the Cromwells, or Charles II., he did it with faithfulness. The deed of his apprehending those who had fought for the same cause with him, is a dark spot on his reputation. Could his own defence of this affair be read, he would probably state, that it was a command of his majesty, and he must obey him, though at the cost of ruin to his friends. But still it would have been far more for his fame, had he said: Sire, spare me in this thing, though at the expense of all my honors and treasures, yea, my life itself. In reference to his serving diligently the several governments under which he fell, there is no conclusive proof that he was a greater friend to tyranny than to freedom."

Sir George left a family, and his descendants have enjoyed stations of honor and wealth. His wife, whom he married in 1654, was a sister of the Right Hon. Charles Howard, of Naworth, in the county of Cumberland. His son George, who married Catharine, eldest daughter of James, earl of Salisbury, was one of the tellers in the exchequer in 1680. Charles, another son, was living in London in 1700, and sold the farm in Salem, which formerly belonged to his grandfather, Emanuel Downing. George, son of George and Catharine Downing, and grandson to Sir George, was in three different parliaments, 1710,

1713, and 1727. He died in 1747, without issue, and left a splendid bequest for the foundation of a college at Cambridge, England, incorporated in 1800, on a more liberal foundation than any other in that renowned university. This bequest exceeds £150,000. The assertion made in the *Magna Britannia* and by several English writers, that Sir George was son of Calibute Downing, L. L. D., is satisfactorily refuted by Mr. Savage, in a copious Note in his edition of Winthrop. *Winthrop, Hist. N. E.* ii. 240, 243. *Savage, Note in do.* ii. 240, 242. *Felt, Annals of Salem*, 156, 168—170, 531. *Hutchinson, Hist. Mass.* i. 107. ii. 10. *Wood, Athenæ Oxoniensis*, ii. 27. *Memoirs of Pepys*, i. 134, 135; ii. 58, 291. *Dyer, Hist. Univ. Cambridge*, ii. 440—447. *Johnson, Hist. N. E.* 165. *Ibid. in 2 Coll. Mass. Hist. Soc.* vii. 29. *Lempriere, Univ. Biog.* (*Lord's Edit.*) ii. 552. *Marvell, Seasonable Argument*, cited by Mr. Savage. *Mather, Magnalia*, ii. 20. *Magna Britannia*, ii. 19.

3. JOHN BULKLEY, son of Rev. Peter Bulkley, by his first wife, was born in England in 1619. His father came to this country in 1635, and was one of the first settlers of Concord, Massachusetts, and was esteemed as one of the ablest writers and divines of New England. He died 9 March, 1659, aged 76, leaving three sons who were educated for the ministry. Another son not thus educated was graduated at Harvard in 1660, and was distinguished in civil life. John was probably prepared for college by his father, who was regarded as an excellent classical scholar. At the age of twenty-three, he received the degree of Bachelor of Arts. The next year after he was graduated, he joined the expedition which was sent out by the government of Massachusetts to arrest Samuel Gorton, a fanatic, who gave much disturbance to the rigid puritans of New-England. After re-

ceiving his second degree in 1645, and prior to 1651, he embarked for England, where he had relations of wealth and distinction. He was settled in the ministry in the town of Fordham, in the county of Essex, and continued to exercise his clerical functions with good acceptance and success. He might have remained here during life, but for the act of uniformity, which silenced his friend and classmate Woodbridge. He refused to conform to the ceremonies, and thereby lost his living, and was prevented from exercising his ministry in any part of England. He now turned his attention to medicine, and was soon qualified to practise as a physician, which he did with good success; and, as Dr. Calamy observes, administered "natural and spiritual physic together." He is said to have had a high reputation for his learning among those capable of estimating his talents. He was distinguished for his piety, and it is remarked that "his whole life was a continual sermon." After he became a physician, his residence was at Wapping, in the suburbs of London, and he continued there, or in the vicinity, until his death. He occasionally appeared in the pulpit after the severity against the non-conformists had in some degree abated. But yet, says Dr. Calamy, "he might truly be said to preach every day in the week, and seldom did he visit his patients, without reading a lecture of divinity to them, and praying with them." He died near the tower of London, in 1689, aged 70 years. His brother Peter died at Concord, Massachusetts, the preceding year in his 45th year. *Calamy, account of Ejected Ministers*, ii. 311, 312.

4. WILLIAM HUBBARD, was son of William Hubbard, who came to New-England as early as 1630, and after a few years established himself at Ipswich, Massachusetts, which town he represented in the general court six years between 1638,

and 1646. He removed to Boston and died about 1670, leaving three sons, William, Richard and Nathaniel. William, the eldest, was born in England in 1621, and received his Bachelor's degree at the age of twenty-one. It does not appear where he spent the time from this period until he had passed the age of thirty-five years. But he had within that time studied theology, and assisted Rev. Thomas Cobbet in the ministry at Ipswich. About the year 1657, he was ordained as the colleague of Mr. Cobbet, who though in the prime of his usefulness, required an assistant on account of the extent and arduousness of his ministerial labors. Ipswich was at that time a desirable situation for a young clergyman. There was hardly any place in New-England at the time of Mr. Hubbard's settlement, which had so large a proportion among its population, of gifted intelligent minds. It had been settled "by men of good rank and quality, many of them having the yearly revenue of large lands in England, before they came to this wilderness." As Mr. Cobbet continued active in his ministerial duties until old age, Mr. Hubbard must have enjoyed considerable leisure, which appears to have been employed in historical investigations. But his success was not equal to the wishes of the present generation, although his labors procured for him much favor and respect from his contemporaries. His first historical work was "A Narrative of the Troubles with the Indians in 1676 and 1677; with a Supplement concerning the war with the Pequods in 1637." 4to. pp. 132. To which is annexed a Table and Postscript in 12 pages, and also, "A Narrative of the Troubles with the Indians in New-England, from Piscataqua to Pemmaquid," 4to. pp. 88. The whole was published at Boston, in 1677. The same work was printed in London in 1677, under the title of the Present State of New-

England. He was in England in 1678, and might have gone thither for the purpose of having the work published there.

His history of New-England was completed in 1680, to which period the narrative of events is continued. In that year, it was submitted to the examination of the general court of Massachusetts, who appointed a committee, consisting of William Stoughton, Capt. Daniel Fisher, Lieut. William Johnson, and Capt. William Johnson, "to peruse it and give their opinion." The chirography of Mr. Hubbard was not easy to read, and this probably was one reason why the committee did not complete the service assigned them for nearly two years afterwards. On the 11 October, 1682, the general court granted fifty pounds to the author "as a manifestation of thankfulness," for this history, "he transcribing it fairly, *that it may be more easily perused.*" It appears that he procured some person to copy his work, as the MS. which now exists in the archives of the Massachusetts Historical Society, and fairly written in upwards of 300 pages, is not in his handwriting, but has his emendations. It was published by the Massachusetts Historical Society encouraged by a very liberal subscription of the legislature to it for the use of the commonwealth, and it makes the V. and VI. volumes of the second series of the Society's Collections. It was thought at the time of its publication that it would bring a considerable accession of facts to New-England history, but its value was much lessened by the publication of Gov. Winthrop's MSS. by Mr. Savage, in 1825 and 1826. From this work, Mr. Hubbard derived most of his facts and sometimes the very language, down to 1649.

In 1685, he lost his venerable colleague, Mr. Cobbet, who died on the 5 November, aged 77. For two years afterwards, he was alone in the

ministry; but in 1687, he received as his colleague, Rev. John Denison, grandson of his early friend and parishioner, Major-general Daniel Denison. The connexion was short, as Mr. Denison died in September, 1689. Three years afterwards, Rev. John Rogers, son of President Rogers, was ordained as colleague to Mr. Hubbard, whom he survived many years. The connexion was probably the more agreeable to him, as Mr. Rogers was nephew of the first wife of Mr. Hubbard.

In 1688, Mr. Hubbard was invited to officiate at the commencement that year, and received from Sir Edmund Andros the following notice of his appointment.

Sir Edmund Andros, Knight, &c.

The Rev. Mr. WILLIAM HUBBARD, Greeting:
“Whereas the Presidency or Rectorship of Harvard College, in Cambridge, within this his Majesty’s territory and dominion of New-England, is now vacant, I do therefore, with the advice of council, by these Presents, constitute, authorize and appoint you the said William Hubbard, to exercise and officiate as President of the said College, at the next commencement to be had for the same, in as full and ample a manner as any former President or Rector hath or ought to have enjoyed.

Given under my hand and seal, at Boston, the 2d day of June, in the fourth year of his Majesty’s reign, Annoque Domini 1688.”

If Mr. Hubbard officiated at the ensuing commencement, when it appears no degrees were conferred, we can readily account for the reason that Increase Mather was not invited, (See Dr. Eliot’s Biog. Dict. Art. HUBBARD.) as he was at that time in England, as agent of the colony. If he officiated in 1684, the year President Rogers died, as seems to be intimated by Dr. Eliot,

there was a propriety in his being selected, although "Increase Mather was in the neighborhood," as Mr. Hubbard was the oldest clergyman then living in New-England, of the alumni of the College, and his character and talents entitled him to the distinction. Dr. Eliot, whose characters have been considered as drawn with considerable discrimination, bestows a full share of praise on Mr. Hubbard, saying, "he was certainly for many years, the most eminent minister in the county of Essex; equal to any in the province for learning and candor; and superior to all his contemporaries as a writer." Governor Hutchinson gives him the character of "a man of learning, and of a candid benevolent mind, accompanied with a good degree of catholicism."

The publications of Mr. Hubbard, besides those already named, were, the Election sermon, 1676, entitled, *The happiness of a people in the wisdom of their rulers directing, and in obedience of their brethren attending, unto what Israel ought to do.* 4to. 1676; A Fast sermon, 1682; A Funeral discourse on Major-general Daniel Denison, 1684, and A Testimony to the order of the Gospel in the churches of New-England, in connexion with Rev. John Higginson of Salem.

Mr. Hubbard married Margaret Rogers, daughter of his predecessor, Rev. Nathaniel Rogers. A second wife, whom he married in his seventy-third year, was Mary, widow of Samuel Pearce. This marriage, according to Rev. Mr. Frisbie, excited the displeasure of his parish, "for though she was a serious worthy woman, she was rather in the lower scenes of life, and not sufficiently fitted, as they thought, for the station." Mr. Hubbard had as many as three children, born before the death of their grandfather Rogers, in 1655. Their names were John, Nathaniel and Margaret. John and his wife Ann were living in Bos-

ton in 1680. John Hubbard, who was graduated in 1695, is supposed to have been a son of John or Nathaniel ; as was Nathaniel Hubbard, who was graduated in 1698. Margaret married John Pynchon, Esq. of Springfield, where she died 11 November, 1716. Her children were John, born at Ipswich, who had a large family, and died 12 July, 1742; Margaret, who married Capt. Nathaniel Downing, and William, born at Ipswich, 1689, married Catharine, daughter of Rev. Daniel Brewer, and died 1 January 1741, leaving a number of children, of whom William was graduated in 1743. *Allen, Biog. Dict.* Art. HUBBARD. *Eliot, do. Holmes, Annals of America*, i. 490. *Hutchinson, Hist. Mass.* ii. 147. 1 *Coll. Mass. Hist. Soc.* vii. 253. x. 32—35. *Ibid. 2d Series*, ii. *Editors' Preface to Hist. N. E.* Rev. Joseph B. Felt, *MS. Letter*.

5. SAMUEL BELLINGHAM, M. D., son of Richard Bellingham, governor of Massachusetts colony, was born in England, and probably accompanied his father to this country in 1634. Having completed his academical studies and taken his first degree, he commenced the study of medicine, and repaired to Europe, to enjoy those advantages in completing his professional studies, which New-England did not at that time afford. He appears to have been in England in 1660, about which time he met with Increase Mather, then on a tour in that country, and they entered into an arrangement to travel in company on the continent. But he was soon after obliged to go to Holland on some sudden emergency, and Mr. Mather considered himself as released from the engagement. Mr. Bellingham however, afterwards travelled on the continent; was sometime at Leyden, and obtained from that university the degree of Doctor of Medicine. It is believed that he visited his friends in New-England once or

twice after he first left it. He finally settled in London, where he married the Widow Savage, and lived until he was between 70 and 80 years of age. He was the only son of Gov. Bellingham who survived his father. *MS. documents. Remarkables of Dr. Increase Mather, 22. Mather, Magnalia, ii. 23.*

6. JOHN WILSON was son of Rev. John Wilson, the first minister of the First Church in Boston, and grandson of Rev. William Wilson, D. D., prebendary of St. Paul's in London, whose wife was neice of Edmund Grindal, archbishop of Canterbury. He was born in London in Sept. 1621, came with his father to New-England on his second voyage hither. Dr. Cotton Mather gives the following account of an accident which happened to him in his early years. "When a child, he fell upon his head, from a loft, four stories high, into the street, from whence he was taken up for dead, and so battered and bruised and bloody with his fall, that it struck horror into the beholders: but Mr. Wilson [the father] had a wonderful return of his prayers in the recovery of the child, both unto *life* and unto *sense*; inso-much that he continued unto *old age*, a faithful, painful, useful minister of the Gospel." After preaching several years, he was invited to assist Rev. Richard Mather, of Dorchester, Massachusetts, and was ordained as his "coadjutor" in 1649. Johnson calls him *pastor* to the church at Dorchester. He continued at this place two years after his settlement, and then removed to the neighboring town of Medfield, where he was minister forty years. He died 23 August, 1691, at the age of 70. He preached the Artillery Election sermon in 1668, but it was not printed, and it does not appear that he ever published any thing.

Mr. Wilson married Sarah Hooker, daughter

of Rev. Thomas Hooker, of Hartford Connecticut. His son John was baptized in his grandfather Wilson's church at Boston, 8 July, 1649. His children born in Medfield were, Thomas, 1652; Elizabeth, in 1653; Elizabeth, 2d in 1656, who married Rev. Thomas Weld of Dunstable; Increase; John, 2d. in 1660, who resided in Braintree, and was probably the same who was one of his majesty's justices there in 1705; and Thomas, 2d. in 1662. Another daughter is said to have been Susan, the wife of Rev. Grindal Rawson, who was graduated in 1678.

Several of the descendants of Mr. Wilson have been educated at Harvard. *Mather, Magnalia*, i. 288. *Harris, Memorials of the First Church in Dorchester*, 16. *Records of the First Church in Boston*. *Medfield Town Records*. *Whitman, Hist. Artill Co.* 142. *Savage, Notes in Winthrop*, i. 222, 310, 311. *Johnson, Hist. N. E.* 165. *F. Jackson, MS. Extracts from Records*.

7. HENRY SALTONSTALL, M. D., son of Sir Richard Saltonstall, one of the patentees and first settlers of Massachusetts, was born in England, and accompanied his father to New-England in 1630. In 1639, he was admitted a member of the Artillery Company in Boston, and was probably one of the youngest of the company at that time. Three years after, he received the degree of Bachelor of Arts at Harvard, and soon left the country. He went to England, studied medicine, and in 1644 visited Holland. He was in Italy in 1649, and received from the University of Padua, the degree of Doctor of Medicine. In June, 1652, he received a similar honor from the University of Oxford. He did not return to this country to reside, although some of his relations remained here, and the family have continued here with much reputation to the present time. Samuel Saltonstall, one of his brothers, lived in New-

England more than fifty years, and died at Watertown, where his father resided while he remained in this country, 21 January, 1696. *MS. Papers. W. Winthrop, MS. Catalogue.*

8. TOBIAS BARNARD, after he graduated, returned to England. To what family he belonged I have not ascertained. Mr. Prince in his *Annals*, mentions a Mr. Barnard as the first minister of Weymouth. A volume of records in the clerk's office in Boston, which gives the births in Weymouth for several years, contains the name of Massachel Barnard of the latter place, as early as 1637, in which year, and in 1639, two of his children were born; but no where is he described as the minister of Weymouth. The graduate *may have* belonged to the Weymouth family, but there appears no evidence that he did. In the *Theses* of the first class, published by Gov. Hutchinson, his name is placed last. *Johnson, Hist. N. E.* 165. *Prince, Annals of N. E.* i. 151.

9. NATHANIEL BREWSTER, B. D., supposed to have been grandson of Elder William Brewster, one of the Pilgrims at Plymouth, and one who received his education at the University of Cambridge, in England, was, if born at Plymouth, the first native in all North-America who received a collegiate degree in this country. After leaving college, he followed the example of several of his classmates, and sought in England that sphere of usefulness and that preferment which could not be enjoyed here. Gov. Hutchinson says, he settled in the ministry in the county of Norfolk. From his having received the degree of Bachelor of Divinity from the University of Dublin, it may be inferred that he was sometime in that city, and possibly, associated with Rev. Samuel Mather, or if not, that he obtained his degree through the influence of this early friend and companion. He might have continued

in England during his life had not the general ejection of ministers under Charles II. taken place. When that event occurred, he left the country, and arrived at Boston, in 1662, with several others who had been or were afterwards in the ministry. After preaching at different places, and probably having visited his friends at Plymouth and at Norwich, in Connecticut, he went to Long-Island, and was settled over the church in Brook-haven in 1665, and there continued until his death in 1690. He must have been nearly 70 years of age. It is a tradition in the family, that he married Sarah, daughter of Roger Ludlow, deputy-governor of Connecticut. He left three sons, John, Timothy and Daniel, whose descendants continue, and are respectable on the Island. His son Daniel was a magistrate in Brook-haven many years. Some of his descendants have received the honors of Yale college. *Wood, Hist. of Towns on Long-Island, 48. Hutchinson, Hist. Mass. i. 107. Roxbury Church Records.*

1643.

10. JOHN JONES, son of Rev. John Jones, the first pastor of the church in Concord, Massachusetts, came to New-England with his father, who arrived at Boston, 3 October, 1635. He was graduated in 1643, and in May, 1645, was admitted freeman of the Massachusetts colony. As early as 1651, he was living in the Bermudas or Somers Islands, as appears from Johnson, who, in speaking of several of the early graduates of Harvard College, says, "Mr. Jones, another of the first fruits of this college is employed in these Western parts of Mevis, one of the Summer Islands." In speaking of the father in some complimentary verses, he again alludes to the son as follows:

“ Leading thy son to Land, yet more remote,
 “ To feed his flock upon this Western waste :
 “ Exhort him then Christ’s kingdom to promote,
 “ That he with thee of lasting joys may taste.”

What became of Mr. Jones after his employment in the Bermudas, I know not. He was numbered with the dead in 1698. *Shepard, MS. Journal. Johnson, Hist. N. E.* 82, 165. *Winthrop, Hist. N. E.* i. 169, 189. ii. 374. *Mather, Magnalia*, ii. 23.

11. SAMUEL MATHER, son of Rev. Richard Mather, was born at Magna-Wotton, in Lancashire, England, 13 May, 1626. His father, the great ancestor of the Mather family in this country, and one of the most eminent divines among the Fathers of New-England, arrived in Boston harbor, 17 August, 1635, and was constituted the teacher of the church in Dorchester, in Massachusetts, where he died, 22 April, 1669, aged 73. His wife and four sons accompanied him to this country. Two sons were born after he arrived here. Four of the sons were educated at Harvard, of whom Samuel was the eldest. He was graduated in the 18th year of his age, and before he was twenty-five, he was made fellow of the college. He was held in such estimation by the students, that when he left them, they put on badges of mourning. When he began to preach, he spent some time in Rowley as an assistant to Rev. Ezekiel Rogers. When the second, or North Church was gathered in Boston, he was invited to take charge of it, and officiated as preacher one winter, but declined to become its minister. Several circumstances induced him to go to England in 1650. On his voyage, he escaped a most violent storm, and the ship in which he embarked was singularly preserved from being burnt. He spent some time at Oxford, and was made chaplain at Magdalen college in that Uni-

versity. He was admitted to the degree of Master of Arts both at Oxford and Cambridge. He frequently preached at St. Mary's. He accompanied the English commissioners to Scotland, and continued preaching the gospel there publicly at Leith, two years. In 1651, he returned to England, but soon after, went to Ireland with Lord Henry Cromwell, who was accompanied by Dr. Harrison, Dr. Winter and Mr. Charnock. He was here made senior fellow of Trinity College in Dublin, where he again took his degrees. He was connected as colleague with Dr. Winter in his public ministry, preaching every Sabbath morning at the church of St. Nicholas in Dublin; besides officiating once in six weeks before the lord-deputy and council. His preaching was much esteemed and very successful. He was publicly ordained by Dr. Winter, Mr. Taylor and Mr. Jenner, 5 December, 1656. His liberality, although a decided nonconformist is confessed by Anthony Wood, who admits, that "though he was a Congregational-man, and in his principles a high Nonconformist, yet he was observed by some, to be civil to those of the Episcopal persuasion, when it was in his power to do them a displeasure. And when the Lord-Deputy gave a commission to him and others, in order to the displeasing of Episcopal ministers in the province of Munster, he declined it: As he did afterwards do the like matter in Dublin; alleging that he was called into that country to preach the gospel, and not to hinder others from doing it." Notwithstanding this tolerant and christian spirit, he was soon after the restoration of Charles II., suspended from the ministry on account of two sermons he preached at Dublin, against the revival of the ceremonies of the English church, from 2 Kings xviii. 4. Dr. Calamy says, "he was represented as seditious, and guilty of treason;

though he had not a disrespectful word of the king or government, but only set himself to prove, that the ecclesiastical ceremonies then about to be restored, had no warrant from the word of God." Mr. Ware says in his *Hist. of the Old North Church*, that he met with these sermons at the Boston Athenæum,—that they are full of power and spirit, and that he "found in them passages in the finest style of that peculiar puritan eloquence, which is so happily imitated in Walter Scott's *Romances*."

Being prevented from any farther service in Ireland, Mr. Mather returned to England, and was the minister of Burton-Wood until the Bartholomew act took place in 1662. He then went to Dublin, where he gathered a church at his own house. He continued to preach here without molestation until 18 September, 1664, when he was arrested by an officer and carried to the main guard. "There," says Dr. Calamy, "he reasoned with the officers and soldiers about their disturbing a meeting of Protestants, when yet they gave no disturbance to the Papists, who said mass without any interruption. They told him, that such men as he were more dangerous than the Papists, &c. The mayor having consulted the lord-deputy, told Mr. Mather that he might go to his lodgings, but, that he must appear the next day before his lordship, for which he and some others gave their word. Being the next day before the mayor, he told him, that the lord-deputy was much incensed against him for his conventicle, being informed that there were many old discontented officers there. Mr. Mather denied that he saw any of those there whom the mayor named, and gave him an account of his sermon, which was on John ii. 15—17; and could not give any reasonable offence. However, that evening, he was seized by a pursuivant from the lord-deputy,

and the next day imprisoned; but soon released." When Dr. Stubbs by some printed letters brought into notice Valentine Greatarick, who pretended to some extraordinary powers in curing diseases, and was much resorted to by the people of Dublin, Mr. Mather wrote a discourse against his pretensions, which was much commended, but not allowed to be printed on account of the author's character. A certain lady having sent him a discourse, written by several Roman Catholic clergymen, entitled "The One only, and Singular only One Catholic and Roman faith," he drew up an answer to it, which was published, and was well received. He continued to do good in all ways within his power till his death, and supported the character of a good scholar and a man of general benevolence. As a preacher, he held the first rank, and his name was known throughout the kingdom. He died 29 October, 1671, in the 46th year of his age, and was buried in Dublin. He was succeeded in his congregation by his younger brother, Nathaniel Mather. His publications were, *A Wholesome Caveat for a time of liberty*, 1652; *Two Sermons against the revival of the ceremonies of the English church*, preached a. 1660; *A treatise against Stinted Liturgies*; an *Irenicum*, in order to an agreement between Presbyterians, Independents, and Anabaptists; *A Defence of the protestant religion against popery*, 1671; *A Course of sermons upon the Old Testament types*, with some discourses against modern superstitions, which were published by his brother after his decease; and *Observations on the Holy Scriptures: useful to be considered in the daily reading the lively Oracles*, 1707, 18mo. pp. 164.

Mr. Mather married in 1656, the sister of Sir John Stevens, by whom he had several children, all of whom excepting one, a daughter, died

young. His wife died in 1668. *Mather, Magnalia*, ii. 33—48. *Ibid. Remarkables of Dr. Increase Mather*, 15, 16. *Calamy, Account of Ejected Ministers*, ii. 415—417. *Neal, Hist. of N. E.* i. 385. *Hutchinson, Hist. Mass.* i. 108. *Magna Britannia*, iii. 1304. *Wood, Atheneæ Oxoniensis*, ii. 489, 490. 1 *Coll. Mass. Hist. Soc.* iv. 178, 179.

12. SAMUEL DANFORTH, son of Nicholas Danforth, was born at Framlingham, in the county of Suffolk, England, in September, 1626. His father came to this country in 1634, and settled at Cambridge, and was elected the representative of that town in 1636 and 1637. Dr. C. Mather says, "he was a gentleman of such estate and repute in the *world*, that it cost him a considerable sum to escape the Knighthood which king Charles imposed upon all of so much per annum; and of such figure and esteem in the *church*, that he procured that famous lecture at Framlingham in Suffolk, where he had a fine manor." Samuel was not quite eleven years old when his father died. On this event, he was committed to the parental care of Rev. Thomas Shepard, to whose church Mr. Danforth belonged, and who proved a kind patron to his son. After being graduated, he was appointed tutor, and was made the second fellow of the college, whose name appears on the catalogue of graduates. After the return of Rev. Thomas Weld to England, he was invited by the church in Roxbury, Massachusetts, to become a colleague to Rev. John Eliot, whose labors among the Indians, and in translating the Bible into the Indian language, required much of his time. He accepted the invitation, and was ordained 24 September, 1650. He proved a judicious, faithful and affectionate preacher of the gospel. His sensibilities were so acute, that it is said, he rarely, if ever, ended a sermon without

weeping. It was his practice to write his sermons twice over, "and in a fair long hand." His utterance was free and clear; his memory very tenacious, and never known to fail him. He was particularly watchful over the members of his church; very attentive, and full of consolation to the sick; and careful to prevent and check any disorders or irregularities among the people of his charge. He used his influence to have such persons allowed to keep places of public entertainment, as would maintain good regulations and correct manners in their houses. And when he saw from his study window, "any town dwellers tipping at the tavern, he would go over and chide them away." While young, and afterwards, he devoted some portion of his time to astronomical pursuits, and published almanacks for several years. Those from 1646 to 1649, inclusive, I have seen, and some of them are valuable for the chronological tables at the end. These tables were consulted and cited by Mr. Prince in his *New-England Chronology*. Mr. Danforth published an account of the comet which appeared in 1664, with a brief theological application. He contends that a comet is a heavenly body, moving according to defined laws, and that its appearance is portentous. His other publications are, the *Election sermon* in 1670, entitled a recognition of *New-England's errand into the wilderness, from Matt. xi. 7—9*, 4to. pp. 24; and the *Cry of Sodom* inquired into, upon occasion of the arraignment and condemnation of Benjamin Goad, for his prodigious villany, 4to pp. 30, 1674. Several specimens of his poetry are found in his almanacks. They appear to be more tuneful than the verses of some of his contemporaries. One of his sons wrote poetry, and several, in the collateral branches of the family, appear to have been similarly gifted.

(1) Mr. Danforth died of a fever of six days continuance, on the 19 November, 1674, aged 48 years. Such was his peace in his departure, that Mr. Eliot his colleague, used to say, "my brother

(1) The following, presumed to be a specimen of Rev. Samuel Danforth's Poetry, is copied from his Almanack for 1648.

"Awake yee western Nymphs, arise and sing :
 And with fresh tunes salute your welcome spring.
 Behold a choyce, a rare and pleasant plant,
 Which nothing but its parallell doth want.
 'Twas but a tender slip a while agoe,
 About twice ten years or a little moe,
 But now 'tis grown unto such comely state,
 That one would think't an Olive tree or Date.
 A skilfull Husbandman he was who brought
 This matchless plant from far, and here hath sought
 A place to set it in : and for it's sake,
 The wildernes a pleasant land doth make.
 And with a tender care it setts and dresses,
 Digs round about it, waters, dungs and blesses.
 And, that it may fruit forth in season bring,
 Doth lop and cut, and prune it every spring.
 Bright Phœbus casts his silver sparkling ray,
 Upon this thriving plant both night and day.
 And with a pleasaut aspect smiles upon
 The tender buds and blooms that hang thereon.
 The lofty skyes their christall drops bestow ;
 Which cause the plant to flourish and to grow.
 The radiant Star is in it's Horoscope,
 And there 'twill raigne and rule for aye, we hope.
 At this tree's roots Astraa sits and sings
 And waters it, whence upright JUSTICE springs.
 Which yearly shoots forth Lawes and Libertyes,
 That no mans Will or Wit may tyrannize.
 Those birds of prey, who sometime have opprest
 And stain'd the country with their filthy nest,
 Justice abhors ; and one day hopes to finde
 A way to make all promise-breakers grinde.
 On this tree's top hangs pleasant LIBERTY,
 Not seen in Austria, France, Spain, Italy.
 Some fling their swords at it, their caps some cast
 In Britain 'twill not downe, it hangs so fast.
 A loosnes (true) it breeds (Galen ne'er saw)
 Alas ! the reason is, men eat it raw.
 True Liberty's there ripe, where all confes

Danforth made the most glorious end I ever saw.”
 Dr. C. Mather gives him the following epitaph :

“Non dubium est, quin eo verit, quo *stella* eunt,
 “Danforthus, qui *stellis* semper se associavit.”

They may do what they will but wickednes.
 PEACE is another fruit ; which this tree bears,
 The chiefest garland that this Country wears.
 Which over all house-tops, townes, fields doth spread,
 And stuffs the pillow for each weary head.
 It bloom'd in Europe once, but now 'tis gon :
 And's glad to find a desart-mansion.
 Thousands to buye it with their blood have fought
 But cannot finde it ; we ha't here for nought.
 In times of yore, (some say, it is no ly)
 There was a tree that brought forth UNITY.
 It grew a little while, a year or twain,
 But since 'twas nipt, 't hath scarce been seen again,
 'Till some here sought it, and they finde it now
 With trembling for to hang on every bough.
 At this faire fruit, no wonder, if they shall
 Be cudgells flung sometimes, but 'twill not fall.
 Forsaken TRUTH, Times daughter, groweth here,
 (More pretious fruit, what tree did ever beare ?)
 Whose pleasant sight aloft hath many fed,
 And what falls down knocks Error on the head.
 Blinde Novio sayes, that nothing here is true,
 Because (thinks he) no old thing can be new.
 Alas poor smoaky Times, that can't yet see,
 Where Truth doth grow, on this or on that Tree.
 Few think, who only hear, but doe not see,
 That PLENTY groweth much upon this tree.
 That since the mighty COW her crown hath lost,
 In every place shee's made to rule the rost :
 That heaps of Wheat, Pork, Bisket, Beef and Beer,
 Masts, Pipe-staves, Fish should store both farre and near:
 Which fetch in Wines, Cloth, Sweets and good Tobac—
 O be contented then, ye cannot lack.
 Of late from this tree's root within the ground
 Rich MINES branch out, Iron and Lead are found,
 Better than Peru's gold or Mexico's
 Which cannot weapon us against our foes,
 Nor make us howes, nor siths, nor plough-shares mend ;
 Without which tools mens honest lives would end.
 Some silver-mine, if any here doe wish,
 They it may finde i' th' bellyes of our fish.
 But lest this Olive plant in time should wither,

Mr. Danforth married in 1651, a daughter of Rev. John Wilson, of Boston. After his death, she married Mr. Ruck of Boston, where she died 13 September, 1713, in her 81st year. By her, Mr. D. had 12 children, of whom Samuel, the first born, died in 1653, and the next three died in 1659. John, the fifth child, born 8 November, 1660, graduated at Harvard in 1677, was the minister of Dorchester. Samuel, the 2d. of the name, born 18 December, 1666, graduated at Harvard 1683, was the minister of Taunton. (See 1677 and 1683.) His daughter Mary became the 2d. wife of Hon. Edward Bromfield, 4 June, 1683, and they lived together fifty-one years. Edmund Bromfield, their son, born Nov. 1695, was an eminent merchant in Boston, and father of Edward Bromfield, who was graduated at Harvard in 1742. Another daughter of Mr. D. died 26 October, 1672. Mr. D. had two brothers, Thomas and Jonathan, the first of whom was deputy-governor, and judge of the superior court of Massachusetts. *Mather, Magnalia*, i. 286. ii. 20, 23, 48—54. *Allen, Amer. Biog. Dict.* 323. *Eliot, N. E. Biog. Dict.* *Sullivan, Hist. Maine*, 385. *Hist. Memoir Billerica*, 14. *Pemberton, MS. Chronology*.

And so its fruit and glory end together,
 The prudent Husband-men are pleased to spare
 No work or paines, no labour, cost or care,
 A NURSERY to plant, with tender sprigs,
 Young shoots and sprouts, small branches, slips and twigs:
 Whence timely may arise a good supply
 In room of sage and aged ones that dye.
 The wildest SHRUBS, that forrest ever bare,
 Of late into this Olive grafted are,
 Welcome poor natives from your salvage fold.
 Your hopes we prize above all Western gold.
 Your pray'rs, tears, knowledge, labours promise much,
 Wo, if you be not, as you promise, such.
 Sprout forth, poor sprigs, that all the world may ring
 How Heathen shrubs kisse Jesus for their King."

13. JOHN ALLIN was probably among those "sent hither from England" to obtain an education. He may have been son of Rev. John Allin of Surslingham, in the county of Norfolk, who made a donation of £ 25 to the treasury of the Massachusetts colony in 1635. Soon after taking his Bachelor's degree, he went to England, became a minister, and was settled at Great-Yarmouth, in Norfolk, where, according to W. Winthrop, Esq., he died of the plague in 1665. Gov. Hutchinson informs us that he had friends in Suffolk. *Johnson, Hist. N. E.* 165. *Hutchinson, Hist. Mass.* i. 107. *Addenda in Winthrop,* ii. 342.

1644.

1645.

14. JOHN OLIVER, son of Elder Thomas Oliver, was a native of England, and born about the year 1616. His father came to New-England in 1631, with six sons, and settled in Boston, where he was an elder of the First Church, and died in 1657. John was one of the eldest sons, and was admitted freeman of the Massachusetts colony, 13 May, 1640. He was about twenty-nine years of age when he received the degree of Bachelor of Arts. While a member of college, he had probably given considerable attention to the study of divinity, and had he lived, would have chosen this as his profession, and been settled as a pastor over some of the New-England churches. But he was destined to a short career, being seized with a malignant fever the next spring after he received his degree, which caused his death on the 12 April, 1646, in the 30th year of his age. Gov. Winthrop calls him, "a gracious young man, an expert soldier, an excellent sur-

veyor of land, and one, who, for the sweetness of his disposition and usefulness through a public spirit, was generally beloved and greatly lamented. For some years, he had given up himself to the ministry of the gospel, and was become very hopeful that way, being a good scholar, and of able gifts, and had exercised publicly for two years." From a note by Mr. Savage in Winthrop, it seems that Mr. Oliver was selected in 1640 by some of the proprietors of Rumney-Marsh, now Chelsea, Massachusetts, to instruct the people there, as it was difficult for them to attend public worship either at Lynn or at Boston. The church in Boston was in favor of his being employed in this service, and expressed their general consent at a meeting on the 23d. of March, when Mr. Oliver closed thus. "I desire to speak a word or two to the business of Rumney-Marsh. I am apt to be discouraged in any good work, and am glad, that there is a universal consent in the hearts of the church; for if there should have been variety in their thoughts, or compulsion of their minds, it would have been a great discouragement. But seeing a call of God, I hope I shall employ my weak talent to God's service; and, considering my own youth and feebleness to so great a work, I shall desire my loving brethren to look at me as their brother, to send me out with their constant prayers."

Mr. Oliver presents the uncommon instance of a person being married before he entered college; and on this account, doubts were entertained whether the graduate and the son of Elder Thomas Oliver were one and the same; but regarding the high authority of Mr. Savage as conclusive, I felt more confidence in dismissing them. His wife was Elizabeth, daughter of John Newgate, a respectable inhabitant of Boston. His children were, 1. John, born 21 November, 1638, died

1639; 2. Elizabeth, born 28 February, 1640, married Enoch Wiswall of Dorchester, 1657; 3. Hannah, born 1642, died 1653; 4. John, 2d. born 15 April, 1644, married and settled in Boston, was member of the second church; admitted freeman 1681, and is said to have died 1683, having had a son Sweet, by Susanna, his wife, born 27 August, 1668; 5. Thomas, born 10 February, 1646, settled in Newton; married (1) Grace Prentiss, 27 Nov. 1667, (2) Mary Wilson, 19 April, 1682, and had five sons and four daughters. He was a deacon of the church, a representative of the general court, and member of the council; died 2 Nov. 1675, in his 70th year. The widow of Mr. John Oliver married for her second husband, Mr. Edward Jackson of Newton, a worthy inhabitant and benefactor of the college, by whom she had three sons and five daughters, whose descendants are numerous. She survived her first husband 63 years, and her last, 28 years, and died in 1709, aged 92. *Winthrop, Hist. N. E.* i. 96, 328; ii. 257. *Savage, Note in do.* i. 96, 328. *Interleaved Almanack for 1646.* *Boston Town Records.* *Records of Second Church in Boston.* *MS. Letter of Francis Jackson of Boston.* *Homer, Hist. of Newton in 1 Coll. Mass. Hist. Soc.*

15. JEREMIAH HOLLAND. Of him little is known. There were two persons of the name of Holland, John and Angell, who were admitted freemen of the Massachusetts colony in 1636. John settled in Dorchester, and Angell in Boston. The graduate might have been son of one of these. Like several of his and the preceding class, he left the country after having completed his education. He went to England, and was settled in the ministry in the county of Northampton, where he had a living of between £200 and

£300 per annum. He died before the year 1698. *Hutchinson, Hist. Mass.* i. 107. *Mather, Magnalia*, ii. 23. *Genealogical Register*, 348.

16. WILLIAM AMES was son of Rev. William Ames, D. D., a celebrated theologian, who was born in the county of Norfolk, in England, and was educated at Christ's College in Cambridge; went to Holland, and was professor of the University of Franeker, where he enjoyed fame and independence. But the air proving unfavorable to his health, he removed to Rotterdam with the intention of emigrating to New-England, but he died at Rotterdam in November, 1633, aged 57. His widow, in pursuance of her husband's intentions, came with her children to this country, within a few years after his death. In 1737, she was an inhabitant of Salem, Massachusetts, and her family at that time consisted of six persons. Probably on account of the advantages at Cambridge for educating her children, and particularly her son William, Mrs. Ames removed to that place, where she died in December, 1644, and was buried there. Two of her daughters married inhabitants of Cambridge. Ruth married Edmund Angier, and was mother of Rev. Samuel Angier, H. C. 1673, who was the minister, first of Rehoboth, and afterwards of Watertown. The other was married to Rev. Urian Oakes, afterwards president of the college.

William, the graduate, was born in Holland about the year 1623, and was in his eleventh year when his father died. Soon after completing his education, he went to England, and was settled in the ministry in Wrentham, in Suffolk, where he remained until he was ejected for his non-conformity in 1662. He died in 1689, aged 66. He is omitted by Dr. Cotton Mather among his list of authors of "larger," or "lesser composures," although he is said to have published a tract en-

titled "The Saint's security against seducing spirits," &c. *Lempriere, Univ. Biog.* (Lord's Edit.) i. 80. *Calamy, Account of Ejected Ministers*, ii. 648. *Johnson, Hist. N. E.* 165. *Felt, Annals of Salem, 553*, and *MS. List of Inhabitants in Salem.*

17. JOHN RUSSELL, son of John Russell, probably the same who was at Cambridge in 1635, and afterwards an early inhabitant in Connecticut, was a native of England. Having completed his course of college studies, he prepared for the ministry, and was invited to settle at Weathersfield, Connecticut. There he was ordained, and soon obtained a considerable standing among the clergy of that colony. In 1657, he was appointed by the general court, with Rev. Samuel Stone and several other ministers, to meet such elders as might be delegated from the other colonies, to form a general ecclesiastical council, at Boston, in June of that year; and to assist in debating such questions as might be proposed by the general court of Connecticut, or of any other colony, and to make report of their doings to the authority by whom they were appointed. Mr. Russell was so unhappy as to become embroiled in the Hartford church controversy, from which Dr. C. Mather says, "issued thunderings, and lightnings, and earthquakes, through the colony." The church of Weathersfield, in consequence of this ecclesiastical dispute, and the part which Mr. Russell took in it, became divided and contentious. Some of the members of it exhibited to the general court a complaint against their pastor for concurring in the excommunication of one of the brethren, without giving him, as it was alleged, a copy of the complaint made against him, or acquainting him with the nature of his crime. The general court ordered that Mr. Russell should be reprov'd for acting contrary to the

usage of the churches. The members were also divided in their opinions as to their actual existence as a church. Some insisted that they were no church, because they had never been organized in a formal manner according to gospel order; or if they ever had been constituted a church, the members of it had moved away in such a manner as to have destroyed its existence. While some were ardently attached to Mr. Russell, others as strenuously opposed him. In this state of affairs, the general court appointed a council to hear the difficulties which had arisen in the church and town. But the animosities had become so general and so deep seated, that no reconciliation could take place. Mr. Russell therefore, in 1659, removed to Hadley, Massachusetts, where he, and a number of his warm friends from Hartford and Weathersfield, planted a new town and church. Before he left his former charge, he and his people signed an instrument, and his name at the head of it, is followed by about thirty of his congregation. He was settled the first minister of Hadley, and continued there until his death, 10 November, 1692. He was probably 67 years of age or upwards.

While in Hadley, he became acquainted with Edward Whalley and William Goffe, two of Cromwell's generals, but better known as being among the judges who constituted "England's Black Tribunal," which sentenced to death, Charles Stuart, king of England. These men after residing some time in concealment, at New Haven, went to Hadley, in October, 1664, and took up their residence with Mr. Russell, by whom they were concealed and protected during the rest of their lives. It was while they resided with him, and while his people were observing a fast on account of Philip's war, 1 September, 1675, that a party of Indians collected, and were

about to attack the inhabitants, while assembled in the meeting house. Some accounts represent the scene to have occurred on the Sabbath, but all agree that it happened during a time of public worship, and while almost the entire population were collected. The party approached the town from the north, with the manifest design to surprise the people at meeting, before they could be prepared to make any effectual resistance. General Goffe, and General Whalley, the latter of whom had become superannuated, were the only persons remaining at home, at Mr. Russell's. Goffe saw, from his chamber window, the enemy collecting and approaching toward the meeting house, and knowing the peril of the congregation, felt himself constrained to give them notice, although it might lead to the discovery of his character and his place of concealment. He went, in haste to the house of God, apprised the assembly that the enemy was near, and preparation must be immediately made for defence. All was alarm and trepidation. "What shall we do, who will lead us?" was the cry from every quarter. In the midst of the confusion, the stranger said, "I will lead;—follow me." Immediately all obeyed their unknown general, and prepared to march against the enemy. Though some of them were armed, yet their principal weapon of defence was an old iron cannon, sent there some time before by the government, but no one of the inhabitants was sufficiently skilled in military tactics, to manage it to much purpose. The marvellous stranger knew, and having it loaded, proceeded to the attack. Beholding this formidable array, the Indians retreated a short distance, and took refuge in a deserted house, on Connecticut river. The cannon was so directed, that when discharged, the contents threw down the top of the stone chimney, about the heads of the Indians, who took

fright and fled with great terror and dismay. The commander ordered his company to pursue, take and destroy as many of the enemy as they could, and while they were in the pursuit of the Indians, he retreated unobserved, and soon rejoined his companion Whalley, in their private chamber. When the pursuers returned, their leader was gone, and nothing was heard of him for years afterwards. The good people supposed their deliverer was an angel, who having completed his business, had returned to celestial quarters. And when we consider his venerable appearance—his silvery locks, and his pale visage—together with the disposition of the pious at that period, to see a special providence in events which they could not comprehend, and the sudden manner of his disappearance; it is not surprising, they supposed their deliverer came from another world. It was for the safety of Mr. Russell, who saw that no evil could arise from their credulity, to favor the fancy of his people. In after time, it was known that the supposed angel was General Goffe, one of the Protector's prominent generals, who succeeded in eluding the pursuit of his enemies in his native country, and in finding a peaceful grave in the soil of New-England.

The preceding account, furnished me by Rev. Phineas Cooke, a native of Hadley, differs in some respects from the printed accounts of the transaction, but it is believed to agree better with tradition, and it seems to be more consistent with probability, than preceding statements. It has been the tradition that the Judges died at Hadley, and were buried in Mr. Russell's cellar. They had resided with him fifteen or sixteen years. As they received more or less remittances every year from their wives in England, and frequent presents from their friends in New-England, Mr. Russell was no sufferer by his

boarders. By these and other supplies, he was enabled to give a public education to two of his sons. Jonathan, the eldest, was graduated at Harvard, in 1675, was the minister of Barnstable, and died 21 February, 1711, aged 56. Samuel was graduated at Harvard in 1681; settled at Branford, Connecticut, and died 25 June, 1731, aged 71. Several of Mr. Russell's descendants have been educated at Harvard and Yale colleges. *Trumbull, Hist. Conn.* i. 294, 300, 303, 492. *Hutchinson, Hist. Mass.* i. 200. *Holmes, Annals of America*, i. 316. *Barber, Hist. and Antiq. of New Haven*, 54. *Amer. Quar. Reg.* iv. 309, 310. In the last cited work, p. 309, and in Trumbull, i. 294 and 492, the christian name and dates are erroneous.

18. SAMUEL STOW, son of Thomas Stow, one of the early settlers of Concord, Massachusetts, was a native of England. His father may have been the same who was of Braintree, and who was admitted a member of the Artillery Company in 1638. The son appears to have taken the freeman's oath the same year he was graduated. In 1650, he went to Connecticut, accompanied by two of his brothers, and settled in Middletown, where, Dr. Trumbull considers him as the first minister. He was employed in the ministerial office in that place nearly ten years. He then relinquished the profession, and afterwards lived a retired and highly respected citizen until his death, in 1704. He survived all who preceded him in college, excepting William Hubbard. Judge Sewall in a letter to Nathaniel Higginson, dated 16 Nov. 1705, says, "The Rev. Mr. Samuel Stow of Middletown, went from thence to Heaven, on the 8th of May, 1704, being 82 years of age. I have received a very good character of him from Mr. Noadiah Russell, minister of that place. His manuscript of the Jews is in your

hand, to do with it as you see cause, being assured you will do nothing amiss." The manuscript referred to, was, "Ten Essays for Conversion of the Jews," sent by Judge Sewall to Mr. Higginson the preceding year. Mr. Stow gave a lot of land to the town of Middletown, for the benefit of education, which still bears his name. *Field, Stat. Acct. of Middx. Co. Conn.* 43. *Mather, Magnalia*, ii. 23. *Trumbull, Hist. Conn.* i. 310, 492. *MS. Letter of Judge Sewall to N. Higginson.* *L. Shattuck, MS. Letter..*

19. JAMES WARD, M. B., son of Rev. Nathaniel Ward, the first minister of Ipswich, Massachusetts, who came to New-England in June, 1634, was a native of England, and probably accompanied his father in his emigration, and returned with him in 1647. The next year, he was made a fellow of Magdalen college in the University of Oxford, where he took the degree of Master of Arts. He was at the same University created Bachelor of Medicine, by favor of Sir Thomas Fairfax, general of the Parliament's army. He died before 1698. Gov. Hutchinson calls him *Jacob*, and mistakes the name of the college where he received his fellowship. *Hutch. Hist. of Mass.* i. 108. *Mather, Magnalia*, ii. 23. *Joshua Coffin, MS. Letter.*

20. ROBERT JOHNSON. Of this early graduate nothing satisfactory has been obtained. The late William Winthrop, Esquire, of Cambridge, relying on the correctness of the punctuation of Johnson, where speaking of the early scholars of Harvard, supposed he was son of the author of the *Wonder Working Providence*, and that he is modestly alluded to in the following part of a sentence in that work: "Another of the first fruits of this college is employed in these Western parts of Mevis, one of the Summer Islands." This undoubtedly refers to John Jones, the grad-

uate of 1643, as has been stated in the notice of him, under 1643; although it is acknowledged that in Johnson, *Iones* is separated from *another* by a colon, and *another* begins with a capital letter. But the supposition of Mr. Winthrop is destroyed by the fact, that Capt. Johnson, the historian, had no son by the name of Robert. No one of the name of Robert Johnson appears among the first settlers of Massachusetts, but this name occurs in the records of Marblehead, under 1674, and it is possible that the graduate resided there at that time. He is marked as dead in 1698.

1646.

21. JOHN ALCOCK, son of Deacon George Alcock, one of the first settlers of Roxbury, Massachusetts, whose wife was sister of Rev. Thomas Hooker, and who died soon after her arrival in New-England in 1630, was a native of England, and after receiving his Bachelor's degree, studied medicine, and settled in practice in Roxbury. He was admitted freeman of the Massachusetts colony, 3 May, 1654, although from the original paper containing the names of those admitted at that time, it appears that the oath was dispensed with in his favor. He died in 1667. His will is dated 10 May, in the year preceding.

He was married, and left eight children, all under age; viz. George, John, Palsgrave, Ann, Sarah, Elizabeth and Joanna. George was graduated at Harvard in 1673. One of the daughters married Rev. Zechariah Whitman, minister of Hull, and another was the wife of Palsgrave Hewes. *Dudley, Letter to the Countess of Lincoln. Prince, Annals*, ii. 4, 29, 64. *MS. Notes of Joseph Willard, Esq. of Boston*.

22. JOHN BROCK, son, it is believed, of William Brock, was born at Stradbroom, in the coun-

ty of Suffolk, in England, 1620, and came with his parents to this country, at the age of seventeen years. He entered college in 1643, and proceeded Bachelor of Arts at the age of twenty-six. After residing at college two years longer, he engaged in preaching the gospel, first at Rowley, in Massachusetts, and then at the Isles of Shoals, in New-Hampshire. He continued at the last place until 1662, when he removed to Reading, Massachusetts, where he was ordained the successor of Rev. Samuel Hough, on the 13th of November of that year. Here he remained respected and beloved until the time of his death, 18 June, 1688, in the 68th year of his age. He was succeeded by Rev. Jonathan Pierpont.

Mr. Brock was an eminent christian, and a laborious faithful minister, preaching not only on the Sabbath, but frequently on other days. He established lectures for young persons, and for the members of the church. He often made pastoral visits, and they were rendered very useful by his happy talents in conversation. He was so remarkable for his holiness and devotion, that it was said of him by the celebrated Mitchel, "he dwells as near heaven, as any man upon earth." He was remarkable for his faith, and the fervent spirit of his devotional services. Several stories are related of the efficacy of his prayers, in which he had a particular faith, or an assurance of being heard. When he lived at the Isles of Shoals, he persuaded the people to enter into an agreement to spend one day in every month, besides the Sabbath, in religious worship. On one of these days, the fishermen who composed his society, desired him to put off the meeting, as the roughness of the weather had for a number of days prevented them from attending to their usual employment. He endeavored in vain to convince them of the impropriety of their request. As most of them were

determined to seize the opportunity for making up for their lost time, and were more interested in worldly than spiritual concerns, he addressed them thus; "if you are resolved to neglect your duty to God, and will go away, I say unto you, catch fish if you can; but as for you, who will tarry and worship the Lord Jesus Christ, I will pray unto him for you, that you may catch fish until you are weary." Of thirty-five men, only five remained with the minister. The thirty who went from the meeting, with all their skill caught through the whole day but four fishes; while the five who attended divine service, afterwards went out and caught five hundred. From this time, the fishermen attended all the meetings which Mr. Brock appointed. A poor man who had been very useful with his boat in carrying persons, who attended public worship, over a river, lost his boat in a storm, and lamented his loss to his minister. Mr. Brock said to him, "Go home, honest man, I will mention the matter to the Lord; you will have your boat again to-morrow." The next day, in answer to earnest prayer, the poor man recovered his boat, which was brought up from the bottom by the anchor of a vessel, cast upon it without design. A number of such remarkable correspondencies between the events of providence and the prayers of Mr. Brock, caused Rev. John Allin of Dedham, to say of him, "I scarce ever knew any man so familiar with the great God, as his dear servant Brock."

However distinguished Mr. Brock might have been for his faith and piety, he appears not to have preached on either of the great anniversaries, which called forth the most distinguished clergymen to exhibit their talents. His name appears among the seventeen ministers, who bore public testimony against the proceedings of the elders of the First Church in Boston, in relation

to the settlement of Rev. John Davenport. Mr. Brock married the widow of Rev. Samuel Hough, his predecessor, who died at Boston, 30 March, 1662, having been the second minister of Reading. *Mather, Magnalia*, ii. 30—32. 1 *Coll. Mass. Hist. Soc.* vii. 254. *Allen, Amer. Biog. Dict. Hutch. Hist. Mass.* i. 248.

23. GEORGE STIRK. No person of this name appears among the early emigrants to New-England. The only name found bearing a resemblance to it is that of *Stark*. William Stark is said by Mr. Lewis to have been an inhabitant of Lynn in 1641. Mr. Winthrop in noticing this graduate, says, it is stated in a manuscript of Rev. Andrew Eliot, D. D., of Boston, that Mr. Stirk was an eminent chymist, and wrote several Latin treatises. He appears not to have taken his second degree. He was dead in 1698, as were all in his class and the two preceding classes, excepting Samuel Stow of 1645. *Lewis, Hist. of Lynn*, 79. *Mather, Magnalia*, ii. 23. *W. Winthrop, MS. Catalogue*.

24. NATHANIEL WHITE seems to be regarded by Mr. Winthrop, in his MS. Catalogue, as one of the founders, and the minister of the church of Bermuda. As the church was founded before Mr. White was graduated, it seems improbable that he assisted in its organization. The names of Nathaniel White, Patrick Copeland and William Golding, occur in the marginal note in Johnson, who gives the following account of the gathering of the church in Bermuda: "About this time, [before 1646] the Lord was pleased to gather a people together in the Isle of Bermudas, whose hearts being guided by the rule of the word, they gathered a church of Christ according to the rules of the gospel, being provided with able persons endued from the Lord to administer unto them the holy things of God." Mr. Golding was

the minister of this church, which was afterwards, and before 1651, banished to one of the Southern Islands, (Mr. Winthrop says, Nevis) where Mr. White, the graduate, is said to have been minister of the same church. He took his second degree in 1649, when, he was probably here. There was a Nathaniel White admitted freeman in 1672, but of a name so common as that of White, it would not be safe to consider him the graduate. One of the same name is mentioned by Dr. Calamy as minister of Lavington, in Wiltshire, about 1662. The graduate is starred in the Magnalia, in 1698. *Johnson, in 2 Coll. Mass. Hist. Soc. viii. 31. Mather, Magnalia, ii. 23. Calamy, Account, &c. ii. 761.*

Oaths taken by the civil, Military and Ecclesiastical Officers in New-Hampshire, on the accession of George II., A. D. 1727.

I — do sincerely promise and swear, that I will be faithful and bear true allegiance to his Majesty King George the Second. *So help me GOD.*

I — do swear that I do from my heart abhor, detest, abjure as impious and heretical, that damnable doctrine and position that Princes excommunicated are deprived by the Pope, or any authority of the See of Rome may be deposed or murdered by their subjects, or any other whatsoever: and I do declare that no foreign Prince, Person or Prelate, State or Potentate, hath or ought to have any jurisdiction, power, superiority, preeminence or authority, ecclesiastical or spiritual, within the realm of Great Britain. *So help me GOD.*

I — do truly and sincerely acknowledge, profess, testify and declare in my conscience before God and the world, that our sovereign Lord, King George the Second, is lawful and rightful king of the realm of Great Britain, and all other his Majesty's dominions and countries thereunto belonging; and I do solemnly and sincerely declare, that I do believe in my conscience, that the person pretended to be Prince of Wales during the life of the late King James, and since his decease, pretending to be, and taking upon himself the style and title of King of England, by the name of James, the Third, King of Great Britain, hath not any right or title whatsoever to the Crown of the realm of Great Britain, or any other of the dominions thereto belonging. And I do renounce, refuse and abjure any allegiance or obedience to him. And I do swear that I will bear faith and true allegiance to his Majesty, King George, the Second, and him will defend to the utmost of my power, against all traitorous conspiracies and attempts whatsoever, which shall be made against his person, crown and dignity. And I will do my utmost endeavor to disclose and make known to his Majesty and his successors, all treasons and traitorous conspiracies which I shall know to be against him, or any of them, and I do faithfully promise to the utmost of my power, to support, maintain, and defend the succession of the Crown against him the said James, and all other persons whatsoever, which succession by an act entitled an act for the farther limitation of the Crown, and better securing the rights and liberties of the subject is and stands limited to the Princess Sophia, Electress and Dutchess Dowager of Hanover, and the heirs of her body being Protestants. And all these things I do plainly and sincerely acknowledge and swear according to their express words

by me spoken, and according to the plain and common sense and understanding of the same words, without any equivocation, mental evasion, or secret reservation whatsoever. And, I do make this recognition, acknowledgment, abjuration, renunciation and promise heartily, willingly and truly, upon the true faith of a Christian.

So help me God.

These oaths were subscribed by the following persons. Their names are copied in the order in which they stand in the original, and are according to their autographs.

Lieut. Governor.

J. WENTWORTH.

Council.

M. HUNKING,
SHA'D. WALTON,
ARCH'D. MACPHEADRIE
GEO. JAFFREY,
JNO. FROST,
R. WIBIRD,
JOTHAM ODIORNE.

RICH'D. WALDRON,

Cler. Con.

Representatives.

PETER WEARE,
JAMES DAVIS,
ANDREW WIGGIN,
PAUL GERRISH,
SAM'LL TEBETS,
W. FELLOWS,
JOHN DOWNING,
JOHN GILMAN,
JOS'A WINGET,
JOHN SAMBURN,
EBENEZER STEVENS,
RICH'D JENNES,
EPH'M DENNET,
THEODORE ATKINSON,
JAMES JEFFRY,

Cler. Repres.

Ministers of the Gospel.

JABEZ FITCH,
HUGH ADAMS,
JOHN ODLIN,
NATHANIEL GOOKIN,
WILLIAM SHURTLEEFF,
JOSEPH ADAMS,
WARD CLARK,
NATH'L MORRILL,
JON'A. CUSHING,
WILLIAM ALLEN,
HENRY RUST.

Civil Officers.

NATHANIEL WEARE,
NICH'O. GILMAN,
NAT'L SARGENT,
GEO. WALTON,
J. WENTWORTH,
THEODORE ATKINSON,
DEVEREUX BACON,
DAVID DUNBAR,
BEN'JA. GAMBLING,
CLEMENT HUGHES.

Assembly.

NATH'L WEARE,
ANDREW WIGGIN,
THEOD. ATKINSON,
SAM'L. THING,
JOSH. PEIRCE,
SAM'L. TEBETS,

GEO. WALKER,
EPH'M. DENNET,
JAMES McKEEN,
PAUL GERRISH,
BARTHOL. THING,
JOSHUA WINGET.

JOHN GOFFE.

Then follows a list of a New Assembly, containing besides the preceding Assembly, the following names.

Military Officers.
RICHARD JENNES,
JOHN DOWNING,
JOHN SANBURN,
EBENEZER STEVENS,
FRANCIS MATHES,
NATH'L. FELLOWS,

BENJ'A. GAMBLING,
JOHN SAMBURN,
JOHN KNIGHT,
SAMUEL INGALLS,
THOMAS SMITH,
JACCOB SARGENT, [?]
JOHN GOFFE.

[For the following article, copied from the 24th vol. of the European Magazine, 1791, the Committee are indebted to Mr. EDWARD TUCKERMAN, Jr. of Boston, a young gentleman who has exhibited much regard for historical investigations, and whose labors promise to be of much benefit to the antiquary. It was written about the year 1763, by Rev. RICHARD FARMER, D. D., an eminent scholar and critic, who was many years Master of Emanuel College, in the University of Cambridge, and who is known as the Commentator on Shakspeare, and author of the Essay on the Learning of England's immortal bard,—a production which decided a controversy which had long been agitated by the literati of England. The Notes, excepting three, are added by the Editors.]

Directions for the Study of English History.

You will not expect to be sent to the authors who are usually called classical, for much information in the English History. Very little is met with in the Greek, and not a great deal in the Latin. Cæsar, Tacitus, and Suetonius, are the only ones worth mentioning on the subject. Nor will you choose to be referred to the Monkish writers. Jeffrey of Monmouth* and his story of Brute, are now generally given up. Some of these indeed, as William† of Malmsbu-

* He flourished in 1152. His work was published in Latin at Paris, 4to, in 1517, and at Heidelberg in folio, in 1587. A translation of it into English by Aaron Thompson, appeared in 8vo. in 1718.

† His paternal name was Somerset, which he exchanged for the place of his residence. He died at an advanced age in 1142. His History begins at the coming in of the Saxons, and is carried on in a continued series of the Kings and Bishops to the 28th year of Henry I. His earliest edition of the Chronicle was published in folio, 1596. His works were printed together, 1601.

ry, Matthew Paris,* &c., have a more authentic character; but I suppose any one (except a professed antiquary) will be contented with them at second hand in the modern Historians. Carte† has made the most and best use of them, which is the greatest merit of his book. Hume often puts their names in his margin; but I fear, all he knew of them was through the *media* of other writers. He has some mistakes which could not have happened had he really consulted the originals.

The first planting of every nation is necessarily obscure, and always lost in a pretended antiquity. It matters little to us, whether our *Island* was first peopled by Trojans, Phœnicians, Scythians, Celts, or Gauls, which have all their respectable advocates; and the famous Daniel De Foe makes his *True born Englishman* a compound of all nations under heaven. If you choose however to read about this matter, Sheringham de Anglorum [Gentis] Origine, Svo, 1670, is the best book for the purpose. I must just mention that some writers would cavil at the word *Island* just above, and insist that we were formerly joined to the French continent.

Little real knowledge is to be picked up from our History before the Conquest, yet it may not be amiss to have a general idea of the Druidical Government among the ancient Britons; of the invasion of the Romans under Julius Cæsar, and again in the time of Claudius; the struggles for liberty under Caractacus, Boadicea, &c.; the

* His "Anglia Historia Major," from the Creation of the World to William the Conqueror, and continued by others to 1273, was first published by Archbishop Parker in folio, London 1571, and by Dr. W. Wats, 2 vols. folio, London, 1639—40.

† Thomas Carte, who was considered the National Historian, and received a most liberal patronage for his labors. The first vol. of his History of England was published in 1747; the second in 1750; the third in 1752; and the fourth, which extends the history to 1654, in 1755, after the author's death.

desertion of the island by the Romans; the irruption of the Picts and Scots; the calling in of the Saxons as allies; who, after a time, turned their arms against the natives, and conquered them (some few excepted, who secured themselves in the mountains of Wales; whence their descendants affect to call themselves *ancient Britons*;) the establishment of the *Heptarchy*, &c.; the union under king Egbert; the invasion and various fortunes of the Danes; and lastly, the Normans, under William the Conqueror.

The best authors for this period are Milton* and Sir William Temple; the latter more pleasing, but the former more accurate. Milton's prose works are exceeding stiff and pedantic, and Sir William's as remarkably easy and genteel; but he should have attended more to the *minutiae* of names and dates. As to the *Religion* of our ancestors, something of the Druids may be learned from *Schedius de dis Germanes*,† and an Essay in Toland's Posthumous works. Christianity seems to have been introduced, perhaps by some of the Romans, in the first century. Some indeed, pretend, that St. Paul himself came over. The Saxons brought their own gods with them, viz. the *Sun, Moon, Tuisco, Woden, Thor, Friga, and Seater*, and in imitation of the Romans dedicated to them respectively the days of the week; and hence the names which continue to our times.‡ For this subject I would recommend Verstegan's "Restitution of decayed Intelligence."§

* John Milton. His History of England to the Norman Conquest, was published in 4to. It was reprinted in Bishop Kennet's Collections.

† The original was published at Amsterdam, 8vo. 1648, but a better edition with Notes by J. Jackius, Halle, 8vo. 1728. E. T. Jr.

‡ Verstegan derives the name of Tuesday from Tuisco, but other writers with much probability derive it from Thisa, the wife of Thor, who was regarded as the Goddess of Justice.

§ Richard Verstegan's Restitution was printed at Antwerp, 4to. 1608, and at London, 4to. 1628. E. T. Jr.

From the Conquest our annals are more clear than those of any other nation in the world. This happens from the custom or obligation that every *mitred* Abbey was under to employ a registry for all extraordinary events, and their notes were usually compared together at the end of every reign. Hence the great number of Monkish historians. It luckily happens that no party spirit has biassed the historians in their accounts of our old kings, and it therefore does not much signify what author is read. You would smile for my love for black letter, were I to refer you to Hollinshed* or Stowe;† men, I assure you, by no means despicable; and much superior to Caxton, Fabian, Grafton, &c., nor will you choose to read old chronicles in rhyme, as Robert of Gloucester and Harding. The most elegant *old* history we have, is that by Samuel Daniel, a poet of no mean rank. Though he wrote more than half a century before Milton, his style appears much more modern. His continuator Trussel is not so well spoken of. Daniel is very concise in his accounts before the Conquest, but much fuller afterwards. He ends with Edward III, and Trussel with Richard III. The work is reprinted in Bishop Kennett's Collections, but the old editions are the best. The Bishop employed Oldmixon,‡ a hero of the Dunciad, in the re-publication; who, we are told falsified it in many places.

* Raphael Holinshed, whose "Chronicles" was first published in 2 vols. folio, 1577, and in 1587 in three.

† John Stowe, whose "Summary of the Chronicles of England from the coming in of Brute to his own time," appeared in 1573, and whose "Floris Historiarum, or Annals of this Kingdom, from the times of the Britons to his own," was published in 1600. The last work was an enlargement of his "Summary." There is a copy of his "Annales, or a Generall Chronicle of England, continued by E. Howes," folio, London 1631, in the Library of Harvard College.

‡ John Oldmixon. He published a History of England from Henry VIII. to George I. inclusive, 3 vols. folio. London, 1730—1739. He is author of the British Empire in North America, 2 vols. 8vo. London, 1708.

If we are not content with *general* accounts of the subsequent reigns, it may not be amiss to look at their *particular* writers. Buck's History of Richard III. is remarkable for the pains to clear his character against the *scandal* (as he calls it) of other historians. Lord Bacon's florid history of Henry VII. comes next. You must know this king was a favorite with James the 1st, and, as it was written to recover *his* favor, the author, you may suppose, has not been impartial. Lord Herbert's Henry VIIIth,* well deserves reading; he was a free thinker and a free writer; his information was good, and the era particularly interesting. The next work of importance (not quite forgetting Dr. (afterwards Sir John) Hayward's Edward the VI,†) is Camden's Elizabeth, a performance worthy of the author. The story of Mary, Queen of the Scots, may be more particularly learned from her countrymen Melville, Buchanan, &c. The Stuarts have brought in a flood of historians, many high-flying panegyrics, and many scandalous invectives. On James the 1st, Wilson,‡ Sanderson,§ Weldon,|| &c. and a late writer, one Harris, an Anabaptist Parson. For Charles 1st, appears our greatest historian, Lord Clarendon; on the other side Ludlow,¶ who however, is particularly severe on Cromwell. I omit Whitelock, Rush-

* Edward Herbert, Lord of Cherbury's Life and Reign of Henry VIII., folio, London, 1649.

† Sir John Hayward. Besides his Life and Reign of King Edward VI., he published the "Lives of the three Norman Kings of England, William I. & II. and Henry I."

‡ Arthur Wilson. History of Great Britain during the Reign of King James I. Folio. London, 1653.

§ William Sanderson. "Life of King Charles I., from his cradle to his grave." Folio, London, 1658.

|| Weldon's work is entitled "Court and Character of James I.; or a general discourse of some secret passages of State, since the death of that ever glorious Queen Elizabeth until this present." London 1651. 8vo. E. T. Jr.

¶ Edmund Ludlow's "Memoirs," appeared in 2 vols. 8vo. London, 1698. His work communicates very important particulars concerning the civil wars in England.

worth, Warwick, and a thousand others. After the Restoration, Bishop Burnet's History of his Own Times will come in, and carry us to the end of Queen Anne's reign; a curious work, but to be read with great caution, as the Bishop had strong prejudices. Salmon wrote an answer to it. Rapin seems the next writer of much consequence.* Voltaire, certainly a good judge of history, calls him our *best* historian; but perhaps he was partial to his countryman. It is, however, a work of much accuracy, but barren of reflections, and consequently heavy in the reading. Carte, who emphatically styles himself an *Englishman*, wrote purposely against him, on the Tory side of the question.

The later historians, Hume, Smollet, &c., you know, perhaps, as well as I do. Hume is certainly an admirable writer; his style bold, and his reflections shrewd and uncommon; but his religious and political notions have too often warped his judgment. Mrs. †Macaulay has just now published against his account of the Stuarts, but I have not had an opportunity of reading her book. Smollet wants the dignity of history, and takes every thing upon trust; but his books, at least the former volumes, are sufficiently pleasing. I have purposely omitted a multitude of writers: as Speed, ‡ Baker, § Brady, || Tyrrell, ¶

* Paul de Thoyras Rapin. History of England, done into the English from the French, with Notes and continued to the Reign of George II., by N. Tindal. 28 vols. 8vo. London, 1728—1747. This work has been continued to 1760.

† Catharine Macaulay's History of England, from the accession of James I. to that of the Brunswick Line, in 2 vols, 4to., was published 1763—1765. "It was once a popular work, but now acknowledged a virulent attack on the Stuarts, and sinking fast into oblivion."

‡ John Speed. History of Great Britaine, under the Conquests of the Romans, Saxons, Danes, and Normans. Folio, London, 1611.

§ Sir Richard Baker. Chronicles of the Kings of England. Folio, London, 1684.

|| Robert Brady flourished in 1670. He published a History of England in 3 vols. folio.

¶ Sir James Tyrrell. History of England, 3 vols in 5, folio, London 1694—1697.

Echard,* Guthrie,† &c. Collection of *Letters* and *State-papers* are of the utmost importance, if we pretend to exactness. Such a collection called the *Cabala*, Burleigh's, Sydney's, Thurlow's, &c. The last observation I shall trouble you with is, that sometimes a single pamphlet will give us better the clue of a transaction than a volume in folio. Thus we learn from the Dutchess of Marlborough's Apology, that the peace of Utrecht was made by a quarrel among the women of the bed-chamber! Hence *Memoirs*, *Secret Histories*, *Political Papers*, &c., are not to be despised; always allowing sufficiently for the prejudice of party, and believing them no further than they are supported by collateral evidence.

Great Earthquake of 1727.

[The following Appendix is found printed with Four Sermons delivered at Hampton, in October and November 1727, by Rev. NATHANIEL GOOKIN, "Pastor of the Old Church" in that town, three of which were occasioned by the Great Earthquake, which happened in October, 1727. They are contained in a 12mo pamphlet, of 75 pages, printed at Boston for D. Herchman in 1728.]

An Appendix, giving some account of the Earthquake as it was at Hampton. To which is added something remarkable of Thunder and Lightning in the same town in the year 1727.

JOB. xxi, 6. "Even when I REMEMBER, I am afraid, and trembling taketh hold on my flesh."

The earthquake, which was throughout the country, in the night between the 29th and 30th of October, 1727, was in this town much as it was in other places, of which there are divers

* Laurence Echard. History of England from the time of the Romans to James I., was published in folio, 1706, to which he added a second and third volume, folio, 1718, up to the settlement of William and Mary.

† William Guthrie, History of England, 3 vols. folio, London 1744—1751.

printed accounts; only, as I suppose, it was something weaker here than in those towns that lie upon the river Merrimack; so, I believe it was stronger here than in Boston, or the towns thereabouts.

The shake was very hard, and was attended with a terrible noise, something like thunder. The houses trembled as if they were falling; divers chimneys were cracked and some had their tops broken off. It was especially so in the south parish, where the hardest shake seemed to be on the hill, where the house of God stands. Three houses on that hill had their chimneys broken, one of which was the house of the Reverend Mr. Whipple. When the shake was beginning, some persons observed a flash of light at their windows, and one or two saw streams of light running on the earth; the flame seemed to them to be of a bluish color. These flashes, no doubt, broke out of the earth; otherwise it is probable, they would have been seen more generally, especially by those who were abroad. The sea was observed to roar in an unusual manner. The earth broke open, near the south bounds of the town (as it did in divers places in Newbury) and cast up a very fine bluish sand. At the place of the eruption, there now (above two months after) continually issues out considerable quantities of water; and for about a rod around it, the ground is so soft, that a man can't tread upon it without throwing brush or some other thing to bear him up. It is indeed in meadow ground, but before the earthquake, it was not so soft but that men might freely walk upon it. A spring of water, which had run freely for fourscore years, and was never known to freeze, was much sunk

by the earthquake, and frozen afterwards like any standing water.*

There were divers other shocks the same night; yea, the sound was heard, and sometimes the shake felt every day for a fortnight after. Afterwards it was heard, but not so often.

On December 24th at night, just eight weeks after its beginning, there were two shocks; the first of which was very loud and jarred the houses. This shock, I am informed, extended from Charles River to Casco Bay.

But these were not the last that we had. This present year 1728, is begun with the voice of God to us, it being heard January 1st, about two o'clock, afternoon, and divers times January 6th at eight. We heard the sound again on the 16th, and last night (this is written January 25th) we had two shocks, which made our houses tremble. So that the Lord's hand is stretched out still.

It is hard to express the consternation that fell, both on men and beasts, in the time of the great shock. The brute creatures ran roaring about the fields, as in the greatest distress. And mankind were as much surprised as they, and some with very great terror; so that they might say, as Psal. lv. 5; "Fearfulness and terror hath come upon me, and horror hath overwhelmed me." All of us saw a necessity of looking to God for his favor and protection; and I would hope that many did, not only look to God in that time of their distress, but did truly and heartily return to him. Many are now asking the way to Zion with their faces thitherward. They say, Come, and let us join ourselves to the Lord in

* [The same was observed of a Spring in North-Hampton, after the earthquake of 9 November, 1810.] EDITORS.

a perpetual covenant, not to be forgotten. Making a credible profession of faith and repentance, they draw nigh to the Lord's table, and observe that (hitherto) too much neglected ordinance of his supper. So the jailer, (Acts xvi.) was awakened by an earthquake, and so prepared for the receiving of the word, which by God's blessing, immediately brought him home to Christ, and he rejoiced, believing in God with all his house. This is the happy effect, which by the grace of God, the earthquake has had upon some among us. The Lord increase their number! And make them faithful in his covenant, and give them the blessings of it!

Therefore my brethren, dearly beloved and longed for, my joy and crown; so stand fast in the Lord, my dearly beloved.

To this account of the earthquake, I shall take leave to add something remarkable concerning thunder and lightning in Hampton, in the year 1727.

This year has been a year of much thunder and lightning. The like was perhaps never known before in this country. Though the lightning has struck in many places, yet no one person, either in this or the next province, has been killed thereby.

In this town the lightning has fallen on divers trees; and on August 23, two oxen at the Falls, were killed by it; yet God, the preserver of men, has spared our lives, though the blow has fallen very near to some of us; as will appear by the two following instances.

I.

April 10th, 1727.—A little after break of day, a thunder storm came over this town. At first,

the thunder was but low and seemed to be at a distance; but all at once came an amazing clap. The lightning then fell upon the house of Mr. Edward Shaw. It took off all that part of the chimney which was above the roof, and broke down all the forepart of the chimney in the north-east end of the house, till it came to the chamber hearth.

In the lower room of that end of the house where the man's mother and one of her grandchildren lodged, it took a small table, within four feet of her bed's head, and carried off the leaf of it towards the bed. It went from thence down into the cellar; where it something moved two hogsheads, which stood near the foundation of the chimney; one of them, which was full, was turned partly upon its head; the wooden hoops upon it were loosened, but the iron hoops were not moved. In its passage into the cellar, it went through the hearth, where, after the rubbish was removed, was found a large hole that was made by it, and in the foundation, a little over one of the hogsheads, was observed a small hole, where it is probable, the lightning had its vent. In the south west room of the house, where the man and his wife lodged, it entered into a small cupboard, where it broke divers earthen dishes, but yet the door of the cupboard was not burst open.

Of the great mercy of God, no person in the family was hurt. Even the ancient woman, who was in so great danger, received not the least damage. She was only waked out of her sleep by it, and knew not the occasion of the noise, till she saw the next flash of lightning; and it is very delightful to hear her now praising God

for not only preserving her life, but also preserving her from being frightened.

II.

July 5, 1727, in the afternoon, we had another thunder storm. Mr. Samuel Palmer, Jr. was then riding towards the woods, having behind him his little son about seven or eight years old. As they were travelling along, there came a terrible clap of thunder, the lightning struck two trees (twelve feet asunder) which were but about a hundred yards on one side of the path in which they were going. It tore one of the trees all to pieces, and threw some of the splinters in the path. They were riding a good pace, so that in less than a minute they would have been up with the place where the lightning fell, and so would probably, have been killed by it. There was but a step between them and death. So that we see what need we have to look to God to order our steps for us in a proper and literal sense, and to guide and preserve our going out and coming in.

Letters from Governor Belcher to Secretary Waldron.

HON. SIR. I have your favor of 17 current; may this find young Mr. Waldron in a good way of recovery, and long to live, an honor to his country and a great comfort to his parents. I sincerely wish all feuds, animosities and parties, may vanish and die in the administration of my expected successor; but this I should not wish, were we not assured from the sacred pages, that 'with God all things are possible;' and don't you think it would be a fresh instance of Almighty

Sovereign grace, shower'd upon the people of your province in plentiful measures, and that very generally, if it should be as all good men would desire to wish.

Were my opportunity lengthened out, I would with pleasure do the good you mention, for Haverhill, &c.; but I loathe and abhor the thought of — No! doing my duty in serving my generation according to the will of God, has been always to me the sweetest reward, and had I one corrupted finger, I would sever it from the rest. I thank God, who, through the whole of my administration, has never left me to be enslaved or in the least subjected to filthy lucre. No! I can now, in the end, appeal with boldness and comfort, to the omniscient God, as the prophet of old, “Behold, here I am, witness against me before the Lord, and before his anointed—whose ox have I taken? or whose ass have I taken? or whom have I defrauded? whom have I oppressed? or of whose hand have I received any bribe? to blind mine eyes therewith, and I will restore it.”

Inclosed is my order to the president for the management of the approaching ceremony, which I have thought much better to be general, than particular.

I thank your dispatch of Dr. Rand, and to so good content. Did Mitchell come to you for Hazzen's and Bryant's plats in order to make out a complete one? I think I met him one day last week, but he did'nt care to know me. I therefore suppose the clan have directed, he should dedicate and deliver the plan to Granada, and he to make out some merit from it. Content as before, I shall give myself very little trouble in that or in any thing else. I still look upon

the affair of the line attended with endless snarls and difficulties, and perhaps with extremities, not much thought of.

If I can yet do you any good, put me in the way of it, and so oblige

Sir, your affectionate friend and
humble servant,

J. BELCHER.

Boston, July 20, 1741.

Mr. Sec'y. Waldron.

SIR,

I am obliged to you for your favors of 19 and 20th. The first bringing me your quietus from the Council Board, and from the Secretary's office, (done with wrath and vengeance.) As to particular reasons for this, or for dismissing you from your other offices (when he pleases) there needs no searching. You may remember I told you sometime since, that the civil offices were filled up in black and white; for my part, I wonder that you, the Treasurer, the Sheriff's and clerks of the Courts, have stood so long. The wicked (finally penitent) Lord Rochester, said "Revenge was a sweet morsel." The rest was so blasphemous, I can't repeat it; no doubt Granada breathes with the same spirit.

I admire you were able to bring a majority into your way of thinking about the excise, but don't wonder the trembling band afterwards replied, yea and amen. Rhodomontado is a hero.

Alas Sir! Col. Dudley, or Pepperell, could not be courted (if it might come as the freest bounty from the king) to accept of what you mentioned; and indeed, who would? While the clan have such a sovereign sway and influence throughout the whole province, I am sure I would not; and yet I think I can tell who will, (as the vulgar

say) Down with his dust, (and he has enough of it.) In case the late rumors from several parts, should be confirmed by the ships daily expected, that the great — is absconded, upon a violent attack made in the House of Commons.

Inclosed is the instruction you desire, and others about the appointment of civil officers, &c. I applaud your prudence in singing low, till you have got your dues from the province. I am sensible, nothing can be too mean or base or diabolical, for them to practice.

* * * * *

But I am here much out of the way of the world, and seem pleased every day more than other; and hug myself in solitude and retirement. It was nobly thought and practised by Charles the 5th, "that there ought to be a space between a crown and a grave;" and I was pleasantly entertained t'other day, while dipping into a discourse of the late excellent Bishop of Cambray, on Christian perfection; where he thus reflects on the vanity and uncertainty of all human courses:

"There has risen up, as it were, a new world, out of the grave of that which was in being, since we first saw the light; as short as our life is, we must look out, for new friends, having lost all our old ones. Here's no longer the same family, some other unknown relations have come up in its place, we see even a whole court, disappear at once, others are now in the room of those, we formerly admired, and come to dazzle us a while, in their turn. What has become of all those mighty actors, who crowded the stage thirty years ago?" He concludes, "O fleeting, foolish world! but how elegantly does the Royal Preacher, in his book of repentance, describe the vanity of all human courses. "I looked on all the works that my hands had wrought, and on the labor, that I had labored to do, and behold, all was vanity and vexation of spirit; and there was no profit under the sun;" and at last he says, "Let us hear the conclusion of the whole matter, Fear God and keep his commandments, for this is the whole duty of man."

Your hearty friend and servant,

Milton, April 3, 1742.

J. BELCHER.

Annals of Charlestown, in the County of Sullivan, New-Hampshire. BY JAAZANIAH CROSBY.

CHARLESTOWN is situate in a delightful and fertile valley, bounded on the east by a range of high hills, and on the west by Connecticut river. Although they have not, like the mountains and rivers of other regions, been made the theme of the poet's song, it requires but little aid from imagination to believe them equally entitled to the same honor. But the portion of the town, peculiarly adapted to awaken the attention of the traveller, is the village. As he views it in its secluded loveliness, guarded by the barriers of mountain and river, he might pardonably fancy it secure from the vices, which contaminate the world without, and be ready to trace in its beauty, and its *seeming* peacefulness and innocence, a resemblance to ancient Eden. But let him *rest*, when imagination shall have carried him thus far, lest, if his investigation proceed, he find that there are not impassable barriers against the evils and vices, which are the universal portion of mankind.

The village is situate between two meadows, called the upper and lower meadow. The former contains about two hundred acres, and the latter (called also the great meadow,) about five hundred. The soil of these is alluvial and exceedingly fertile in all kinds of produce, necessary to the sustenance of man and beast. There are other meadows of different sizes, which, together with the two already mentioned, contain about twelve hundred acres. The length of the town is about thirteen miles, and its breadth varies from three to four and a half miles. The num-

ber of inhabitants is about 1700, and has varied very little during the last twenty years.

The first settlement of Charlestown, originally called Number-Four, (usually written No. 4,) was in 1740, under the authority of Massachusetts. The first account found in the records of the General Court of Massachusetts, relative to the settlement of the banks of the Connecticut, now called Charlestown, is a report of a committee, stating that it was expedient to lay out a range of towns from, or between, the Merrimack and the Connecticut, and on each side of the last mentioned river. This report was made on the 15th of January, 1735, and was voted to be concurred in; but when the committee was appointed, or for what purpose, whether for that embraced in the report, or some other, does not appear in the record of the report, nor is any clue to it to be found by a careful examination of a full index, and of portions of the records, as far back as the year 1730. On the subsequent day, (Jan. 16, 1735,) in pursuance of the above report, and its acceptance, a committee was appointed to lay out the range of Towns.

On the 30th of November, 1736, is found in the records a report, purporting to be a further report of this committee, begging leave to amend their first report in consequence of having found upon examination, subsequent thereto, of other grants and plans, that the lower townships as first reported, interfered with those laid out and designated by the name of the Ashuelot townships, which interference they had corrected in a plan of the townships accompanying the report, and submitted for the acceptance of the General Court. This report, as amended with the accompanying plan, was voted to be accepted. In

the records, however, is found no mention of the first report; and neither of the reports, nor the accompanying plans, are to be found upon the files of the State Papers. In the amended report, which, as recorded, is very short, and merely referring to the plan, it appears that the townships were numbered successively from 1 to 9 inclusively; and that the committee had given hearing to applications for grants to persons, purposing to become settlers in four townships, and had appointed a time in the month of May next ensuing, for a hearing of applications for grants in the remaining townships. After this, the records are silent with respect to these townships, as far as shown by the index, until the year 1749, June 24, when a vote was passed for the raising of 100 men for the defence of the western frontiers, and in assigning the distribution and location of these, it is specified, that 25 of them should be posted at No. 4, which was the same now called Charlestown.

In June, 22d, 1750, in the bill voted for the establishment of forces and garrisons, fifteen men, including one captain and one sergeant, were voted for the post at No. 4.

In January, 23d, 1752, in a similar bill, passed for the establishment of forts and garrisons, the captain, one sergeant, and ten men were voted for the fort at No. 4, with a provision, that allowance should be made to them for billeting, 4s. 6d. per week for each man. In June 14th, 1753, it was voted to withdraw the garrison of ten men from No. 4, and Capt. Phinehas Stevens should be officially requested to take charge of the arms and stores that were public property, and keep them safely for the use of the government. On the letter files is found a copy of a let-

ter from the Secretary, Mr. Josiah Willard, to Capt. Stevens, requesting him to take this charge, as the government had determined to withdraw the garrison. It would appear that this was afterward rescinded or suspended, probably in consequence of some remonstrance from the settlers of the town, since on the 24th of the ensuing January, that is, in 1754, there is a vote to the effect, that no more pay be granted to the garrison of ten men at No. 4, and again directing that Capt. Stevens should be directed to take charge of the arms and stores. Hence it would appear, that the garrison had been maintained several months at the expense of the province of Massachusetts, after the first vote to withdraw it. On what grounds this was done, does not appear from any thing in the records, in the acts of the Court on file, or in the files of letters. The last vote, however, appears to have been carried into effect, though apparently not wisely; since on the 26th of November, of the same year, Gov. Shirley sent a special message to the House, to recommend to the consideration of the House the propriety and importance of affording protection to No. 4, although the same was within the limits of New-Hampshire; stating as the occasion of the message, the receipt of a petition presented by Capt. Phinehas Stevens and others, inhabitants of No. 4, praying for aid on account of their peculiar exposure to the assaults of the Indians. In this message, Governor Shirley dwells on the importance of No. 4, as an advanced frontier post; and urges, as a motive, the conciliating of the favor of his Majesty, which he thought would be especially secured by their granting the aid solicited. From some reason or other, no proceedings were had upon this message, at least

none appear on record, till Jan. 9th, 1755, when, on consideration of the above petition, it was voted, that Capt. Phinehas Stevens should be authorized by the Captain General to enlist fifteen men, to serve from the 15th of February to the 15th of October next ensuing, or till his Majesty's pleasure should be known on the subject, provided it were signified before said 15th of October.

The force, thus raised, was probably disbanded at the time assigned for the period of enlistment, since on the 15th of February, 1756, Gov. Shirley sent another message to the House in consequence of a petition from the inhabitants of No. 4, stating their apprehensions of an assault from a combined force of French and Indians, and that they had been disappointed in their expectation of aid and protection from their own government. The message recommends them to the attention of the General Court, and advises that the aid solicited should be granted. No immediate proceedings are recorded as ensuing on this message, nor is any further mention made till June 10th, of the same year, when it is recorded, that the General Court having received and considered the petition of John Spafford, in behalf of the inhabitants of No. 4, praying for aid and defence against the Indians, grant to him leave to enlist within the province ten men, to be in pay and subsistence of the province until their place should be supplied by Gov. Shirley, or until the further orders of the Court.

This force was accordingly raised; as on the 18th of April, 1757, appears the record of a vote to dismiss the garrison of ten men kept by the province at No. 4, in case Lord Loudoun, then the commander in chief of the King's forces

throughout all the provinces should, as it was expected he would do, station there a detachment of the Royal troops, for the protection of the inhabitants. After this, no further mention is made of No. 4, in the records of Massachusetts, save a very brief record a year or two subsequent, to "slight" the petition of the inhabitants of No. 4, for aid; no mention being made of the particulars of the petition, or the occasion of its presentation.

The first settlement of Charlestown was by three families from Lunenburg, Massachusetts, by the name of Farnsworth. During twenty years, the inhabitants suffered, with little intermission, from the ravages of the French and Indians; and of course, became more familiar with the dangers of war, than with the arts of husbandry. What have since been denominated the *peaceful* labors of the husbandman were then unknown, for the tranquillity of the laborer was perpetually disturbed by the apprehension of savage incursions. Instead of enjoying the privilege of sitting under his vine and fig tree, with none to make him afraid, he was obliged to go forth to his labors with the implements of war as well as with those of husbandry. Even in the temple of the God of peace, the worshipper was compelled to appear with the weapons of war.

In 1743, the inhabitants of No. 4, began to consult their safety by erecting a fort. It was situate a few rods south of the meeting house, in front of the late residence of Dr. David Taylor. It covered about three quarters of an acre, and was protected on the north by picket posts, about one foot in diameter, and fourteen feet high. From the house of Simon Sartwell, near the meeting house, was dug a subterranean passage,

leading to Col. Abel Walker's cellar, and thence to the fort.

The first depredations by the enemy on the borders of New-Hampshire, were made early in the spring of 1746. No. 4 was then, and long after, the northern frontier, and of course exposed to peculiar sufferings. On the 19th of April in the above named year, a party of Indians appeared at No. 4, burnt the saw and grist mill, and captured John Spafford, Isaac Parker, and Stephen Farnsworth. The captives were conveyed to Canada, but soon obtained their freedom.

In the beginning of May, the enemy returned to No. 4, and on the second day, while a few people were near a barn about sixty rods from the fort, eight Indians, who had concealed themselves in the barn, fired upon the party, and killed Seth Putnam, one of the soldiers, belonging to the fort. Major Josiah Willard, the commander of the garrison, with two soldiers, ran near to them undiscovered, and fired upon them, which caused them to retreat in great haste. The Indians reported to the prisoners in Canada, that at this time, two of their number were mortally wounded and died soon after.

Another contest took place on the 24th of May. Capt. Paine from Massachusetts, having arrived with a troop of horse, about twenty of his men went 50 or 60 rods from the fort to view the place where Putnam was killed, and before they discovered the enemy, they were attacked by a large body of Indians, who immediately endeavored to cut off their communication with the fort. Captain Stevens, the commander of the garrison, came out with a body of men for their relief, and a severe action ensued, which continued a con-

siderable time. At last the enemy fled; and, as was supposed, with considerable loss. Stevens lost Aaron Lyon, Peter Perrin, Samuel Farnsworth, Joseph Allen, and Joseph Marcy. Obadiah Sartwell was captured, and four of his men were wounded. The Indians in their haste left some of their guns and blankets.

In the same year, on the 19th of June, a large body of the enemy again appeared at No. 4. Capt. Stevens and Capt. Brown, marching with about 50 men from the fort into a meadow, discovered the enemy in ambush, before they had time to fire. Stevens began the attack, and a severe action was fought. The enemy were repulsed. Stevens lost none on the spot; but Jedidiah Winchell was mortally wounded, and died soon after. David Parker, Jonathan Stanhope, and Noah Heaton, were wounded; but recovered. "Several blankets, hatchets, spears, guns, &c. were left on the ground, which were sold for forty pounds old tenor."

A party of the enemy again appeared at No. 4, on the 3d day of August. Suspicions of their appearance were excited by the barking of dogs. Scouts were sent out from the fort, and had proceeded but a few rods, before they were attacked, and Ebenezer Phillips was killed. The residue effected their escape to the fort. The enemy surrounded the garrison, and endeavored for three days to take it; but finding their efforts ineffectual, they withdrew, after having burnt several buildings, and killed all the cattle, horses, &c. within their reach.

"In the summer of 1746, Capt. Ephraim Brown, from Sudbury, arrived with a troop of horse to relieve Capt. Josiah Brown. The Sudbury troop tarried about a month, at the end of

which they were relieved by a company, commanded by Capt. Winchester, who defended the place till autumn, when the inhabitants, fatigued with watching, and weary of the dangers of the forest, deserted the place entirely for about two or three months. During this recess, the Indians and French were so ice-bound in Canada, that the frontiers suffered only in apprehension. In March, 1747, Capt. Phineas Stevens, who commanded a ranging company of about 30 men, marched to No. 4, and took possession of the fort. He found it uninjured by the enemy, and an old spaniel and a cat, which had been domesticated before the evacuation, had guarded it safely through the winter, and gave the troops a hearty welcome to their tenement.*

Finding the post entire, Captain Stevens determined to keep possession of it. "He had not been there many days, when he was attacked by a very large party of French and Indians, commanded by M. Debeline. On the 7th of April, 1747, "our days being very much disturbed, gave us reason to think that the enemy were about, which occasioned us not to open the gate at the usual time. But one of our men being very desirous to know the certainty, ventured out privately to set on the dogs about 9 o'clock in the evening, and went about twenty rods from the fort, firing off his gun, and urging on the dogs. Whereupon the enemy, being within a few rods, immediately arose from behind a log and fired; but, through the goodness of God, the man got into the fort with only a slight wound. The enemy, being then discovered, arose from all their ambushments, and attacked us on all sides. The wind being very high, and every

* Mrs. Johnson's Captivity.

thing exceeding dry, they set fire to all the old fence. They also set fire to a log house about forty rods distant from the fort, to the windward, so that in a few minutes, we were entirely surrounded by fire, all which was performed with the most hideous shouting from all quarters, which they continued in the most terrible manner till the next day at 10 o'clock, at night, without intermission, in which time we had no opportunity either to eat or sleep. But notwithstanding all their shouting and threatenings, our men seemed to be not in the least daunted, but fought with great resolution, which undoubtedly gave the enemy reason to think we had determined to stand it out to the last degree; and although they had provided themselves with a sort of fortification, which they had determined to push before them, and so bring fuel to the side of the fort in order to burn it down; yet, instead of performing what they threatened, and seemed to be immediately going to undertake, they called to us, and desired a cessation of arms until sunrise the next morning, which was granted; at which time they said they would come to a parley. Accordingly the French General, Debeline, came with about 50 or 60 of his men with a flag of truce, and stuck it down within about 20 rods of the fort, in plain sight of the same, and said if we would send three men to him, he would send as many to us; to which we complied. The General sent a French lieutenant, with a French soldier, and made the following proposal, viz.: if we would immediately resign the fort, we should have our lives, and have liberty to put on all the clothes we had, and also take a sufficient quantity of provisions to carry us to Montreal, and bind up our provisions and blankets, lay down our arms,

and march out of the fort; and that we should be assured of using our clothes and provision for our own comfort. Upon our men's returning, he desired that the captain would meet him half way, and give an answer to the above proposal. He did not wait to have me give him an answer, but went on in the following manner, viz.: that what he had promised he was ready to perform; but upon our refusal he would immediately set the fort on fire, or run over the top; for he had 700 men with him; and if we made any further resistance, and should happen to kill one Indian, we might all expect to be put to the sword. The fort, said he, I have resolved to have, or die. Now do what you please; for I am as easy to have you fight, as to give it up. I told the General, that in case of extremity, his proposal would do; but inasmuch as I was sent here to defend this fort, it would not be consistent with my orders to give it up, unless I was better satisfied, that he was able to perform what he threatened. I further told him, that it was but poor encouragement to resign into the hands of an enemy, if, upon one of their number being killed, they would put all to the sword, when it was very probable we had killed some of them already. Well, said he, go into the fort, and see whether your men dare fight any more, and give me an answer quickly; for my men want to be fighting. Whereupon I went into the fort, and called the men together, and informed them what the General said, and then put it to vote whether they would fight, or resign; and they voted to a man to stand it out; and also declared, that they would fight as long as they had life, rather than go with them. Upon this I returned the answer, that we determined to fight it out; upon which

they gave a shout, and so continued firing and shouting, till day light next morning, it being now about noon; but they never had the courage to bring their fortification, nor run over the fort; but in lieu thereof, they spent the night in shooting their fiery arrows, which were easily put out. The next morning at day light, they called to us and said, 'Good morning,' and desired a cessation of arms for two hours, at which time, they said they would come to a parley, and perhaps make peace with you; and their desire was granted; and they accordingly came with a flag of truce, as before; but the proposal, which they were now about to make, was so far different from the former, that the General did not care to make it himself; but sent two Indians, who came within about eight rods of the fort, and stuck down their flag, and desired that I would send out two men to them, which I accordingly did. Upon the men's coming to them, they made the following proposals: that in case we would sell them provisions, they would engage to go and leave us, and not fight any more; and then desired the men to go into the fort, and desire the captain to send an answer. Whereupon I sent out the following answer, viz.: as to selling them provision for money, it was contrary to the law of the nation; but if they would send in a prisoner for every five bushels of corn, I would supply them; and upon the Indians returning the answer to the General, four or five guns were immediately fired against the fort, and then they withdrew, as we supposed; for we heard no more of them; it being now the 10th of April, 2 o'clock in the afternoon. In all this time we had scarcely opportunity to eat or sleep. The cessation of arms gave us no great matter of rest; for we

supposed they did it to get an advantage against us. I believe men were never known to hold out with better resolution; for they did not seem to desire to sit or lie still one minute; for those who were not employed in firing at the enemy, were employed in digging trenches under the bottom of the fort. We dug no less than eleven of them so deep, that a man could go and stand upright on the outside, and not endanger himself; so that, when these trenches were finished, we could wet all the outside of the fort, which we did, and kept it wet all night. We drew some hundreds of barrels of water; and to undergo all this hard service, there were but 30 men; and though there were some thousands of guns shot at us, we had but two men slightly wounded, John Brown and Joseph Ely.’’*

An express was immediately despatched to Boston, and the intelligence was there received with great joy. Com. Sir Charles Knowles was so highly pleased with the conduct of Captain Stevens, that he presented him with a valuable and elegant sword, as a reward for his bravery. From this circumstance the town, when incorporated, received the name of Charlestown.’’†

On the 24th of August, 1747, as twelve men were passing down the river on their return from the fort to Massachusetts, they were surprised and attacked by the Indians; and Nathan Gould and Thomas Goodall, were killed and scalped. Oliver Avery was wounded, and John Henderson taken. The residue escaped.

On the 15th of March, 1748, while about eight men were a few rods from the fort, they were attacked by about twenty Indians, who endeavor-

* MS. Letter of Capt. Phineas Stevens to Col. W. Williams.

† Belknap's Hist. New-Hampshire.

ed to cut off their retreat to the fort. A skirmish ensued, in which Charles Stevens was killed, a man by the name of Androus, or Anderson, wounded, and Eleazar Priest taken captive.

“ In the month of May, a scout of eighteen men under Capt. Eleazar Melvin, marched from Charlestown to reconnoitre the woods toward Lake Champlain, and arriving opposite to Crown Point, they discovered and fired upon two canoes of Indians. This drew out a party from the fort, who endeavored to intercept the scout on its return to Connecticut river, and by a rapid march, the enemy gained the front, and Melvin soon crossed their trail, and concluding that they would take a route toward Charlestown, he resolved to strike the Connecticut at Fort Dummer, and thereby avoid the enemy. On reaching West river, he halted on the 25th, and very imprudently permitted his men to divert themselves in shooting salmon, then passing up the shoals of the river. The enemy, unknown to Melvin, were then in close pursuit on his trail, and hearing the report of the guns, pressed on to the spot, and gave the incautious scout a sudden fire, which threw it into confusion, and scattered the men in various directions. A small party, however, rallying, returned and engaged the enemy; but were soon overpowered, and compelled to retreat. Melvin with eleven reached the fort, having lost the residue, all valuable men.”*

In May, 1749, intelligence was received of the cessation of hostilities between Great Britain and France. But the end of incursions by the enemy was not yet; for in the following June, after the evacuation of the fort by the principal part

* Antiquarian Researches by E. Hoyt, Esq.

of the troops, Obadiah Sartwell was killed, while ploughing among his corn, and the rider, Enos Stevens, son of the defender of the fort, was captured and carried to Canada; but he was soon released and returned. These were the last depredations on the frontiers during the Cape Breton war; and a final treaty of peace with the Indians was concluded on the following September.

Relieved in a measure from their fears of savage invasion, the inhabitants for a season, went forth to their labors with more encouraging prospects. Although their knowledge of the character of their former enemies did not permit them to consider the period completed, when they might safely beat their swords into plough shares, and their spears into pruning hooks; yet were their hopes daily increasing, that to-morrow would be as this day, except more abundant in its tokens of peace and prosperity. While the continuation of peace was apparently abating the resentment of the Indians, it proportionally relaxed the vigilance of the men's suspicions, and enabled them to engage with increasing fearlessness in the duties of their vocation. After the autumn of 1752, the inhabitants of No. 4, made less use of the fort, and ventured more boldly into their fields. All indications of hostility at length disappeared. The Indians seemed disposed to traffick, the people were quiet from fear of evil,—the wilderness and solitary places began to be glad, and the desert to blossom. But soon were these appearances exchanged for melancholy presages of a repetition of the horrors of Indian hostilities. The commencement of the year 1754, exhibited indications of a renewal of war between England and France; and as the line between Canada and the English colonies was a

subject of contention, it may be easily supposed, that the frontiers would be exposed to peculiar danger. "No sooner had the alarm of hostilities, which commenced between the English and French in the western part of Virginia, spread thro' the continent, than the Indians renewed their attacks on the frontiers of New-Hampshire." Aug. 29, 1754, the house of Mr. James Johnson, was visited in the evening by a party of neighbors, who passed the time with melons, and *the then usual accompaniments*, till about midnight. The family then "retired with feelings well tuned for sleep," from which they were awaked between daybreak and sunrise, by a Mr. Laboree, who came for the purpose of working for Mr. Johnson. When Mr. Johnson opened the door, the house was immediately filled by a crowd of Indians, who captured the whole household, consisting of Mr. Johnson and wife, Sylvanus, Susan, and Polly Johnson, their children; Miriam Willard, sister to Mrs. Johnson, and Peter Laboree, and Ebenezer Farnsworth. A Mr. Osmer, who lodged in the chamber, escaped detection by concealing himself behind a box. The next day after this capture, Mrs. Johnson was delivered of a daughter, which, from the circumstances of its birth, was named Captive. The Indians tarried one day for the accommodation of Mrs. Johnson, and on the next resumed their march, carrying her awhile on a litter, made for the purpose; and afterward placing her on horse back. Instead of meeting the fate, which she apprehended from her inability to march with convenient speed, Mrs. Johnson was treated with unexpected humanity, and great care was shewn in protecting and nursing her infant. *Scoggin*, the horse, was killed during their march to sup-

ply the want of provisions. Soon after their arrival at Montreal, a parole of two months was granted to Mr. Johnson, that he might return, and obtain the means of redemption. By applying to the Assembly of New-Hampshire, he obtained, after some time, one hundred and fifty pounds sterling. But the season was so far advanced, and the winter so severe, that he did not reach Canada till spring. He was then accused of breaking his parole; a great part of his money was taken from him by violence; he was shut up with his family in prison, where they took the small pox. After eighteen months, Mrs. Johnson, her sister, and two of her daughters, were sent in a cartel ship to England, and thence they returned to Boston. Mr. Johnson was detained in prison three years, and then, with his son, returned, and met his wife in Boston, where he had the singular ill fortune to be suspected of designs, unfriendly to his country, and was again imprisoned, but no evidence appearing against him, he was liberated. His eldest daughter was retained in a nunnery at Canada." Previously to the liberation of Mr. Johnson's family, Mr. Laboree made his escape from Montreal, and after a long and tedious journey, during three days of which he travelled through a swamp to avoid discovery by the enemy, arrived at New York, nearly at the same time with the others. Mr. Farnsworth returned before.

The age of Sylvanus Johnson, at the time of his capture, was six years. During his absence he had entirely forgotten the English language; but became perfect in the Indian. He had learned a little of the French language, having resided with the French about one year. He lived with the Indians three years, and his habits and

feelings were formed accordingly. He had accompanied them in their hunting excursions, and become accustomed to their hardships. So strongly were the habits of his Indian masters fixed upon his youth, that seventy four years, passed in the peaceful occupation of husbandry, were not sufficient to eradicate them. He retained to the hour of his death, many, if not most of the feelings and customs, ingrafted on his mind by his long residence with the aborigines. He has often expressed his regret at having been ransomed; and has always maintained, that the Indians were a far more moral race than the whites. He died at Walpole in 1832, at the age of 84 years, leaving the reputation of an honest and upright man.

On the 21st of September, 1754, the commissioners of Indian affairs, at Albany, were informed by Charles Cook, of French and Indian extraction, that, on his way from Cahgnawaga thither, he had met a party of twenty one Indians, who had been fighting at Charlestown, alluding doubtless, to the capture of Johnson's family. He said he asked them why they had been fighting, since it was peace? They answered, that was nothing: for the English at the fort No. 4, had some time past poisoned two Indians; when at the same time they were sitting and discoursing together, and seemed to be good friends, by giving them a dram at night, and in the morning they were both dead. Also, that the English, sometime after, killed three Indians below Charlestown; and because the people of New-England killed these five, they had taken five in their room, and that they were now paid.

On the 8th of Sept. 1755, the inhabitants represented to the government of Massachusetts

their distresses, occasioned by their Indian enemies in killing their cattle, compelling them to neglect their fields for the defence of their persons, and thus inducing the danger of a loss of their crops. The petition for assistance was signed by Micah Fuller, Thomas Adams, Simon Sartwell, Moses Wheeler, Daniel Sartwell, James Whiting, John Hastings, jr. John Spafford, John Hastings, Seth Putnam, Moses Willard, Isaac Parker, David Farnsworth, and Ebenezer Putnam.

On the 18th of June, 1756, while Lieut. Moses Willard was endeavoring to extinguish the fire, which had been kindled in his fence, he was attacked by the Indians, and killed behind the barn of the late Capt. John Willard, and near the academy. At the same time, his son Moses was wounded in the hip by a spear, which is said to have remained in the wound till after his retreat into the fort. It is further said, that a Mr. Preserved Clap carried the same spear into the revolutionary war. Mr. Willard died Aug. 17, 1832, aged 84 years.

Early in the spring of 1757, a regiment, under Lieut. Col. Goffe, was ordered by Gen. Webb, to repair to No. 4; but previously to their arrival, the place was visited by a party of French and Indians, in number about 70. About a mile from the village, and near Spafford's mills, where Mr. Hall's now stand, they captured, on the 20th of April, Deacon Thomas Adams, while on his way to the opposite hill for the purpose of making sugar. They tied him to a tree, and on their way to the village took Mr. David Farnsworth. They burned the mills, being a saw and a grist mill, and captured Sampson Colefax, the miller. They then went to Claremont, as far as

Sugar river, and there took Thomas Robbins and Asa Spafford, while on a hunting excursion,—both belonging to Charlestown. They then returned to Charlestown and fired upon 15 or 20 men behind Capt. Willard's barn. Farnsworth found means to effect his escape from Canada, and returned home. The others were exchanged on the November following their capture, and on their return toward home by way of Great Britain, all died of the small pox at Quebec.

In August, 1758, a party of Indians appeared at Charlestown; killed Asahel Stebbins,* made prisoner of his wife, and Isaac Parker, and killed many cattle, feeding in the adjacent woods. Mention is somewhere made of the capture of a Mrs. Robbins and David Hill, at the same period.

The last captives, made by the Indians at Charlestown, were Mr. Joseph Willard, his wife, and five children. They were taken on the 7th of June, 1760, in the lower meadow, about two miles from the village. On their way to Canada, the infant was *lost in a manner known to the Indians only*, and another of the children died at Crown Point, while the family were on their return to Charlestown.

It is the testimony of Mrs. Johnson, yea, the universal testimony of the captives, that no instances occurred of wanton cruelty by the Indians; but that on the contrary, they manifested a disposition to alleviate their sufferings. When feeble, they assisted them in travelling; and in cases of distress from want of provisions, they shared with them an equal proportion.

We here leave the political history of the place for transactions more particularly local. At a great and General Court, held in Boston, the

* He was killed at a place called Meadow Brook, but ever since called the Ambush.

24th day of November, 1736, Thomas Wells, Esq. of Deerfield, was empowered to assemble the Grantees of No. 4, to choose a moderator, a proprietor's clerk, and a committee to allot and divide their lands.

The township was granted to sixty proprietors on condition, that each should build a dwelling house, of at least eighteen feet square, and seven feet between joints, on their respective house lots, and fence in, and break up, or clear and stock with grass, five acres of land within three years next after their admittance, and cause their respective lots to be inhabited; and that the grantees do, within the space of three years after their admittance, build and finish a convenient meeting house for the public worship of God, and settle a learned and orthodox minister.

The first meeting of the proprietors was on the fifth day of April, 1737, when a committee was appointed to lay out 63 lots, sixty for the proprietors, two for the ministry, one of which was to be for the first settled minister, and one for schools.

The first corn mill and saw mill, erected at No. 4, were completed in August, 1744; and their completion, as it is said, was then deemed an event of sufficient novelty and importance to be celebrated by music and dancing.

In 1751, ninety pounds, old tenor, was voted at a town meeting for the encouragement of a blacksmith to settle in No. 4.*

On the 2d of July, 1753, the proprietors obtained a charter from Benning Wentworth, Governor of the province of New-Hampshire, granting them a tract of land, containing six square miles, with all the privileges and appurtenances,

* Proprietor's Records.

upon condition, "that every grantee, his heirs, and assigns, shall plant and cultivate five acres of land within the term of five years for every fifty acres of land, contained in his, or their share, and continue to improve and settle the same by additional cultivation, on penalty of the forfeiture of his grant, or share in said township, and its reverting to his Majesty, his heirs, and successors, to be by him, or them, regranted to such of his Majesty's subjects, as shall effectually settle and cultivate the same." A reservation here follows of all white, and other pine trees, fit for masting the Royal navy, with the requisition from every proprietor of an annual rent of one ear of Indian corn during the ten succeeding years, and afterward of one shilling, proclamation money, for every hundred acres.

The first meeting for the choice of town officers, and for the transaction of other business, was holden on the second Tuesday in August, 1753. The time was appointed by the government, who appointed also Phinehas Stevens, Esq. as moderator. The first town clerk was John Hastings, and the first select men were Phinehas Stevens, John Hastings, and John Spafford. In the warrant, calling the meeting, is the article, "to see whether the town will adopt measures to provide some convenient place for public worship for the ensuing winter." At the meeting no attention appears to have been paid to this article; but at a town meeting in April, 1754, the inhabitants voted to repair the great chamber" for a place of worship, and £2 13s. 4d. were voted for the repairs.

On the 13th of May, 1754, a vote was obtained for the settlement of Mr. JOHN DENNIS, in the work of the ministry; and for his *encourage-*

ment to settle, the town voted to pay him annually fifty pounds lawful money, to be equal to silver at six shillings and eight pence per ounce; and also to provide for him a sufficiency of fire wood, brought to his house, and cut cord wood length. At the request of Mr. Dennis, they afterward, previously to his ordination, made an addition of three pounds, six shillings, and eight pence. On the 4th of December a small church was formed, and on the same day Mr. Dennis, was ordained. So great were the apprehensions of the people of hostile invasion by the Indians, that the ordination was at Northfield, at the distance of forty miles. In about six months, difficulties arose in consequence of the *imprudent*, if no *worse*, conduct of Mr. Dennis; but the people, under the influence of that charity, which is ready to provide a suitable covering for faults, "consented to a reconciliation, and agreed to establish the Rev. John Dennis in the ministry, and to fulfil their contract; provided he does agreeably to what he has professed and declared in writing to the community; that he has entirely dropped, and will drop, his addresses and suit to Eunice Farnsworth; and shall not for the future give the town occasion to fault him for fallacy and prevarication." But it is the misfortune of most disorders of this character to gather strength from the means adopted for their remedy. In the present instance, the difficulties were healed so slightly, that they soon made their appearance in an aggravated form. On the 31st of March, 1756, a council was convened at Deerfield, when the pastoral connexion between Mr. Dennis and his flock, was dissolved. The pastors convened for this purpose, were those of Keene and Swanzey, Sunderland, Hatfield, Deer-

field and Northfield. Mr. Dennis had previously to his settlement at Charlestown, served as chaplain to several garrisons at the eastward. He was thus occupied ten or eleven years. He was a native of Ipswich, Massachusetts, and died 2 September, 1773, having nearly completed his 65th year.*

The vote for building the first meeting house in Charlestown, was passed August 11th, 1760. The town then voted to build a log house for public worship, of the following dimensions, viz.: 34 feet long, twenty wide and eight between joints; and to place it on meeting house hill. They voted also, twenty pounds lawful money to be levied on the inhabitants for building the house, provided so much should be needed. A committee was appointed to see to and forward the building, with directions, that it should be completed by the last day of the next September. On the 17th of the following October, the town voted to raise the further sum of ten pounds lawful money, for the purpose of "finishing the house so far, as to build seats, glaze the house, finish the pulpit so far as needful, make window shutters, and *calk* the said house."

On the 14th of the following November, the town voted to invite Mr. BULKLEY OLCOTT, to settle with them as their minister; to give him the whole of the right of land, commonly called the minister's right, and to give him also the sum of one hundred pounds, lawful money, of the province of Massachusetts Bay. In Feb., 1761, they voted to give Mr. Olcott forty five pounds sterling, or silver or gold equivalent thereto, the first year; and to make an annual addition of thirty shillings, till his salary should amount to

* Farmer's Memorials of the Graduates of Harvard Univ. in MS.

60 pounds sterling, or silver or gold equivalent, to pay half the salary at the end of six months after his ordination, and the other half at the close of the year, to proceed in this way during his ministry among them.

To these last mentioned proposals, Mr. Olcott acceded, and was ordained May 28, 1761. He is represented as respectable in talents, acceptable as a preacher, and peculiarly affable and useful in his visits from house to house. "During the whole of his ministry his solicitude for the happiness of his parishioners, was conspicuous in the benefits which he conferred, and in the attachment with which they were requited. As a divine, he was pathetic, devout and instructive; and may with propriety be said to have

' Allur'd to brighter worlds, and lead the way.' "

He continued in the ministry at Charlestown, till June 26th, 1793, when he was removed by death.

It appears, that another church was organized under the ministry of Mr. Olcott, consisting of the pastor, Isaac Parker, Seth Walker, Seth Putnam, Stephen Farnsworth, Ebenezer Putnam, Thomas Putnam, Joel Mathews, William Heywood, and John Spafford.

On the 29th of May, 1796, the church met for the first time after the death of their pastor, and chose Deacon Thomas Putnam as the standing moderator of the church, and Dr. Samuel Crosby as clerk.

During the period of 17 years after the death of Mr. Olcott, the parish was destitute of regular ministrations. For a considerable portion of that period they were variously supplied, but principally by the Rev. DAN FOSTER, who, after

a temporary settlement in Connecticut, and afterward in Vermont, fixed his residence in Charlestown, where he died in March, 1809.

The present incumbent,* was ordained on the 17th of October, 1810. In the north parish no minister has ever been settled, nor a church organized.

When the restoration of peace had quieted the fears of the people, they began their preparations, in 1763, for the erection of a building fifty two feet long, forty two wide, and twenty five between posts. For this purpose, they raised the sum of sixty pounds. Of the progress of the work for more than two years and an half from its commencement, we have merely the information, that a preparation of materials, and the selection of a site for the building, were the only results of their exertions. In August, 1765, some unexpected occurrences,—probably deficiencies in means,—so weakened the hands of the builders, that the work ceased till October, 1767. At this period they resumed the work, and again obtained a vote to raise the sum of sixty pounds. In December of the same year, a committee was appointed to superintend the erection and covering of the frame. By gradual progression it became a place of worship in 1768. Thirty and five years was this temple in building; for accessions and renovations continued till 1798, when it received its last repairs, and last additions.

The first vote found in the town records, respecting schools, was passed in August, 1763; when it was voted, that there shall be a school

[* Rev. JAAZANIAH CROSBY, a native of Hebron in this State, and a descendant from Simon Crosby, one of the first settlers of Billerica, who was son, it is believed, of Simon Crosby one of the earliest settlers of Cambridge. Mr. Crosby was graduated at Harvard University, 1809.—EDITORS.]

kept in the town for the future, and that it shall be kept in different parts of the town in proportion to what each part shall pay toward said school.

In 1768, the small pox made its appearance in the main fort, of which six or seven died; brought in by some of the British soldiers.

In May, 1768, Capt. Simon [?] Stevens was chosen a representative, to represent the town in the General Assembly, at Portsmouth; the first representative of Charlestown,

In May, 1770, a vote was passed by the town, that the burying yard should be cleared, and fenced with a good and sufficient board fence, and that a burying cloth should be purchased for the use of the town.

In March, 1770, the town voted to raise, and assess on the inhabitants, twenty seven pounds for the benefit of schools. At the same time it was voted, that the town should be divided into three districts, and that each district should draw out an equal proportion, according to their other assessment, to be converted to the use aforesaid; that they should otherwise forfeit their proportion, or such part thereof, as shall not be appropriated to the use aforesaid, to the use of such district, as shall convert the same to the use aforesaid.

On the 19th of March, 1771, the province of New-Hampshire was divided into five counties, when Charlestown became a half shire. The Superior Court, however, did not hold their sessions here till a considerable time after.

In August, 1771, John Hastings, Jr. was chosen grand juror, to serve at his Majesty's Superior Court, to be holden at Keene on the third Tuesday of the following September; and at an

adjourned meeting a few days after, "a box being prepared according to law," Lieut. Samuel Hunt was drawn to serve as petit juror at the same court. Capt. Sylvanus Hastings was the first grand juror for the Court of General Sessions, and Seth Walker, Jr. the first petit juror.

On the 24th of October, 1774, Lieut. Samuel Hunt, and Elijah Grout, were chosen as a committee to join with other committees from the several towns in the county, who were to assemble at the house of Capt. John Bellows, in Walpole. It is recorded, that the committee from Charlestown were furnished with instructions; but of their nature, or the object of the meeting at Walpole, no information is given.

On the 19th of Jan. 1775, Mr. Elijah Grout was chosen to represent Charlestown, at Exeter, on the 25th of the month, to choose delegates to send to the general Congress, to be holden at Philadelphia the next May.

In August, 1775, Samuel Hunt, Wm. Heywood, Abel Walker, Samuel Stevens, Esq. and Elijah Grant, were appointed a committee of safety for the town of Charlestown.

In June, 1776, Samuel Wetherbe, Jotham White, and Ebenezer Farnsworth, were appointed a committee for preparing a place to receive persons infected with the small pox, or who should accidentally take it.

On the 6th of February, 1778, it was voted, that the representative of this town be instructed to assent to all the articles of confederation, as proposed by Congress, except the 8th article, relative to which he is instructed to use his endeavor to procure such alleviation, as that the charges and expenses may be defrayed in the United States, and be proportioned on all estates,

real or personal, as has been usually practised in this State; and that this town instruct their representative at the next session, to use his endeavor to appoint and call a full and free representation of all the people in this State, to meet in Convention at such time and place, as they may appoint, for the sole purpose of framing and laying a permanent plan, or system, for the future government of this State.

In May, 1778, Col. Samuel Hunt was chosen to represent Charlestown, at a convention to be holden at Concord on the 10th of the following June. At the same time it was voted, that 200 pounds be raised to defray the expenses of those families, whose heads were engaged in the continental army.

On the 5th of December, 1778, Capt. Samuel Wetherbe, was chosen to represent Charlestown at a convention to be holden at Cornish, on the 2d Wednesday of the month. The object of this convention was the adjustment of difficulties, which had arisen between Vermont, and the towns admitted into their confederation on the eastern side of Connecticut river. In June, 1778, sixteen towns in New-Hampshire, representing "that they were not connected with any State, with respect to their internal police," requested to be received in union with the State of Vermont. After much deliberation and hesitancy the Assembly of Vermont granted their petition; and further resolved, that any other towns on the east side of the Connecticut river, might be admitted into the union by a vote of a majority of the inhabitants, or by sending a representative. In the Assembly of Vermont, convened at Windsor, a question arose, "whether the towns on the east side of Connecticut river, which had

been admitted into union with Vermont, should be formed into a county by themselves; and the vote passed in the negative. The members from these towns then withdrew from the Assembly, and were followed by fifteen of the representatives from some of the towns in Vermont, adjoining the river, with the deputy governor, and two assistants. The members, who had withdrawn themselves from the Assembly, formed into a convention, and gave an invitation to the towns on both sides of Connecticut river, to unite, and to meet with them in a convention at Cornish, N. H. Dec. 9, 1778. The people on both sides of Connecticut river wished to form a government, the centre and seat of which should be upon the river.*

On the 9th of March, 1779, Josiah Hunt was drawn as juryman to serve at the Court to be holden at Charlestown the next April. At the same time, Capt. Samuel Wetherbe was chosen to serve as grand juror at the Court of General Sessions of the peace, first to be holden at Charlestown on the first Thursday following the second Tuesday in April next. At the same time, Messrs. Elijah Grout and Simeon Olcott, were appointed a committee to give instructions to their representative respecting the grants on the west side of Connecticut river.

On the 16th of August, 1779, Elijah Grant, Samuel Wetherbe, Peter Laboree, Constant Hart, and Bradstreet Spafford, were appointed a committee to hire and pay five men, called for out of the town, to enter the service, and pay them their respective bounties.

Sept. 13, 1779, Col. Samuel Hunt was chosen to represent Charlestown, agreeably to the re-

* William's History of Vermont.

quest of the selectmen of Portsmouth, at a convention to be holden at Concord the 22d of the month.

On the 7th of December, 1779, the town voted to pay Constant Hart the sum of sixty pounds for going to Newbury, in Coos, to engage, and pay the bounties of several continental soldiers, who enlisted during the war for said Charlestown; also, to pay said Hart eighteen pounds for keeping a continental woman, while sick, and for transporting said woman to Walpole.

On the 13th of November, 1780, Col. Samuel Hunt and Dr. William Page, were chosen to join a convention of committees from the several towns in this county, to be holden at Walpole on the 15th of the month.

On the 8th of December, 1780, Col. Samuel Hunt, Dr. William Page, and Capt. Samuel Wetherbe, were appointed to represent Charlestown, in a convention there to be holden on the third Tuesday of the next January.

The convention was holden at Charlestown on the day appointed, and was attended by delegates from 43 towns. A majority voted in favor of uniting with the State of Vermont.

On the 16th of the following April, the town voted, "that, whereas this town has, since the commencement of the present year, been at sundry times called upon for beef, money, &c., by the State of New-Hampshire, they will not pay to the said State any of the articles above mentioned."

On the 3d of the following May, upwards of forty of the inhabitants of Charlestown, took the freeman's oath, required by the State of Vermont.

On the 8th of August, 1782, the inhabitants of Charlestown agreed to comply with the demand, made by an act of the General Assembly for 1781, and which, on the 16th of April, 1781, they had peremptorily refused to answer.

“The continental Congress having proposed and recommended such an alteration in the 8th article of the confederation, as to make the population of the several States, instead of the value of the granted land therein, the rule for the apportionment of national taxes,” the town voted, on the 2d of September, 1783, that they would not make the proposed alteration in the 8th article of the confederation. On the same day they voted, that the Chief Magistrate of this State have the title of President.

On the 29th of January, 1788, the town chose Benjamin West, Esq. to represent Charlestown, in a convention to be holden at Exeter, on the second Tuesday of the following February, for the investigation of matters, relative to the Federal Constitution.

Since the above mentioned period, Charlestown has “kept the even tenor of its way,” and furnished no incidents worthy of particular mention. With respect to that quiet and peaceable life, which passes without observation, the inhabitants of the place have been rather a peculiar people; an *honorable*, though *unhonored* distinction. Charlestown is not distinguished as a place of business, having very few of the privileges, necessary to the manufacturer; and is regarded as less favorable for the acquisition of property, than pleasant for expending it. The salubrity of the place may be inferred from the fact, that during the twenty four last years, the annual number of deaths in the south parish, con-

taining between ten and eleven hundred inhabitants, has been fourteen only; and from the further circumstance, that an uncommon number of the deceased, arrived at a good old age. Of those who died in this period, the ages of sixty four, (the youngest of them being seventy,) make an average of seventy nine years for each. Of the sixty four, two died at the age of 90 years, one, 93, and one 97. The oldest person, now living in Charlestown, is a Mr. Carpenter, aged 95. The oldest native of Charlestown, now living in the place, is the widow of the Hon. John Hubbard, and daughter of Capt. Stevens, the brave defender of the fort.* She was born in the fort, in 1750.

Of the public characters furnished by Charlestown, we can make but a cursory mention. The Hon. JOHN HUBBARD, was many years county treasurer; was appointed judge of probate for the county of Cheshire, 16 July, 1789, and continued in office until the close of 1797. He died in 1806, at the age of 54 years.

Hon. SAMUEL STEVENS, son of Capt. Phinehas Stevens, was often the representative from Charlestown; was six years one of the counselors of the State, and many years register of probate, in which office he continued till his death, at the age of 88 years. He died 17 November, 1823, "By the blessing of the upright the city is exalted."

Col. SAMUEL HUNT, an active military officer in the French and revolutionary wars, was settled in Charlestown in 1759, and was appointed the first sheriff of the county, under the new constitution, in 1784, and filled the office till his death in 1799.

* See note at the close of this history.

HON. SIMEON OLCOTT, a native of Bolton, Connecticut, was graduated at Yale College in 1761, commenced the practice of law in Charlestown; was appointed chief justice of the court of common pleas, in 1784; associate justice of the superior court in 1790; chief justice in 1795; and senator in Congress in 1801. In his intercourse with society he was distinguished by that charity, which thinketh no evil, and does good, as it has opportunity; and in the character of judge, he manifested less regard for the letter of the law, than for the spirit of equity. He died in 1815, aged 79.

HON. BENJAMIN WEST, was graduated at Harvard College, in 1768; settled in Charlestown in the practice of the law; was a member of the convention for accepting the Constitution of the United States; was elected member of congress, but declined the office; was an elector of President and Vice President of the United States; and a member of the Hartford Convention. "At the bar he was among the first of his profession. His application, learning, and integrity, gave him great, and merited influence." He died in 1817, aged 71.*

Among the distinguished features of the village, are its neatness, its long and pleasant street, shaded by a row of elms on one side, and a row of maples on the other; and its regularly located, well proportioned, though not splendid, buildings. But the building, worthy of special observation, is the church, erected in 1820, at the expense of seven thousand and five hundred dollars. Its materials are brick, and its dimensions, 70 feet in length, 60 in breadth, and 32 between

* See a full Memoir of this distinguished gentleman in Knapp's Sketches of eminent lawyers, &c.

joints. It contains an elegant and excellent organ, purchased in 1829, at the expense of about 1200 dollars. It occupies a conspicuous place precisely in the centre of the village. "Of the order of architecture, to which it belongs, we cannot speak with any confidence, as its founders, with a fearlessness and independence, peculiar to New-England, paid no deference to the ideas of elegance, entertained either by their contemporaries, or predecessors, but fashioned it according to their own taste; and satisfied with the result of their labors, they did not trouble themselves with the invention of a name, justly thinking, that, to the uninitiated, it was a matter of no consequence; and that to all, acquainted with the mysteries of architecture, the work would speak for itself."

A few rods north of the meeting house, on the opposite side of the street, is the bank, a neat, well proportioned building of brick, erected in 1824. The capital is a hundred thousand dollars.

Opposite to the bank, on a lane, leading eastward from the main street, stands the deserted court house; *deserted*, it having been considered expedient in 1827,* that 'the place of judgment' should thenceforward be at Newport. On the opposite side of the main street, and not far distant from the court house, stands its natural accompaniment, the jail, rapidly hastening to dissolution. It is to receive no repairs, since a receptacle of a similar character is probably to be erected in a more suitable meridian.

About a mile and a half from the village, there is in erection across the Connecticut, a bridge

* The county of Cheshire was divided in 1827, and in September of the same year, was the last session at Charlestown of the Court of Common Pleas. The last session of the Superior Court was in 1825, or 1826.

between Charlestown and Springfield, Vt. of "an elegant structure, supported by two piers of granite, with abutments of the same materials. The piers are about forty two feet high, the floor of the bridge being about thirty two feet from low water mark. The piers are sixty two feet long at the bottom, and sixteen wide. On the upstream side of each pier, and united with it, is an inclined plane of granite, and capped with oak timber, bolted to the stone work, to receive and break the ice, and other obstructions, which may float against them. The base of the inclined plane is about 25 feet. The piers are secured by iron bolts, and bars, running from the down corners angularly to the centre. The superstructure is 506 feet long, and 25 wide, and is built upon the plan of Ithiel Downes' patent. It is supported upon the piers at distances of 168 feet from the centre of each pier. The support of the superstructure is by two continued trellises 15 feet high, one on each side, and extending through the whole length of the bridge. These trellises are composed entirely of sawed plank three inches thick, and twelve inches wide, placed diagonally in the form of lattice work, having two string pieces on each side at top and bottom, the whole being secured together at each intersection by four two inch treenails, and without the aid of iron work of any description, and without mortice or tenon, or any cutting of the plank other than by the auger. The trellises are closely boarded on the outside, and the whole is covered with a handsome shingled roof, resting on the top string pieces. The bridge is to be lighted in the day by six dead lights in the sides, and six glazed sky-lights in the roof; and in the night by large lamps, suspended from the centre of the beam over head."

The contractors for erecting the bridge, are Mr. Isaac Damons and Mr. Lyman Kingsley, of Northampton, Mass.; to the former of whom we are indebted for the above description of the bridge. The stone work is under the superintendence of Mr. Isaac Silsby of Charlestown. It is estimated, that the expense of the bridge will be twelve thousand dollars.

About a mile from the village, and on the spot where Spafford's mills were burnt in 1746, and again in 1757, and where recently stood the mills, erected in 1804 by Oliver Hall, Esq. there is now in erection by his son, Mr. Horace Hall, a grist mill of a superior structure, and of durable materials. The edifice is a square, the breadth of its sides 40 feet, and its height on the west end is 80 feet. The materials of the front and corners are granite, and the residue of stone from the neighboring hills. The whole edifice is founded on a rock, and during the preparations for the foundation, were discovered among the rubbish, fragments of the mills burnt by the Indians. The diameter of the waterwheel is 28 feet; and its weight about six tons. The extent of the fall is between 40 and 50 feet, and the borders on the stream beneath are beautifully variegated by trees and shrubs; the whole in the direction of the stream exhibiting a peculiarly romantic appearance.

In the village of Charlestown are two libraries, one consisting of about 400 volumes and the other of 480.

Of the religious character of Charlestown, it is reported to have been said *by way of reproach*, that they cared too little for religion *even to quarrel about it*. That they care *too little*; that they manifest *far less*, than the *desirable* inter-

est in the subject, it would be presumptuous to deny; but that they are, in such deficiencies, a *peculiar* people, it would be equally presumptuous to suppose. We cannot but hope, that no inconsiderable portion in their apparent failure in the comparison, sometimes made, arises from their impression, that religion was designed for salutary effect rather than for display; that it is its chief purpose to make and preserve the heart right with God, and not to secure the observation of man; that its best display is the work of righteousness. We have adverted to the general disposition of the people to lead quiet and peaceable lives; but whether they do it in godliness and honesty, must be determined before a tribunal, at which neither they, nor their accusers, are to preside.

Charlestown, October, 1833.

[NOTE.—While this article was printing, the following Petition was found in the hands of one of the publishing committee, and is inserted on account of several facts it contains relative to this brave man. It is copied from the original by the author of these Annals.]

To the Hon. Spencer Phips, Esq. Lieutenant Governor and Commander in Chief of this Province, the Hon. His Majesty's Council, and House of Representatives in General Court assembled, this 12th day of June, Anno Domini, 1750.

The Memorial of Phinehas Stevens, of No. 4, humbly sheweth,

That upon his enlisting himself a volunteer in, his Majesty's service for the then intended expedition against Canada, he removed his family, viz., his wife and six children to Rutland from No. 4, expecting himself soon to set out for Canada on the said expedition; and that upon the delay of that expedition the memorialist was, by directions from his Excellency, the Captain Gen-

eral, ordered into the frontiers of the Province, and was constantly employed in the frontiers, either in guarding stores to fort Massachusetts, or No. 4, or in keeping the fort at No. 4, till the said expedition was laid aside, and the Canada forces dismissed; in which time he defended the said fort No. 4, from a very vigorous attack of the enemy, and his other services in that term he humbly hopes were acceptable to the Province, where he was at very great and uncommon expense in supporting his family at a distance from his station; and as his expenses, so, he humbly conceives, his constant labors and services for the Province in that term, distinguish his case from that of most, if not any of the officers, who enlisted themselves for the Canada service. He therefore prays your honorable consideration of the premises, and that your Honors would grant, that he may be allowed the common allowance for a soldier for subsistence during the said term; and your memorialist, as in duty bound, shall ever pray.

PHINEHAS STEVENS.

In the House of Representatives, June 13th, 1750, read and ordered, that the memorialist be allowed out of the public treasury, the sum of ten pounds eight shillings, in full consideration for his expenses above mentioned.

Sent up for concurrence.

D. HUBBARD, Speaker.

In Council, June 13, 1750,

Read and concurred.

SAM'L HOLBROOK,

Dep'y. Sec'ry.

Consented to.

S. PHIPS.

*Extracts from the records of the Convention of
Congregational Ministers in New-Hamp-
shire.*

At the annual meeting held in Portsmouth,
September, 1761,

Voted, That the Rev. Messrs. Gookin, Lang-
don and Haven, be and hereby are appointed a
committee of this convention, to draw up an ad-
dress to his present Majesty, George 3d, on his
accession to the throne; and that said address
be laid before this convention. Accordingly the
committee aforesaid drew up and laid before the
convention the following address, viz.:

To the King's Most Excellent Majesty,

The humble Address of the

Ministers of the Congregational Churches
in and about Portsmouth, in the Province of
New-Hampshire in New-England.

We, your Majesty's most dutiful and loyal
subjects, ministers of the congregational church-
es in and about Portsmouth, the principal town
of your Majesty's Province of New-Hampshire,
beg leave from these remote parts of your domin-
ions upon this first opportunity of our convening,
to present before the throne this humble testi-
mony of our loyal duty and affection to your
Majesty, whose succession to the British crown
gives the highest joy and satisfaction to all your
subjects.

The loss sustained by the death of our late
most excellent sovereign, would have remained
indelibly imprinted on our minds, had not the
throne been again so happily filled by a prince
of your Majesty's conspicuous virtues and abili-
ties.

We cannot but recollect with the greatest pleasure, how securely we enjoyed our civil and religious liberties during the reign of your Majesty's royal grandfather, by whose wisdom and moderation, the authority of the laws was supported, and protestants of all denominations, countenanced and protected from the furious insults of party zeal. Especially these American colonies, must forever remember his paternal care, who at a very critical time, of most threatening danger, defended us by his arms, which accompanied with most signal smiles of divine Providence, have delivered us from the massacres of the barbarous savages, to which our frontiers were continually exposed, the fears of Romish superstition and the claims of France.

We congratulate your Majesty that your royal head is now encircled with a crown, whose lustre is so much heightened by the glorious conquest of the whole country of Canada, and adorned and aggrandized more and more, by repeated successes and new acquisitions, through the remarkable continuance of the divine blessing on the British arms ever since your Majesty's accession to the throne. We joyfully behold the honors to which the Supreme Ruler of all nations, hath advanced your Majesty, and are encouraged to hope that God will effectually humble and subdue all your Majesty's enemies; distinguish your reign with peace and prosperity, and make Britain instrumental of diffusing light and liberty through the world. Animated by the repeated accounts transmitted to us of your Majesty's piety, high sense of liberty and justice and generous affection for your faithful subjects, especially by the declarations of these noble sentiments again and again made from the throne, we

assure ourselves that the privileges which our churches, now numerous and flourishing, where ignorance and barbarity once reigned, have hitherto enjoyed under your Majesty's royal ancestors, shall be perpetuated to us, and therefore cheerfully commit ourselves and the interests of religion and virtue among us, under God, to your Majesty's favor and royal patronage. While we are laboring according to the peculiar duties of our sacred character, to promote among our people the religion of Jesus Christ, our divine Master, agreeably to the purity and simplicity of the gospel, we shall ever be careful to inculcate upon them, principles of loyalty and subjection to your Majesty's government, and enforce these duties by our own example. And it gives us the most sincere pleasure that the strongest attachment to your Majesty's person and illustrious house, appears universally in the churches of New-England. Nor shall we cease to offer up our most ardent supplications to almighty God, that your Majesty may be more and more inspired with wisdom, directed and prospered in all affairs of government, secured from open and secret enemies, and continued to reign through a long series of years, over a free and flourishing nation, till the fading honors of an earthly, give place to the glories of an heavenly crown.

NATHANIEL GOOKIN, } *Committee*
 SAMUEL LANGDON, } *of the*
 SAMUEL HAVEN, } *Convention.*

Portsmouth, N. H. Sept. 29, 1761.

The above address being voted, by the unanimous suffrage of the convention, was forwarded to his Majesty, inclosed in a letter, to the Right Honorable William Pitt, Esq. one of his Majesty's principal Secretaries of State.

At the annual meeting in Portsmouth, Sept. 28, 1762, the following testimonial was then laid before the convention, viz.:

Chelsea, in Norwich, July 10, 1762.

We, the ministers of the Gospel and pastors of churches hereafter mentioned, with our names, having for a number of years past, heard of, or seen with pleasure, the zeal, courage, and firm resolution of the Rev. Eleazer Wheelock of Lebanon, to prosecute to effect a design of sending the gospel among the natives in the wilds of our America, and especially his perseverance in it amidst the many peculiar discouragements he had to encounter, during the late year of the war here, and upon a plan which appears to us to have the greatest probability of success, viz., by a mission of their own sons; and as we are verily persuaded that the smiles of divine Providence upon his school, and the success of his endeavors hitherto, justly may and ought to encourage him and all to believe it to be of God, and that which he will own and succeed for the glory of his great name, in the enlargement of the kingdom of our divine Redeemer, as well as for the great benefit of the crown of Great Britain, and especially of his Majesty's dominions in America: so we apprehend the present openings in Providence ought to invite Christians of every denomination, to unite their endeavors and lend their helping hand, in carrying on the charitable design; and we are heartily sorry if party spirit and party differences shall at all obstruct the progress of it; or the old leaven in this land ferment upon this occasion and give a watchful adversary opportunity so to turn the course of endeavors into another channel, as to defeat the

design of spreading the gospel among the heathen. To prevent which and encourage unanimity and zeal in prosecuting the design, we look upon it our duty as Christians, and especially as ministers of the gospel, to give our testimony, that, as we verily believe, a disinterested regard to the advancement of the Redeemer's kingdom, and the good of his Majesty's dominions in America, were the governing motives which at first induced the Rev. Mr. Wheelock to enter upon the great affair, and to risk his own private interest as he has done since in carrying it on; so we esteem his plan to be good, his measures prudential and well concerted, his endowments peculiar, his zeal fervent, his endeavors indefatigable for the accomplishing this design, and we know no man like minded, who will naturally care for their state. May God prolong his life, and make him extensively useful in the kingdom of Christ. We have also, some of us, at his desire, examined his accounts, and find that, besides giving in all his own labors and trouble in the affair, he has charged for the support, schooling, &c. of the youth, at the lowest rate it could be done for, as the price of things have been and still are among us; and we apprehend the generous donations already made, have been, and we are confident will be laid out in the most prudent manner and with the best advice, for the furtherance of the important design. And we pray God abundantly to reward the liberality of many upon this occasion. And we hope the generosity, especially of persons of distinction and note, will be a happy lead and inducement to still greater liberalities, and that in consequence thereof, the wide extended wilderness of America, will blossom as the rose; habitations of cruelty become

dwelling places of righteousness, and the blessing of thousands ready to perish come upon all those whose love to Christ and charity to them, has been shewn upon this occasion. Which is the hearty prayer of

Your most sincere friends,
and humble servants,

Ebenezer Rossiber, pastor of the first church in Stonington.

Joseph Fish, pastor of the second church in Stonington.

Nathaniel Whitaker, pastor of the church in Chelsea, in Norwich.

Benjamin Pumeroy, pastor of the first church in Hebron.

Elijah Lathrop, pastor of the church of Gilead, in Hebron.

Nathaniel Ells, pastor of a church in Stonington.

Mather Byles, pastor of the first church in New-London.

Jonathan Barber, pastor of a church in Groton.

Matthew Graves, missionary in New-London.

Peter Powers, pastor of the church at Newent, in Norwich.

David Kirtland, former pastor of the church in Newent, Norwich.

Asher Rosseter, pastor of the first church in Preston.

Jabez Knight, pastor of the 4th church in Norwich.

David Jewett, pastor of a church in New-London.

Benjamin Throop, pastor of a church in Norwich.

Samuel Moseley, pastor of a church in Windham.

Stephen Wright, pastor of a church in Windham.

Richard Salter, pastor of a church in Mansfield.

Timothy Allen, pastor of a church in Ashford.

Ephraim Little, pastor of the first church in Colchester.

Hobart Estabrooke, pastor of a church in East Haddam.

Joseph Fowler, pastor of a church in East Haddam.

Benjamin Boardman, pastor of a church in Middleton.

John Norton, pastor of a church of Christ in Middleton.

Benjamin Dunning, pastor of a church of Christ in Middleborough.

Voted, That Rev. Messrs. Moody, Langdon, Haven and Foster, be a committee of this convention to consider and report on the above. Said committee laid the following draught before the convention, which was unanimously voted and signed by the moderator :

‘We, a convention of congregational ministers, assembled at Portsmouth, Sept. 28, 1762, hav-

ing read and considered the foregoing attestation from a number of Rev. gentlemen in Connecticut, taking into consideration the many obligations the Supreme Ruler has laid upon Christian preachers to promote his cause and enlarge the borders of his kingdom in this land—the signal victories he has granted to our troops, the entire reduction of all Canada, so that a way is now open for the spreading the light and purity of the gospel among distant savage tribes, and a large field white unto the harvest is presented before us;—considering the infinite worth of the souls of men, the importance of the gospel to their present and everlasting happiness, and the hopeful prospect that the aboriginal natives will now listen to Christian instruction; considering also the great expense which must unavoidably attend the prosecution of this great design, think ourselves obliged to recommend in the warmest manner, this subject to the serious consideration of our Christian brethren and the public.

It is with gratitude to the great Head of the church, who has the hearts of all in his hands, that we observe some hopeful steps taken by the societies founded for the gospelizing the Indians, and that the hearts of such members, both at home and in this land, have been disposed to bestow their liberalities to enable such useful societies to effect the great ends for which they are founded.

But as we wish to see every probable method taken to forward so benevolent and christian a design, we therefore rejoice to find that the Rev. Mr. Wheelock has such a number of christian youths under his care and tuition, and in that abundant testimony, which his brethren in the

ministry have borne to his abilities, for a zeal and faithfulness in this important undertaking.

And we do hereby declare our hearty approbation of it as far as we are capable of judging of an affair carried on at such a distance; and we think it our duty to encourage and exhort all Christians to lend a helping hand towards so great and generous an undertaking. We would not indeed absolutely dictate this or any other particular scheme, for civilizing and spreading the gospel among the Indians; but we are persuaded that God demands of the inhabitants of these colonies, some returns of gratitude in this way, for the remarkable success of our arms against Canada, and that peace and security which he has now given us. We must therefore rely on the wisdom and prudence of the civil authority, to think of it as a matter in which our political interests, as well as the glory of God, are deeply concerned; and refer it to our churches and all private Christians, as peculiarly called to promote the Redeemer's kingdom every where, to determine what will be the most effectual methods of forwarding so noble and pious a design, and to contribute to the utmost of their power, either towards the execution of the plan, which the Rev. Mr. Wheelock is pursuing, or that of the corporation erected in the Province of the Massachusetts Bay, or any other which may be thought of here or elsewhere for the same laudable purpose.

JOHN ROGERS, Moderator.

At the annual meeting held in Dover, Sept. 19, 1770.

Upon a representation of the state of the inhabitants of the back settlements in this province,

who are destitute of the privilege of the gospel ministry, by a letter from a number of ministers in the western part of the province, communicated by the Rev. Dr. Langdon, which had been previously laid before some Associations in this province, the convention took into consideration the expediency of applying to the General Assembly for such help to those destitute people, as to their wisdom shall appear meet; and appointed Drs. Langdon and Haven, with the Clerk, to draw up a Memorial for this purpose, to be laid before the convention to-morrow, and then adjourned to 9 o'clock, to-morrow morning.

The committee reported a draught of a memorial, which being read and amended, was accepted, and is as follows :

To his Excellency, John Wentworth, Esq. Governor and Commander in Chief ; to the Honorable his Majesty's Council, and the Honorable House of Representatives of his Majesty's province of New-Hampshire, in General Court assembled.

The memorial of a number of the ministers of the gospel in said province, at their annual convention; humbly sheweth,

That since the late conquest of Canada, there has been a large and rapid increase of inhabitants in the interior part of this province, and a great number of towns are now settling at once, by persons who have removed into the wilderness under such circumstances, that at present they are utterly unable to procure or support a gospel ministry among them, by which means they are deprived of the religious instructions and exhortations they formerly enjoyed.

That by authentic information, it appears that many of them are in danger for want of these

privileges, either of falling into a heathenish state and bringing up their children without any knowledge of God and religion, or of being drawn away into gross errors, heresies, and disorderly practices, contrary not only to their spiritual welfare, but to the interests of the civil government to which they belong.

That by the appointment of the society for propagating the gospel in foreign parts, the members of the episcopal community dispersed in the lower towns and in a few of the back settlements, enjoy the benefit of an itinerant missionary, while a far greater number of his Majesty's good subjects, of other protestant denominations, are destitute of gospel administrations, and must remain so for a considerable time, unless some effectual measures be taken for their supply.

That it appears to your memorialists, that in many respects, it will be of great advantage to this his Majesty's government, as well as for the benefit of particular proprietors, and the encouragement of the settlers in the new townships, that some provision be speedily made, whereby the knowledge of Christianity and a sense of their duty to God; their king, and one another, may be preserved among these scattered inhabitants of the wilderness.

Your memorialists therefore humbly beg leave to propose this important matter to the consideration of your excellency and honors, trusting in your pastoral concern, as christian rulers, for the honor and advancement of religion, and care for the welfare of the province, that you will make such provision for the instruction of these destitute people as to your wisdom shall seem meet.

And your memorialists shall ever pray, &c.

Voted, That the above memorial shall be sign-

ed by the moderator, in behalf of the convention, and that the Rev. Mr. Stephen Chase, Dr. Samuel Langdon, Dr. Samuel Haven, and Mr. Samuel Macclinlock, be a committee to present it, and to attend upon the honorable court, (if called for) in order to give such information relating to the subject of it, as shall be judged necessary.

Constitutions of New-Hampshire since it became an Independent State.

F [The Publishing Committee have judged it proper to preserve or notice in the Collections of the New-Hampshire Historical Society, the several Constitutions or forms of Government, which were adopted by the people, or proposed for their adoption, after the Revolution commenced. The first Constitution after the beginning of hostilities, and the first, we have reason to believe, adopted by any of the colonies, was drawn up by a convention, which assembled at Exeter, 21 December, 1775. It was a hasty production, and intended to continue only during the "unhappy and unnatural contest with Great Britain." Though it expired with the war, it was by the votes of the people, in their town meetings continued for one year longer, when it was succeeded by a new Constitution.]

CONSTITUTION OF 1776.

In Congress at Exeter, January 5, 1776.

WE, the members of the Congress of the colony of New-Hampshire, chosen and appointed, by the free suffrages of the people of said colony, and authorized and impowered by them, to meet together and use such means and pursue such measures, as we shall judge best for the public good;—and in particular, to establish some form of government, provided that measure should be recommended by the Continental Congress; and a recommendation to that purpose having been transmitted to us, from the said Congress—have taken into our serious consideration the unhappy circumstances, into which this colony is involved, by means of many grievous and oppressive acts

of the British parliament, depriving us of our native and constitutional rights and privileges ; to enforce obedience to which acts, a powerful fleet and army have been sent into this country, by the ministry of Great Britain, who have exercised a wanton and cruel abuse of their power, in destroying the lives and properties of the colonists, in many places, with fire and sword, taking the ships and lading from many of the honest and industrious inhabitants of this colony, employed in commerce, agreeable to laws and customs a long time used here.

The sudden and abrupt departure of his Excellency John Wentworth, Esq. our late governor, and several of the council, leaving us destitute of legislation ; and no executive courts being open, to punish criminal offenders, whereby the lives and properties of the honest people of this colony, are liable to the machinations and evil designs of wicked men:—

Therefore, for the preservation of peace and good order, and for the security of the lives and properties of the inhabitants of this colony, we conceive ourselves reduced to the necessity of establishing a form of government, to continue during the present and unnatural contest with Great Britain, protesting and declaring, that we never sought to throw off our dependence upon Great Britain ; but felt ourselves happy under her protection, while we could enjoy our constitutional rights and privileges—and that we shall rejoice, if such a reconciliation, between us and our parent state, can be effected, as shall be approved by the Continental Congress, in whose prudence and wisdom we confide.

Accordingly, pursuant to the trust reposed in us, we do resolve, that this Congress assume the

name, power, and authority, of a house of representatives, or assembly, for the colony of New-Hampshire: and that said house then proceed to choose twelve persons, being reputable freeholders, and inhabitants within this colony, in the following manner, viz. five in the county of Rockingham, two in the county of Strafford, two in the county of Hillsborough, two in the county of Cheshire, and one in the county of Grafton,—to be a distinct and separate branch of the legislature, by the name of a council for this colony, to continue as such until the third Wednesday in December next; any seven of whom to be a quorum, to do business:

That such council appoint their president; and in his absence, that the senior counsellor preside:

That a secretary be appointed by both branches, who may be a counsellor, or otherwise, as they shall choose:

That no act, or resolve, be valid, and put into execution, unless agreed to, and passed, by both branches of the legislature.

That all public officers, for the said colony, and each county, for the current year, be appointed by the council and assembly, except the several clerks of the executive courts, who shall be appointed by the justices of the respective courts:

That all bills, resolves, or votes, for raising, levying and collecting money, originate in the house of representatives:

That, at any sessions of the council and assembly, neither branch shall adjourn, for any longer time, than from Saturday till the next Monday, without consent of the other:

And it is further resolved, that, if the present unhappy dispute with Great Britain, should continue longer than this present year—and the Continental Congress give no instructions or directions to the contrary—the council be chosen by the people of each respective county, in such manner, as the council and house of representatives shall order :

That general and field officers of the militia, on any vacancy, be appointed by the two houses, and all inferior officers be chosen by the respective companies :

That all officers of the army be appointed by the two houses, except they should direct otherwise, in case of any emergency :

That all civil officers, for the colony, and for each county, be appointed, and the time of their continuance in office, be determined, by the two houses, except clerks, and county treasurers, and recorders of deeds :

That a treasurer, and a recorder of deeds, for each county be annually chosen, by the people of each county respectively; the votes for such officers to be returned to the respective courts of general sessions of the peace, in the county, there to be ascertained, as the council and assembly shall hereafter direct :

That precepts in the name of the council and assembly, signed by the president of the council, and speaker of the house of representatives, shall issue annually, at or before the first day of November, for the choice of a council, and house of representatives, to be returned by the third Wednesday in December then next ensuing, in such manner, as the council and assembly shall hereafter prescribe.

In the House of Representatives, September 19,
1776.

Voted and resolved,

That, as any new towns, or settlements, in this state, shall increase in their number of inhabitants, from year to year, or from time to time, precepts shall issue for their sending delegates to council and assembly, so as to be fully represented, according to their numbers, proportionable with other parts of the State.

Sent up for concurrence.

P. WHITE, Speaker.

In Council, Eodem die.—Read and concurred.

E. THOMPSON, Secretary.

Copy examined, per

E. THOMPSON, Secretary.

CONSTITUTION PROPOSED IN 1779.

[The only copy of this Constitution we have seen, is the one from which the following is printed. It is on a half sheet of large size, printed on both sides, and issued from the press of Zechariah Fowle, Exeter, in 1779. It was drawn up by a Convention of Delegates chosen for that purpose in that year, and was "dispersed throughout the State for the people thereof to give their opinion thereon." Although the Convention which formed it was respectable for talents and numbers, and had a LANGDON for its President, it was rejected.]

A Declaration of Rights; and Plan of Government for the State of New-Hampshire.

WHEREAS, by the tyrannical administration of the government of the King and Parliament of Great Britain, this State of New-Hampshire, with the other United States of America, have been necessitated to reject the British government, and declare themselves *Independent States*—all which is more largely set forth by the Continental Congress, in their resolution or Declaration of the fourth of July, A. D. 1776.

And whereas, it is recommended by the said Continental Congress to each and every of the

said United States to establish a form of government most conducive to the welfare thereof. We the delegates of the said State of New-Hampshire, chosen for the purpose of forming a permanent plan of government subject to the revision of our constituents, have composed the following *Declaration of Rights and Plan of Government*; and recommend the same to our constituents for their approbation.

A Declaration of the Rights of the People of the State of New-Hampshire.

1st. WE declare, that we the people of the State of New-Hampshire, are free and independent of the Crown of Great Britain.

2d. We the people of this State, are entitled to life, liberty and property; and all other immunities and privileges which we heretofore enjoyed.

3d. The common and statute laws of England, adopted and used here; and the laws of this State (not inconsistent with said Declaration of Independence) now are, and shall be in force here, for the welfare and good government of the State, unless the same shall be repealed or alterations ^{made} ^{by} ^{the} ^{future} legislature thereof.

4th. The whole and entire power of government of this State, is vested in, and must be derived from the people thereof, and from no other source whatsoever.

5th. The future legislature of this State, shall make no laws to infringe the rights of conscience, or any other of the natural, unalienable Rights of Men, or contrary to the laws of GOD, or against the Protestant religion.

6th. The extent of territory of this State, is, and shall be the same which was under the government of the late Governor John Wentworth, Esq, Governor of New-Hampshire. Reserving nevertheless, our claim to the New-Hampshire Grants, so called, situated to the west of Connecticut river.

7th. The right of trial by jury in all cases as heretofore used in this State, shall be preserved inviolate forever.

A Plan of Government for the State of New-Hampshire.

1st. The State of New-Hampshire shall be governed by a Council, and House of Representatives, to be chosen as herein after mentioned, and to be styled the *General Court* of the State of New-Hampshire.

2d. The Council shall consist for the present of twelve members, to be elected out of the several counties in the State, in proportion to their respective number of inhabitants.

3d. The numbers belonging to each county for the present, according to said proportion being as followeth, viz.—To the county of Rockingham, five—to the county of Strafford, two—to the county of Hillsborough, two—to the county of Cheshire, two—to the county of Grafton, one.

4th. The number for the county of Rockingham, shall not be increased or diminished hereafter, but remain the same ; and the numbers for the other counties shall be increased or diminished as their aforesaid proportion to the county of Rockingham may chance to vary.

5th. The house of Representatives shall be chosen as follows. Every town or parish, choosing town officers, amounting to one hundred families, and upwards, shall send one representative for each hundred families they consist of, (or such lesser number as they please) or class themselves with some other towns or parishes that will join in sending a representative.

6th. All other towns and parishes under the number of one hundred families, shall have liberty to class themselves together to make the number of one hundred families or upwards, and being so classed, each class shall send one representative.

7th. The number of counsellors belonging to each county shall be ascertained and done by the General Court every time there is a new proportion made of the State tax, which shall be once in seven years at the least, and oftener if need be.

8th. All the male inhabitants of the State of lawful age, paying taxes, and professing the protestant religion, shall be deemed legal voters in choosing counsellors and representatives, and having an estate of three hundred pounds, equal to silver at six shillings and eight pence per ounce, one half at least whereof to be real estate, and lying within this State, with the qualifications aforesaid, shall be capable of being elected.

9th. The selectmen of each respective town and parish, choosing town officers containing one hundred families or upwards, and also of each respective class of towns classed together as aforesaid, shall notify the legal voters of their respective towns, parishes, or classes, qualified as aforesaid, in the usual way of notifying town meetings, giving fifteen days notice at least, to

meet at some convenient place on the last Wednesday of November annually, to choose counsellors and representatives.

10th. And the voters being met, and the moderator chosen, shall proceed to choose their representative or representatives, required by this constitution by a majority of the voters present, who shall be notified accordingly, and a return thereof made into the Secretary's office, by the first Wednesday of January then next.

11th. And such representatives shall be paid their wages by their constituents, and for their travel by the State.

12th. And in the choice of counsellors, each voter shall deliver his vote to the moderator for the number of counsellors respectively required, with the word counsellors written thereon, and the voters name endorsed to prevent duplicity.

13th. These votes shall be sealed up by the moderator, and transmitted by the constable to one of the justices of the inferior court of common pleas for the county, before the second Wednesday in December next following.

14th. And the said justices of the inferior court shall meet together on the said second Wednesday of December annually, to count the votes, and the persons that have most votes to the number of counsellors required, shall be declared duly elected, and shall be notified by the said justices accordingly, and a return thereof shall be made by them into the secretary's office by the first Wednesday in January annually.

15th. And in case any two persons shall have a like number of votes, the said justices may determine the choice in favor of which they please.

16th. The council and house of representatives so chosen and returned as aforesaid, shall

meet on the first Wednesday in January next after their being chosen, at such place as the present, or future General Court may from time to time appoint: and being duly sworn, shall hold their respective places until the first Wednesday in January then next.

17th. The council shall choose their president, vice president, and Secretary; and the house of representatives shall choose their speaker and clerk.

18th. The council and house of representatives respectively, shall determine all disputed elections of their own members, regulate their own proceedings; and on any vacancy, order a new election to fill up such vacancy.

19th. The said General Court elected and constituted as aforesaid, shall be invested with the supreme power of the State. And all acts, resolves, or votes, except grants of money, lands, or other things, may originate in either house; but such grants shall originate in the house of representatives only.

20th. The said council and house of representatives respectively, shall have power to adjourn themselves from day to day, but not longer than two days at any one time, without concurrence of the other.

21st. The president of the council shall hold public correspondence with other States, or persons; call the council together when occasion shall require; and with advice of three or more of the council shall from time to time call the General Court together if need be, before the time they were adjourned to; and also point out the principal business of their session.

22d. The military and naval power of the State shall be regulated, and all proper officers

thereof appointed, as the legislature by law shall direct from time to time.

23d. The judges of the superior and inferior courts, judges of probate, judge of admiralty, judge of the maritime court, justices of the peace, sheriffs, coroners, attorney general, treasurer of the state, and delegates to the Continental Congress, shall be appointed by the said General Court, and commissioned by the president of the council.

24th. The appointment of registers of deeds, county treasurers, clerks of courts, registers of probate, and all other civil officers whatsoever, not before mentioned, shall be regulated by the laws that now are, or that hereafter may be enacted.

25th. All civil officers of the State, shall be suitably compensated by fees or salaries for their services.

26th. No member of the General Court shall be judge of the superior court, or inferior court, judge or register of probate, or sheriff of any county, or treasurer of the State, or attorney general, or delegate at the Continental Congress.

27th. And no member of the council, judge of the superior court, or sheriff, shall hold a commission in the militia, army, or navy of this State.

28th. No member of the house of representatives shall hold any salary under the government.

29th. The president of the council, with advice of council, may grant reprieves not longer than six months, but the General Court only shall have power to pardon offences against the State.

30th. A quorum of the council, and a quorum of the house of representatives, shall consist of a majority of each house.

31st. This Declaration of Rights and Plan of Government, shall have the force of law, and be esteemed the fundamental law of this State.

32d. The General Court shall have no power to alter any part of this constitution; but in case they should concur in any proposed alteration, amendment, or addition, the same being agreed to by a majority of the people, shall become valid.

State of New-Hampshire. In Convention, June 5th, 1779.

Voted, That the foregoing Bill of Rights, and Plan of Government, be printed, and dispersed throughout this State, for the people thereof, to give their opinion thereon.

Voted, That Colonel Thornton, and Colonel Bartlett, be a committee to get this plan of government printed, and transmit two or more copies of the same to each and every town, parish and place in this State, to which precepts for this convention were sent, and publish the same in the New-Hampshire newspapers.

Voted, That the selectmen of the several towns, parishes, and districts in this State, upon the receipt of the same, are desired to notify and warn the legal inhabitants paying taxes in such town, parish, or place, to meet at some suitable place therein, giving them at least fifteen days notice, for the purpose of taking said plan under consideration; and make return of the number of voters present at such meeting, and how many voted for receiving said plan, and how many for rejecting the same, unto this convention at Concord, in this State, on the third Tuesday in September next.

By order of the Convention,

JOHN LANGDON, *President*, P. T.

E. Thompson, *Secretary*.

Constitution proposed in 1781.

[This is too long to insert entire, but the Address accompanying it is thought worthy of being copied.]

An Address of the Convention for forming a Constitution of Government for the State of New-Hampshire, 1781.

Friends and Fellow Citizens :

THE General Assembly of this State having thought proper to issue precepts to the several towns within the same, for choosing delegates to form a convention for the purpose of framing a civil constitution for the people of this State; and the convention having met in consequence of such choice, after maturely deliberating on the important subject, agree to report the following plan, which with the humblest deference is submitted to your impartial consideration.

The task of forming a constitution, adapted not only to our present situation, but to the probable situation and circumstances of remote posterity, is an arduous one indeed ! How far we have succeeded in it you are the sole judges. It is your interest as well as duty, to examine it with the most critical attention; and it is your unquestionable right to propose such alterations as you may judge necessary, to approve and establish it as it now stands, or wholly to reject it.

A perfect system of government is not to be expected in the present imperfect state of humanity. But could a faultless one be framed, it would not be universally approved unless its judges were all equally perfect. Much less then, may we presume to hope that the plan here offered to view will meet with universal approba-

tion. Unanimity of sentiment is seldom to be found in any case; there are many reasons for despairing of it in the present. Besides the common sources for variety of opinions on points in general, there are new and particular ones in the case before us. There is nothing which our *open, avowed enemies* more dread than to see the several States, each formed into a permanent and well constructed body politic, as nothing, under God, can more contribute to the stability of their councils, or the success of their exertions. Nor have we any reason to doubt but that our *secret, internal enemies* are equally averse thereto. Every artifice will be devised, every effort tried, to frustrate an event equally dreaded by both. Let us guard against their machinations.

Nor is it our *enemies* only we have to dread. We have much to fear from our *friends*: from those who wish well to the common cause, and are equally opposed to the common enemy.

The love of *power* is so alluring, we had almost said infatuating, that few have ever been able to resist its bewitching influence. Wherever power is lodged there is a constant propensity to enlarge its boundaries. Much more then, will those with whom it is entrusted, agonize to retain all that is expressly delegated to them.

When the people of this State first thought proper to assume government for themselves, it was a time of difficulty and peril. That form which was the simplest, and first presented itself to their view, in the perturbation of spirits that then prevailed, they adopted without that thorough discussion and calm deliberation which so important an object required. It was not in-

tended to be lasting. It was expressly declared by themselves to be temporary.

In this imperfect form, the legislative and executive powers of government were vested in one body, to wit, in a General Court, consisting of two branches, a House of Representatives and a Council. Nor was any provision made therein for the exercise of the executive power in the recess of the general assembly. So great a defect was soon discovered and felt; and the court thus established by the constitution, without any new authority derived from the people, or without even consulting them, patched this flaw by delegating to a number of persons, whom they termed "The Committee of Safety," the executive power, to be by them exercised in the recess of the general assembly; which mode has been since continued, and the committee have made an important part of the government.

A further defect, among innumerable others, is the want of an Exclusion Bill. In consequence of which, many of the individuals who compose the aforementioned body, assist in enacting laws, in explaining and applying them, and in carrying them into execution.

Can it seem strange then, that such persons, and indeed all who are vested with the aforementioned powers, should be backward in receiving and approving of a constitution that so remarkably retrenches them? that sets out in direct opposition to the present one, with this position, that the three essential powers of government ought ever to be kept totally independent of each other? It is not strange, it is perfectly natural; and the fact is fully verified by the length of time which the present form of government has been permitted to continue. But we

trust you will with a manly and becoming firmness, oppose every interested adviser, reject every selfish motive, and with a noble independency of spirit “even of yourselves judge ye what is right.”

Having premised these things, we will proceed to consider as critically as the limits of our time will admit, the frame of government herewith exhibited to your view; its principles, and some of the motives that induced us to prefer it to any other system which occurred to us.

Availing ourselves of the various theories and forms of government we could meet with, whether new or old, examining their principles, and comparing them, as far as we were able, with experience, the surest touchstone, and most infallible comment, we collected sufficient, and we hoped the best, materials for the political building now presented to your view.

The three powers of government, before hinted at, to wit—The legislative, or power of making laws—The judicial, or power of expounding and applying them to each particular case—And the executive, to carry them into effect, and give the political machine life and motion: These three important powers we have thought proper to keep as separate and distinct as possible, for the following reasons.

If they should be all united, the government would then be a complete system of tyranny. The same party would be legislature, accuser; judge, and executioner.

If the legislative and judicial powers should be united, the maker of the law would be the interpreter thereof, and might make it speak what language best pleased him, to the total abolition of justice.

If the executive and legislative powers should be vested in one body, still greater evils would follow. This body would enact only such laws as it wished to carry into execution, and would, besides, entirely absorb and destroy the judicial power, one of the greatest securities of the life, liberty, and property of the subject; and in fine, would produce the same system of despotism first mentioned.

And lastly, should the executive, and judicial powers be combined, the great barrier against oppression would be at once destroyed: The laws would be made to bend to the will of that power which sought to execute them with the most unbridled rapacity.

These several powers should also be independent; in order to which they are formed with a mutual check upon each other. We shall proceed to consider them distinctly.

The legislative power we have vested in a Senate and House of Representatives (with the reserve hereafter mentioned) each of which branches is to have a negative on the other; and either may originate any bill, except for the grant of monies, which is always to originate in the House. Any alterations or amendments may be proposed by either branch, in all cases. We have given the supreme executive power the right of revising and objecting to all the acts passed by the legislature, for reasons hereafter to be mentioned.

The manner of electing the second branch, or house of representatives, as it is new, requires a particular discussion.

Experience must have convinced every one who has been, in any degree, conversant with the transacting of business in public bodies, that

a very large assembly is not the most convenient for the purpose. There is seldom so much order, and never so much dispatch, as is to be found in a smaller body. The reason is obvious. This has given birth to the mode of choosing committees out of the whole body; and experience hath demonstrated its utility. The convention, therefore, were of opinion, that the confining this second branch to the number of fifty, which appeared to them sufficiently large for every purpose, would be attended with the following salutary consequences.

First, There would be probably, a greater proportion of suitable men, than in a larger body. The manner of their choice, they being twice sifted, would likewise greatly promote this. The debates, would of course, be conducted with more wisdom, and unanimity. From their numbers merely, there would be much less confusion, and infinitely more dispatch. This would of itself, produce an amazing saving in the expense, independent of the difference between paying fifty, and three times that number. For these and many other reasons, the reducing and confining this branch to a small number, was surely an achievement devoutly to be wished! But how was it to be effected? Should the mode hitherto practised of choosing members, be continued, scarce three towns in the State would be each entitled to elect one. Should several towns be joined together till a number sufficiently large was collected to choose a representative, this would be abridging the privileges of towns, confounding them with each other, and destroying their independence. This has been practiced in some few instances, but has been the source of much complaint, and many heavy evils.

The convention therefore, after revolving the matter with the utmost attention, could hit upon no method that appeared to them, in all respects, so unexceptionable as the one here offered. By allowing every town and parish having fifty rateable polls to elect one member to compose a certain body, out of which the people's representatives are to be chosen, almost every town and parish within the State that would wish to exert the privilege, is included, and even such as have less than fifty rateable polls are permitted to join another. Besides, in a few years, 'tis probable, there will be no towns which have not fifty families at least within the State. The larger towns being permitted to choose in the same proportion renders the representation as equal as the nature of things will admit.

These bodies thus chosen, one in each county, after dividing the districts as mentioned in the constitution, are respectively to choose from among themselves the representatives of the people to sit in the General Court. This mode will be found, perhaps, as free, equal, and perfect, as any that can be devised. The objection, that in this way each town will not know, nor have the power of designating its own representative, will, perhaps, on examination, be found one of the strongest arguments in its favor. Those interested views, that party spirit, and zeal for rivalry, which too often takes place in towns on such occasions, will be hereby in a great measure destroyed; and the people will be under a necessity of acting upon higher and better principles.

The provision for publishing the journals of both Houses at the close of each session, supersedes another objection that might be started against the want of information among the peo-

ple, that the smallness of the representative body might otherwise occasion. The only remaining objection of any weight, is the ill consequences that may arise from the assembling so large a number of people together at the County Conventions. To this it is replied, that the county delegates through the State, will be divided into five separate and distant bodies—that all will sit on the same day—and probably not more than one day, unless upon extraordinary occasions—that they will be the chosen ones of the people, a most respectable body, with too much business on their hands to allow them time for dissipation, and too much of the people's welfare at their hearts to permit them to sow sedition. And even allowing some of the inconveniences hinted at really to follow, they must be less than if all should unite in one general assembly, and sit, not one or two days only, but half the year, in the proportion of a hundred to one.

We have been thus particular upon this head of representation, partly on account of the novelty of the *mode*, and partly from a full conviction of the vast importance of the *thing*. And we leave it for your faithful discussion; observing as we do it, that it is what many great, wise, and learned men of our own, and other days, have wished to see put in practice, and have not seen it.

The choice and powers of the *Senate*, having less of novelty, and being sufficiently explained in the constitution, we shall pass over with a bare mention, and proceed to the *Executive power*.

This power is the active principle in all governments; it is the soul, and without it the body politic is but a dead corpse.

Its department is to put in execution all the laws enacted by the legislative body. It ought therefore to have the appointment of all the civil officers of the State. It is at the head of the militia, and therefore should have equally the appointment of all the military officers within the same. Its characteristic requisites are secrecy, vigor, and dispatch. The fewer persons, therefore, this supreme power is trusted with, the greater probability there is that these requisites will be found. The convention therefore, on the maturest deliberation, have thought it best to lodge this power in the hands of *one*, whom they have styled *the Governor*. They have, indeed, arrayed him with honors, they have armed him with power, and set him on high. But still he is only the right hand of *your* power, and the mirror of *your* majesty. Every possible provision is made to guard against the abuse of this high betrustment, and protect the rights of the people.

The manner of his choice is such, that he is the most perfect representative of the people. He can take no one step of importance without the advice of his privy council; and he is elected annually. But, as if this was too little, no one person is capable of being elected oftener than three years in seven. Every necessary and useful qualification is required in him, in point of age, religion, residency, and fortune. In addition to all which, he is liable for every misconduct to be impeached, tried and displaced, by the two legislative branches; and is amenable to the laws besides, equally with the meanest subject of the State. Thus controlled and checked himself, the convention thought it reasonable and necessary, that he, in turn, should have some

check on the legislative power. They therefore gave him the right of objecting to and suspending, though not the absolute control over the acts of that body; which they thought indispensably necessary to repel any encroachments on the executive power, and preserve its independency.

The judicial department falls next under our consideration.

This comprehends the judges of the several courts, and the justices of peace throughout the State. These are all appointed by the governor, with the advice of council, but not removable by him in case of mal-conduct, but by the legislature—and in no case without the intervention of that body.

The judges all hold their offices during good behaviour; the only proper tenure, especially for the judges of the supreme court of judicature, as they ought, in a peculiar manner, to feel themselves independent and free, and as none would be at the pains to qualify themselves for such important places, if they were liable to be removed at pleasure. As another inducement for persons so to qualify themselves, as an encouragement to vigilance, and an antidote to bribery and corruption; adequate, honorable, and permanent salaries to the judges of the supreme court in a particular manner, we have made essential in the constitution, and do now most strongly recommend.

The alteration of justices' commissions from life to five years, is to guard against age, incapacity, and too large a number; to secure the appointment of the best; and to prevent too frequent addresses and impeachments. You will judge of the propriety and expediency of this innovation, and either give it your sanction or not, as appears to you best.

The reasons for the Exclusion Bill, are too obvious to need pointing out. Sad experience has evinced the necessity of such a provision. Besieds the interference of several offices held by the same person, in point of *time*, which we have too often *seen*, and the difficulty of one man's giving his attention to many matters sufficiently to understand them all, which we have too often *felt*; there is a still stronger reason, which is the difficulty of a man's preserving his integrity in discharging the duties of each unstained—at least by suspicion.

From the deepest impression of the vast importance of literature in a free government, we have interwoven it with, and made its protection and encouragement a part of the constitution itself.

The Bill of Rights contains the essential principles of the Constitution. It is the foundation on which the whole political fabric is reared, and is consequently, a most important part thereof.

We have endeavored therein to ascertain and define the most important and essential natural rights of men. We have distinguished betwixt the alienable and unalienable rights. For the former of which, men may receive an equivalent; for the latter, or the *rights of conscience*, they can receive none. The world itself being wholly inadequate to the purchase. "For what is a man profited, though he should gain the whole world, and lose his own soul?"

The various modes of worship among mankind, are founded in their various sentiments and belief concerning the Great Object of all religious worship and adoration,—therefore to Him alone, and not to man, are they accountable for them.

Thus the convention have endeavored to explain as particularly as they could without trespassing on your patience, the reasons and principles upon which they have labored to form this constitution. They have done it in integrity and faithfulness. They conceive themselves as part of the community for which the constitution is intended, and therefore equally interested with the other members in framing the best. Whatever latent defects there may be in it, time will discover them—and, at the end of seven years, provision is made that they may be amended.—Confiding therefore, in your candor, and humbly imploring on your behalf, that assistance which the fountain of wisdom sees you need, we leave it in your hands, and wait with cheerful acquiescence, your decision.

In the name, and pursuant to a resolution of the Convention,

GEORGE ATKINSON, President.

Attest, JONATHAN M. SEWALL, Secretary.

Constitution of 1784.

[The form of government, established in 1784, is founded on these two grand principles, viz. That “the people have the sole and exclusive right of governing themselves, as a free, sovereign, and independent State; exercising and enjoying every power, jurisdiction and right pertaining thereto, which is not, or may not hereafter be by them expressly delegated to the United States of America, in Congress assembled.” 2. That “the three essential powers of government, the legislative, executive, and judicial, ought to be kept as separate from, and independent of each other, as the nature of a free government will admit; or is consistent with that chain of connexion which binds the whole fabric.” This constitution was finished October 31, 1783, and was a third time printed and declared to be “the civil constitution of the State of New-Hampshire.” It took place on the second day of June, 1784, and was introduced at Concord by a religious solemnity, which has since been repeated at every annual election. This Constitution may be found in the several editions of the laws of New-Hampshire, published after its adoption and prior to 1792.]

Constitution of 1792.

[This Constitution is now in force. Its title is “Constitution of New-Hampshire, approved by the people, and established by Convention, fifth of September, 1792.” It may be found in the editions of the Laws of the State of New-Hampshire for 1797, 1805, 1815, and 1830.]

Sketches of the History of Canterbury, New-Hampshire, from a Sermon by Rev. William Patrick.

The town of Canterbury was incorporated in the year 1727, on the 20th of May.*— This name it undoubtedly received in honor of a city in the county of Kent, in England, lying 56 miles east of London. It has been said that some few of the whites took up a temporary residence.† In 1757, the people of this town having heard an alarm retired to the garrison. After remaining for some length of time in this strong enclosure, and no Indians appearing, they began to feel less of their danger and to attend to the necessary labors of the field. But their peace was soon interrupted. Four Indians of the St. Francis tribe appeared near the house of Mr. Thomas Clough, which they entered, and took from it a small quantity of meal, but their object being to take captives, they concealed themselves behind a log fence. They soon perceived a young lad, by the name of Moses Jackman, a nephew of Mr. Clough, and Dorset, the negro man of Mr. C. hoeing in the orchard. They suddenly leaped over the fence, and two of them secured young Jackman, and the other two

*Five other towns were granted and incorporated at the same time, viz. Epsom, Chichester, Barnstead, Gilmanton and Bow.

†The names of some of the earliest settlers are,
James Scales, Ezekiel Morrill,
Thomas Clough, Samuel Ames,
Thomas Young, Joseph Symonds,
James Gibson, John Moor,
William Glines, Richard Blanchard,

Jeremiah Clough,
Josiah Miles,
Ephraim Clough,
Samuel Shepherd,
Samuel Sias.

pursued Dorset, who fled to the woods. The poor fellow made an obstinate resistance, and received much abuse by their beating his face and head, but his cries of murder! Indians! were heard by some lads, who had been sent on an errand to the low ground between this house and the fort, about the distance of half a mile from each other. The lads returned to the fort with the intelligence. Mrs. Clough narrowly escaped falling into the hands of the Indians. Not apprehending danger, she went that day from the garrison to her house to bake and prepare for the return of the family. Going directly to her meal chest, she discovered some traces of the Indians, and concluded that the enemy was near. With remarkable presence of mind she stepped to the door, and called aloud for the boys, saying come quickly! Continuing her calls, as she advanced, still bending her course toward the garison, she safely passed the ground of danger; ran to the fort, and confirmed the sad tidings. Exertions were made to recover the captives, but in vain.

They were conveyed to Lake Champlain, thence to St. John's and to Montreal. At Montreal, they were imprisoned for a fortnight, while the Indians were employed in selling their furs. The prisoners were then, to their no small grief separated,—Dorset being sold in Montreal, and Jackman to a Frenchman in St. Francis, from whom, after a tedious captivity, he was released in 1761, after the restoration of peace. His widowed mother employed a person to go in pursuit of him, by whom he was conducted to his friends in Boscawen, where he was living in the year 1829. Mr. Clough having received intelligence, that for a moderate sum he could

obtain his servant, sent and redeemed him; but on his return, Dorset missed his way, and from his exposure, to the severity of the cold, was so badly frozen that he lost both of his feet. He was however brought back to Canterbury, and his old master supported him comfortably until his death, which happened at quite an advanced age. We may form some idea of the situation of this people by an extract of a letter written to the inhabitants of this town, in answer to inquiries which they proposed to the convention of ministers in regard to the settlement of a man in the work of the gospel ministry. These Fathers in the ministry say,—“We are properly affected with your circumstances, as dwelling in the wilderness, and exposed to the insults and barbarities of a cruel and savage enemy.” This letter was dated September, 28th, 1756.

About this time, Samuel and George Shepherd, sons of Mr. Samuel Shepherd, were soldiers in the old French war, and were stationed near the frontiers of Canada. These young men with others, were selected and sent upon an important despatch under the command of a Capt. Burbank. The Captain imprudently permitted his soldiers to shoot pigeons. The report of the guns gave notice to the Indians, who collected in superior numbers, and placed themselves in a situation where they could fight to advantage. They commenced the action which was warm and bloody, the English expecting no quarters if overpowered. While fighting those in front, Samuel Shepherd was approached by an Indian in the rear, seized by the hair of his head, drawn back a few rods and bound to a tree. George narrowly escaped the blow of a tomahawk, which was aimed at his head. Missing his object, the force of

the blow fell upon the Indian who received a wound in his leg. Being made prisoners, these brothers, as they passed down the lake, recognized the scalps of their Captain and comrades belonging to the little band. They were taken to Montreal and sold to the French. After the close of the war, they were permitted to return home and enjoy the tranquillity of peace. Amidst these arduous struggles, our forefathers were not unmindful of their dependance, upon an overruling providence. The original proprietors of the town considered it a matter of the first importance, that religious institutions should be strictly maintained. Accordingly, in the records of the proprietors from time to time, we find it voted to raise money for the support of the gospel. The first of these is dated in the year 1735. If the sums raised were such as would now be thought small, they were not so viewed by the people at that period. No doubt, greater efforts were required to raise these sums than would be necessary to procure much larger donations for a similar object at the present day. In 1742, the proprietors taxed themselves, each three shillings and ninepence for the same object. To this time, we find not the name of the preacher employed. It is however clearly ascertained that Mr. *James Scales*, a graduate of Harvard College in 1733, was the first person employed by this people, as a preacher. Here he resided, and was repeatedly chosen Town Clerk. In 1743, we find a vote to give Mr. Scales £ 20 for his ministerial services. Previous to this time, the town meetings had, invariably, been held at Durham. In 1750, we find a vote to have constant preaching, until a minister can be settled in the town. The same year, the frame of a

meeting house was contracted for, and probably raised. Previous to this time, the congregation assembled at a log meeting house about half a mile south of the place where we now meet for religious worship. The same year, we also find a vote of the proprietors to give 1000 acres of land for the use of the ministry. These movements may appear to us slow and feeble; but when we consider the indigent circumstances of the people, their contention with the savages, and the toil of turning a wilderness into fruitful fields, we shall rather admire their patience and perseverance, than criminate the tardiness of their progress. In 1756, the Rev. *Robert Cutler*, came to this place, and soon after, received a unanimous call to settle over the people in the work of the gospel ministry. He continued here and preached about two years: but on account of some aberrations of conduct, either real or supposed, he was not installed over this people. Mr. Cutler was the first settled minister of Epping, where he was ordained in December, 1747, and was dismissed in December, 1755. He was afterwards installed in Greenwich, Mass. and died there 1786, at the age of 64.

Mr. Timothy Walker of Concord, who was graduated at Harvard College in 1756, was employed a short time as a candidate. He afterwards went into civil life, and was a member of the Council and chief justice of the Court of Common Pleas. In 1760, Mr. *Abiel Foster*, a native of Andover and a graduate of Harvard College, was invited by the church and town to become their minister. Having signified his acceptance, he was ordained January 21, 1761. A church had probably been formed, previous to the settlement of Mr. Foster; but the first book

of records being lost we cannot ascertain the exact time when it was organized. In the records kept by my predecessor, we find the names of 17 members belonging to, and received into the Church at the time of Mr. Foster's settlement. At the same time, Mr. Ezekiel Morrill is mentioned as Deacon of the Church. Mr. Foster continued the pastor of this Church till the commencement of the year 1779, when by mutual agreement this connection was dissolved. From this time, to the ordination of his successor in 1791, but six members were added to this Church. It appears that a number of candidates were employed, to some of whom invitations were extended to become their pastor ; but insurmountable obstacles prevented their settlement. During this period, constant exertions were made to obtain so important an object as the settlement of a gospel minister.

Not far from this time, some important changes took place in the civil concerns of the town. As the people increased and spread towards the borders of the town, it became inconvenient to assemble at one place to transact their public business. In 1772, the town of Loudon by mutual agreement was set off, and incorporated.

In 1779, Northfield was detached from this town and incorporated. It does not appear, however, that any member of the Church then resided within the limits of these places. During this long period, we must conclude the state of religion was low. A few, doubtless, mourned over the desolations of Zion, and prayed for a time of refreshing from the presence of the Lord.

But more cheering prospects lay before this people. In October, 1790, the Church voted unanimously, an invitation to Mr. FREDERICK

PARKER to become their pastor. Having signified his acceptance, he was ordained January 5, 1791. The whole number received to the communion previous to the settlement of Mr. Parker, was 39, of whom but one survives.* During the ministry of Mr. Parker, although we find nothing which can strictly be called a revival, yet considerable additions were made to the little flock, especially in the former part of his ministry. During the three first years, the additions were 37 and while he was the pastor, (a little more than eleven years) there were 52—18 males and 34 females. Of this number, only 4 males and 12 females are still living.

So truly is it said, 'we are but of yesterday and know nothing.'

The death of my predecessor was sudden and alarming, although for a few days previous, he had been rather indisposed, yet on the evening before his death, he was able to sit and converse pleasantly with his friends. Without any alarming symptoms, he retired to rest. In the night, his companion was awaked by an uncommon noise. She arose called for a light, and quickly found it was the dying agonies of her beloved husband. Before the nearest neighbor could be called, his spirit had left its tenement of clay. Such is often the transition from time to eternity. Thus were your expectations suddenly blasted.

The Rev. Frederick Parker was born at Shrewsbury Mass. May 4, 1762; was graduated at Harvard College in 1784. After leaving College, he was engaged as a teacher at Portland, Maine, where, after the re-establishment of Episcopal worship in 1785, he was employed to read prayers, and continued about two years

*Widow Sarah Hazeltine.

in that service. But he afterwards became attached to the Congregational form, and preached as a candidate in several places. From all that I have been able to learn of Mr. Parker, I conclude he was a man of strong intellectual powers, a quick discerning apprehension, and having a good acquaintance with human nature. His religious sentiments were moderate calvinism. His death occurred April 21, 1802, in the 40th year of his age, and his funeral sermon was preached by the Rev. Joseph Woodman of Sanbornton.

After the sudden death of my predecessor, the church and society took efficient measures to supply the sacred desk. Two candidates were employed previous to my coming to this place, which was in November, 1802. From this time to the next October, the people were not constantly supplied with preaching. Rev. William Patrick, who was graduated at Williams College in 1799, and was ordained the successor of Rev. Mr. Parker, 26 October, 1803.

The whole number of communicants received during the last thirty years, is 250, viz. 91 males and 159 females. These added to the 51, who were members at the time of my settlement make 301 who have been under my pastoral care. Of those who were received by my predecessor, only three males and twelve females remain; and of the 250 received since, 90 are no longer with us, 47, have been dismissed and recommended to sister Churches; 34 are numbered with the dead, and 9 have been suspended from, and not restored to our communion.

LITERATURE. In the early settlement of this place, the opportunity for the improvement of the rising generation, was very limited.

For several years, we can find no traces of a school. Indeed, the inhabitants had not the means. Good instructors were not easily to be found, and if they had been, the people were not well able to defray the expense. Still the children were not left wholly in ignorance. Parental instruction, together with the perseverance of the children, enabled some to acquire the rudiments of science. It is not a little surprising to see with what facility and accuracy the public business of the town has been done by the children of the first settlers. No school house was built in this town until 1781. Previous to this, schools were kept in private dwellings some small part of the year. But not until 1793, do we find a vote to have the town divided into five school districts. From an early period of the English settlement here, there has been a gradual improvement; within the last 40 years, it has been respectable. The town is now divided into 12 districts, with 9 convenient school houses, not far from 500 scholars between the ages of 4 and 20 years. But these do not all attend constantly; not more than 400 may be considered constant attendants. The 3 districts without school houses are small, containing not more than 25 scholars. For 25 years past, it is thought, that few towns in the vicinity have furnished a greater number of qualified instructors. This is more particularly the case in the female department. While most of the summer schools have been taught by those belonging to the town; an equal or greater number has instructed in other places. One general opinion has prevailed, which is, to employ none but those who could be well recommended, to superintend the education of our youth. Considering the population of the town, which has never exceeded 1700, the num-

ber of those liberally educated though not great, is respectable. Within the last 35 years 15 from this town have been graduated at five different Colleges.

1. **WILLIAM ROLFE**,* was graduated at Dartmouth College in 1799: was ordained at Groton, in this State, 1803, and for many years was a faithful pastor. A part of his time he spent in the service of the New-Hampshire Missionary Society. He is still living, but by means of epileptic fits, he is rendered incapable of pursuing his profession.

2. **EBENEZER GREENOUGH**, son of Mr. Ebenezer Greenough, was graduated at Harvard University, in 1803, is now a respectable Attorney at law in the State of Pennsylvania.

3. **SAMUEL HAINES**, son of Lieut. Samuel Haines, was graduated at Dartmouth College, in 1803, and was an Attorney at Law in the State of Alabama. Returning to visit his friends, he died at Providence, R. I., in 1825, aged 45.

4. **JONATHAN KITTREDGE**, son of Dr. Jonathan Kittredge, was a native of this town, where his parents resided until he had nearly completed his academic education. He graduated at Dartmouth College, in 1813. He settled as an Attorney at Law at Lyme in this State, and is now Secretary and Agent of the State Temperance Society. Several of his public addresses and tracts upon this subject, have had a very extensive circulation, both in America and Europe, and have done much to promote the benevolent cause of temperance.

5. **CHARLES G. HAINES**, brother of Samuel Haines, was graduated at Middlebury College,

*Mr. Rolfe, it is believed was born in Plaistow, but lived from childhood here until he was graduated.

in 1816. Under the patronage of Governor Clinton, he commenced the practice of Law in the City of New York, with flattering prospects, and was admitted to the bar of the Supreme Court of the United States, in 1823. He was appointed Adjutant General of the State of New York in 1825, but his declining health prevented his entering upon the duties of this office. He died of consumption, at Bloomingdale, July 3, 1825, aged 32.

6. DAVID AMES, son of Mr. David Ames, was graduated at Dartmouth *University*, in 1817.— He is now an Attorney at Law in the State of Tennessee.

7. ASA E. FOSTER, son of Col. Asa Foster was graduated at Dartmouth College 1822, and is now preceptor of an Academy at Erie, in the State of Pennsylvania

8. ABIEL FOSTER, son of Abiel Foster Esq., was graduated at Dartmouth College 1823. About six years, he instructed a Grammar school in South Carolina. He is now in the same employment in Columbus, Ohio.

9. HENRY CLOUGH, son of Leavitt Clough, Esq. was graduated at Dartmouth College 1823, and was also engaged in the instruction of youth. He died in Virginia, in 1824.

10. CYRUS PARKER, son of Rev. Frederick Parker, was graduated at Dartmouth College in 1824. While engaged in the business of instruction, he was suddenly cut down. He died at Edenton in the State of Georgia, September 1, 1825, aged 21 years.

11. ALFRED KITTREDGE, brother of Jonathan Kittredge, was graduated at Dartmouth College in 1827. Though a native of Canterbury, he be-

longed to Salisbury when he was a member of College. He is in the practice of law.

12. JOSIAH EMERY, son of Mr. Nathan Emery, was graduated at Schenectady College in N. Y. 1828, and is an Attorney at Law in the State of Pennsylvania.

13. ADAMS SHEPHERD, son of Col. Morrill Shepherd, was graduated at Middlebury College in 1826. Now instructing a high school in the State of Illinois.

14. GALEN FOSTER, brother of Asa E. Foster, was graduated at Amherst College, in Mass. in 1831. He is a student at law in the State of Pennsylvania.

15. WILLIAM PICKERING HAINES, son of the late Mr. Stephen Haines, was graduated at Dartmouth College in 1831, and is now student at law in the State of Maine.

The literary characters that have established themselves in this place, have been but few. Such have been the habits of this people, that no Attorney at Law has ever succeeded in establishing himself here.

Among our most worthy and distinguished citizens, may be mentioned the Hon. ABIEL FOSTER, who, after he was dismissed from the ministry, continued to reside in this town, and of whom a note giving a brief view of his public life seems to be required. He was son of Capt. Asa Foster, and was born at Andover, Massachusetts, in August, 1735, and received the honors of Harvard College at the age of 21 years.—From the 21st of January until 1779, he was the minister of this town as has been already stated. Notwithstanding his dismissal, so strong was his hold upon the esteem and affections of his people, that they soon after chose him as their

Representative to the General Court. This event gave a cast to his future life; and happening at a time when able and honest men were prized and sought after, he immediately entered upon public business, and sustained afterwards till near the close of his life, various offices of trust and honor with reputation to himself and usefulness to the community. In 1783, he was appointed by the General Court, a delegate from this State to the Continental Congress, and in 1784, was re-appointed to the same office. During both of those years, he ably supported the interests of his State in that august body, and was the only one of the N. Hampshire delegation, who witnessed at Annapolis, the solemn and sublime spectacle, when the Commander in-chief of the armies of united America surrendered his commission into the hands of Congress. Under the new State Constitution (1784) he was appointed a Judge of the Court of Common Pleas for Rockingham county, and filled that office more than four years. In 1789, he was chosen one of the first Representatives from this State to the first Congress under the present Constitution. In 1790, he received the appointment of Justice of the Peace and Quorum throughout the State. In 1791, being an unsuccessful candidate for the second Congress, his townsmen, in his absence, elected him Representative to the General Court, and also a Delegate to revise the Constitution of this State, and he was re-elected to the former office in 1792. In 1793 and 1794, he was elected Senator of the 4th district, and sustained the office of President of the Senate both those years. In 1795, he was again elected Representative to Congress, and continued a member of that body by successive elections

until 1803, when in consequence of ill health he retired to private life, and died at Canterbury in April, 1806, in the 71st year of his age. Possessing enlightened views and a sound judgment, correct principles and liberal sentiments,—inflexible integrity, and a gentlemanly deportment, Judge Foster, was deservedly popular, and his death was considered a public loss.

HENRY PARKINSON, A. B., spent the latter part of his life in this town. He was graduated at Princeton College, N. J. 1765, and belonged to the same class with David Ramsay, the distinguished historian of South-Carolina. At an early period of the Revolutionary war, he entered the army in the office of Quarter Master. After the conclusion of the war, he spent the most of his time in the instruction of youth. He died May, 1820, aged 79. Upon his tombstone is inscribed “Henry Parkinson, long distinguished as an excellent classical Preceptor.”*

PHYSICIANS. JOSIAH CHASE was the first regularly bred physician, who established himself in this place. He commenced practice here about the year 1762, and excepting a short service in the revolutionary army, resided here 15 years. He was a surgeon's mate under Col. Stark at Bunker Hill, in 1775. He removed to the State of Maine before the close of the war, and was accidentally drowned in Saco river.

*Upon the same monument, there is the following brief epitome of his life, written by himself in Latin.

“Hibernia me genuit; America nutrit. Nassau Hall educavit; docui militavi atque manibus laboravi: sic cursum meum finivi, et nunc terra me occupat, et quiete in pulvere dormio, quasi in gremio materno meo: huc ades amice mi care; aspice et memento ut moriendum quoque certe sit tibi. Ergo vale, et cave.”—Which may thus be rendered.

Ireland gave me birth; America nourished me; Nassau Hall educated me; I have taught, I have fought, and with my hands have I labored; and now the earth contains me, and quietly do I sleep in the dust, as in my maternal bosom; come hither my dear friend; behold me, and remember, that, you also, must certainly die. Therefore farewell; consider!

JONATHAN KITTREDGE a descendant from John Kittredge, who came from England, and settled in Billerica, where he died Oct. 18, 1676, commenced practice here in 1788, and continued in the profession here constantly until 1810, and occasionally for three or four years afterwards. He removed into the neighboring town of Salisbury; received license to preach the gospel from a Baptist Association, and occasionally preached and practised physic until his death.

JOSEPH M. HARPER, commenced practice in this town in 1810. He was several years a member of the Legislature, and in 1831 (on the resignation of Governor Harvey) being President of the Senate, he was acting chief magistrate of N. Hampshire. He was elected a member of the 22nd. Congress, and re-elected in 1833.

THOMAS COBBET, son of Josiah Cobbet, is a physician among the Shakers, and has been in practice for many years.

ROBERT S. MORRILL, son of Mr. Reuben Morrill was a native of Canterbury and commenced practice here in 1832.

Besides the preceding, five others, natives of this town have studied medicine, and have been settled in practice in other places.

JOSEPH FOSTER, son of Mr. David Foster, commenced practice at Billerica, Massachusetts, in 1807, and there died in 1810.

CALEB GREENOUGH, son of Mr. Ebenezer Greenough, commenced practice in 1823, in the State of South-Carolina, and died in 1825.

ABRAHAM BRADLEY, son of Benjamin Bradley, Esq. commenced practice about the year 1820, in the State of New-York,

PARSON WHIDDEN, son of Mr. Parson Whid-

den, commenced practice about 1830, and is practising at Alexandria in this State.

ALPHEUS MORRILL son of Hon. Ezekiel Morrill, commenced practice in 1832, and is now practising in the State of Ohio.

DEACONS. EZEKIEL MORRILL, a descendant, it is said, from Isaac Morrill, who died at Roxbury, Mass. October, 1662, aged 74, was one of the first Deacons of the Church, and elected soon after it was organized. He died in February, 1783, aged 80. Two of his sons were also deacons. His last wife was widow of Rev. Ward Cotton, of Hampton. She afterwards married Dea. Joseph Baker of Pembroke who was her 5th husband.

ASA FOSTER was elected in 1773, died 1814, aged 81 years. He honorably sustained the office more than 40 years. He was also appointed a civil magistrate, May 16, 1791.

DAVID MORRILL, son of Dea. Ezekiel Morrill, was elected November 1793, and died June, 1799, aged 65 years.

LABAN MORRILL, brother of Dea. David Morrill was elected May, 1800, and died May 12, 1812 aged 63. He was an active and consistent christian.

NEHEMIAH CLOUGH, chosen February 1812, died in 1825, at the age of 84. He possessed much of a missionary spirit, and during the last years of his life, much of his time was spent in going from house to house conversing upon the subject of experimental religion.

JESSE STEVENS, elected November 1814, died 1829, aged 73.

JOSEPH HAM, chosen in 1816.

EZEKIEL MORRILL, son of Mr. Marston Morrill, chosen Oct. 1826. He has filled the office

of representative and senator in the State Legislature.

LONGEVITY. Canterbury from its early settlement has been considered as a remarkably healthy town. The instances of longevity since the settlement of the present pastor will be noticed, and one before that period.

1793, Mr. John M'Crillis, the father of the late Col. David M'Crillis, died aged 90.

1805, Mrs. Abigail Sanborn died aged 101.

1808, Margaret M'Crillis, wife of John M'Crillis, aged 92. She and her husband lived together 60 years.

1812, Mr. Benjamin Jackson, aged 96.

1812, Widow Eunice Whidden aged 90 1-2.

1814, Joshua Boynton aged 91.

1814, Ebenezer Currier, aged 93 3-4.

1817, Mary Currier his wife, died aged 94.— They lived together 69 years.

1815, John Ingalls, aged 92. He was twice married and was the father of 20 children.

1816, Deborah, a woman of color, aged 102. She lived in the family of J. Ayers, Esq. and was the mother of 14 children, who have all died.

1820, Capt John Huntoon, aged 92. His wife died the same week, aged 86. They lived together 65 years. Capt. H. was born in Kingston, in this State and removed to Canterbury about 15 years before his death. He was a soldier sent with others to guard the inhabitants in this vicinity against the invasion of the savages, about the time the Bradleys and others were killed in Concord.

1821, Isaac Small, aged 100 5-12. He was born in Massachusetts in 1721.

1822, Hannah Small, wife of the preceding, aged 101. They were married in 1758 and liv-

ed together 63 years. A rare instance of a man and his wife both living to the age of an hundred years each.

1823, Joseph Pallet, supposed to be 103, although his age cannot be accurately known. He was a foreigner.

1823, William Rhines, aged 95.

1827, Nicolas Marriner, aged 90.

1827, Dea. Francis Sawyer, aged 99 years and 10 months. He was born at Reading, Mass. was twice married and by both wives, had 20 children. He was a man of eminent piety.

1829, Mrs. Mary Fowler, aged 102, who died at the Shaker village.

1830, William Glines, aged 92. His wife died a few months after Mr. G., aged 84. They lived together more than 60 years.

1833, Widow Miriam Morrill, relict of the late Dea. David Morrill, aged 95 years and 10 months.

In this list of 20 individuals whose ages exceed 90 years, we find six who lived to see more than a whole century pass away, and one other who fell but two months short of that period.—Four of these men lived with their first wives over 60 years. The ages of these 20 persons reduced to an average give 95 1-2 years to each. It is not in my power to give a full statistical view of the deaths which have taken place since my settlement.

For several years after my settlement here, it was not easy to obtain a correct list of the deaths among those of other denominations. But it may be stated that in general, the bills of mortality have varied from 15 to 25 in a year, except the year 1825 already noticed. Thus the average number of graves annually opened would

be 20. According to this estimation, the aggregate number during these 30 years would amount to 600. The births in the town during the same time, probably have been nearly double this number. According to the above estimate about one in thirty, have exceeded 90 years.

REVOLUTIONARY WAR. In that arduous struggle, it is believed, the people of this town bore their full portion of the toils and dangers. In the two first years of the war, we find the names of 31 who entered into actual service. Some of these for a longer, and others for a shorter term of time. The officers were Capt. Jeremiah Clough, Capt. James Shepherd, Lieut. Joseph Soper, Lt. Laban Morrill, Doct. Josiah Chase. The greater part of the soldiers were under the command of Capt. Clough, who first dared to face the English troops in the vicinity of Boston. Mr. George Shannon was instantly killed in the battle of Bunker hill. Capt. Shepherd and those under his command, were destined to the northern army. Some of them fought in the battles of Bennington and Saratoga. After the year 1776, we learn that the names of 18 others are recollected, who joined the army and who served the time of their enlistment. These were exclusive of those who enlisted for three years or during the war. When the call was made for soldiers to enlist for that period of time, the proportion required of this town was twenty. This number was probably sent though the names of but 17 are now recollected. The whole number that entered into actual service, during the war, was a little short of 70. Of these, one was killed, 6 died in the army, 45 have since finished their course and 16 are supposed to be still living. Those who remain with us are Capt. Jo-

seph Moor, Lieut. Samuel Haines, Col. Morrill Shepherd, Col. Asa Foster, Mr. John Sutton, Mr. Nathaniel Pallet and Sampson Battis. Of those who enlisted for 3 years, or during the war, only these remain, Col. M. Shepherd, Mr. Robert Forest and Ebenezer Chandler.

We review these scenes of peril and suffering and would gratefully cherish in our minds, the memory of those who fought our battles, and under God, achieved our independence.

RELIGIOUS SOCIETIES. It is well known that previous to my settlement here, the inhabitants were divided in their religious opinions. The people called SHAKERS established their society in the easterly part of this town about the year 1782. Whatever may be said of their enthusiasm and wild eccentricities at the beginning, they have now settled down into regular order, and however, deluded upon the subject of religion, we may, and must view them, they still are peaceable and industrious citizens.*

The society of FREE WILL BAPTISTS, it is believed, began in this place about 40 years ago. Elder Winthrop Young was soon after, ordained and remained their pastor while he lived. He died in January, 1832, aged 81. He was succeeded by Elder John Harriman. The exact number of members belonging to his church I am unable to state.

*The following statement of deaths in the society of Shakers since the beginning of the present century, has been communicated by Israel Sanborn.

Under 10 years of age	1.	Between 60 and 70	7.
Between 10 and 20	4.	“ 70 and 80	11.
“ 20 and 30	13.	“ 80 and 90	9.
“ 30 and 40	5.	“ 90 and 100	0.
“ 40 and 50	9.	“ 100 and 110	2.
“ 50 and 60	16.		

Total, 77.

One in 3½ attained the age of 70 years and upwards.

A Letter of Col. Philip Carrigain, giving an account of an ancient Inscription found on a Rock near the outlet of the Winnipisiogee.

To JOHN FARMER, ESQUIRE, C. Secretary of the New Hampshire Historical Society.

SIR,

At the place called the *Weares*, where, our beautiful Winnipisiogee first discharges its crystal waters, the following letters have been found sculptured on a rock, and about in the position, and at the relative distances here represented.

EI

SW

WP

IOHN

ENDICVT

GOV

The Rock, which may be called hereafter the **ENDECOTT** Rock, lies nigher the Meredith than Gilford side of the strait; a short distance above the bridge, and at the head of the outlet, and appears to be deeply imbedded in the gravel, with its surface but little above the water, about 20 feet in circumference, and though uneven, more plane than that of those around it; and may have been the spot where the observations to ascertain the lat. (herein stated) were taken, and on these accounts selected for the inscription.

The discovery was made in consequence of a dam having been constructed across the head of the *Weares* by Stephen C. Lyford, Esq. to facilitate an excavation and clearance of the channel, for the passage of the new and elegant Steam Boat, *Belknap*, to a winter harbor at the young, and rising village, five miles below; of which Mr. Lyford, and Nathan Batchelder, Esq. are the founders.

I believe that Daniel Tucker, Esq. President, and Mr. John T. Coffin,* Cashier of the Winnipisiogee Bank, were the first discoverers: and receiving the account from them, a few days after, I immediately hastened to the place, and was highly gratified to find a real monument; and of undoubted antiquity.

When, and by whom were these letters made? and for what, or for whom, were part of them intended? were the questions that arose at the first view.

And there seems no difficulty in solving a part of those queries.

In the year 1652, during the union of Massachusetts and New Hampshire, the General Court of Massachusetts, ordered a survey, to ascertain the northern bound of the Colony, an object long contemplated; and then deemed necessary, to settle a legal question that had arisen, in relation to the jurisdiction of that State; which by virtue of the union, had extended over New Hamp-

*Mr. Coffin, at first thought the second letter had rather more the appearance of a P, than an I, but on a second view, coincided with those, who think it intended for an I. Mr. Sawyer, a respectable Attorney at Meredith Bridge, and among, or soon after, the first, who discovered the inscription, thinks the mark might pass for either letter, but I believe, considers it most like an I. It may well be supposed, that the letters are more legible, at some times, than at others. It was an extremely stormy day when I visited the rock, and some pencil minutes which I took, were lost, during a long journey I was then making to the northward: to collect materials for the new edition of my Map of N. H. But I trust the preceding description, is in all the particulars, substantially correct.

shire; and appointed Captains Edward Johnson and Simon Willard, Commissioners for that purpose. The illustrious historian of New Hampshire in page 56 of your invaluable edition ; says "A Committee of the General Court attended by Jonathan Ince, and John Sherman, Surveyors, and several Indian guides, went up the river Merrimack to find the most northerly part thereof ; which the Indians told them was Aquedocktan, the outlet of the Lake Winnipisiogee."

John Sherman belonged to Watertown, and was then a Sergeant, and afterwards a Captain, and a Representative of that town, in the General Court ; he was also the ancestor of the famous Roger Sherman of Connecticut.

Jonathan Ince, was then a resident graduate of Harvard College. And here follows (literatim) their report to these Commissioners of the General Court, held at Boston, May 27th (1652,) as erroneously printed in the note under the page just mentioned : it should have been (1653) concerning the lat. of the Northernmost part of Merrimack River.

"Whereas wee John Sherman and Jonathan Ince, were procured by the aforesaid Comissioners to take the latitude of the place above named, Our Answer is, that at Aquedahcan, the name of the head of the Merrimack, where it issues out of the Lake called Winnapusseakit, upon the first of August, one thousand, six hundred, and fifty two, wee observed and by observation found that the Latitude of the place was forty three degrees, fourty minutes, and twelve seconds, besides those minutes which are to be allowed for the three miles more North weh. run into the Lake. In wittenesse whereof, wee have

subscribed our names this nineteenth of October, one thousand, six hundred, and fifty two.

JOHN SHERMAN.

JONATHAN INCE.

“Jur. coram me, JOH. ENDECOTT Gubr.”

The following account exhibits a part of the expenses of this survey, and is copied (also literatim) from a note referring thereto, in Rev. Mr. Bouton’s excellent Centennial Sermon, delivered at Concord, November, 1830.

Account of disbursments about Journey to the head of the Merrimack.

	£	s.	d.
Ipr. for makeing the Bote & Ores, with all the Boards & Stuff	03	01	00
for one man for the Journey & his work in preparing levall	03	03	00
for 5 pound of powder, 4 pond of shott match and Indian flowes, [?]	00	12	00
for 3 yooke of oxen and a horse	00	11	00
It. to James Prentise for the jorny,	03	00	00
	10 07 00		

Reseaved in part of this Accountt,

Ipr. for the Sayles, pieces of Rope & two Blockes

the Bote and some Ruff &c. that were left	02	17	00
Remaynes to me still on this Accountt	07	10	00
Due to Good. Bull for carting	00	16	00
	08 06 00		

The Deputies consent this bill should be satisfyed to Captain Johnson,

DANIEL DENISON.

The Deputies consent that Capt. Johnson be paid for his Journey, - - - - -

13 06 08

DANIEL DENISON.

The Magists. consent hereto, EDWARD RAWSON, *Secrety.*
Consented to by the deputyes, WM. TORREY, *Clerix.*

The whole expense, was £84 00, and the expedition occupied nineteen days in July, and August.

These historical records prove beyond any question that the Letters were cut on the Rock, on, or about the first of August, A. D. 1652: nearly two hundred years ago, seventy-three years, before the memorable, and disastrous battle of Lovewell, with the Indians, at Pequawket: and during the Government of the Commonwealth in England; while John Endecott was Governor of Massachusetts, in 1644—during the reign of Charles I.

But the names represented by these letters, cannot be given with equal confidence, although they may be conjectured with great probability.

The EI are the initials of EDWARD JOHNSON, who was the commander of the whole concern; and one of the Commissioners; and SW are those of SIMON WILLARD, the other.

And as the letters WP are on the same line and immediately precede IOHN EDICVT, it is not improbable that they stand for Worshipful; a title in those puritanical times often given to the Governor and Magistrates.

And if the first two letters represent the name Edward Johnson, the second initials on the same line do without doubt, Simon Willard; and the inscription was intended to designate the then Governor, of Massachusetts; and the two Commissioners who superintended the survey: for if the person who made these sculptures had no intention to honor or commemorate in this way, but three characters; he most probably selected the two former, as those the most distinguished in the expedition; with the name of the Governor, under whose administration it was executed. And it is not unlikely that Johnson directed the cutting of these letters, as in his History, the name of the Governor is always spelled *Endicut*,

the same as it appears on the Rock; for the *u* and *v* in the final syllable was often used the one for the other. But WP instead of standing for Worshipful, it is possible, though hardly probable, may mean William Parks, who may have cooperated in this survey. He was about this time, a Representative of Roxbury, and was also a Deacon of Roxbury Church, an office in those days, of the highest trust, and importance. He and Johnson were great friends; and were together in the General Court for twenty years.

Johnson in his History of New-England, says of Deacon Parks, (what I wish could justly be said of more of the Statesmen of this generation) "*he was a man of pregnant understanding and useful in his place.*" He died at an advanced age in 1685.

Simon Willard, was then a Member of the General Court, from Concord, Massachusetts;— a Captain of the Militia, and afterwards a Commander of part of the Massachusetts forces, in the Indian War of 1675, called Philip's war.

Capt. Johnson calls him in his history "a Kentish Souldier," and he probably came from the same County as Johnson. He was the ancestor of Samuel Willard, Vice President of Harvard College from 1701 to 1707, and also of Joseph Willard, who was President of the same Institution from 1781 to 1804.

Capt. Edward Johnson came from Herne Hill, a parish in Kent in England, in the fleet with Governor Winthrop in 1630. Some years after, he was one of the Committee for erecting a new town, and Church, in the place, now called Woburn, before called Charlestown Village. In 1643, he went with Capt. Cook, and forty men to Rhode Island, to take Samuel Gorton who

had become obnoxious to the Massachusetts Government. In the same year, he was chosen Representative, and was re-elected with but a single exception for twenty-eight years. He was speaker of the House, a short time in 1655, and in the year 1665, he was appointed on the Committee, with Bradford, Danforth, and others, to meet the Commissioners Nichols, Carr, &c. who had been sent from England by Charles II. After the incorporation of Woburn, he was the Town Recorder, till about a year before his death; which was in 1672.

He was the Author of a history of Massachusetts from 1628, to 1652; interspersed with short pieces of poetry, and the whole written in the peculiar, quaint style, of the times. The work is entitled "*a History of New England, from the English planting in 1628, till 1652; or Wonder-working PROVIDENCE of SIONS SAVIOUR.*" It was published in London by Nath. Brooke, in 1654.

Those desirous of preserving, and perpetuating all the reminiscences and records, of *olden time*, that relate to our Granite State, will require no apology for the length, or minuteness of this communication; but I cannot close it without expressing my acknowledgements for the kind assistance you have rendered me on this subject, and others, contemplated (though with faint hopes) to appear hereafter.

I have the honor to remain, &c.

yours, &c. truly,
PHILIP CARRIGAIN.

Abner Clough's Journal, containing an account of the march of Capt. Daniel Ladd and his Men, who were sent by the Governor and Council of New Hampshire, to protect the inhabitants of Rumford, and the adjacent Towns, against the incursions of the Indians. Copied from the original in the Secretary's office.

[Words supplied are inserted in Brackets. The orthography being incorrect and various, has not been followed.]

PROVINCE OF NEW HAMPSHIRE. EXETER
July 14th, 1746.

A Journal of Capt. Ladd's march and his men.

14th Firstly—Marched from Exeter to Beach plain in Kingston—On the 15th day, marched to Chester and there took more men. On the 16th day, enlisted more men.—On the 17th day, marched from Chester town to a place called the Isle-Hooks' pond and scouted round the pond, and there camped—about 11 miles. On the 18th day, early in the morning, ranged the woods till almost night and could make no discovery of the Enemy—then marched to Suncook and there camped—On the 19th day, marched to Rumford, and soon after Capt. Ladd and his men came there, there was an Indian discovered, and immediately Capt. Ladd and his men marched round where they thought likely to surround him, or them; and particularly, we searched through a great thick swamp and there we tracked an Indian very plain, but could make no further discovery. On the 20th day, crossed the River and scouted about till 12 of the clock, and made

no discovery, and crossed the River on [to ?] the west side, and ranged the woods to a place called Rattlesnake Pond, and scouted round the Pond and made no discovery; then returned to Rumford town, and there camped. On the 21st day took our allowance and crossed the River, and marched in the woods towards Canterbury, and entered the town the latter part of the night. On the 22d day, ranged the woods till towards night, and then returning to an out field, about half a mile from the Fort—there tracked an Indian, or two, but could make no further discovery—Returned to the Fort and there camped.—On the 23d day, took 10 more men—marched to Contoocook—so ranged about near the Town, and at night, set out several scouts in and near the houses near the fort, but made no discovery—On the 24th day, enlisted two more men—early in the morning marched about 2 miles and discovered a fire, but, as we found out, it was made by Contoocook men, 3 days before—And we thought, by the look of the fire, that the Indians had been there, and but a little while gone—then we marched about half a mile and there, we discovered Indian tracks very plain—And from there, marched to a place called Contoocook Pond, and scouted round about the Pond, but could make no discovery—And from there to Blackwater falls. And one of our men says he saw an Indian very plain, as he was some distance from the scout, as he saith—And we ranged about, but could make no further discovery—Then marched over several Brooks and low places, but could make no discovery; and so marched to a River, called Currier-Sarge River, and found some Camps, supposed to be Indian camps, and there camped in the Intervale—And it rain-

ed hard all night—This day's march is about 17 miles—On the 25th day, marched to a pond called Almsbury-Pond and ranged about said pond—made no discovery, and from thence marched to Contoocook falls and scouted up and down the river—made no discovery; and crossed the river—marched to a place called Hopkinton, and there ranged about the further end of the Town and *that* Fort where there was eight persons taken and captivated—but we could make no late discovery *there*—then marched down about 2 miles towards Rumford to another Garrison, where the people were deserted from, and there made a halt—Then scouted round a field—then went in the Garrison; and in a cellar, found a mare and two colts, which we took them out of the cellar alive—it was supposed by the scout in general that the said horses had been in the Cellar 10 days, and put in by the Indians—we also discovered some part of a dead creature, supposed to have been killed by the Indians and left—At night marched to Rumford and there camped—This day's march was about 16 miles.—On the 26 day fitted our allowance, and gave out powder and ball. On the 27th day, Sunday, went to meeting.—On the 28th day, marched to Suncook falls—Scouted up and down the river—made no discovery, and there camp't—this day's march was about 8 miles—On the 29th day, marched to Suncook River—Scouted up and down the river—made no discovery—then marched to Epsom and there scouted about—made no discovery of the enemy---then Lieut. Jonathan Bradley* was ver-

[*JONATHAN BRADLEY was son of Abraham Bradley, who removed from Haverhill, Massachusetts, to Penacook, in 1730. He married Susanna Folsom of Exeter, and settled on the farm with his father, but afterwards disposed of his property in Penacook, and removed to Exeter, a year or two before the time above mentioned. Three of his children are recorded in the Town records of Rumford, viz. Mary, born 2 Sept. 1739; Susanna, born 16 Aug. 1741; Ann,

ry sick, so that we were obliged to bring him down to Nottingham, or else, the Capt. had determined, as he saith, to have marched to Rochester. On the 30th day, marched to the Blockhouse in Nottingham, and there camped—On the 31st day, the Capt. hired a horse to carry the sick man down to Exeter, and marched with his whole Company to Exeter, and then dismissed his men till the 5th day of August following. And appeared *then*, and enlisted ten more men; and gave out more powder and ball; and marched to Beach Plain in Kingston, and there camped. And on the 6th day, marched to Chester Town, and it rained, and [there] camped—and on the 7th day, marched about three miles above Massabesek Pond; and then, Lieut. Jonathan Bradley overtook Capt. Ladd and his men: Lt. Bradley, being not well, rode up after the company, and said that he came along by a place called the North Branch in Chester, and there, he said, that he tracked a scout [of] Indians, about 12 or 15, as he thought there might be; and was very confident that they were Indians' tracks—And Capt. Ladd took about twenty of his men and went back and ranged the woods, where he thought likely to discover something of these Indians, as he saith, but could make no discovery;—and so went down to Kingston and Exeter, and told the news about the Indians being tracked. But the rest of Capt. Ladd's men went up to Rum-

born 11 Feb. 1744. These are all named in their grandfather's will, executed in 1754. A son, named Josiah, born probably after the father's removal to Exeter, settled in Chester, and died leaving two sons, Jonathan and Josiah, now of Vienna, in Maine. Abraham Bradley, the father of Jonathan, made his will, 8 July, 1754, and probably died soon after. He had four sons; Jeremiah, Timothy, Jonathan, and Samuel, who all settled in Penacook, and six daughters, Abigail, who married Benj. Richards of Mass., Apphia, who married Stephen Farrington of Penacook; Abiah, who married Philip Eastman of Penacook; Martha, who died unmarried; Mehetabel, who married Lt. Amos Eastman of Hollis, who was captured with John Stark, in 1752; and Elizabeth, who married Josiah Folsom. Excepting Martha, these were all married before 1754. F.]

ford Town and some to Canterbury and some went guarding and some went to work, till Capt. Ladd came up, and *that*, was on the 10th day.— And on the 11th day, Lieut. Jonathan Bradley took six of Capt. Ladd's men, and was in company with one Obadiah Peters, that belonged to Capt. Melvin's company of the Massachusetts, and was agoing about two miles and a half from Rumford Town to a Garrison;—And when they [had] gone about a mile and a half, they were shot upon by 30 or 40, Indians, if not more, as it was supposed, and killed down dead Lieut. Jonathan Bradley, and Samuel Bradley,* John Lufkin, and John Bean [and] this Obadiah Peters. These five men were killed down dead on the spot, and the most of the men were stripped;—Two were stripped stark naked and were very much cut, and stabbed and disfigured; and Sergeant Alexander Roberts and William Stickney† were taken captive—and never been heard of since.—It was supposed there was an Indian killed, where they had the fight; for this, Daniel Gilman, who made his es-

[SAMUEL BRADLEY, resided on the farm with his father after Jonathan removed to Exeter. He married Mary Folsom, a sister of his brother Jonathan's wife. She, after his death, married Richard Calfe, Esq. of Chester, and died at Concord, 10 Aug. 1817, aged 98. Mr. B. had two children, John born 13 Feb. 1744, and Mehetabel, born in Dec. 1745. The daughter married Benjamin Melvin of Chester, and had ten children. John Bradley inherited the estate of his father and grandfather, and lived and died in Concord. He was elected representative to the General Court in 1786, 1790, 1792 and 1802, was appointed a magistrate, 16 May, 1791, and chosen Senator of the 4th Senatorial district in 1804, 1805, 1806, 1807 and 1808. He died 5 July, 1815, in his 72d year. He married Hannah Ayer of Haverhill, by whom he had six sons and two daughters. F.]

[†WILLIAM STICKNEY was son of Capt. Jeremiah Stickney of Rumford, and a brother to the late Col. Thomas Stickney. After about one year's detention in Canada, he found means to escape with a friendly Indian and proceeded on his way home to within about one day's Journey of the white settlements, when they fell short of provisions. The Indian directed Stickney to light a fire and encamp, while he would go in quest of game. After Stickney had prepared his camp, he went out to hunt, and in attempting to cross a river on a log, fell in, and was drowned. This was the story the Indian told the people when he came to Rumford. But, from the circumstance of his being dressed in Stickney's clothes, many were led to doubt the truth of it.]

cape, saith, that he was about 60 rods before these men, when they were shot upon, and he says, the Indians shot three guns first—He says, that he thought our men shot at a deer—He says, that he run back about 40 rods upon a hill so that he could see over upon the other hill, where the Indians lie and shot upon the men;—And he says, as ever he came upon the hill so as to see over upon the other hill, he heard Lieut. Jonathan Bradley speak and say, “*Lord have mercy on me, fight.*”* In a moment, his gun went off and three more guns of our men’s were shot, and then the Indians rose up and shot a volley and run out in the path,—and making all sort of howling and yelling;—And he did not stay long to see it, he saith. It was supposed that John Lufkin was upon the front, and Obadiah Peters† on the rear:—And they shot down this Lufkin and Peters, the first shot, as they

[**Lieut. BRADLEY* was a brave man, and was determined neither to flee, or fall alive into the hands of the enemy. He had probably heard from the lips of his grandmother, who was twice taken a prisoner by the Indians, a recital of the horrors attendant upon an Indian captivity; and, like her, who told her husband when their garrison was attacked in the Summer of 1706, that she should rather be killed than be again taken, he had resolved never to become their prisoner. There are several instances of a similar kind recorded in history, and one particularly fresh in the writer’s mind is that of a clergyman, Rev. John Whiting, of Lancaster, Mass., who although offered quarter, “chose rather to fight to the last, than resign himself to those whose tender mercies are cruelty.” The ancestors and relatives of Mr. Bradley at Haverhill, seemed to have been, marked out by the Indians for destruction. Daniel Bradley was killed there, 13 August, 1689. Isaac Bradley, at the age of 15, was captured in the fall of 1695. Daniel Bradley (son of Daniel) and Hannah his wife, and two of their children, Mary and Hannah, were killed 15 March, 1697, when Mrs. Duston was made prisoner; and Joseph, Martha and Sarah Bradley, children of Joseph Bradley, were slain at the same time. The house of Joseph Bradley was burnt by the Indians, 8 Feb. 1704, and his wife taken prisoner a second time, and her infant child, born in captivity, was sacrificed by her barbarous captors. These repeated instances of barbarity, must have filled the mind of Lieut. Bradley with inextinguishable hostility to the Indians. F.]

[†*OBADIAH PETERS* was son of Seaborn Peters, one of the first settlers of Concord. He had been out in the Louisburg expedition, and was at the capture of Capt. Breton, the year before his death. About the time he was killed, he appears to have been a soldier in the Rumford Company of Militia, commanded by Nathaniel Abbot, as he is named in his muster roll, and his death there recorded. His father and family lived near Eastman’s Fort, to which the party were going at the time they were attacked and massacred by the Indians.]

were in the path, about 12 or 14 rods apart;— and they shot Samuel Bradley, as he was about 12 feet before where this Obadiah Peters lay, and wounded [him] so, that the blood started every step he took—He went about 5 rods right in the path and then they shot him right through his powder-horn, as it hung by his side, and so through his body;—and there lay these three men lying in the path;—And Lieut. Bradley run out of the path, about two rods, right in amongst the Indians—He was shot through his wrist;—It was supposed that he killed the Indian;—It was supposed that he fought, (as he stood there in the spot where he was killed,) till the Indians cut his head almost all to pieces:—And John Bean run about 6 rods out of the path on the other side of the way, and then was shot right through his body; so that, there was none of these men, that went one or two steps after they were shot, excepting this Samuel Bradley, that was shot as above said. And there seemed to be as much blood where the Indian was shot, as there was where any one of our men were killed. It was supposed the men lie there about two hours after they were killed before any body came there. We did not go, till there came a post down from the Fort, about three quarters of a mile beyond where the men lie and were killed. The reason we did not go sooner was, because that we did not hear the guns. I suppose the reason that we did not hear the guns was, because the wind wa'nt fair for to hear. We went up to the men, and ranged the woods, a while, after these captives, and then, brought the dead men down to Town in a cart and buried the dead men this day. These men when they went away in the morning, said, they intended to be at home

about 12 a clock, in order to go to Canterbury in the afternoon, or at least, get fit to go. It was supposed that these men, some of them, rid double on horses, when they were killed.--- On the 12th day, early in the morning, went up and took the blood of [the] Indian and followed along by the drag and blood of the Indian, about a mile---very plain, till we come within about 15 rods of a small river, and then, we could see no more sign of the Indian;---But we tracked the Indians along down the River about 20 or 30 rods, and there were falls where they went over; And they could not go over well, above nor below. And where they went over the [river] there was a steep bank to go up---And when they got up the bank, they broke down the bushes along, about 20 rods up the river and so ambushed in some places, in two ranks---And some *lie* [laid] right against the falls, and some below. By the sign of this ambush, and by the sign of their going off, in a single file, it was supposed there could not be less than 50 or 60 Indians. We ranged the woods this day after our captives and the Indians, but we could find nothing of them and so we returned to Rumford Town and there camped. On the 13th day, Rumford people said that they heard several guns, early in the morning, some distance from the Town---They supposed that the Indians had killed some Cattle, as they *did* [had] about a month before killed two oxen---And so the people in the Town desired Capt. Ladd to march out with his men and range the woods.—We marched till just night, and could make no discovery of the enemies; And as we were returning to Rumford, there was several of [the] scout shot and killed a Buck down dead and wounded another, without order

of the Capt. as he saith. And on the 14th day, the people of the Town, not being satisfied about these Guns being heard the day before, desired Capt. Ladd to go again to day, and they would go with him, some of them. We went and ranged the woods, but could make no other discovery about the enemies but only, we found the deer that we supposed we wounded the day before. Returned to Rumford Town and there camped. And on the 15th day, there was a man in great want about being assisted about moving down to Rumford town, living about two miles and a half from Rumford town---And he was a brother to these Bradleys that were killed---We assisted him. On the 16th day, took our allowance, and sold that small matter of plunder, that was found, when the men were killed, and so marched over on [from?] the west side of the river, and camped. And on the 17th day, on Sunday, marched to Canterbury and went to meeting, some part of the day---And on the 18th day, went down to the Intervale, in order to guard some people about some work, but it rained all day. On the 19th day, went to the Intervale to guard some people about some work---We guarded some, and scouted some. And on the 20th day, it rained in the forenoon---And in the afternoon, we scouted some in the woods but *made* no discovery. But Capt. Tolford,* with his men, discovered where there had laid some

[* Afterwards Major JOHN TOLFORD. He was born July, 1701, and came from Megilligan in Ireland, about 15 miles from the city of Londonderry, [Tradition] and was one of the first settlers of Chester. He was selected in 1751, being then a Major, by the government of New-Hampshire, as one of the officers to command the party sent to explore the Coos country, which party sat out on the 10 of March, and in seven days reached Connecticut River at Piermont. They were accompanied by John Stark, who had been the preceding year a prisoner among the Indians, and was acquainted with that region, as a guide. After passing one night and making such observations as their time would allow them, they returned, and on the 13th day from the time they left, reached Concord. Major Tolford died at Chester, in July, 1791, aged 90. F.]

Indians in ambush, and also found where the Indians had roasted some corn. And on the 21st went down to the lower end of the Town [to] guard some people about some work. And on the 22 day, went down to the lower end of the Town and guarded some people about some work—and made no discovery. And on the 23d day, early in the morning, marched away from the Fort, in order to go to the Intervale, to guard some people about some work; but when we had marched about half a mile from the Fort, we marched across a field and found where there lay two Indians, and had just but gone for the grass seemed to rise up after them. We ranged about the woods after them, but could see nothing of them; but found where several more lay and where they run off—We supposed that these two Indians lay there for spies—We went to the Intervale and guarded some people about work—made no other discovery. And on the 24th day, on Sunday, marched along across the woods to the upper end of Canterbury lower intervale and there crossed the river, and from there to Contoocook mills, and from there ranged along the woods to the backside of Contoocook Mountains—And there ranged along in a single rank, where there were several very likely places for look out for the enemies—And Capt. Ladd fell down and hurt his leg, something—But we could make no late discovery of the enemies—And at night, returned to Canterbury Fort.--And on the 25th scouted some—and guarded some, and made [no] other discovery—Returned to the Fort and just [as] the sun set, the watch in Canterbury said that they discovered an Indian very plain—We look[ed] after him, but it soon grew dark, so that we made no certain discovery. And on

the 26th day, marched down to the lower end of the Town and assisted a man about taking up some hay, in the forenoon—And in the afternoon, marched down to Rumford Town and ranged the woods as we went down—but made no late discovery. Capt. Ladd said that he intended to march across the woods to Rochester—but there came over news from the South side of the river that there was stink in the woods, some where near, where them men were killed—so the people of the town thought [it] very proper that Capt. Ladd and his men should go and look if we could find any thing of the effect of that smell—And so Capt. Ladd joined scout with one Capt. Bodwell, who had about 40 men—And so [we] went up with about 80 men and ranged the woods till towards night, but could make no discovery—Returned to Rumford Town and there camped. On the 28th day, marched to Suncook, and it rained, and there camped. On the 29th day, it rained so, that the Capt. and scout thought it would not well do to march—and there we staid this day. And on the 30th day, marched to Epsom—And as we ranged the woods along, some of the scout shot and killed a Deer—And when we come to Epsom we found a man and two little boys there, at work alone—We made a halt and refreshed ourselves in order to march across the woods to Rochester, as the Capt. saith; but it looked very likely for a storm, and so Capt. Ladd changed his course and marched down about 5 miles towards Nottingham-Block-House, and camped. And on the 31st day, marched to [the] Block-House in Nottingham and it rained in the afternoon and all night very fast, or almost all night—and on September the 1st day, marched to Exeter,

and then Capt. Ladd sent Abner Clough and two more men down [to] South-Hampton to one Lieut. Ferrin to see if he would go with him in the woods a scouting the rest of the time, as the said Ferrin had given Capt. Ladd some encouragement that he would before, with about 12 men. The reason Capt. Ladd wanted these men was, because that [he] had lost six men, and 5 or 6 more had enlisted in the expedition against Canada—But the said Lieut. Ferrin said he could not go—This was all that was done. On the 2d day, it rained a part of the day. And on the 3d day, Capt. Ladd went to Portsmouth to see whether he must guard the people at Canterbury, or no. That was a dispute between Capt. Ladd and Capt. Clough, whether Capt. Ladd should guard the people at Canterbury, or no. So Capt. Ladd went to his Excellency to see what he must do, as he saith—And he was there this 3d of the month and 4th, and on the 5th day, it rained—We paid off the men their billeting money and gave out the rest of the powder and ball, and that was all we did this day. And the 6th day, marched to Chester town and camped. And on the 7th day, marched to Suncook town and camped. And on the 8th, at said Suncook, enlisted three more men—marched to Rumford Town and enlisted three more men, and there camped. And on the 9th, took some allowance and marched to Canterbury Fort and camped. And on the 10th day, it rained so, there was nothing done. On the 11th day, went to the Intervale and there found some cattle and horses in the field—did some work and scouted some and brought out the cattle, but made no discovery of the enemies—Returned to the Fort and there camped. On the

12th day, in the morning, marched in the woods after cattle, till about 11 o'clock and then went to the Intervale and guarded some people and assisted them about some work, and brought some cattle out [of the] field—Returned to the Fort, and made no discovery of the enemies. On the 13th day, early in the morning, took a scout in the woods by reason, that some people said that [they] heard a gun or two—they thought it likely that the Indians might kill some cattle—we ranged the woods but made no discovery of the enemies—Found some cattle—And in the afternoon went down to the lower end of the Town to guard and assist a man about taking some hay, that had been cut about three weeks before—There were about 10 loads cut, and there was about three loads taken up. And on the 14th day, kept the sabbath—and just as it was night went to the Intervale [took] 8 or 10 cattle out of the cornfield—Returned to the fort and made no discovery of the enemies—And on the 15th day, marched in the woods after oxen and horses for the inhabitants to go to mill at Rumford—found oxen and horses but made no discovery of the enemies. On the 16th day, marched to Rumford, with the inhabitants of Canterbury, to guard them to mill—made no discovery of the enemies. And on the 17th day, guarded the mill—we guarded this day and almost of the night, and made no discovery. And on the 18th day, we fitted away to Canterbury with about 80 bushels of meal—Returned to Canterbury fort, and made no discovery of the enemies. And on the 19th day, some went in the woods after cattle and [some] went along with Esq-Scales and Capt. Clough in the Intervale about guarding some work—Both scouts return-

ed well to the fort, and made no discovery of the enemies. And on the 20th day, we guarded the inhabitants about some hay, near the fort, and made no discovery of the enemies. And on the 21st day, kept the Sabbath. And on the 22nd day, ranged the woods after cattle for the inhabitants, and we found some cattle,—And killed a Buck and a Doe and made no late discovery of the enemies—And Capt. Ladd guarded the people from this time till [the] 28th day, of said September, and then marched down below with all the men, that belonged below; and the men that belonged up in the woods, staid up there, that is, the Canterbury men. And Capt. Ladd left orders for the Canterbury men, that were under his command, to guard the inhabitants till the aforesaid time of scouting was expired.—further saith not. A true copy of the said Journal,

Attest, by me, **ABNER CLOUGH**, *Clerk of [the] company.*

[The following extracts from Records of the House of Representatives of N. H. have been found since the preceding Journal was copied.]

“Wednesday, November 11, 1747. The House met according to adjournment.

Alexander Roberts, one of Captain Daniel Ladd's scout, who was taken last August, was twelve month at Penacook—David Bean and Edward West were called into the house, examined upon oath concerning a human skull bone, which they brought into the house, upon a supposition that it was the skull of an Indian which said Roberts killed, and saw buried at said Penacook at the time aforesaid.

P. M. Whereas Alexander Roberts and others have been carefully examined upon oath of and concerning a human skull bone which said Roberts and Company found at or near the place, where said Roberts suppose he killed an Indian man, and where he saw said Indian buried, and inasmuch as it appears to the House upon the evidence produced that the said skull is really the skull of the aforesaid Indian. Therefore VOTED, that there be paid out of the money in the public Treasury unto the said Alexander Roberts and Company the sum of Seventy five pounds, in the following proportions viz. to the said Alexander Roberts, the sum of fifteen pounds; to Daniel Gilman, the sum of seven pounds ten shillings; to the widows of Jonathan and Samuel Bradley each eleven pounds five shillings; and to the heirs or legal representatives of Obadiah Peters, John Lovelin, John Bean and William Stickney each, the sum of seven pounds ten Shillings.”

Communicated by J. H. Peacock, Esq.

*Capt. Goffe's Letter to Governor Benning
Wentworth.* Communicated by Mr. JAMES H.
PEACOCK.

5 May, 1746.

May it please your Excellency,

I got to Pennycook on Saturday early in the morning, and notwithstanding I sent the Monday after I left the Bank, yet my bread was not baked, but there was about two hundred and fifty weight baken, which supply[ed] 20 men, which I sent to Canterbury as soon as I got here, and I kept the Baker and several soldiers to baking all Sabbath day, and purposed to march on Monday, as soon as possible; but about midnight, two men came down from Contoocook, and brought the unhappy news of two men being killed, and the two men that came down told me that they saw the two men lye in their blood, and one man more that was missing, and hearing I was here. desired me to assist in making search; so that I am with all expedition going up to Contoocook, and will do what I can to see the Enemy. I shall take all possible care for the protection of the frontiers and destruction of the Enemy. The Indians are all about our frontiers. I think there was never more need of soldiers than now. It is enough to make one's blood cold in one's veins to see our fellow creatures killed and taken upon every quarter, and if we cannot catch them here, I hope the General Court will give encouragement to go and give them the same play at home. The white man that is killed is one Thomas Cook, and the other is Mr. Stevens, the minister's negro. These

are found, and one Jones,* a soldier, is not found. They having but few soldiers in the fort, have not as yet sought much for him. I am going with all possible expedition, and am

Your Excellency's

most humble and most dutiful

subject and servant,

JOHN GOFFE.

PENNYCOOK, about 2 of the clock,
in the morning, May 5th, 1746.

Brief Notices of the Town of Antrim. By
REV. JOHN M. WHITON.

In 1746, several gentlemen of Portsmouth† purchased of the heir of Capt. John Mason, the original grantee of New-Hampshire, his claims on the soil of the Province. To quiet the apprehensions of the people and prevent opposition to their views, they immediately quitclaimed the towns previously granted on the east of the Merrimack by New-Hampshire, and in a few years after, the towns granted by Massachusetts, chiefly on the west of the river. Prior to this purchase, the towns of Hillsborough, Peterborough, Lyndeborough and New Boston, had been granted by Massachusetts. Between Hillsborough on the North, Peterborough on the

[*His name was Elisha Jones, not *Thomas*, as in Belknap. He was carried to Concord, and there died. See *Rev. Mr. Price's Hist. of Boscawen*. p. 112.]

[†Theodore Atkinson, Mark Hunking Wentworth, father of Gov. John Wentworth, Richard Wibird, John Wentworth, son of Gov. Benning Wentworth, George Jaffrey, Nathaniel Meserve, Thomas Packer, Thomas Wallingford, Jotham Odiorne, Joshua Peirce, Samuel Moore and John Moffatt. The whole purchase was divided into fifteen shares, of which each proprietor owned one share excepting Atkinson, who owned three shares, and M. H. Wentworth, two shares.]

South, and Lyndeborough and New Boston on the East, lay a large tract of ungranted land divided into two almost equal parts by Contoocook river, including the present towns of Antrim, Hancock, Deering, and portions of Francestown and Greenfield. This tract belonged of course to the Masonian proprietors; and being for a time undivided, the whole was called *Society Land*. The north-western portion of it forms the present township of Antrim.

The first settler was Philip Really, who established himself on the farm now owned by the Hon. Jacob Whittemore, then supposed to be within the limits of Hillsborough, about the year 1746. The Cape Breton war immediately followed. An incursion of the Indians into Hopkinton in 1746, alarmed the few inhabitants of Hillsborough and led them to abandon their inhabitants. Really went with them, and did not return till after the lapse of 15 years, when the capture of Quebec had broken the French power and restrained the hostilities of the northern Indians. On his arrival at his little "clearing," the young poplars and wild cherry trees had attained a considerable size, and so effectually concealed the log hut he had formerly erected, that not till after a diligent search was he able to find it.

The Masonian proprietors published an Advertisement in 1766, stating that they had fine lands for sale on the west side of the Contoocook and inviting enterprising young men to examine them. Several young men of Londonderry were induced by this notice to visit the place.— They were pleased with the lands, and some of them began to fell the trees. The next year, 1767, James Aiken removed his family here, having on his first visit prepared for their accom-

modation a little log cabin in the south east part of the town, near the tavern and store of the late Mark Woodbury, Esq. Of his associates whom he expected to follow him, some never came; and of those who did come, the first did not arrive till four years afterwards. All this time, he braved the perils of the wilderness without a neighbor within several miles. Hancock had then but two settlers, Deering three, and Francestown five. His nearest neighbor on the west was John Bellows of Walpole, at the distance of 25 miles. The Moose then an inhabitant of our forests, often furnished to his family welcome supplies of meat, when none was to be obtained from other sources.

John Duncan, afterwards Esquire, removed his family here in 1773, making the sixth in the place. The cart on which his goods were transported was the first that passed from Frances-town to Antrim, and the oxen that drew it, were driven by the Hon. John Bell of Londonderry, the father of the late Governors Samuel and John Bell. In 1777, when about twenty families had planted themselves here, the town was incorporated. At the request of Mr. Duncan, the agent by whom the act of incorporation was obtained, it was called *Antrim* from the County of that name in the north of Ireland, whence the ancestors of many of the inhabitants had emigrated, half a century before, to Londonderry. Their remoter ancestors went originally from the west of Scotland to the north of Ireland more than two centuries ago.

In the course of the year, several of the inhabitants joined the forces which under the command of Stark achieved the important victory of

Bennington, and were afterwards present at the surrender of Burgoyne.

There is sufficient evidence that the lands on the Contoocook were once the resort of Indians, probably of the Penacook tribe. One of the first settlers found near the river two Indian graves and the vestige of an Indian encampment, adjacent to which was a field exhibiting the little hills formed by the cultivation of maize.— The occasional exhumation of their domestic implements by the place is all that is now left to remind us of our ill-fated predecessors.

A few years after the incorporation of the town, the Legislature imposed a tax of a penny on the acre of all the lands owned by non-residents, for the purpose of aiding in the erection of an House for public worship. Encouraged by this aid, the inhabitants built a commodious Meeting House in 1785, though it was not entirely finished till some few years after. It may be deemed by many as a fact somewhat singular, that the first measures toward the organization of a Church were adopted by the *town* in their corporate capacity. At the annual March meeting in 1788, the town, on consideration of their destitution of religious instruction and ordinances, appointed two commissioners to make application to the Presbytery of Londonderry to appoint one of their Ministers to visit the place and organize a Church. The Rev. William Morrison, of Londonderry, was accordingly appointed by that body. He came here in August of that year, and organized a Church of about 70 members, who elected James Aiken, Isaac Cochran, and Jonathan Nesmith as ruling Elders. As the people of Antrim were chiefly the descendants of Scottish Presbyterians and

warmly attached to the usages of their Fathers, this circumstance will sufficiently explain the reason why they preferred to organize a Church on the Presbyterian model.

Prior to this event, the people had obtained occasional supplies of religious instruction and they afterwards increased their efforts in a matter justly deemed by them to be of the first importance. They however remained destitute of a permanent ministry for some years afterwards. In the mean time, Mr. Morrison, at the request of the town, regularly visited the place once, and often twice in the year, to dispense to the Church he had gathered, the Christian sacrament. The mode of administering the sacraments prevalent in the Church of Scotland was adopted here.

The census of 1790 gave to Antrim a population of 528. From this time, the town increased so rapidly as to double its numbers in the next ten years, exhibiting in the census of 1800 a population of 1059.

In the summer of the year last named, the place was visited with the Dysentery in its most malignant form. In the course of two months there were almost 70 deaths; a loss of about one fifteenth part of the whole population. In the adjacent town of Hancock, the mortality was scarcely inferior. Other towns, in that and the two succeeding years, suffered, though not in an equal degree, yet severely. Since that period, the most malignant form of that disease has been of rare occurrence in the State.

On the 3d of September, 1800, the Rev. Walter Fullerton was ordained as the minister of the Church and town. He remained here till 1804, when at his request and with the consent of the

people his connexion with them was dissolved. He was afterwards for a few years the Pastor of a Presbyterian Church and Society in Hebron, N. Y., from which place he was dismissed, and not long after died in the State of Maryland. On the 28th of Sept. 1808, the present minister of the Presbyterian Church and Congregation, John M. Whiton, was ordained.

Antrim was among the towns of New-Hampshire, first visited with the spotted fever. In February, March, and the first half of April, 1812, there occurred about 200 cases of this disease, of which 40 terminated fatally. Frequently the attack began with a sudden and sharp pain in some of the extremities, and in some instances it carried off the sufferers in a few hours. It is noticeable that the adjacent towns, were at this very time almost entirely exempt from epidemic sickness. It has been since remarked to the writer by a distinguished Citizen of another town, that having occasion in the latter part of this winter, to pass through Antrim about midnight, the lights gleaming from almost every house at an hour when in times of prosperity the inmates are buried in peaceful slumbers, exhibited a more affecting image of disease and distress than he had ever before witnessed.

Some few years prior to 1822, an occurrence not easily explained, took place on the Tuttle mountain, in the west part of the town. The families in the vicinity were surprised by a loud, rumbling noise, of a few seconds duration, resembling an Earthquake. It was afterward discovered that from a spot on the north side of the mountain, of ten or twelve feet square, the earth had been thrown out to the depth of a foot, apparently by the sudden and violent eruption of a

torrent of water. In its descent the torrent cast up the earth thus ejected from its bed into two parallel banks, forming between them a channel for its air passage, down which it rolled some considerable stones, to the distance of several feet. The causes concerned in the production of an eruption so transient and singular, must be left to the conjectures of the reader.

The Presbyterian Church and Congregation, erected in 1826, a large and elegant brick Meeting House, near the centre of the town, furnished with a steeple and bell, at an expense of almost \$7000. The same year, a Society of persons resident in the east part of Antrim, the west part of Deering, and Society Land, built an handsome brick Meeting House—near the east line of the town, at an expense of about \$5000. In the course of the next year, two small Churches were organized from among those who expected to attend at the east House, one of the Congregational and the other of the Baptist denomination. The Rev. Mr. Davis, a Baptist Clergyman, has for some time officiated at this house.

A reference to Carrigain's Map, and to the Gazetteer of New-Hampshire, will furnish a sufficiently minute topographical description of the Town. It possesses the usual proportion of professional men and mechanics; a social library; and ten school-houses, most of them commodious. It contains a Cotton Factory near the centre Meeting House. Within its limits are two small, but pleasant Villages; one in the north part of the town, called the "Branch" Village from its location on the north branch of Contoocook river; the other at the distance of two miles south-east of the centre, called the South Village.

From 1808 to 1833, a period of twenty-five years, the whole number of deaths, in the town was 464, giving an average of somewhat more than 18 in each year. The average population through this period has been about 1300, and the average proportion of deaths in a year is very nearly 1 in 70. Of this number of 464, forty-one were between seventy and eighty years of age, twenty-one between eighty and ninety, and six above ninety. These facts, it is believed, furnish a very favorable specimen of longevity, and shew that more than one seventh part of the population, attain to more than three score and ten years. Of the above number of deaths, five persons were killed by the fall of trees; two were drowned; one was killed by a fall from a building; one was crushed in a sawmill; and three were cases of suicide by hanging.

Deacon James Aiken, the second settler of the town, lived here half a century, and was distinguished for industry, perseverance, benevolence and christian piety. The Hon. John Duncan, a native of Londonderry, died here in 1823. He was for several years in the Legislature, either as Representative or Senator, and during a part of one session was Speaker of the House of Representatives, pro. tem. As a Ruling Elder of the Church, he sought its edification; and as a Magistrate, exerted a most salutary influence in persuading contending parties to an amicable adjustment of their controversies, often relinquishing his own fees as an inducement to a compromise. Deacon Isaac Cochran died in 1825, at an advanced age. Though his early advantages of education were extremley limited, he possessed a portion of real genius and had quite a turn for poetical composition. He was

a relative, an intimate friend, and a poetical correspondent of Robert Dinsmoor, a brother of Governor Dinsmoor, and well known in the State as the author of "*The Rustic Bard.*"

Gov. Thomas Dudley's Letter to the Countess of Lincoln. March, 1631.

[The copy of Gov. Dudley's Letter to the Countess of Lincoln, from which the following is printed, has lately been discovered by one of the Publishing Committee in a *manuscript*, of the chirography of the beginning of the 17th century, and bound up with Johnson's *Wonder Working Providence* and Winslow's *New England Salamander Discovered*, works printed more than 180 years since. It is valuable on account of its containing much more than the printed copy which was used by the annalist, Mr. Prince, and which is preserved in the 8th volume first series, of the Collections of the Massachusetts Historical Society. It is to be regretted that the first part of the manuscript is missing—how much cannot be ascertained, but probably only a small part. The description of the Bays and Rivers is wanting, and a few lines, giving some account of the Indians. It has been copied and compared with scrupulous care, the orthography not only being retained, but the abbreviations, and divisions into paragraphs.—There is good reason to believe that the original printed copy was made from this manuscript, just so much of it being marked as was printed, and having the printer's mark for the end of the signature. The introduction being lost from the MS., it is here copied from the Collections referred to.]

To the Right Honourable, my very good Lady, the Lady BRIDGET, Countess of Lincoln.

MADAM,

Your letters (which are not common nor cheap) following me hither into *New England*, and bringing with them renewed testimonies of the accustomed favours you honoured me with in the *old*, have drawn from me this narrative retribution, which (in respect of your proper interest in some persons of great note amongst us) was the thankfullest present I had to send over the seas. Therefore I humbly intreat your

Honour this be accepted as payment from him,
who netiher hath, nor is any more, than

Your Honour's

Old

Thankful Servant,

THOMAS DUDLEY.

Boston in New England,

March 12th 1630.*

For the satisfaction of your Honour, and some friends, and for the use of such as shall hereafter intend to increase our plantation in *New England*, I have in the throng of domestick, and not altogether free from publick business, thought fit to commit to memory our present condition, and what hath befallen us since our arrival here; which I will do shortly, after my usual manner, and must do rudely, having yet no table, nor other room to write in, than by the fire-side upon my knee, in this sharp winter; to which my family must have leave to resort, though they break good manners, and make me sometimes forget what I would say, and say what I would not.

(Here commences the ancient MS. copy, which probably contained an account of the Bays and Rivers, and then a brief notice of the Indian tribes living on them.)

* * * * * Sachim in New England whom I saw the last somer. Vpon the river of Naponset neere to the Mattachusetts feilds dwelleth *Chicka Talbott*, who hath betweene 50 and 60 subiects. This man least favoureth the English of any Sagamore (for soe are the kinges with vs called, as they are Sachims Southwards) wee are acquainted with, by reason of

*That is, 1631, the double date being omitted.

the old quarrell betweene him and those of Plymouth, wherein hee lost 7 of his best men, yet hee lodged one night the last winter at my house in freindly manner. About 70 or 80 miles westward from theis, are seated the Nipnett men, whose Sagamore wee know not, but wee heare their numbers exceed any but the Pecoates and the Narragansets, and they are the only people wee yet heare of in the inland Country. Vppon the river of Mistick is seated Sagamore *John*,* and vppon the river Sawgus, Sagamore *James*† his brother, both soe named by the English.— The elder brother *John* is a handsome young (*one line missing*) conversant with vs, affecting English Apparell and howses and speaking well of our God. His brother *James* is of a farr worse disposition, yet repaireth often to vs. Both theis brothers command not above 30 or 40 men for aught I can learne. Neer to Salem dwelleth 2 or 3 families, subiect to the Sagamore of Agawam, whose name he tould mee, but I have forgotten it. This Sagamore hath but few subiects and them and himself tributary to Sagamore *James*, hauinge beene before the last yeare (in *James* his minority) tributary to *Chicka Talbott*. Vppon the river Merimack is seated Sagamore *Passaconaway*, haueing under his command 4 or 500 men, being esteemed by his countrymen a false fellow, and by vs a wich. For any more northerly I know not, but leave it to after relations. Haueing thus breifly and disorderly, especially in my description of the Bays and Rivers set downe what is come to hand touching the (*one line missing*)

*[His Indian name was Wonohaquaham.]

†[His original name was Montowampate. He died three years after the date of this letter. Lewis, Hist. Lynn, 16, 17.]

Now concerninge the English that are planted here, I find that about the year 1620, certaine English sett out from Leyden, in Holland, intending their course for Hudson's river; the mouth whereof lyeth south of the river of the Pecoates, but ariseth as I am informed, northwards in about 43 degrees, and soe a good part of it within the compass of our Patent. Theis being much weather beaten and wearied with seeking the river after a most tedious voyage, arrived at length in a small Bay, lyeing north east from Cape Cod, where, landing about the moenth of December, by the favour of a calm winter, such as was never seene here since, beganne to build their dwellinges in that place, which now is called New Plymouth, where, after much sicknes, famine, povertie and great mortality, (through all which God by an unwonted Providence caryed them) they are now groune vpp to a people, healthfull, wealthy, politique and religious: such thinges doth the Lord for those that waite for his mercies. Theis of Plymouth came with Patents from King *James*, and have since obtained others from our Sovereigne King *Charles*, hauinge a Governour and Counsaile of their owne. There was about the same time one Mr. *Wesen*,* an English merchant, who sent diverse men to plant and trade who sate downe by the river Wesaguscus, but theis not comeing for soe good ends as those of Plymouth, spedd not soe well, for the most of them dyinge and languishing away, they who survived were rescued by those of Plymouth out of the hands of

*[Thomas Weston, who commenced in May 1622, the settlement of Weymouth, a town, although the settlement was suspended a short time, probably the oldest in Massachusetts, out of Plymouth Colony. He returned to England, and died at Bristol.]

Chicka Talbott, and his Indians, who oppressed these weake English, and intended to have destroyed them, and the Plymotheans also, as is set downe in a tract written by Mr. Winslow of Plymouth. Also since, one Capt. *Wollastone* wth. some 30 with him, came nser to the same place, aud built on a hill, which he named Mount *Wollaston*; but being not supplied with renewed provisions, they vanished away as the former did. Also, diverse merchants of *Bristow* and some other places have yearly for theis 8 years or thereabouts sent ships hether at the fishing times to trade for Beaver where there factors dishonestly for their gaines, haue furnished the Indians with guns, swords, powder and shott.

Touching the plantacon which wee here haue begun, it fell out thus:—About the yeare 1627, some friends beeing togeather in *Lincolnshire*, fell into some discourse about *New England*, and the plantinge of the gospell there; and after some deliberation wee imparted our resasons by lres. and messages to some in *London* and the west country, where it was likewise deliberately thought vppon, and at length with often negotiation soe ripened that in the year 1628, wee procured a patent from his Matie for our planting betweene the *Matachusets Bay* and *Charles River* on the south and the *River of Merimack* on the North; and 3 miles on eyther side of those Rivers and Bay; as allso for the goverment of those who did or should inhabit wth. in that compass: and the same yeare, we sent *Mr. John Endicott** and

* [*The PLANTERS PLEA, printed at London, by William Jones, in 1630, gives the following account of this emigration. "Master *Endecott* was sent over Governour assisted with a few men, and arriving in safety there, in *September* 1628, and uniting his own men with those which were formerly planted in the country, into one body; they made up in all not much above fiftie or sixtie persons. His prosperous Iourney and safe arrivall of himselfe and all his Company, and good report he sent backe of the Country, gave such encouragement to the worke, that

some wth. him to beginne a plantacon; and to strengthen such as hee should find there, which wee sent hether from Dorchester and some places adioyning; from whom the same year receiveinge hopeful newes, the next yeare, 1629, wee sent diverse shippes over wth. about 300 people, and some cowes, goates and horses, many of which arrived safely. Theis by their too large commendacons of the Country, and the commodities thereof, invited us soe strongly to goe on that Mr. Wentropp* of Suffolke (who was well knowne in his owne country and well approved heere for his pyety, liberality, wisdom and gravity) cominge in to us, wee came to such resolution that in April, 1630, wee sett saile from old England with 4 good shippes.† And in May following, 8 more‡ followed; 2§ haueing gone before in February and March, and 2 more|| following in June and August, besides another set out by a private merchant. Theis 17 shippes arrived all safe in New England for the increase of the plantacon here this yeare 1630—but made a long, a troublesome and costly voyage, beeing all windbound long in England, and hindred with contrary winds, after they sett saile and soe scattered wth. mists and tempests that few of them arrived together. Our 4 shippes which sett out in Aprill arrived here in June and July,

more *Adventurers* joining with the first *Vadertakers*, and *an* engaging themselves more deeply for the prosecution of the designe; they sent over the next yeare about three hundred persons more, most Seruants, &c.]

*[John Winthrop, the first governour of the Massachusetts Colony, whose services and character may be fully known by reading his valuable JOURNAL, edited by the Hon. James Savage, and entitled, "The History of New England, from 1630 to 1640."

†[The *Arabella*, *Jewell*, *Ambrose* and *Talbot*.]

‡[The *May-Flower*, *Whale*, *Hopewell*, *William* and *Francis*, *Trial*, *Charles*, *Success* and *Gift*.]

§[The *Lyon* and *Mary-John*.]

||[The *Handmaid* was one of these two; the name of the other and the merchant ship not being known.]

where wee found the Colony in a sadd and unexpected condition, above 80 of them beeing dead the winter before, and many of those aliue, weake and sicke; all the corne and bread amongst them all, hardly sufficient to feed upon a fortnight, insomuch that the remainder of 180 ser-vents wee had the two yeares before sent over, cominge to vs for victualls to sustaine them, wee found ourselves wholly unable to feed them by reason that the provisions shipped for them were taken out of the shipp they were put in, and they who were trusted to shipp them in another, failed vs, and left them behind; wherevpon necessity enforced vs to our extreme loss to giue them all libertie, who had cost vs about 16 or 20 £. a person furnishing and sending over. But bearing theis things as wee might, wee beganne to consult of the place of our sitting downe; for Salem,* where wee landed, pleased us not.— And to that purpose, some were sent to the Bay to search vpp the rivers for a convenient place; who vppon their returne, reported to haue found a good place vppon Mistick; but some other of vs seconding theis to approove or dislike of their judgment, wee found a place [that] liked vs better, 3 leagues vp Charles river; and therevppon unshipped our goods into other vessells and with much cost and labour, brought them in July to Charles-towne: but there receiveing advertisements by some of the late arrived shippes from London and Amsterdam, of some French preparations against vs (many of our people brought with vs beeing sick of feavers and the scurvy, and wee thereby

*[Mather (*Magnalia* I. 62) says the first settlers "called it *Salem* for the peace which they had hoped in it;" but the *Planter's Plea*, (page 14) probably a better authority, says, its original name was changed into the name of *Salem*, "though upon a faire ground in remembrance of a peace settled upon a conference at a generall meeting between them and their neighbours, after expectance of some dangerous jarre."

vnable to carry vp our ordinance and baggage soe farr) wee were forced to change counsaile and for our present shelter to plant dispersedly, some at Charles Towne which standeth on the North side of the mouth of Charles river; some on the south side thereof, which place wee named Boston; (as wee intended to haue done the place wee first resolved on) some of vs upon Mistick, which wee named Meadford; some of vs westwards on Charles river, 4 miles from Charles Towne, which place wee named Watertowne;* others of vs 2 miles from Boston, in a place wee named Rocksbury; others vppon the the river of Sawgus betweene Salem and Charles Towne; and the western men 4 miles South from Boston, at a place wee named Dorchester. This dispersion troubled some of vs, but helpe it wee could not; wanting ability to remooue to any place fitt to build a Towne vppon, and the time too short to deliberate any longer, least the winter should surprize vs before wee had builded our houses. The best counsel wee could find out was, to build a fort to retire to, in some convenient place, if an enemy pressed therevnto, after wee should haue fortified ourselves against the iniuries of wett and cold. So ceasing to consult further for that time, they who had health to labour fell to building, wherein many were interrupted with sicknes and many dyed

*[Hubbard says, "The reason for this name was not left upon record, nor is it easy to find." It seems highly probable that it was derived from *Waterton*, a small place in the West Riding of Yorkshire, and not far from Halifax, the residence of Gilbert Saltonstall, the ancestor of Sir Richard Saltonstall, who was one of the principal settlers of our Watertown, and who might from some local attachment or other circumstance, have given this name to the tract "westwards" on Charles River." The early spelling of the name, which is *Waterton* in the earliest records, and throughout this letter, except in the above single instance, seems to give some support to this conjecture.]

weekly, yea almost dayley.* Amongst whom were Mrs. *Pinchon*† Mrs. *Coddington*,‡ Mrs. *Philips*, § and Mrs. *Alcock*,|| a sister of Mr. *Hookers*. Insomuch that the shippes beeing now vpon their returne, some for England, some for Ireland, there was, as I take it not much less than an hundred (some think many more) partly out of dislike of our government which restrained and punished their excesses, and partly through fear of famine, not seeing other meanes than by their labour to feed themselves, which returned back againe. And glad were wee so to bee ridd of them. Others also afterwards heareing of men of their owne disposition, which were planted at Pascataway, went from vs to them, whereby though our numbers were lessened, yet wee accounted ourselves nothing weakened by their removeall. Before the departure of the shippes, we contracted with Mr. *Peirce* Mr. of the Lyon of Bristow, to returne to vs with all speed with fresh supplies of victualls, and gave him directions accordingly. With this shipp returned Mr. *Revil*,¶ one of the 5 vndertakers here for the joint stock of the company; and Mr. *Vassall*** one of the assistants, and his family; and also Mr. *Bright*,†† a minister, sent hither the yeare before. The shippes beeing gone, victu-

†[Gov. Winthrop was of opinion that the sickness was caused by "ill diet at sea," and that it became infectious. He lost twelve out of his family, which he thus enumerates, "Waters and his wife, and two of his children, Mr. Gager and his man Smith of Buxall, and his wife and two children, the wife of Taylor of Haverhill and their child; my son H. makes the twelve." The last was Henry Winthrop, who was drowned.]

‡[She was wife of William Pynchon, one of the Assistants.]

§[Wife of William Coddington, who was also one of the Assistants.]

¶[Wife of Rev. George Phillips, the first minister of Watertown.]

||[Her husband was Deacon George Alcock, one of the first settlers of Roxbury.]

¶[John Revell, who was chosen assistant, 20 October, 1629, and came over the next year.]

**[William Vassall, who returned to New England in 1634, and settled in Scituate, Mass. He finally settled in the Barbadoes, in the West Indies, and died in 1655.]

††[Rev. Francis Bright, who arrived at Salem in June, 1629.]

alls wastinge, and mortality increasinge, weo held diverse fasts in our severall congregations, but the Lord would not yet bee deprecated; for about the beginning of September, dyed Mr. *Gager*, a right godly man, a skilful chirurgion, and one of the deacons of our congregation; and Mr. *Higginson*,* one of the ministers of Salem, a zealous and a profitable preacher;—this of a consumption, that of a feaver, and on the 30th of September, dyed Mr. *Johnson*† another of the 5 vndertakers (the Lady *Arrabella*, his wife, being dead a month before.) This gentleman was a prime man amongst vs, haueing the best estate of any, zealous for religion and greatest furtherer of this plantation. He made a most godly end, dying willingly, professing his life better spent in promoting this plantacon than it would haue beene any other way. He left to vs a loss greater than the most conceived.—Within a month after, dyed Mr. *Rossiter*,‡ another of our assistants, a godly man, and of a good estate, which still weakened vs more; so that there now were left of the 5 vndertakers but the Governour, Sir *Richard Saltonstall* and myselfe, and 7 other of the Assistants. And of the people who came over with vs, from the time of their setting saile from England in Aprill, 1630, vntill December followinge, there dyed by estimacon about 200 at the least—Soe lowe hath the Lord brought vs! Well, yet they who survived were not discouraged, but bearing God's

*[Rev. Francis Higginson, who came with Mr. Bright, and died at Salem in August, 1630, aged 42.]

†[Isaac Johnson was of a very respectable family. His father Abraham Johnson, who resided in Clipsham, in Rutlandshire married a daughter of William Chaderton, bishop of Lincoln. His grandfather, Robert Johnson, was archdeacon of Leicester in 1584, and was the founder of the free schools in Rutlandshire. He died about 1616.]

‡[Edward Rossiter, who was chosen an assistant in 1629. He died 23 October 1630.]

corrections with humilitye and trusting in his mercies, and considering how after a greater ebb hee had raised vpp our neighbours at Plymouth, wee beganne againe in December to consult about a fitt place to build a towne vppon, leaueinge all thoughts of a Fort, because vppon any invasion wee were necesarily to loose our howses when wee should retire therevnto; soe after diuerse meetings at Boston, Roxbury and Waterton on the 28th day of December, wee grew to this resolucon to bind all the Assistants (Mr. *Endicott* and Mr. *Sharpe* excepted, which last purposeth to return by the next shipp into England) to build howses at a place, a mile East from Waterton, neere Charles river, the next spring, and to winter there the next year, that soe by our examples and by removeing the ordinance and munition thether, all who were able, might be drawne thether, and such as shall come to vs hereafter to their advantage bee compelled soe to doe, and soe if God would, a fortified Towne might there grow vpp, the place fitting reasonably well thereto. I should before haue mentioned how both the English and Indian corne beeinge at tenne shillings a strike, and beaver beeinge valued a. 6 shilling a pound, wee made laws to restraine the selling of corne to the Indians, and to leaue the price of beauer at libertie, which was presently sold for tenne and 20 shillings a pound. I should alsoe haue remembered how the halfe of our cowes and almost all our mares and goats, sent vs out of England dyed at sea in their passage hither,* and that those

*[The cows and horses sent over in 1629, are thus mentioned in the Planters Plea—"They sent over a conuenient of rother Beasts, to the number of sixty or seventy or thereabout and some Mares and Horses, of which the Kine came safe for the most part; but the greater part of the Horses dyed, so that there remained not above twelve or foureteen alive."

intended to be sent vs out of Ireland were not sent at all; all which together with the loss of our six months building, occasioned by our intended removeall to a Towne to bee fortified weakened our estates, especially the estates of the vndertakers, who were 3 or 4000£. engaged in the joynt stock, which was now not above soe many hundreds; yet many of vs laboured to beare it as comfortably as wee could, remembre the end of our comeinge hether and knowinge the power of God who canne support and raise vs againe, and vseth to bring his servants lowe that the mecke may bee made glorious by deliverance. Psal. 112.

In the end of this December, departed from vs the shipp *Handmaid* of London, by which wee sent away one *Thomas Morton*, a proud insolent man who has lived here diverse years, and had beene an Attorney in the West Countryes while he lived in England. Multitude of complaints were received against him for iniuries doone by him both to the English and Indians, and amongst others for shootinge hail shott at a troope of Indians, for not bringing a Cannowe vnto him to cross a river withall, whereby hee hurt one, and shott through the garments of another; for the satisfacon of the Indians wherein, and that it might appear to them and to the English that wee meant to doe iustice impartially, wee caused his hands to be bound behind him and sett his feete in the bill bowes, and burned his howse to the ground, all in the sight of the Indians, and soe kept him prisoner till wee sent him for England, whether wee sent him, for that my Lord Cheife Justice there soe required that he might punish him cappittally for fowler misdemeaneers there perpetrated as wee were informed.

I have no leasüre to review and insert things forgotton, but out of due time and order must sett them downe as they come to memory.— About the end of October this year, 1630, I ioyned with the Governour and Mr. *Maverecke** in sendinge out our pinnace to the Narragansetts to trade for corne to supply our wants, but after the pynace had doubled Cape Cod, shee putt into the next harbour shee found, and there meetinge with Indians, who shewed their willingness to truck, shee made her voyage their, and brought vs 100 bushells of corne, at about 4s. a bushell, which helped vs somewhat. From the coast where they traded, they saw a very large island, 4 leagues to the east, which the Indians commended as a fruitfull place, full of good vines, and free from sharpe frosts, haueing one only entrance into it, by a navigable river, inhabitted by a few Indians, which for a trifle would leaue the island, if the English would sett them upon the maine; but the pynace haueinge noe direction for discovery, returned without sayling to it, which in 2 houers they might haue done. Upon this coast, they found store of vines full of grapes dead ripe, the season beeing past—whether wee purpose to send the next yeare sooner, to make some small quantitie of wine, if God enable vs, the vines growinge thinne with vs and wee not haueinge yett any leasure to plant vineyards. But now haueing some leasure to discourse of the motives for other men's comeinge to this place, or their abstaininge from it, after my breif manner I say this;—That if any come hether to plant for

*[Samuel Maverick, who resided on Noddle's Island. He came over several years before Gov. Dudley, and was very useful to the early emigrants, being according to Josselyn "the only hospitable man in all the country, giving entertainment to all comers gratis." He died 10 March, 1664.]

worldly ends that canne liue well at home, he committs an errour, of which he will soone repent him. But if for spirituall, and that noe particular obstacle hinder his removeall, hee may finde here what may well content him vizt: materialls to build, fewell to burne, ground to plant, seas and rivers to fish in, a pure ayer to breathe in, good water to drinke, till wine or beare canne be made; which, togeather with the cowes, hoggs and goates brought hether allready, may suffice for food; for as for foule and venison, they are dainties here as well as in England. For cloaths and bedding, they must bringe them wth. them, till time and industry produce them here. In a word, wee yett enioy little to be enuyed, but endure much to be pittyyed in the sicknes and mortallitye of our people. And I do the more willingly use this open and plaine dealinge, least other men should fall short of their expectacons when they come hether, as wee to our great preiudice did, by meanes of letters sent vs from hence into England, wherein honest men out of a desire to draw over others to them, wrote somewhat hyperbolically of many things here. If any godly men, out of religious ends, will come over to helpe vs in the good worke wee are about, I think they cannot dispose of themselues nor of their estates more to God's glory, and the furtherance of their owne reckoninge; but they must not bee of the poorer sort yett, for diverse years; for wee haue found by experience that they haue hindred, not furthered the worke—And for profaine and deboshed persons, their oversight in comeinge hether is wondered at, where they shall find nothing to content them. If there bee any endued with grace and furnished with meanes to feed them-

selues and theirs for 18 months, and to build and plant, lett them come over into our Macedonia and helpe vs, and not spend themselues and their estates in a less p.fittable employment; for others I conceive they are not yet fitted for this busines.

Touching the discouragements which the sicknes and mortality which every first year hath seized vpon vs, and those of Plymouth as appeareth before, may give to such who have cast any thoughts this way (of which mortality it may bee said of us allmost as of the Egyprians, that there is not an howse where there is not one dead, and in some howses many) the naturall causes seem to bee in the want of warm lodginge, and good dyet, to which Englishmen are habituuated at home; and in the suddain increase of heate which they endure that are landed here in somer, the salt meates at sea haueinge prepared their bodyes thereto, for those onely 2 last yeares dyed of feavers who landed in June and July; as those of Plymouth who landed in the winter dyed of the scirvy, as did our poorer sort, whose howses and bedding kept them not sufficiently warm, nor their dyet sufficiently in heart. Other causes God may haue, as our faithfull minister Mr. *Wilsoune** (lately handlinge that poynt) shewed vnto vs, which I forbear to mention, leauing this matter to the farther dispute of phisitions and diuines—Wherefore to returne, vpon the third of January dyed the daughter of Mr. *Sharpe*,† a godly virginne, making a comfortable end, after a long sicknes.

*[Rev. John Wilson, the first minister of Boston. He sailed for England with Sir Richard Saltonstall and others, mentioned at the close of this letter, but returned hither again.]

†[This was Thomas Sharp, who was an assistant chosen in England, and came over in 1620. He returned to England as will be seen at the close of the letter.]

The plantacon here received not the like loss of any woman since wee came hether, and therefore shee well deserues to be remembred in this place; and to add to our sorrowes, vppon the 5th day, came letters to vs from Plymouth, advertiseinge vs of this sadd accident followinge.— About a fortnight before, there went from vs in a shallop to Plymouth 6 men and a girle, who in an hour or two before night, on the same day they went forth, came near to the mouth of Plymouth Bay, but the wind then comeing strongly from the shore, kept them from entering and drove them to sea wards, and they haueing no better means to helpe themselues, lett down their killick, that soe they might drive the more slowly, and bee nearer land when the storm should cease. But the stone slipping out of the killick, and thereby they driving faster than they thought all the night, in the morninge, when they looked out, they found themselues out of sight of land, which soe astonished them, the frost being extreme and their hands soe benumbed with cold, that they could not handle their oares, neyther had any compass to steare by, that they gave themselues for lost, and lay downe to dye quietly, onely one man who had more naturall heate and courage remaining then the rest, continued soe long lookinge for land, that the morning waxing clearer, hee discovered land, and with difficulty hoysted the saile, and soe the winde a little turninge, 2 days after they were driven from Plymouth Bay, they arrived at a shore unknowne vnto them. The stronger helped the weaker out of the boate and takeing their saile on shore, made a shelter thereof, and made a fire; but the frost had soe peirced their bodyes that one of them dyed about 3 days after their

landinge, and most of the others grew worse, both in bodye and courage;—noe hope of releife beeinge within their veiw. Well, yett the Lord pittyinge them and two of them who onely could vse their leggs goeing abroad, rather to seeke then to hope to find helpe, they mett first with 2 Indian women, who sent vnto them an Indian man, who informed them that Plymouth was within 50 miles, and offered togeather to procure releife for them, which they gladly accepting, hee perfourmed, and brought them 3 men from Plymouth (the governour and counsell of Plymouth liberally rewardinge the Indian and tooke care for the safety of our people) who brought them all alieue in their boate thether, save one man, who with a guide chose rather to goe over land, but quickly fell lame by the way, and getting harbour at a trucking house the Plymotheans had in those partes: there he yet abides. At the others landing at Plymouth, one of them dyed as hee was taken out of the boate; another (and he the worst in the company) rotted from the feete upwards where the frost had gotten most hold, and soe dyed within *in* a few days. The other 3, after God had blessed the Chirurgeon's skill used towards them, returned safe to vs. I sett downe this the more largely, partly because the first man that dyed was a godly man of our congregation; one *Richard Garrad*,* who, at the time of his death, more feared hee should dishonour God than cared for his own life;—As also because diuerse boates haue been in manifest perill this year, yett the Lord preserved them all, this one excepted. Amongst those who dyed about

*[In the original MS. of Gov. Winthrop, this name is spelled *Garrard*, but the true name of the sufferer, says Mr. Savage, was Garrett. Henry Harwood was one of the party.]

the end of this January, there was a girle of 11 years old, the daughter of one *John Ruggles** of whose family and kindred dyed so many, that for some reason it was matter of observacon amongst vs; who in the time of her sicknes expressed to the minister and to those about her, soe much faith and assurance of salvation, as is rarely found in any of that age, which I thought not unworthy here to committ to memory; and if any taxe mee for wastinge paper with recordinge theis small matters, such may consider that little mothers bring fourth little children, small common wealths;—matters of small moment, the reading whereof yett is not to be despised by the judicious, because small things in the beginning of naturall or politique bodyes are as remarkable as greater in bodyes full growne.

Vpon the 5 of February, arrived here Mr. *Peirce* with the ship *Lyon* of *Bristow*† with supplies of victuals from England, who had sett fourth from *Bristow* the first of December before. He had a stormy passage hether, and lost one of his saylors not far from our shore, who in a tempest having helped to take in the spritt saile, lost his hold as he was comeinge downe and fell into the sea; where after long swimminge hee was drowned, to the great dolour of those in the shipp, who beheld so lamentable a spectacle, without beeing able to minister help to him; the sea swa soe high and the shipp droue soe fast before the wind, though her sailes were taken downe. By this shipp wee vnderstood of the fight of 3 of our shippes and 2 English men of war comeing out of the straites with 14 *Dunkirkes*, vpon the

*[John Ruggles, came over in 1630, and was admitted freeman 1632.]

†[This name for Bristol was common among a number of the first settlers.— This spelling conformed somewhat to the Saxon pronunciation, the name having been anciently *Brightstow* among the Saxons.]

coast of England as they returned from us in the end of the last summer, who through God's goodness with the loss of some 13 or 14 men out of our 3 shipp; and I know not how many out of the 2 men of war gott at length clear of them. The Charles, one of our 3,* a stout shipp of 300 tunne, beeing soe torne, that shee had not much of her left whole aboue water.—

By this shipp wee also vnderstood the death of many of those who went from vs the last year to Old England, as likewise of the mortallity there, whereby wee see are graues in other places as well as with us.

Allso to increase the heape of our sorrows, wee received advertisement by lers. from our friends in England, and by the reports of those who came hether in this shipp to abide with vs, (who were about 26) that they who went discontentedly from vs the last year, out of their evill affections towards us, have raised many false and scandalous reports against vs, affirminge vs to be **BROWNISTS** in religion, and ill affected to our state at home and that theis vile reports haue wonne credit with some who formerly wished vs well. But wee doe desire, and cannot but hope, that wise and imp.tial men will at length consider that such malecontents have ever p.sed this manner of casting dirt to make others seeme as fowle as themselves, and that our godly freinds, to whome wee haue beene known, will not easily believe that wee are not soe soon turned from the profession wee soe long have made in our natiue country: And for our further cleareinge, I truely affirm, that I know noe one person who came over with vs the last yeare to bee altered in judgment and

*[The other two were the *Success* and the *Whale*.]

affection, eyther in eccliaſticall or civill reſpects ſince our comeing hither; but wee doe continue to pray dayly for our Sovereaigne lord the King, the Queene, the Prince, the royal blood, the counsaile and whole ſtate, as duty bindes vs to doe, and reaſon perſwades others to believe, for how vngodly and vnthankfull ſhould wee bee if wee ſhould not thus doe, who came hether by vertue of his Maj.ties letters patent, and vnder his gracious protection, vnder which ſhelter wee hope to liue ſafely, and from whome [whoſe?] kingdom and ſubiects, wee now haue received and hereafter expect reliefe. Lett our friends therefore giue noe credit to ſuch malicious aſperſions, but be more ready to answer for vs, then we hear they haue been: we are not like thoſe which have diſpenſations to lye; but as wee were free enough in Old England, to turne our in ſides outwards, ſometimes to our diſadvantage, very vnlike is it that now (beeinge *procul a fulmine*) wee ſhould be ſo vnlike ourſelues: lett therefore this bee ſufficient for vs to ſay, and others to heare in this matter.

Amongſt others who dyed about this time was Mr. *Robert Welden*, whom in the time of his ſickneſſe, wee had choſen to bee Captaine of 100 foote, but before hee tooke poſſeſſion of his place, he dyed the 16 of this February, and was buried as a ſoldier with 3 volleys of ſhott. Vpon the 22 day of February, wee held a general day of Thankſgiveinge throughout the whole Colony for the ſafe arrivall of the ſhipp which came laſt with our provisions.

About this time, wee apprehended one *Robert Wright*,* who had been ſometimes a lynnē dra-

*[There was a Robert Wright of Boston after this period, who was a member of the Artillery Company in 1643.]

per in Newgate market, and after that a Brewer on the Banke side and on Thames streete. This man wee lately vnderstood had made an escape in London from those who came to his howse to apprehend him for clipping the kinges coyne [*one or two words wanting*] had stolen after vs.— Vppon his examinacon, hee confessed the fact and his escape, but affirmed hee had the kinges pardon for it, vnder the broade seale, which hee yett not being able to prooue, and one to whome he was known chargeing him with untruth in some of his answers, wee therefore committed him to prison, to be sent by the next shipp into England.

Likewise, wee were lately informed that one Mr. *Gardiner*,* who arrived here a month before vs (and who had passed here for a knight by the name of Sr. *Christopher Gardiner* all this while) was noe knight, but instead thereof, had two wiues now liueinge in an house at London, one of which came about September last from Paris in France (where her husband had left her years before) to London, where she had heard her husband had marryed a second wife, and whom by enquiry she found out, and they both condoling each others estate, wrote both their lres. to the governour (by Mr. *Pierce* who had conference with both the women in the presence of Mr. *Allerton* of Plymouth;) his first wife desiring his returne and conversion; his second, his destruccion for his foule abuse, and for robbing her of her estate, of a part whereof she sent an Inventory hether, compriseinge therein many rich jewels, much plate and costly lynnens. This man had in his family (and yet hath) a gentlewo-

*[Much may be found of this man in Savage's *Winthrop*, I. 85, 54, 57, 100, 102, 106. II. 12, 189.]

man whom he called his kinswoman, and whom one of his wiues in her letter, names *Mary Grove*, affirming her to be a knowne harlot, whose sending back into Old England shee also desired, together with her husband. Shortly after this intelligence, wee sent to the house of the said *Gardiner* (which was 7 miles from vs) to apprehend him and his woman, with a purpose to send them both to London to his wiues there; but the man, who haveing heard some rumour from some who came in the shipp, that lres. were come to the Governor, requireing iustice against him, was readily prepared for flight, soe soone as he should see any crossinge the river, or likely to apprehend him, which hee accordingly perfourmed; for hee dwelling aloone, easily discerned such who were sent to take him, halfe a mile before they approached his house, and with his peece on his neck, went his way, as most men think northwards, hoping to find some English there like to himselfe; but likely enough it is, which way so ever hee went, hee will loose himselfe in the woods and be stopped with some rivers in his passing, notwithstanding his compass in his pockett, and soe with hunger and cold, will perish before hee find the place hee seekes. His woman was brought vnto vs and confessed her name, and that her mother dwells 8 miles from Beirdly in Salopshire, and that *Gardiner's* father dwells in or neare Gloucester, and was (as shee said) brother to *Stephen Gardiner*, Bishop of Winchester,* and did disinherit his sonne for his 26 years absence in his travailes in France, Italy, Germany and Turkey; that he had (as he told

*[This story was probably invented by the pretended knight, to raise him in estimation of his paramour. Gardiner, the bishop of Winchester, who was an illegitimate son of Lionel Woodville, the bishop of Salisbury, was born 147 years before this examination, and had been dead 75 years.]

her) married a wife in his travailes, from whom hee was devorced, and the woman long since dead; that both herselfe and *Gardiner* were both Catholiques till of late, but were now Protestants; that shee takes him to be a knight, but never heard when he was knighted. The woman was impenitent and close, confessing noe more then was wrested from her by her owne contradictions, soe wee haue taken order to send her to the two wiues in Old England to search her further.

Vpon the 8 of March, from after it was faire day light untill about 8 of the clock in the forenoon, there flew over all the towns in our plantacons soe many flocks of doues, each flock conteyning many thousands, and some soe many that they obscured the light, that passeth credit, if but the truth should bee written; and the thing was the more strange, because I scarce remember to haue seene tenne doues since I came into this country. They were all turtles, as appeared by diverse of them wee killed flying, somewhat bigger than those of Europe, and they flew from the north east to the south west; but what it portends I know not.*

The shipp now waits but for wind, which when it blows, there are ready to go aboard therein for England Sr. *Richard Saltonstall*, Mr. *Sharpe*, Mr. *Coddington*, and many others, the most whereof purpose to returne to vs again, if God will. In the meane time, wee are left a people poor and contemptible, yet such as trust in God and are contented with our condition, beeing well assured that he will not faile vs nor forsake vs.

*[Gov. Winthrop notices the great number of Pigeons in 1643 and 1648. In the first named year, he says, "The Pigeons came in such flocks, (above 10,000 in one flock,) that beat down and eat up a very great quantity of English grain." &c.]

I had almost forgotten to add this, that the wheate we receiued by this last shipp stands us in 13 or 14 shillinges a strike, and the pease about 11s. a strike, besides the adventure, which is worth 3 or 4 shillinges a strike, which is an higher price than I ever tasted bread of before.

Thus, MADAM, I haue as I canne, told your Hon. all our matters, knowinge your wisdome canne make good vse thereof. If I liue not to perfourme the like office of my dutie hereafter, likely it is some other will doe it better.

Before the depparture of the Shipp(wch. yet was wind bound) there came vnto vs Sagamore *John* and one of his subiects requireinge satisfaction for the burning of two wigwams by some of the English, which wiggwams were not inhabited, but stod in a place convenient for their shelter, when vppon occasion they should travaile that wayes. By examination, wee found that some English fowlers haueing retired into that which belonged to the subiect and leauinge a fire there in carelessly which they had kindled to warm them, were the cause of burninge thereof; for that which was the Sagamores, wee could find no certaine prooffe how it was fired, yet least hee should thinke vs not scedulous enough to find it out, and soe should depart discontentedly from vs, wee gaue both him and his subiect satisfaction for them both.

The like accident of fire allso befell Mr. *Sharpe* and Mr. *Colborne** upon the 17 of this March, both whose howses, which were as good, and as well furnished as the most in the plantacon, were in 2 houres space burned to the ground, together with much of their househould stuff, appar-

*[William Colborne or Colbron was a gentleman of great influence in Boston; was long a ruling elder, after ceasing to be deacon, and died 1 August, 1662.
NOTE in Savage's Winthrop, I. 37.]

ell and other thinges, as allsoe some goods of others who soiourned wth. them in their howses; God soe pleascing to exercise us with corrections of this kind, as hee hath done with others: for the prevention whereof in our new towne, intended this somer to bee builded, wee haue ordered that noe man there shall build his chimney with wood, nor cover his house with thatch, which was readily assented vnto, for that diverse other howses haue beene burned since our arrivall (the fire allwaies beginninge in the wooden chimneys) and some English wigwams, which haue taken fire in the roofes covered with thatch or boughs.

And that this shipp might returne into Old England with heavy newes, vppon the 18 day of March, came one from Salem and told vs, that vppon the 15 thereof, there dyed Mrs. *Skelton*, the wife of the other minister there, who, about 18 or 20 dayes before, handling cold thinges in a sharpe morninge, put herselfe into a most violent fitt of the wind colleck and vomitting, which continuinge, shee at length fell into a feaver and soe dyed as before. She was a godly and an helpfull woman, and indeed the maine pillar of her family, haueinge left behind her an husband and 4 children, weake and helpeles, who canne scarce tell how to liue without her—She liued desired and dyed lamented, and well deserues to bee honourably remembred,

Vppon the 25 of this March, one of Water-ton haueing lost a calfe, and about 10 of the clock at night, hearinge the howlinge of some woules not farr off, rayseed many of his neighbours out of their bedds, that by dischargeinge their muskets neere about the place where hee heard the wolues, hee might so putt the wolues

to flight, and saue his calfe—The wind serveing fitt to cary the report of the musketts to Rocksbury, 3 miles of at such a time; the inhabitants there tooke an alarme beate vpp their drume, armed themselues, and sent in post to vs to Boston to raise vs allsoe. Soe in the morninge the calfe beeinge found safe, the wolues affrighted, and our danger past, wee went merrily to breakefast.

I thought to have ended before, but the stay of the shipp and my desire to informe your honr. of all I canne, hath caused this additon, and every one haueinge warninge to prepare for the shipp's departure tomorrow, I am now this 28th of March, 1631, sealing my lres.

Journey of Governor Shute from Boston to Portsmouth October, 1716.

[Copied from an ancient paper for the Collections by CYRUS P. BRADLEY]

On Monday last, his Excellency our Governour proceeded [on] his journey to New Hampshire, being attended out of town by several of his Majesty's Council, the sheriff of the county, with other gentlemen and officers, and at Cambridge was first received by several of his Majesty's justices, with the sheriff of the county of Middlesex, and a troop of horse of Col. Phips' Regiment. At the college, his Excellency was waited on by the President, Fellows and students into the hall, and there saluted with an oration by Mr. Foxcroft,* one of the Masters of Art of that house. At Lewis's, his Excellency was met

*[Probably Francis Foxcroft who was graduated at Harvard in 1712.]

by the several gentlemen of the Council from Salem, and one of the sheriffs, and a troop of horse of Col. Brown's regiment; at Salem, his Excellency was entertained at Col. Brown's, where as well, the ministers of that and the neighbouring towns, as the Gentlemen and officers, civil and military, congratulated his Excellency's safe arrival to his Government.

On Tuesday, the Governor was received on the road towards Wenham by Capt. Heink's troop of horse, and at Wenham by the other sheriff of the county of Essex and a troop of horse belonging to Col. Appleton's regiment.— A Tuesday night, his Excellency lodged at the Hon. the Lieut. Governor's,* and the next morning, was attended by a troop of horse belonging to Col. Noyes' regiment, with the gentlemen and others from Newbury. At Salisbury, near the line between the two provinces, his Excellency was met by the Honorable the Lieutenant Governor of New Hampshire, several of his Majesty's Council, the sheriff with a number of gentlemen and others, of the Province of New Hampshire, being guarded with a troop of horse from Hampton, and after that, met by a troop of horse from Exeter, and at Hampton Town, four companies of foot were drawn up upon the Common before Capt. Winget's where the Governor dined.

Portsmouth. New Hampshire.

Wednesday, 17th October. This day, about 5 o'clock, P. M. his Excellency Saml. Shute Esq. our Governor arrived at this place being brought to town by the Hon'ble our Lieut. Governor, Council, a great number of our gentle-

*[This, most likely at Newbury, where William Partridge, the then late Lieut. Governor, resided.]

men and officers, as well as some [from] the neighboring Province, and welcomed by the discharge of the cannon of our castle and the ships in the [harbor]—our regiment was under arms flanked with two troops of horse. His Excellency went directly up to our Council House and there published his commission, after which the regiment discharged their volleys, and the people their huzzas, in token of their great and unfeigned joy upon this, so happy an occasion.—His Excellency lodges at Mr. Penhallow's

*Speech of his Excellency Richard, Earl of Bellomont, Governor of Massachusetts and N. Hampshire, to the Council and Assembly of the Province of New Hampshire, 7 August, 1699.**

Gentlemen,

I have called you together at this time to give you an opportunity of serving the common interest of your country by redressing the grievances this Province lies under, and by making such laws as may, by the blessing of God, establish you in safety and happiness for the time to come.

I am very sensible of the great sufferings you sustained all this last war, by this Province being frontier towards the Eastern Indians,—a cruel and perfidious enemy in their own nature, but taught and encouraged to be more so by the Jesuits and other Popish Missionaries from France, who were not more industrious during the war to instigate their Indian disciples and proselytes (as they are pleased to call them) to kill your people treacherously, than they have been since the

*Governor Bellomont arrived in N. Hampshire and published his commission on the last day of July, 1699. It is believed that he did not afterwards come into the Province. He died at New York, 5 March, 1701.

the peace, to debauch those Indians from former subjections to the Crown of England: inso-much as at present they seem to have departed from their allegiance to the Crown, and revolted to the French. I have taken such measures as quickly to find out whether those Indians will return to their obedience to the Crown or not.— If they do not, and that they commit any hostility upon you, I doubt not but to find an easy way of subduing them.

Upon the report of his Majesty's engineer, whom I sent to view the fort on the Great Island and the harbor of this town, I find the situation is naturally well disposed; but the fort so very weak and unable that it requireth the building a new substantial one to secure you in time of war. You will do well to take this matter into consideration as soon as may be. This Province is well seated for trade, and your harbor here on Piscataqua River so very good, that a fort to secure it would invite people to come and settle among you, and as you grow in number, so will your trade advance and flourish and you will be useful to England, which you ought to covet above all things, not only as it is your duty but as it will also be for your glory and interest.— Such a King as God hath blessed us with at present, and such a nation as that of England ought to excite in us a noble ambition to be religiously faithful to the first, and zealously subservient to the interest of the latter.

I recommend to you, Gentlemen of the House of Representatives, the providing for the necessary support of the government;—You being able to judge what the charge will be, and it belongeth to you of right to provide the means to defray that charge.

GENTLEMEN,—You will do well to think of every thing that may conduce to your own happiness and advantage, wherein you may depend on my concurrence with you; for I have all the disposition imaginable to do the King and this country the best service I am capable of.

On the 8 of August, the House chose the Speaker, who was Samuel Penhallow, and Mr. John Plaisted to deliver a congratulatory address to his Excellency, and on the same day, voted that the Speaker, with Mr. John Plaisted, Capt. Henry Dow and Theodore Atkinson be a committee to draw up an answer to his Excellency's Speech. [From the Assembly Records.]

Petition of sundry Persons of Rumford, Canterbury and Contoocook. 1748.

To his Excellency BENNING WENTWORTH, Esquire, Captain General, and Governor of his Majesty's Province of New Hampshire.

To the Honourable His Majesty's Council and Assembly of said Province.

The Petition of the Subscribers Inhabitants of Rumford, Canterbury and Contoocook,

Humbly Sheweth,

That we especially at the two last mentioned places are greatly distressed for want of suitable gristmills; that Mr. Henry Lovejoy has at great expense erected a good mill at a place the most advantageously situated to accommodate the three Towns. That it is the *only* mill in all *the three Towns* that stands under the command of the guns of the Garrison.*—

*[This mill was on Rattlesnake brook, near the same spot where Dr. Peter Renton has erected a valuable mill.]

That the ill consequences of abandoning the said Garrison the year past, has been severely felt by us. That the said Lovejoy appears desirous of residing there again, Provided he might be favoured with such a number of soldiers as just to keep his Garrison with a tolerable degree of safety, and that as an additional encouragement to us to appear as Petitioners on his behalf, and to your Excellency and Honours to grant our said Petition, he will become engaged with all convenient speed to erect a forge for the making of Barr Iron* which may also stand under the command of the said Garrison—which undertaking would probably be vastly advantageous to all the Towns and plantations up this way, as well as to the General interest of the Province. We therefore pray as well on behalf of our selves as the said Lovejoy—That your Excellency and Honours would take the premises into your wise consideration, and grant unto the said Lovejoy such a protection as may encourage him to re-enter and possess his at present abandoned Garrison for the ends and purposes above mentioned and your Petitioners shall, as in duty bound ever pray. John Chandler, Ebenezer Eastman, Ezra Carter, Nath. Abbott, Isaac Waldron, Amos Eastman, Edward Abbott, Stephen Gerrick, John Towle, George Jackman, Richard Jackman, Richard Flood, Jacob Flanders, William Peters, Philip Caul, John Corser, William Emery, Joel Manuel, John Flanders, Philip Flanders, Stephen Call, Phineas Stevens, Nathaniel Malloon, William Danford. [The foregoing belonged to Contoocook.] James Scales, Jeremiah Clough, William Miles,

*[The forge was erected by Capt. Henry Lovejoy, and was in operation many years. The remains of it are still visible.]

William Forrest, Thomas Clough, Josiah Miles, John Gipson, Archelaus Moor, Moses Danforth, John Forrast, Thomas Danforth, James Head, Benjamin Blanchard, James Gipson, William Moor, Samuel Moor, William Forest, Jr. Saml. Shepherd. [The preceeding belonged to Canterbury.] Isaac Chandler, Jamés Osgood, Seborne Peters, Abraham Kimball, Joseph Pudney, Ben. Fifeld, Jacob Hoyt, John Burbank, Caleb Burbank, Amos Abbott, John Chandler, [jr.] Benjamin Abbot, Ephraim Farnum, Daniel Chase, Henry Lovioy, Jeremiah Stickney, Aaron Stevens, Stephen Farrington, Stephen Hoyt, George Hull, Samson Colbe, Ebenr. Eastman, jr. Philip Eastman, Jeremiah Eastman, Nathaniel Eastman, Joseph Eastman. [These five were brothers.] Daniel Anis, Nathan Stevens, Ebenezer Virgin. [The preceeding belonged to Rumford.

Rumford, January 2nd. 1747-8.

Memoir of Rev. Nathan Parker, D. D. Pastor of the South Church and Society in Portsmouth. By SAMUEL E. COUES.

The Rev. NATHAN PARKER, D. D., pastor of the South Parish of Portsmouth, New Hampshire, died on the 8th of November, 1833, in the 52nd year of his age, and in the 28th year of his ministry. His character demands an especial notice, for as a faithful minister of the gospel, he wielded an extensive influence, and his life afforded strong evidence of the power of the religion he professed.

The ancestors of Dr. Parker, generally, were distinguished for their energy and integrity of character. The first of whom there is any record, is *Thomas Parker*, one of the puritan set-

tlers of New England. He Settled at Lynn, and was admitted Freeman by the Massachusetts colony in 1637. He afterwards removed to Reading, and was among the earliest settlers of that place. His son, *Nathaniel*, born on the 16th of May, 1651, was the first person buried in the West Parish in Reading; he gave the common and burial ground. His grandson, *Nathaniel*, was born in 1679; he was married to Elizabeth Knight of Andover, Mass. and had eight children. *Nathan*, one of them, and the grandfather of Dr. Parker, was born February 16, 1719; he married Tabitha Gould of Stoneham, and had a numerous family. His son *Nathan* was born February 21, 1749, married Phebe Pratt in december 1777. By this marriage there were two sons and a daughter. Phebe who died in early life, Edmund who still resides at Reading, and NATHAN the subject of the present notice, who was born on the fifth day of June, 1782.

The father of Dr. Parker was a farmer, independent in his circumstances. He afforded to his son all the facilities in his power for an education, yet much was left to be accomplished by his own personal exertions. In early life, he was accustomed to assist in the work of the farm, and at that time such was his fondness for study that he would often rise before day that he might finish his work so as to return earlier to his books. To his own energy of purpose he was indebted for the means of his usefulness for he enjoyed no peculiar advantages, nor was his reputation dependent on any of those favourable circumstances, which so often give the direction of the life. As a boy, he was distinguished for decision of character, and for the love of truth.

Frank and open hearted, full of life and spirits, he was beloved by his companions and was their leader in their active sports. At an early age, he possessed an influence over his associates, which even then was exerted only for their good.

He was fitted for College at Boxborough, under the care of his uncle, the Rev. Mr. Willard, and graduated at Harvard in the class of 1803. After receiving his degree, he remained at Cambridge one year in the prosecution of his theological studies. He then taught a school in Worcester and finished his course of studies there with the Rev. Dr. Bancroft. He was a tutor in Bowdoin college for two years previous to his ordination. He entered upon his ministerial labors in the year 1808, being ordained pastor of the South Church and Society in Portsmouth on the 14th September of that year.

He commenced his pastoral duties under many discouragements. The Parish over which he was settled presented no cheering prospects.—Reduced in numbers, weakened in strength, for several years, it had struggled for mere existence. To common minds it would have appeared a forlorn undertaking to reanimate and rebuild this society. In order to show what was its situation, and what the exertions of Dr. Parker accomplished, it may be well to recur to the history of the Parish previous to his ordination.—Before the year 1713, there was but one congregational society in Portsmouth. The meeting house stood on an elevation near the south bridge. In that year, a part of the society removed to a new meeting house in the central part of the town. The remainder, constituting the South Parish, continued to occupy the old building until 1732, when they also erected a new house of worship

near the former site. The Revd. Mr. Emerson was their minister from 1715 to 1732; the Revd. Mr. Shurtlif from 1733 to 1747; the Revd. Mr. Strong from 1749 to 1751. The Revd. Dr. Haven was ordained in the year 1752 and died in 1806, but owing to the infirmities of age his ministry can hardly be said to extend beyond 1799; the Revd. Mr. Alden was then settled as colleague pastor, and continued with the society, until 1805, when he was dismissed at his own request. Under the ministry of Dr. Haven the parish was large and prosperous. In 1799, it contained about one hundred and fifty families. After this time, from the operation of many unfavorable circumstances, it rapidly diminished. For three years preceeding the ordination of Dr. Parker, the pulpit was vacant, the house being kept open by engagements for short periods, as at that time the parish was so burthened with debt, it was not deemed prudent to attempt the permanent support of a minister. In the year 1808, the debt was discharged by the strenuous exertions of a few, determined to keep alive the fire on the altar of their fathers. Even then, the attempt to settle a clergyman was considered an experiment. In the invitation to Dr. Parker, the weakness of the Parish was alluded to, and some doubts expressed of their ability to pay the salary for any great length of time.—The number on whom taxes could be assessed was only about fifty, on many of them, but little dependance could be placed for pecuniary aid; the number of families was only seventy and of these, one half at least were the families of widows. The meeting house was old, and inconveniently situated in a remote part of the town.—Every feature and circumstance of the Parish

were discouraging, except the characters of the few zealous men, who with a determined spirit, could make any sacrifices to preserve unbroken this hallowed connection, to retain the cherished associations, to keep alive the liberal and truly christian feelings of which this church had been the nursery.

In a parish thus feeble and depressed, Dr. Parker commenced his labors. He knew the difficulties of his undertaking, but these, so far from discouraging him, served to call forth his energy and determination. He did not consider his settlement as a mere experiment to be given up after a few fruitless efforts. "It is" said he, "my post of duty; I will not abandon this people while there is a hope that I can be useful to them." And he consecrated his full powers to their service; he devoted himself to them in the honesty of his heart to the exclusion of every other object. He had the reward of seeing the work abundantly prospering in his hands.

It must be interesting for the members of that Parish to recur to those times of difficulty, to retrace the circumstances which led to the settlement of their departed pastor. They cannot look back and not feel persuaded that the hand of God was alike manifested in sustaining their ark of refuge, and the direction of the events which gave them a minister, who could not only build up the parish, but who, with a kindred spirit, could reanimate the benevolent and affectionate feelings which were fostered under the ministry of the venerable Dr. Haven;—a man preeminately distinguished for the kindness of his heart and the ardour of his affections.

The first sermon preached by Dr. Parker at Portsmouth, was on the Sabbath of May 29,

1808. It was from these words, "Take heed therefore, that the light which is in thee be not darkness;" it illustrated the habits of mind unfavourable to the reception of the truth. This discourse shews the originality of mind, and the practical and useful talents of the writer. It made a strong impression. Dr. Parker was a stranger in Portsmouth. No one knew his character and very few his name, as he preached in exchange with a clergyman who had been engaged to officiate for a few weeks. After the conclusion of the services, many of the parishioners collected together near the meeting house to speak of the sermon, to enquire the name of the preacher, and to ascertain if he were a candidate. Thus sudden was the decision made in his favour. "We formed our opinion" says a gentleman who gave this information, "from the practical good sense of the sermon, from his seriousness of manner and the fervency of his devotional exercises." "He appeared then much as in after life" said another, "the great outlines of his character changed but little."

Soon after the clergyman who temporally officiated had fulfilled his engagement, Dr. Parker received an invitation which he promptly accepted. His ordination took place on the 14th of September, 1808. The parish received their new minister with much interest. Its members once more looked forward with confidence to times of renewed prosperity under the ministry of a Pastor, ardent in his feelings, affectionate in his disposition and devoted to the discharge of his duties. The old took him by the hand and held him by the hand until they died; the young gathered around him as their guide and counsellor. There was a regular and healthy growth of

the parish; no special excitement or sudden revival was seen. The ministrations of the pulpit attracted attention; the private character of the minister, as it became known, commanded confidence and respect. The vacant seats was gradually filled. Each individual as he entered the fold caught the spirit of union and kindness there diffused, and the parish, at the height of its prosperity, exhibited the same harmony, the same unbroken sympathy which had distinguished the few by whose strength of union and untiring zeal, the church had been preserved through its previous weakness.

The increase in numbers, and the inconvenient location of the meeting house, in a few years turned the attention of the society to the creation of a new church. This measure, however, was delayed long after the wants of the parish required the change, and after it possessed the ability to undertake the work. To the old, it was a great sacrifice to leave the consecrated spot. The remains of their fathers were there buried; there, they had been offered in baptism; there, in childhood, they had listened to the voice of religion, speaking to them in accents of kindness and affection; there, for years had been broken to them the bread of life; there, for their whole lives, they had enjoyed the peace of the house of God. These associations and recollections prevented an early change. It was not until 1825, when the removal could no longer be delayed, that a new church was erected. It is built of granite, is situated in the centre of the town, and is large and commodious. The cost of this edifice was above \$30,000. It was dedicated in February, 1826, and the society removed without the loss of a single member. In the

year 1833, the parish contained more than two hundred and ten families; the church funds, by donations, and reservations from the monthly contributions, amounted to nearly \$2,000.— There was a valuable Parish library, and the society owned a large building, formerly occupied as a church, which had been purchased for occasional lectures, and for the use of the Sunday School. Its outward condition bore every mark of prosperity, above all, it was in perfect harmony, its members strongly attached to each other, and all uniting in affection and reverence for their pastor.

What were the means of this success? what gave Dr. Parker this influence? One of the most valuable traits of his character was honesty—honesty, in the full and most complete sense of the word. He was embued with a love of truth, exhibiting itself in singleness of purpose and sincerity of manner. There was no appearance of guile about him; he did nothing for effect merely. He was direct and independent.—

He could rebuke fearlessly and express his opinions openly. No one could be with him and not feel that he was in the presence of an honest man. Besides, he devoted himself exclusively to his duty; he sought not fame in foreign pursuits; his time—his strength were his people's; he concentrated the powers of a strong mind to the one object—doing good. The foundations of his usefulness were these, integrity of character, and entire devotedness to his profession. These qualifications were apparent at the commencement of his labors, and in this respect, he always preserved an indentity of character. He thus acquired and retained the full confidence of those whom he so faithfully and diligently served.

They unhesitatingly yielded to him a strong influence, which they knew would be used only for the best purposes. They feared no stratagem or management, no diversion of the trust to other objects. They met therefore his open sincerity, with that full and entire confidence, so essential to the success of a minister in his important work.

The strong impression which his character made at the commencement of his ministry, was not confined to his own Parish. It soon extended through the community. A report of the unsoundness of his creed had preceded his arrival at his new home. There were doubts raised and reports circulated, calculated, if not intended, to diminish his usefulness. By an open and frank avowal of his sentiments, he early secured the esteem of the Rev. Dr. Buckminster, minister of the North Parish, a clergyman of distinguished talents and acknowledged orthodoxy. "I rejoice," said he "that the south parish have such a minister; he is an honest young man, devoted to his profession. He will be a staff to me in my declining years." The association of ministers received him with kindness and respect. "We were" said a member of this association, "we were then a band of brothers; there were shades of opinion among us it is true, but the disensions which this difference in sentiment produced, gave an interest to our meetings; we avoided all the causes which would tend to break up this kind fellowship; we respected the feelings of each other; there were no whisperings nor private cabals; we were united in one common cause and relied on each other for counsel and assistance. We were then" he repeated with earnestness, "a band of *brothers.*"

The life of a minister is not usually marked by striking events. It calls to the regular and uniform discharge of duty. Sabbath after Sabbath, he must lead the minds of his people; week after week, he must watch the changes which affect character, and the providence of God opening the heart to the influences of religion. He must be ready for rebuke or for encouragement, must be prepared to excite the attention of the careless, and to nourish the growth of piety, by directing the timid mind in its first attempt to seek the things which make for peace. A spirit of love must be breathed through the people, and his influence effect its most important results in the deepest recesses of the heart.

It was thus that the life of Dr. Parker was passed. Though his talents peculiarly fitted him to fill the public eye, and to take a high stand in the employments which would have identified him with the important features of the times, and have chequered his life with great changes and marked events, yet he gave his whole strength to his pastoral duties. He thought not of distinction abroad as the powerful preacher; he would not connect himself with the contentions of the day as the champion of a sect. He left his parish with reluctance and his preparation for other pulpits did not excite so much interest or call so much talent into action as did his labors for his own people. "How gladly" said he "do I turn from the bustle of this busy world to my own home, to my own friends, to my own duties." Each succeeding year, he drew more and more closely the bonds of union which united him to his people. The sphere in which he moved was the world to him, in which he found occupation to call forth all his powers, and ob-

jects on which his strong affections could rest. To do good there, he esteemed not merely a duty but a privilege, the source of his greatest happiness. Thus his regular ministration, combined with the society of his friends, and domestic enjoyments, rendered his life happy and peaceful, without much change or marked incident.

In the year 1815, Dr. Parker was married to Susan Pickering, daughter of the late John Pickering L. L. D., Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of New Hampshire. They had two children one of whom, the daughter died in infancy; the other Francis Edward survives his father. In the domestic character, as a husband and parent he was such as the christian should be. His house was the home of kindness and hospitality.

Up to the year 1820, there had existed an intimate connexion between the North and South parishes of Portsmouth. There had been a regular ministerial exchange from the time of the separation of the churches. The ministers were brothers and servants of one master; the people were bound together, many by relationship and all by friendship and mutual good wishes. Between the former minister of the North Parish, Dr. Buckminster, and Dr. Parker, a friendship was early formed, which grew in strength with their mutual knowledge of each others worth. The connection was a happy one to both, and continued unbroken until the death of Dr. Buckminster. Dr. Parker was as a son to him; he revered his character with filial affection and truly venerated his memory. He preached his funeral sermon, and at the ordination of his successor, he gave the right hand of fellowship.— Dr. Parker's peculiar sentiments were well

known at this time; had been known by Dr. Buckminster; were known to his successor, and it could not be supposed, that this difference in opinion would ever break a connection so sacred and so long existing. The Rev. Mr. Putnam was ordained in 1815. The former intercourse was maintained until 1820. In the preceding year, Dr. Parker assisted in the ordination of the Rev. Mr. Sparks at Baltimore.— This was the occasion, and the avowed cause of the separation between these sister churches. It was considered by the Calvinists as the open acknowledgment of Unitarian and unscriptural opinions, and an exchange was refused by the minister of the North Church. This was the commencement of the division which has severed friend from friend, church from church, and which now presents the mournful aspect of contending sects, where once harmony, brotherly love, and mutual affection subsisted.

This occurrence deeply affected Dr. Parker; not for its results to himself personally, or to the society with which he was connected, but from the train of evils which threaten the cause of religion from the rivalry of sects. He foresaw the difficulties which have resulted from this exclusiveness; he knew that the breach thus made would be enlarged; that the separation then commenced would continue to the weakening of each others strength. He would have made, to have prevented this, any sacrifice, save the right of judging for himself of the doctrines of scripture; this he considered not a right merely but an imperative duty. Could it have been possible for him to yield here, he could not have made the surrender and felt blameless before his God. He was not a partisan—he had not the feelings

of a partisan. He considered it his duty "to unite with good men in doing good, whatever name they might bear, to strengthen the influence of every one who appeared honestly laboring in the cause of Christ, to do all in his power to cherish kind affections, and persuade christians to love each other." The confession of faith used at the admission to his church would exclude christians of no denomination. He would not assume the responsibility of sitting in judgment over others, but yielded to all the christian name, who exhibited the fruit of the Gospel in their lives. But he attached a higher value to liberty of conscience,—to the rights of exercising the mind given for that purpose in the examination of religious truths. He pressed it upon his people, to examine the Bible for themselves, to follow servilely the opinions of no frail mortal, but to go to Revelation itself, and with devout and prayerful hearts to use the light of their own minds, fearless of the decision which they honestly and conscientiously should make. He was not a partisan. He looked to interests higher and holier than those of any party,—the interests of Christianity itself.

The south parish Sunday School was formed at the suggestion of Dr. Parker, in the year 1818. This was among the first of these schools in New-England. By the exertions of the late Nathaniel A. Haven, jr., and the assistance of other members of the parish, it was soon in a prosperous state. One hundred and sixty two children had entered the third Sabbath. Large in the number of its pupils, and rich in the character of its teachers at its commencement, this school has continued to the present time to be an important means of improvement, both in its own

effects, and as the model for many kindred institutions throughout the land. The whole number of its teachers has been one hundred and thirty. It has directed their attention to the examination of religious truths that they might be better able to enforce and illustrate them; it has formed in them those habits of investigation, so necessary for the separation of the mysticisms of creeds from the simple truths of Revelation, that they might adapt their instructions to the minds of children. Its tendency is to turn them from the disputes of the day and bring near to them the spirit of the Gospel, which naked and free from sectarian speculation, bears so strongly on the character. It has connected them too, with the wants and sufferings of the poor, thus exciting the benevolent sympathies,—with little children, thus drawing forth the best feelings of the heart. The children too have reaped a rich harvest. Fifteen hundred have been admitted to the school. On most of them, it is hoped some good impressions have been made, and on many, its effects have been marked and certain; nearly forty have themselves become teachers. The full influence of such a school can hardly be appreciated, for in itself, it is but a point compared with more splendid and attractive charities, yet the rays which continually diverge from it sweep a wide circumference and pervade an extensive space.

Dr. Parker was ever active in the cause of education. He felt a strong interest in all the means used for the dissemination of truth. He diffused through society a spirit of improvement. He was a valuable member of the board of trustees of Phillips Exeter Academy, and the friend and patron of all the schools in his vicinity.—

Every attempt to elevate the character received his aid and encouragement. His influence was strongly exerted for the connection of the affections of the heart, with the cultivation of the mind; for the union of faith with knowledge as the means of active christian benevolence, as leading to the investigation of the wants and unfolding the powers of the soul. It was thus he hoped to separate religion from the excitements of the day, and to place her above the reach of party contentions, and beyond the influence of modern skepticism. For this purpose, he formed in the year 1826, an association for mutual improvement composed principally of the young men of his society. At its meetings, some subject connected with religion was fully discussed; after which, he brought the light and strength of his own mind to clear up doubts and to exhibit the harmony of revealed truth in whatever light it be considered. At these times, he was deeply interesting; his solemn eloquence impressed every mind when he spoke of the steadfastness of the principles of the gospel, which eternal and unchangeable, bend not to the prejudices of men, yield nothing to the temper of the times. This free discussion gave him an acquaintance with the individual characters composing an important part of the parish, and enabled him to suit his preaching to their wants, to direct and guide their minds and obtain a ready access to their hearts.

He was not the mere preacher of the word, building solely on an unenlightened faith, but the stores of his learning enriched others, and the strength of his mind gave a tone to other minds, raising high the standard of moral excellence. Though set apart for the work of the

ministry, he did not separate himself from the world regardless of the changes and events which operate on the occupations and pursuits of others. Every thing which interested his people was to him important; his connection with them was intimate and confiding; their joys were his joys, their sorrows were his sorrows; their hopes and fears, their successes and disappointments met with his ready sympathy. Public events and the occurrences of the day were familiar to his mind. His prudence and foresight in matters unconnected with his profession were extremely useful; and his quick perception which could look to the heart, and his nice discrimination in character enabled him to draw out around him the strength of others, to develop powers and capabilities to be used in the advancement of the cause he loved, the purity of his purposes and the strength of his affections being the centre point of harmony and concert of action.

In the year 1821, Dr. Parker was attacked with a disease, a polypus of the nose, which was the remote cause of his death. It increased with rapidity and affected his breathing and articulation. He submitted to a painful surgical operation, which afforded him only temporary relief. The operation was very often repeated without any permanent results. The disease was accompanied with acute pain, yet not a murmur or complaint escaped his lips. The mind appeared to rise above physical suffering, and to exhibit its innate powers independent of the frail body which enclosed it. The most arduous duties were discharged; the most extensive plans for the improvement of others were formed and executed, when other men would have claimed the seclusion of the sick chamber. Even when

suffering acutely himself, he would appear to forget his pain if he could minister to the comfort of others. Often, very often, his preparation for the pulpit was hours of suffering from the surgeon's hands to enable him to speak to his people, and when he could not sleep he would form plans for the alleviation of the sufferings of others, and rise early to carry into effect his benevolent purposes. He seldom spoke of his disease; he asked for no sympathy with his own physical sufferings. It was only when he feared the powers of his mind might fail, when he thought of the effects of continued pain upon the mental energies that his fortitude was tried.—“Bodily pain” he would say “is nothing; it is not worthy a thought, if there be but a free use of the powers of the mind; while these remain untouched, we can bear all that God sends us.”

For years Dr. Parker thus suffered, yet he continued his active exertions faithfully to perform the work assigned him. He was not discouraged or dismayed; he preserved the usual serenity of his mind. This did not arise from apathy, for his sensibilities were quick, nor from the hope of a speedy relief, for he considered the disease from its first attack as one which sooner or later must occasion his death. “I have” said he “a full confidence that God will not afflict me more than I am able to bear. I look around me and see every where so many provisions for human happiness that I cannot believe bodily sufferings to be an exception to the general plan. They will eventuate in good if we are faithful to our trust.” Reliance on God was his support; he looked beyond the earth and its changes; he looked upward for consolation and therefore met his trials with the fortitude of a christ-

ian. He appeared to be commissioned not merely to proclaim the gospel, but to exhibit its value to the afflicted and to prove, that the mind which is stayed upon God, can rise superior to physical sufferings, and preserve its powers when the body is slowly and painfully passing away.

In July, 1832, Dr. Parker was attacked with a new disease, or rather with a modification of the original one. It affected his lungs, and compelled him to give up the duties of the pulpit, yet he still preserved an undiminished cheerfulness. He was however in the succeeding spring partially restored, and was again at his post, addressing his people with deepened solemnity of manner and with a more affectionate earnestness. Soon however the disease returned with increased strength. He lingered submissive and resigned until the eighth of November, when he closed his eyes in death, retaining to the very last moment an unclouded mind, resting with confiding serenity on that faith which alone can be the support at the hour when every earthly hope must fail.

The members of the South Parish, as one family, mourned the death of their pastor. Every individual appeared as if he had lost a personal and intimate friend. Nor was this grief confined to the Parish. All who had known him, all who had lived under the influence of his active christian excellence, lamented his death. It was felt as a public calamity, and at his funeral, the multitude assembled with saddened countenances, shew that there was but one opinion of the character of him who had been removed from earth.

That Dr. Parker wielded a strong influence over others, no one can doubt. The success of his ministry, the affection of his people, and

their reverence for his memory, prove this. The very possession of power over others—the power of giving a tone to character about him, is a sufficient demonstration that he was not an ordinary man, brought before the public eye by a train of favorable circumstances. Minds brought into contact with his mind, yielded to him deference and respect. He was truly a great and good man. Yet it may be difficult so to describe his character, as to bring to view distinctly, his peculiar adaptation to the ministry, so as to convey to others the definite impression which he made on the minds of those who knew him.—Moral excellence is the harmony of the character, the blending together of many qualities, among which, no one should strike its roots so deeply, or rear its branches so loftily as to weaken or overshadow the growth of others.

Sound discretion, and the facility with which he could bring his faculties to bear on his chosen object, was an early and striking trait in his character. At his settlement, he was prudent and circumspect, looking rather to the permanent results than to the immediate effects of his labors. His preaching created no sudden excitement,—collected no crowds around the pulpit. He did not address the passions of men, nor attempt to kindle their enthusiasm. He was not the subject of a precocious popularity; his growth was slow, and sure, and regular. His mind developed its strength and unfolded its powers, as his charge increased, and as his duties became more arduous. His reputation and power came not to the inexperienced young man, but to the clergyman of ripe years and a matured and disciplined mind.

It had then the effect to stimulate him to greater efforts. He looked not back on what

had been accomplished, but reached forward to the things which were before. His course was onward and upward. He was not satisfied with what had been done; he looked for greater results, and formed a higher standard of excellence. He was thus a humble christian; he reached not the eminence which was his bound; he accomplished not what he desired, and he looked without exultation on what he had achieved for the good of others.

The nature of his profession, his peculiar situation, his many trials, operated strongly on his character. When the pastoral duties are performed, not from a mere sense of obligation, but with an ardor and warmth of feeling, they unfold and mature the best qualities of man; they exalt and purify the character. There is in the consecration of the powers to religion a strong influence not only over the affections of the heart but over the faculties of the mind. Intellectual strength is ever in proportion to the worth and magnitude of the object on which it is employed. Dr. Parker's devotedness of purpose, the power with which he directed his energies to his chosen pursuits, and the ardor of feeling with which every duty was performed, combined to foster every good affection, to purify and exalt his character, while the pain and weakness of the body seemed but to accelerate the progress of the mind and to fix it more intently on spiritual things.

The mind of Dr. Parker was characterised by its vigor of conception and its distinctness of thought. His course ever appeared to be regulated and directed by his practical good sense. This was exhibited in his whole life, and gave a decided practical tendency to all his efforts in his

profession. It was seen in all his sermons.— There was not found in them any attempt merely to please the taste of the day, or to gratify the imagination by the charms of rhetoric.— In their style, they were plain, simple and direct; with a strong and manly eloquence, they were addressed to the conscience. The end of preaching, reformation of life, appeared never to be forgotten. The most frequent topics were the practical truths of revelation,—the plain and universally admitted doctrines; for he believed, in these consisted the power of religion over the heart. He sought not originality of ideas, but strength of illustration. He did not exert his mental strength by boldness of speculation, by treading as it were on the confines of error, in advancing new and dazzling ideas, but he used his power, directed his search, and applied his knowledge of character to enforce the great truths which are the very corner stones and foundations of the christian's hopes. His manner was solemn and impressive. There was no attempt to set himself off or to draw the attention to the preacher. He appeared to forget self in his interest for others, to look for the effects of his sermons on the character of his hearers, not on his own reputation. He stood before his people as the ambassador of Christ, and his manner, expression, and whole appearance were such as to enforce the belief that he spoke from the heart and was himself personally interested in the truths he illustrated, personally embued with the spirit of the religion he preached. There was a sanctity of manner, an appearance of heart-felt reverence in his devotions. His mind seemed intently fixed in his adoration. His petitions flowed upward from the heart; the very tones of his voice, the richness and purity of his devotional lan-

guage carried the mind upward from the changes of earth, from the weakness of man, to the peace and permanence of the heavens, to Him in whom is no variableness or shadow of turning.

The warmth of his feelings and his intimate knowledge of character peculiarly fitted Dr. Parker for the discharge of his parochial duties.— To the mourner, he was indeed the son of consolation, the guide of the wounded spirit. In whatever family he visited in times of trouble to its members, he was ever after the friend of their hearts. He came not coldly to discharge the duty of a pastor, to offer the formal words of consolation. He entered the house of mourning as the christian friend, calm and self-possessed, yet exhibiting a heart felt commiseration. He appeared as one who personally suffered, and his deep sympathy with the afflicted, enabled him to pour the balm of consolation into the wounded heart; he could thus hush the tumult of grief, and soothe the excited mind by directing it to the Star of Bethlehem, shining with mild and steady beams beyond the clouds, which rested over their earthly hopes. How many tears now flow, when the memory of his people carries them back to the times of their bereavements, when their dying friends reposed on his bosom, when his christian friendship, his devoted benevolence comforted and sustained them, and so often made the afflictions of life to minister to their permanent good.

He did indeed faithfully discharge the duties of a pastor. He identified himself with the sorrows of others. He came wherever a trial was to be borne and lightened the burthen by partaking of the grief. Whoever was in trouble found a christian friend who could impart christian consolation. To the poor and sick,

to the widow and to the stranger, Dr. Parker would freely give his attention. He sought all such opportunities of doing good. His time, his professional aid, his whole means of usefulness were at their service, whether they needed the consolations of religion, or that active charity, which feeds the hungry, clothes the naked and sets the prisoner free. No man in private life perhaps was ever more frequently called to scenes of sorrow, no one was more familiar with human suffering, yet he never shrunk from duty, he was never deterred from attempts to alleviate distress. He found himself fully equal to every call of duty here.

“God will take charge of the happiness of him who forgets self in his exertions for the welfare of others.” This remark it is believed was made with a personal conviction of its truth.—The very weakness of human nature, the mutual and constant kind offices rendered necessary by the changes and vicissitudes of life, seem designed to render more intimate the connection of mind with mind, destined perhaps to continue in a more perfect state of being. On the strength and purity of the sympathies of our nature, depend our happiness. These should flow alike with sorrow and with joy; they must connect themselves with the sufferings as well as with the happiness of others. The changes of life seem designed to furnish them with their regular and strengthening exercise that the character may be improved, and the capabilities for enjoyment enlarged. He who weeps with those who weep, can rejoice with those who rejoice; the mind purified and exalted by scenes of distress, shall turn with increased sensibilities to

connect itself with all that is cheerful and happy here, and with all the brightness of the christian's future hopes.

In the common intercourse of life, Dr. Parker was an interesting companion. He was not a christian always in tears. His religion was to him the source of happiness. His views of the character of God and of his moral government, kept far away all despondency and gloom. He looked abroad on the earth, and saw every where proofs of the mercy of the Creator in the provisions for the happiness of his creatures; he opened the book of revelation; and found there the God of love, holding out to man a prospect of higher happiness, to be obtained by walking in the path of religion. "Let us," said he, "discharge our duties, and we can rejoice with exceeding joy, that we are under the government of God." He took pleasure in every exhibition of happiness about him. It animated his countenance, and made his heart to exult, especially if that happiness arose from a source which made it the hope of a future and far more exceeding joy. The prosperity of his friends he made a source of his own enjoyment. Contentment, and confidence in the goodness of God enabled him to throw the cheerfulness of his own mind over social intercourse. His conversation was interesting even to little children, who delighted to have him notice them, while he could fasten the attention of the most cultivated. He had the happy faculty of conveying instruction by directing animated conversation so as to lead to the illustration of some valuable truth. No one ever left him without feeling that in the ordinary intercourse of life, his influence was continually exerted for the improvement and happiness of others.

When it was proposed early in 1825, by the inhabitants of Portsmouth and some of the neighboring towns, to celebrate the second century from the first settlement of New-Hampshire, made at Little Harbor and Cochecho, Dr. Parker approved of the measure, and united with his friends to effect it in a manner honorable to this section of the State. The 20th of May that year, was the day observed to commemorate this event, and on the same day, the New-Hampshire Historical Society was formed, of which Dr. Parker was an original member. He was chosen one of the first Standing Committee, and his name is affixed to the first Circular which was issued by the society.

At the time of his death he was the president of the Unitarian Association for New Hampshire, and held in this Association an exalted rank. The young clergymen looked up to him with reverence and his advice and example were to them invaluable, while his praise as the devoted minister was in all their churches. Though associated with Unitarians, yet he adopted the creed of no party, nor did he bind himself to the speculations of any sect. He was an advocate for liberty of conscience. He denounced no christian for errors of faith but considered all who exhibited in their lives the fruits of Christianity as his friends and brothers. He believed there is one God and that Jesus Christ is the son of God, the Saviour of the world. He taught the inseparable connection between holiness and happiness and looked to the grace of God for salvation, not trusting to the feeble approaches to goodness which man can make on earth. He studied intently the sacred Scriptures. He matured his creed by diligent and careful investiga-

tion, but he was cautious in separating the opinions of man from the known counsels of God. His distinctness of thought and strength of mind led to the formation of definite ideas of speculative theology; yet on the plain and fundamental truths of revelation his thoughts most delighted to dwell; to their unaided power over the heart, he looked for the success of the Gospel. The inferences of man from the sacred text he considered important only as they affected the heart towards the acknowledged commands of God.

The loved and cherished object of Dr. Parker's life was doing good. He exerted every power to extend the influences of practical piety and to raise high the standard of moral excellence;—to cherish the best feelings of the heart, and to connect religion with the pursuits and occupations of life, that man by the exercise of his best affections might live happily in this world, and in the spirit of a humble confiding piety look to a future and immortal happiness. His example gave strength to his precepts, and his pure and peaceful and religious life will long be remembered as an incitement to holiness. It cannot be that such a man has lived in vain, and spent his strength for nought. Though his voice is silenced forever on earth, though his body is consigned to the grave, yet his influence still continues, the spirit of piety which he diffused still remains and shall descend to other men, and go down to other times.

Sketches of the Graduates of Dartmouth College from the foundation of that Institution in 1769. By JOHN FARMER.

[Continued from page 227 of Vol. III.]

1785.—MOSES BRADFORD, A. M., a native of Canterbury, Connecticut, and brother of Rev. Ebenezer Bradford of Rowley, Massachusetts, was ordained the first minister of Francestown, New Hampshire, 8th September, 1790, and was dismissed 1st January, 1827, after a ministry of thirty-six years. He published the Election Sermon in 1812.

ELIJAH BRAINERD, A. M., a native of Had-dam, Connecticut, was ordained the minister of Randolph, Vermont, 6 September, 1786; was dismissed 4 January, 1798; was afterwards settled over a Presbyterian society in Pelham, Massachusetts.

SALMON CHASE, A. M., son of Dudley Chase, Esq., was born at Sutton, Massachusetts, 14 July, 1761, moved with his father to Cornish, New Hampshire, in 1765, and having completed his college education, commenced the study of law with John S. Sherburne, Esq. of Portsmouth; was admitted to the Bar and settled in practice at Portland, Maine, and there died of a fever in August, 1816. His son George graduated at Harvard College in 1816.

JOSEPH CLARK, A. B., read law with General John Sullivan, and settled in practice at Rochester, New Hampshire, which he represented in the State Legislature in 1798 and 1801. He published an Oration delivered 4 July, 1794.

LAKE COFFEEN, A. B., from Cavendish, Ver-

mont, and probably son of Capt. John Coffeen, one of the first settlers of that place, appears from the Catalogue to have been living in 1828, but is starred in 1831.

CALVIN CRANE, A. B., was tutor of the college one or two years in 1787 and 1788. He died young of consumption, occasioned by his close application. He was the first member of the class who died.

TIMOTHY DICKINSON, A. M., was born at Amherst, Massachusetts, 25 June, 1761. In early childhood, he was distinguished for a great fondness for literary pursuits, and a considerable portion of his time not employed in manual labor, was devoted to study. He fitted for college under the tuition of the late President Dwight, who was then instructor of a private school.— Soon after he graduated, he was appointed preceptor of Moor's Charity School, in which he continued one year. He pursued his theological studies under Rev. Dr. Tappan, then the minister of Newbury, Massachusetts. He preached as a candidate at Exeter, and Hopkinton, and several other places. Having received a unanimous call to settle at Holliston, Massachusetts, on the 13 November, 1788, he was ordained the successor of Rev. Joshua Prentiss, 18 February, 1789. On the 20 November following, he married the eldest daughter of his predecessor, with whom he lived until his death, and by whom he had seven children. Five of them survived their father. Mr. Dickinson died 6 July, 1813, aged 52 years. *Panoplist*, Vol. X. 335—339. *Century Sermon of Rev. Charles Fitch*, 1824, where there is a full account of Mr. D.

JOHN HUBBARD, A. M., was born in Townsend, Massachusetts, 8 August, 1759. His father died five months before his birth. During his minority, most of his time was employed in the labors of agriculture. At the age of twenty-one, he commenced his studies, and the next year became a member of Dartmouth College. On completing his college studies, he devoted himself to theology, and became a preacher, but his voice being naturally small and feeble, he, after a fair experiment, gave up the profession. He was then appointed the preceptor of New-Ipswich Academy, which, under his able instruction, soon rose to distinction and became the favorite of the public. Having quitted this situation and removed into the county of Cheshire, he was appointed Judge of Probate for that county, 20 June, 1798, and retained the office until his resignation, in 1802. Soon after, he accepted the invitation of Deerfield Academy, of which he some time remained the preceptor. On the death of the Hon. Bezaleel Woodward, who from the commencement of the college, had been one of its ablest instructors, he was elected in 1804, his successor in the professorship of Mathematics and Philosophy, in which station he remained until his death, which occurred 14 August, 1810, having passed a few days beyond the age of 51. Professor Hubbard, published several works, the principal of which were *Rudiments of Geography*, a 12 mo. volume of 240 pages, and an *Essay on Music*, in quarto.—*Rev. Dr. Parish's Eulogy*, 1810.

ALFRED JOHNSON, A. M., son of Jacob Johnson, was born in Plainfield, Connecticut, 27 July, 1766. He was the youngest member of his class, and at the commencement when he gradu-

ated, gave the valedictory. He studied theology with Rev. John Murray, of Newburyport, and Rev. Levi Hart, D. D. of Preston, Connecticut, and was licensed to preach by the Piscataqua Association. He was ordained the first pastor of the Congregational church in Freeport, Maine, 28 December, 1789. His pastoral relation to the church continued until 1805, when he received a call from the first Congregational church in Belfast, Maine, to become their pastor. The question of his removal from Freeport was submitted to an Ecclesiastical council, assembled at Camden, September 11, to settle Rev. Thomas Cochran, when it was recommended that he should remove. He was installed at Belfast, 25 September, 1805. Here, he continued his labors until the late war, when he took his dismissal. He has since that time resided at Belfast. Mr. Johnson represented the town of Freeport in the Massachusetts Legislature in 1791. His oldest son, Alfred Johnson, graduated at Bowdoin college in 1808, and is now Judge of Probate for the county of Waldo. His other son, Ralph C. Johnson, was member of the executive council of Maine in 1831.—*MS. Communication.*

ELIJAH KELLOGG, A. M., a native of South Hadley, Massachusetts, was ordained over the second Congregational church in Portland, Me. 1 October, 1788; was dismissed in 1811, and re-settled over the Chapel church in that town, 18 March, 1812, from which he was again dismissed.

DANIEL OLLIVER, A. M., a native of Woburn, Massachusetts, was ordained over the second church in Beverly, Massachusetts, 3 October 1787, and was dismissed 5 August, 1797.

He has since resided in Boston, and has been employed as a missionary. Two of his sons, Nathaniel K. G. Oliver, and Henry K. Oliver, graduated at Harvard and Dartmouth in 1809 and 1818, the last of whom has been distinguished as an instructor. The former was bred a lawyer, and died at sea, on board the ship *Potomac*, 1 May, 1832, aged 42.

ELIJAH PARISH, A. M., D. D., was born of respectable parentage at Lebanon, Connecticut, 7 November, 1762. He chose the study of Divinity for his pursuit, and was ordained over the church in Byfield parish in the towns of Newbury and Rowley, Massachusetts, in 1787.— There, he continued with high esteem until his death, 15 October, 1825, in the 63d year of his age. His doctorate he received from Dartmouth. Dr. Parish was a diligent and successful student. He possessed a mind which he was very successful in cultivating. He was not one of those who close their books on leaving college. His learning, as was to be expected, was of the last age rather than this; yet as a student few were ever more industrious. His most striking quality was his eloquence. In his happiest efforts, few equalled, and none surpassed him. His style was vivid; abounding with expressions which sunk on the memory, and illustrations which reached the heart. Nothing was cold—nothing languid. He was an orator in the highest sense of the word. In his person, he was below the middle stature. His eye was keen and piercing; and left on the observer, at the first interview, an impression of sarcasm and severity. Few could give a quicker reply, or had a repartee more at command than Dr. Parish. He could be severe when severity was necessa-

ry; yet in friendly intercourse he was an intelligent and agreeable companion. He was an author of considerable reputation. He published a number of sermons, some of which partook too much of the politics of the day to give general acceptance. In conjunction with Rev. Dr. Morse, he published a Gazetteer of the eastern continent, and a compendious History of New England. He also published a Gazetteer of the Bible, and modern Geography. A volume of his sermons was published after his death. In the vicinity of the author's ministrations they had been heard with approbation and delight.—*Anon. Memoir of Dr. Parish.*

HENRY A. ROWLAND, A. M., brother of Rev. William F. Rowland, who graduated in 1784, was born in Providence, Rhode Island, and was ordained over the first church in Windsor, Connecticut, 5 May, 1790. He has published a Thanksgiving Sermon; a Sermon at the funeral of Hon. Oliver Ellsworth, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States, 1807, and a sermon before the Missionary Society of Connecticut.

JOHN SAWYER, A. M., a native of Hebron, Connecticut, and born 9 October, 1755, was ordained the second minister of the First Congregational Church in Orford, New Hampshire, 22 May, 1787. He was dismissed 17 December, 1795, and was installed at Boothbay, Me., in October, 1798, from which he was dismissed in 1808. He became an agriculturist and possessed a farm in Garland, Maine.—*Farmer and Moore's Gazetteer of New Hampshire*, 207. *Greenleaf's Ecclesiastical Sketches*, 143, 144.

MASE SHEPARD, A. M., a native of Norton,

Massachusetts, was ordained the minister of Little Compton, in Rhode Island, in September, 1787, and died 14 February, 1821.

OZIAS SILSBY, A. B., was born at Windham, Connecticut, in June, 1762, was several years a trader and bookseller at Chester, New Hampshire, where, in 1794, he married Polly, daughter of Dea. John Dearborn. She died 14 December, 1802, aged 37, and he married Frances C. Jones, of Concord, and finally settled in Hillsborough, where he died 28 February, 1833, in his 71st year.

SOLOMON SPALDING, A. M., was from Connecticut.

CALVIN WALDO, A. B., was admitted to the practice of law in 1799, and settled in Dalton, Massachusetts, where he died 25 August, 1815, in the 56th year of his age.—*History of the County of Berkshire*, 385.

CHAPMAN WHITCOMB, A. B., was a schoolmaster, and was the writer of a number of satirical pieces in verse, some of which he published. One of these is entitled "A concise View of Ancient and Modern Religion, and a Letter from a Deformed Gentleman to a Young Lady who slighted him." He published also Patent Medicine for Mobtown. He died at Harvard, Massachusetts, in March 1833, aged 70.

SIMON FINLEY WILLIAMS, A. B., son of Rev. Simon Williams, of Windham, New Hampshire, was ordained the minister of Methuen, Massachusetts, 13 December, 1786: was dismissed 16 August, 1791. He went to Meredith, New Hampshire, where he was installed 28 November, 1792, and was dismissed in August, 1798, and has been dead a number of years.

The following notices, additional to those published in the 3d volume have been since collected.

1775.—**SYLVESTER GILBERT, A. M.**, was born at Hebron, in Connecticut, in 1754, or 1755. He was bred to the law, and settled in practice in his native town, and has been esteemed eminent in his profession as a technical lawyer. He has been a member of Congress, and for a number of years, and until very lately, sustained the office of chief judge of the court for the county of Tolland, and a judge of probate for the district of Hebron. He has educated many young men to the law, among whom may be mentioned Hon. Daniel Buck, of Vermont, Gen. Erastus Root, of New York, and Hon. Calvin Willey, of Connecticut, all of whom have been members of Congress.—*MS. Letter of Hon. J. P. Buckingham. Conn. Annual Register.*

WILLIAM MAY, A. M., son of Rev. Eleazar May, of Haddam, Connecticut, followed the seas and was either lost at sea, or died young.—*MS. Letter of Hon. J. P. Buckingham.*

DAVENPORT PHELPS, A. M., son of Alexander Phelps, Esq., of Connecticut was born about 1755. His mother was the eldest child of Rev. Dr. Eleazar Wheelock. He became an Episcopalian minister, and settled at Geneva, in the State of New York, and died there before 1816. *Ibid.*

1776.—**ABEL CURTIS, A. M.**, was born at Lebanon, Connecticut, about 1755, and settled at Norwich, in Vermont, as a farmer. He was employed as a schoolmaster, and served as one of the judges of the county court several years. He has sustained a respectable character.—*Ibid.*

ELEAZAR WHEELOCK, A. M., one of the two youngest sons of the founder of the college, was born in 1756. He commenced trade after he graduated, and failed in business. He then removed his family to Ohio and soon after died. *Ibid.*

LEVI WILLARD, A. B., son of Colonel Willard, of Hartland, Vermont, was the most prominent for talents of any belonging to his class, but habits of intemperance, which became confirmed after he left college, abated his intellectual energies, and he settled down in obscurity, in which he has ever since remained.—*Ibid.*

1777.—ASA BURTON, A. M., D. D., was born at Preston, in Connecticut, in 1752. He studied theology with Rev. Levi Hart, D. D., and having been licensed to preach, he was ordained the first Congregational minister in Thetford, Vermont, 19 January, 1779. He has published a considerable number of sermons and philosophical essays, which have been well received by the Christian community. Since 1829, his health has been so impaired that he has been unable to preach, being confined mostly to the house. He received on the 5th of January 1825, as Colleague, Charles B. White, who has since been dismissed, and Rev. Elisha G. Babcock installed.

SOLOMON HOWE, A. B., from Brookfield, Massachusetts, was born about 1750. Soon after he left college, he married, built a house with one room in it, on a rock, at Brookfield. One of his contemporaries at college, says he saw him in 1784, at his house; that he had several children, was poor, and labored at day's work to support his family.

GEORGE TRIMBLE, A. B., from the State of

New Jersey, or still farther South, was a fine scholar, and amiable and elegant in his manners. He did not leave college, after he entered, until he was graduated.—*MS. Letter Hon. J. P. Buckingham.*

1780.—NOAH MILES, A. M., died at Temple, New Hampshire, 20 November, 1831, in the 80th year of his age, and the 50th of his ministry. "He had long labored in the vineyard of the Lord, and came to his grave as a shock of corn fully ripe. He was a tender husband, an affectionate father, a true friend and peace-maker, and a faithful minister of the gospel. In his sickness he was patient; his mind calm and serene, being supported by the gospel, and died in hope of a blessed immortality.—*Farmers' Cabinet, December 17, 1831*

Letter from Rev. Thomas Fessenden of Walpole to Rev. Jeremy Belknap of Boston.

WALPOLE, Jan. 22, 1790.

REV. SIR,

This town is the western boundary of the State upon Connecticut river; was called Number 3 while it was supposed to belong to the Bay Province, now State; lies south of Charlestown, or Number 4, and north of Westmoreland or Number *three* [two] is about nine miles long upon the river, including the contents of six miles square. Its charter from New Hampshire was granted in 1751 [1752.] One family settled here in the Spring of 1749 under the Bay claim; But the [New] Hampshire Proprietors began in 1742, and in 1753

Colonel Benjamin Bellows moved his family into town—when the French war beginning soon after, he was obliged to fortify and live in a garrison. In July, 1755, two men were killed not far from the garrison and scalped, viz. Daniel Twitchel and ——Flynt. Within a week after, a little before Johnson's fight, a body of Indians, 50 or 60, attacked twenty men with Col. Bellows at their head. They exchanged several shot at each other, when the Colonel broke through them, and retired to the fort without any killed or wounded, though he supposed he killed and wounded several of the enemy. The Indians being joined by two other parties, that had lain in ambush—the one on the great river road, and the other on Cold river to the amount of 170* or more, assaulted the garrisoned house of Mr. John Kilburn, who was the first settler in 1749. In the house were said Kilburn, Mr. Pike [Peak] and their two sons, with several women, who bravely kept the enemy off, and obliged them to retire with several killed and wounded. Mr. John Pike [Peak] was wounded which proved mortal for want of timely aid and assistance. Some of these same Indians were in the army under Dieskau when the Hampshire forces attacked them the day after Johnson's defeating them. The town has remained unmolested ever since. But four families settled in town until after the reduction of Canada in 1759. The following year, a number of families moved in, and are now increased to about 200. They live chiefly by farming, though we have mechanics of various sorts.

*[The number in the Article from the Cheshire Gazette, published in our 2d vol. pp. 49—58, is represented as being several hundreds.]

In this town are what are called Bellows' Falls, the largest on the river, beyond which the shad cannot pass. At this place, Col. Enoch Hale in 1785 built what is called the Great Bridge, the only one across this river—in length 365 feet, and is supported by a great rock in the middle of the river, forming two channels of 90 feet each. At very low water, one channel only gives birth for the whole of said river about 16 feet wide, the depth in that narrow pass not known. Masts of any length or size may pass down under the bridge with safety, if they go end ways; but if they turn crossways, they break. The privilege of building said bridge was granted to said Hale by the General Court of the State. The toll for passing is the same as a ferry. As to the perpendicular height of the Falls, this is not ascertained, as there are several sets of them, one above another for half a mile. The largest pitch is at the Bridge. In the Spring of the year, these Falls are noted for taking of salmon and shad. I have nothing more that is material to add. If you should come this way, I should be glad to wait upon you.

I am, Sir,

with due respect,

Your humble servant,

THOMAS FESSENDEN.*

*[Mr. Fessenden was the second minister of Walpole, where he was ordained 7 January, 1767. He was a native of Cambridge, Massachusetts, and was graduated at Harvard College in 1758. He died 9 May, 1813, aged 74. His son Thomas G. Fessenden, of Boston, has been long known for his various publications, and has done much for the benefit of agriculturalists by the publication of the *New England Farmer*.]

Memoir of Hon. David Barker. By Rev. ISAAC WILLEY.

DAVID BARKER, Jr., an original member of the New Hampshire Historical Society, was born at Stratham, in this State, on the 8th of January, 1797. He was the eldest son of Col. David Barker, formerly of that place, but who removed to Rochester, in the adjoining county of Strafford, when this child was in his infancy. Nothing of his early history has been gathered of special interest, previous to his entering Phillips Academy at Exeter, excepting that he was from the first, a good scholar and of a feeble constitution. He was in the eleventh year of his age when he entered that Institution, and continued there three years. In the year 1811, when in the fourteenth year of his age, he entered Harvard College. He took his first degree in due course in 1815, and his second degree in 1819. We find associated with him as classmates the names of Rev. Convers Francis, of Watertown, Hon. Gayton P. Osgood, member of Congress from Massachusetts, Rev. John G. Palfrey, Professor of Sacred Literature in Harvard University, and the Rev. Jared Sparks, the American Biographer. After leaving College, he entered immediately upon the study of his profession with the late John P. Hale, Esq., of Rochester. In the year 1819, he commenced the practice of law in that place in the 22nd year of his age. Mr. Barker was connected in marriage in the fall of 1823 with the eldest daughter of the late Hon. Nathaniel Upham, and has left two children.

He early entered upon political life;—was several years a representative in the State Legis-

lature, and afterwards a representative in the Twentieth Congress. He was extensively acquainted with the science of politics in general, and particularly acquainted with the political history of his own country. He was a politician of independent principles, and of enlarged views. As a scholar and a lawyer, it has been said of him by one well qualified to speak on the subject, that "he was a ripe and finished scholar, and a sound, correct and able lawyer."

In his social character, it may be said of him that few men have possessed more of the benevolent and amiable virtues. His promptness in all the duties of life, his uncompromising integrity, his unostentatious deportment and urbanity of manners, secured the uniform respect and esteem of all who knew him. In all the relations of life, he was such a man as his friends could least bear to part with.

But he left evidence that he was in some good measure prepared for his departure. Some time previous to his death, as he and his friends believed, there was an important change in his moral history. He had embraced views on religious subjects in the course of his education, and from his intercourse with the world, which in his reflections he declared to have been exceedingly embarrassing to him. While resting under the abiding conviction of the vanity of all worldly good, and of the necessity of a preparation for eternity, he saw not clearly by what name he could be saved. But, though possessing as large a share as could be claimed by most persons, he renounced all confidence in human virtue to recommend him to the divine favor, and relied solely on the atonement of Jesus Christ. In respect to this plan of acceptance with God, he

more than once declared, that though there were some speculative difficulties connected with it in his own mind, yet he believed it to have been devised by infinite wisdom and goodness, and therefore to be the best possible. He sought acceptance with God through our Lord Jesus Christ, as one standing on the verge of eternity with all its overwhelming realities fully in view, and he realized as he believed, the fulfilment of the promise "he that seeketh, findeth." The consolations of religion, he declared to be his only support under his sufferings, which were at times exceedingly severe. He affectionately entreated his friends, who had not done it, to give immediate attention to the claims of the Gospel, and to a preparation for the coming world. His prevailing desires during his sickness seemed to be, that his life might be extended to give him an opportunity to show more fully his decided attachment to the service of his Lord, and to do more for the best interests of his fellow men. The ways of Providence are seldom more obscure than when such a man is removed from the world, when so eminently prepared to be useful in it. But we have reason to believe that what constitutes a preparation for the highest usefulness here, is the best suited to an entrance upon the employments of the world above. His death took place on the 1st of April, 1834, being in the 38th year of his age. Mr. Barker's disease was of a peculiar and complicated character. It was supposed that he had long been laboring under an affection of the heart; but in a *post mortem* examination, it was ascertained that there was a polypus in the heart, and that this organ was displaced, being removed to the right side. The left lobe of the lungs

was entirely consumed; the right lobe and also the liver was in a state of decay, and there was an uncommonly large abscess in the left side, from which a great amount of matter was discharged. Yet with all this disease and derangement of system, until within a few weeks of his death, he was able to be abroad and to be engaged somewhat extensively in business. He had however for many years endured a large share of the infirmities incident to a state of feeble health. And the thought is inconceivably consoling to his friends, that he has reached the place of promised rest, where there shall be no more pain, nor sorrow, nor death, and with Him who will wipe away all tears from every eye.

A P P E N D I X .

Constitution of the New-Hampshire Historical Society, as amended at the Annual Meeting in June 1833.

1. The object of the New-Hampshire Historical Society shall be to discover, procure, and preserve whatever may relate to the natural, civil, literary, and ecclesiastical history of the United States in general, and of this State in particular.

2. The Society shall consist of resident and honorary members, the former to be persons residing in the State of New-Hampshire; the latter, persons residing elsewhere. The number of resident members shall not exceed seventy five; the number of honorary members shall not exceed the number of the resident.

3. The election of members shall be by ballot at the annual meetings. No member shall hereafter be elected by less than six votes; and, in all cases, the votes of two thirds of the members present shall be necessary to a choice.

4. Each member (honorary members excepted, with whom it shall be optional) shall pay, before the annual meeting next following his election, the sum of five dollars. The Society may assess taxes, at the annual meetings, on each resident member, not exceeding three dollars in one year. Any person neglecting to pay the aforesaid sum of five dollars, or any tax, for the term of two years, shall cease to be a member.

5. The annual meeting of the Society shall be holden at Concord, on the second Wednesday in June. Other meetings may be held at such times and places as the Society may from time to time direct. It shall be the duty of the President, and in his absence, of one of the Vice-Presidents, upon the application of three members, to call a special meeting of the society, of which notice shall be given in a newspaper printed in Concord, and another printed in Portsmouth, at least fifteen days before the meeting.

6. The officers of the Society, to be elected at the annual meeting and by ballot, shall be—a President, two Vice-Presidents, a Treasurer, a Recording Secretary, a Corresponding Secretary and a Librarian, who shall hold their offices for the term of one year, and until others are elected in their places; provided, that the first election of officers under this Constitution shall be made at such time and place as the Society may direct.

7. The Constitution may be amended at any annual meeting, as the Society shall deem proper, by the votes of two-thirds of the members present; provided, notice of the proposed amendment shall be given in writing, and entered on the journal at the preceding annual meeting.

Resident Members of the Society.

Those with * prefixed have died; those with † have resigned, or removed from the State. Those with ‖ are members *elect* and have accepted their appointment.

<i>Names.</i>	<i>Residence when admitted.</i>	<i>Time of Election.*</i>	
Benjamin Abbot,	Exeter,	20 May,	1823
Samuel Abbot,	Wilton,	15 June,	1827
Ebenezer Adams,	Hanover,	20 May,	1823
*Nathaniel Adams,	Portsmouth,	20 May,	1823
Daniel Adams,	Mont-Vernon,	9 June,	1831
Charles H. Atherton,	Amherst,	9 June,	1824
*David Barker, jr.	Rochester,	20 May,	1823
Ichabod Bartlett,	Portsmouth,	20 May,	1823
James Bartlett,	Dover,	20 May,	1823
†Richard Bartlett,	Concord,	20 May,	1823
Samuel Dana Bell,	Chester,	14 June,	1826
Rev. Nathaniel Bouton,	Concord,	9 June,	1831
*Rev. Federal Burt,	Durham,	8 June,	1825
Peter Chadwick,	Exeter,	20 May,	1823
Levi Chamberlain,	Fitzwilliam,	10 Dec.	1828
Henry Bright Chase,	Warner,	9 June,	1824
Samuel E. Coes,	Portsmouth,	10 June,	1829
Rev. Jaazaniah Crosby,	Charlestown,	10 June,	1829
Charles W. Cutter,	Portsmouth,	20 May,	1823
*James Freeman Dana,	Hanover,	9 June,	1824
Samuel Dinsmoor,	Keene,	12 Dec.	1832
Moses Eastman,	Concord,	10 June,	1829
John Farmer,	Concord,	20 May,	1823
Samuel Fletcher,	Concord,	12 Dec.	1832
Asa Freeman,	Dover,	20 May,	1823
Charles C. P. Gale,	Derry,	12 Dec.	1832
Sahna Hale,	Keene,	9 June,	1824
Phinebas Handerson,	Fitzwilliam,	12 Dec.	1832
Matthew Harvey,	Hopkinton,	8 June,	1825
*Nathaniel A. Haven, Jr.	Portsmouth,	20 May,	1823
†Rev. Hosea Hildreth,	Exeter,	20 May,	1823
Isaac Hill,	Concord,	12 Dec.	1832
Henry Hubbard,	Charlestown,	15 June,	1827
John Kelly,	Northwood,	20 May,	1823
George Kent,	Concord,	20 May,	1823
Alexander Ladd,	Portsmouth,	20 May,	1823
Moses Long,	Warner,	9 June,	1831
Stephen C. Lyford,	Meredith,	14 June,	1826
†Jeremiah Mason,	Portsmouth,	20 May,	1823
*Stephen Mitchell,	Durham,	20 May,	1823
Jacob B. Moore,	Concord,	20 May,	1823
‖Reuben D. Mussey,	Hanover,	12 Dec.	1832
Parker Noyes,	Franklin,	20 May,	1823
Daniel Oliver,	Hanover,	15 June,	1827
*Rev. Nathan Parker, D.D.	Portsmouth,	20 May,	1823
Joel Parker,	Keene,	9 June,	1831
†Oliver W. B. Peabody,	Exeter,	20 May,	1823
Andrew Peirce,	Dover,	20 May,	1823
William Plumer,	Epping,	20 May,	1823

*Those whose names are followed by 20 May, 1823, were *Original Member*

William Plumer, Jr.	Epping,	20 May,	1823
†William Prescott,	Gilmanton,	15 June,	1827
Rev. George Punchard,	Plymouth,	12 Dec.	1832
Rev. Israel W. Putnam,	Portsmouth,	20 May,	1823
William M. Richardson,	Chester,	9 June,	1824
Jeremiah Smith,	Exeter,	20 May,	1823
*William Smith,	do.	20 May,	1823
Samuel Sparhawk,	Concord,	9 June,	1824
Rev. Moses G. Thomas,	Concord,	9 June,	1831
Asa Alford Tufts,	Dover,	12 June,	1833
Amos Twitchell,	Keene,	12 Dec.	1832
†Rev. Bennet Tyler, D.D.	Hanover,	20 May,	1823
†Rev. Thomas C. Upham,	Rochester,	9 June,	1824
Timothy Upham,	Portsmouth,	20 May,	1823
Nathaniel G. Upham,	Concord,	12 June,	1833
†Richard R. Waldron,	Portsmouth,	9 June,	1824
Stephen P. Webster	Haverhill,	10 June,	1829
John W. Weeks,	Lancaster,	14 June,	1826
†Levi Woodbury,	Portsmouth,	20 May,	1823

Honorary Members.

Rev. Timothy Alden,	Meadville, Pa.	14 June,	1826
Rev. William Allen, D. D.	Brunswick, Me.	8 June.	1825
Christopher C. Baldwin, Esq.	Worcester, Ms.	12 Dec.	1832
Hon. Francis Baylies,	Taunton, Ms.	9 June,	1831
*James Bowdoin, Esq.	Boston, Ms.	9 June,	1831
*Nathaniel H. Carter, Esq.	New-York, N. Y.	8 June,	1825
Hon. Lewis Cass,	Washington, D. C.	9 June,	1831
Rev. Carlton Chase,	Bellows-Falls, Vt.	12 Dec.	1832
Joshua Coffin, S. H. S.	Boston, Ms.	12 June,	1832
Hon. John Davis, LL. D.	Boston, Ms.	9 June,	1831
Samuel G. Drake,	Boston, Ms.	12 June,	1832
Hon. Edward Everett, P.D.	Charlestown, Ms.	15 June,	1827
Rev. Thaddeus M. Harris D.D.	Dorchester, Ms.	14 June,	1826
Rev. Abiel Holmes, D.D. LL.D.	Cambridge, Ms.	8 June,	1825
*Hon. Enoch Lincoln,	Portland, Me.	15 June,	1827
C. C. Rafn, P. D., F. S. A.	Copenhagen, Den.	10 Dec.	1828
Hon. James Savage,	Boston, Ms.	8 June,	1825
Lemuel Shattuck, Esq.]	Concord, Ms.	9 June,	1831
William R. Staples, Esq.	Providence, R. I.	9 June,	1831
James Thacher, M. D.]	Plymouth, Ms.	12 Dec.	1832
Ichabod Tucker, Esq.	Salem, Ms.	15 June,	1827
Rev. Thomas C. Upham,	Brunswick, Me.	9 June,	1831
Mr. Thomas Waterman,	Boston, Ms.	9 June,	1831
Joseph G. Waters, Esq.	Salem, Ms.	9 June,	1831
Hon. Daniel Webster, LL. D.	Boston, Ms.	8 June,	1825
Joseph Willard, LL. B.	Boston, Ms.	14 June,	1826
Joseph E. Worcester, A. A. S.	Cambridge, Ms.	10 Dec.	1829

Officers of the Society from its Organization.

<i>Presidents.</i>		Oliver W. B. Peabody,	1825—1829
William Plumer,	1823—1825	Matthew Harvey,	1826—1829
Levi Woodbury,	1825—1826	Henry B. Chase,	1826—1829
Ichabod Bartlett,	1826—1830	Parker Noyes,	1829—1830
Salma Hale,	1830—1832	William Prescott,	1829—1832
Matthew Harvey,	1832	Richard Bartlett,	1829—1830
		James Bartlett,	1830—1831
		Alexander Ladd,	1830—1831
<i>1st Vice-Presidents.</i>		Andrew Peirce,	1831—1832
Levi Woodbury,	1823—1825	Henry B. Chase,	1831—1832
William Plumer, Jr.	1825—1829	Moses G. Thomas,	1832
Salma Hale,	1829—1830	Moses Long,	1832
Matthew Harvey,	1830—1832		

Charles H. Atherton,	1832	Jacob B. Moore,	1832
<i>2d Vice-Presidents.</i>		<i>Committees of Publication.</i>	
Bennet Tyler,	1823—1826.	FOR VOL. I.	
Salma Hale,	1826—1829.		
Matthew Harvey,	1829—1830.		
Charles H. Atherton,	1830—1832.	William Plumer, Jr.	
Parker Noyes,	1832	Parker Noyes,	
		John Farmer.	
<i>Recording Secretaries.</i>		FOR VOL. II.	
John Kelly,	1823—1831		
Moses Eastman,	1831	William Plumer, Jr.	
		Richard Bartlett,	
<i>Corresponding Secretaries.</i>		Jacob B Moore,	
Nathaniel A. Haven, Jr.	1823—1825	James F. Dana.	
John Farmer,	1825		
<i>Treasurers.</i>		FOR VOL. III.	
George Kent,	1823—1825.		
Samuel Sparhawk,	1825—1830		
George Kent,	1830	Richard Bartlett,	
		John Farmer,	
		Jacob B. Moore.	
<i>Librarians.</i>		FOR VOL. IV.	
Jacob B. Moore,	1823—1830		
Moses Eastman,	1830		
<i>Standing Committees.</i>		John Farmer,	
Nathaniel Adams,	1823—1826	N. Bouton,	
Nathan Parker,	1823—1826	Isaac Hill.	
Hosea Hildreth,	1823—1825		

Additions and Corrections.

Rev. WILLIAM HUBBARD, a memoir of whom is given page 50—55, died 14 September, 1704, at the age of 83. Gov. Hutchinson says, the "Catholicism" of Mr. Hubbard "was not accounted the most valuable part of his character in the age in which he lived." *Hist. Mass.* II. 147.

In the first line of the Latin quotation, page 67, for "verit" read "iverit."

The name of Ebenezer Rossiter, p. 145, though thus written in the Records of the Convention, should be Ebenezer Rosseter, and Nathaniel Ells should be Nathaniel Eells.

The following is the Vote of Congress, recommending New-Hampshire to establish some form of Government.—See p. 150.

"In Congress, Friday, Nov. 3, 1775. The Congress taking into consideration the Report of the Committee on the New-Hampshire Instructions, *Resolved*, that it be recommended to the Provincial Convention of New-Hampshire to call a full and free Representation of the People, and that the Representatives, if they think it necessary, establish such a Form of Government, as in their judgment will best produce the happiness of the People and most effectually secure Peace and good order in the Province, during the continuance of the present dispute between Great Britain and the Colonies."

Since the Constitution of 1776, which was taken from a printed copy, was struck off, the copy in this volume has been compared with the copy in the original Records of the Convention, and the following additions should be made to that printed in this volume. After the date, page 150, should be added, "Voted, That this Congress take up Civil Government for this Colony in manner and form following, viz." For "native," in 2nd line page 151, substitute "natural"; and after "present," in the 6th line of the 3d paragraph, insert "unhappy." On page 152, after "resolve," in the 4th paragraph, add "shall." On page 153, after "clerks" in the 4th paragraph, add "of courts."

The "religious solemnity," mentioned page 172, as being attended at Concord in June, 1784, when the Constitution went into operation, was *repeated* until 1831, when President LORD preached the last Election Sermon. No preacher of the anniversary discourse, which continued, with one exception, until then, has been since appointed.

Page 198, in the 9th line, after "Massachusetts," add "who was first elected," and correct the spelling of ENDICVT in the 4th paragraph.

Page 216. The following Vote passed the House of Representatives two days after the date of Capt. Goffe's Letter.

Voted, That provided fifty good effective soldiers including officers will enlist themselves in his Majesty's service by the first day of June next, for five months, under such proper officers as shall be appointed by his Excellency to go in pursuit of the Indian enemy, making Capt. Clough's Fort at Canterbury their Head Quarters to retire to from time to time to receive their provision, from thence to range the woods between the rivers of Merrimack, Newichewanick, and about Winepissioche Pond and Places adjacent thereto that they be upon constant duty in the woods, except a convenient time to take provisions, and the leading officers that shall lead said men or any party thereof, keep and render a Journal of every day's march, to the general assembly upon oath—That the Capt. of said Company be allowed as his wages fifty shillings, Lieutenant forty shillings, and two Sergeants each thirty two shillings, per month, and centinels each twenty five shillings, per month and provisions and ammunition found them, and for further encouragement as a bounty that they be allowed for each male Indian they shall kill within said term of time (of any of the tribes of Indians that war has been declared against by this Government) upward of twelve years old and scalp produced, the sum of seventy pounds and Captives seventy eight pounds, fifteen shillings, and for Females and others under the age of twelve years old, killed and scalp produced thirty seven pounds, ten shillings, and captives thirty nine pounds five shillings, provided no payment be made as aforesaid for killing or captivating any Indians as aforesaid until proof be made to the acceptance of the Governor and Council.

Journal of the House of Representatives, 7 May, 1746.

Page 217, in the 8th line of the 2d paragraph, for "inhabitants," read "habitations."

Page 219, in the 9th line of the 2d paragraph, for "place," read "plough."

Page 241, the punctuation requires correction in the 12th and 13th lines, which to convey the sense of the author, should probably be as follows: "such may consider that little mothers bring forth little children; small commonwealths, matters of small moment."

Page 244, after "her," in the 8th line, the 2d paragraph, the numeral "4" should be added, and the "g" after "enquiry," three lines below, should be erased.

Page 260, in the last line, 2nd paragraph, for "temporally," read "temporarily."

Extract from the Journal of the House of Representatives of the Province of New Hampshire, dated 1 February, 1754.

Whereas it is represented to this House, That the Rev. Mr. Timothy Walker is gone to Great Britain, as an agent in behalf of a number of persons of Rumford, and Suncook, so called, who claim lands under the Government of the Massachusetts Bay, against others, who claim lands under the Governor and Council of New Hampshire: And whereas the said Timothy Walker may have instructions from the Government of the Massachusetts Bay, to manage the said affair, so as may affect this Province as such—Therefore voted, That the Committee already appointed to treat with John Thomlinson, Esquire, agent for this Province at the Court of Great Britain, relating to the affairs of Fort Dummer be, and hereby are, desired to write to the said Agent to be upon his watch, as to any thing of that sort, that may happen, and to write to the said Committee from time to time, if any thing shall arise, whereby this Government may be affected, and what may be necessary to be done by this Government, in order to defend themselves in the best manner they can.

Extract from Gov. Shute's Speech to the House of Representatives of New Hampshire, 26 Sept. 1719.

“All I have farther to observe to you is, that the College at Cambridge is entirely erected at the charge of the Massachusetts, and that since it hath been very instrumental towards the encouragement of religion and learning, and that the youth of this Province receive great advantage in their education from it, that it will tend greatly to the reputation of this Province to show their grateful acknowledgment of the benefit your children receive thereby, making some handsome present for the augmentation of the Library.”

The following Extracts of a Letter written in 1734 to Gov. Belcher, relates to his coming into the Province of New-Hampshire.

“Col. Sherburn thinks the Kingston road passable, and here is a kingston man, who says, if the Gov. shall come that way the town will take care to have their ways fitted for your Excellency's wheels: he says, withal Col. Shute passed that way in his charriot and that he waited upon him; upon the whole, Col. Sherburn and I have concluded (all things considered) it will be best to take your course that way and to order Col. Gilman accordingly to have his troops (for Escort) ready in season.

Would it be proper for Col. Gilman to order out both of his troops to meet you at the line between Haverhill and Kingston? the Dover troop have never been out of their town.”

