

MI. L.

Gc
974.2
F68s
1204240

GENEALOGY COLLECTION

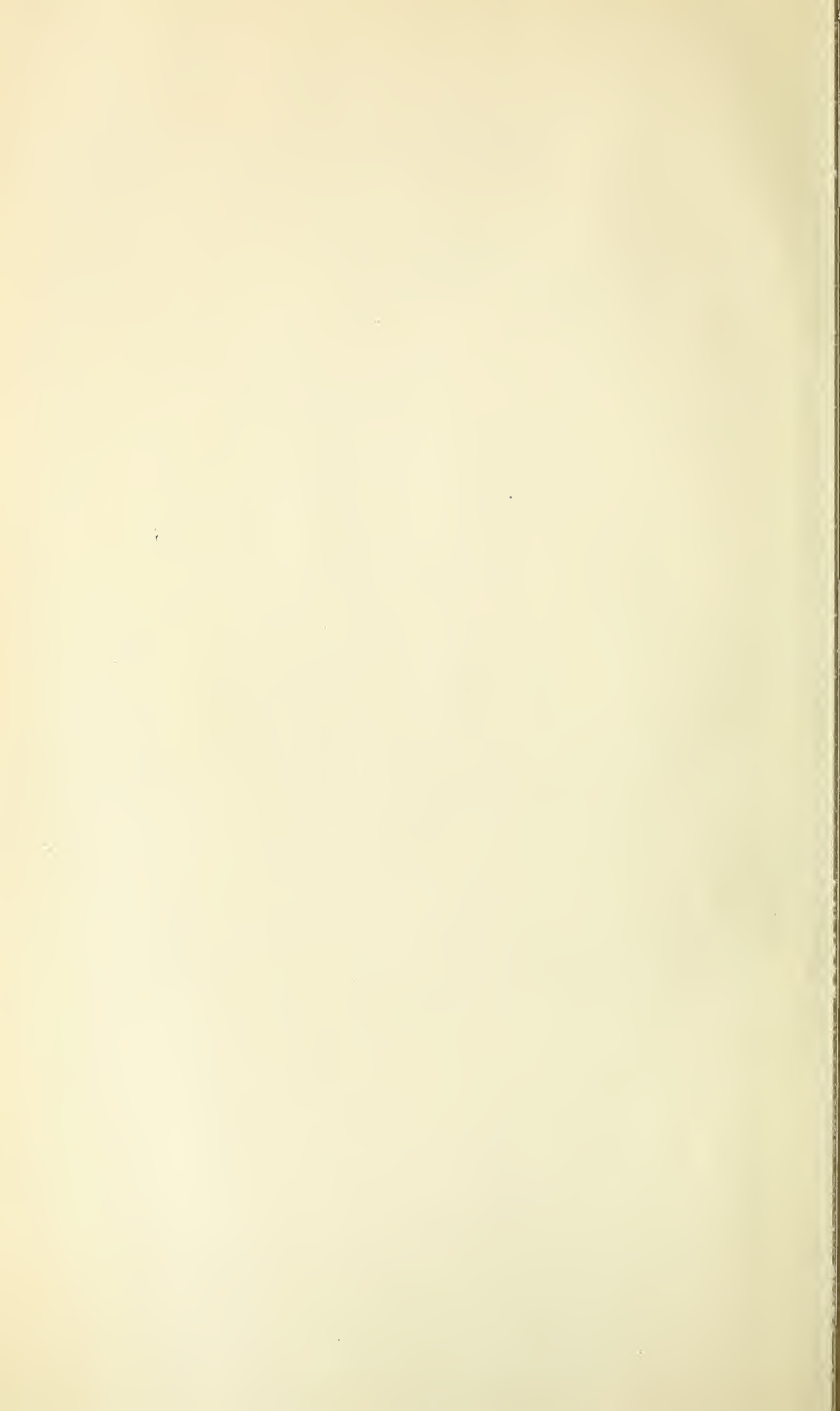
case

ALLEN COUNTY PUBLIC LIBRARY



3 1833 01085 8543

PLEASE CHECK MATERIAL IN
BACK POCKET



THE
STATISTICS AND GAZETTEER
OF
NEW-HAMPSHIRE.

CONTAINING DESCRIPTIONS OF ALL THE
COUNTIES, TOWNS AND VILLAGES; ALSO, BOUNDARIES
AND AREA OF THE STATE, AND ITS NATURAL RESOURCES,

WITH OVER

ONE HUNDRED PAGES OF STATISTICAL TABLES,

PERTAINING TO ITS POPULATION, WEALTH, INDUSTRIES,
CHURCHES, SCHOOL HOUSES, SOLDIERS IN THE LATE REBELLION, AND
POST OFFICES: WITH A LIST OF STATE OFFICERS, ETC.:

TOGETHER WITH A DESCRIPTION OF ITS

MOUNTAINS, LAKES, RIVERS AND POPULAR RESORTS FOR TOURISTS,

AND A GREAT VARIETY OF OTHER USEFUL INFORMATION.

W've seen the prairies, and their flowers
Beside their sparkling rills,
But nothing there that gladdens us
Like old New-Hampshire hills.

COMPILED BY
ALONZO J. FOGG.

CONCORD, N. H.:
D. L. GUERNSEY,
BOOKSELLER AND PUBLISHER.
1874.

Entered according to Act of Congress, December 7th, A. D. 1872, by
ALONZO J. FOGG, CONCORD, N. H.,
In the Office of the Librarian of Congress at Washington.

STEREOTYPED, PRINTED AND BOUND
AT CLAREMONT, N. H.,
BY THE CLAREMONT MANUFACTURING COMPANY.

12C4240

TO THE
SONS AND DAUGHTERS OF NEW-HAMPSHIRE,
AND
ITS ADOPTED CITIZENS,
THIS VOLUME IS RESPECTFULLY DEDICATED,
BY THE
AUTHOR AND PUBLISHER.







STATE CAPITOL.

For description, see "Concord," page 104.

PREFACE.

It is nearly twenty years since a Gazetteer of New-Hampshire was published, and although the State has not increased in population, still the change in every branch of business has been quite as great as in any State in New England. We have now nearly double the miles of railway, and three times the number of miles of telegraph wire that we had twenty years ago. The wealth of the State has increased nearly one hundred per cent. Where there were but hamlets in 1855, there are now large manufacturing villages, and the busy hum of life is heard from morning till night.

We are now living in the days of fast steamboat lines, railroad express trains, telegraphs and pneumatic tubes.

All branches of business are done with railway speed, and what it took years to accomplish, thirty years ago, is now performed in as many months. Time and space have been brought nearly to a focus. The cotton merchant in Boston can do more mercantile correspondence in one week with his branch house in Liverpool, by telegraph, than could be done fifteen years ago in a long lifetime. Where it took months to convey intelligence by mail, it is now done by telegraph, in as many minutes. Where weeks were required to perform a journey by stage, it is now accomplished by rail, in as many days. In our country, a generation has been crowded into years, years into months, months into days, and days into hours. The old Farmer's clock that has stood in his kitchen corner for more than forty years with the wise monition written on its dial that "time is money," has seen the maxim heeded and fully carried out in this generation. In this age men make their fortunes in a day and sometimes lose them quite as soon.

In preparing this work we have endeavored to keep the above

ideas constantly in view, and to give as much general information pertaining to the industry of New Hampshire as we possibly could in a brief manner. Our readers will find that brevity has been our aim through the book. But still we have intended to furnish as much useful information in less than seven hundred pages as many writers, years ago, would have required two thousand to impart the same amount of knowledge. Figures in a tabular form have assisted us much in this respect, there being nearly one hundred pages in tables. We have intended to show more of the present standing of the State than of the past; consequently we have given but a brief history of the first settlements, and no biographies of eminent men who were natives of the State. It would require volumes to do justice to the sons and daughters of New-Hampshire who have left their native homes to seek their fortunes on life's broad ocean, and we have reserved that task for some future biographer.

In preparing a work like this, but very little can be original. Nearly all is a compilation, and, in order to obtain the necessary information, we have been obliged to claim the assistance of many people in various sections of the State.

In preparing a book of this character, many errors must naturally creep in, that are beyond all human power to obviate. Every town will have its critics, and they may see some things in the book that should be different, in some respect, relative to their own section of the State. Although we feel obliged to persons in many towns for their kindness in assisting us to many facts, still, that co-operation throughout the State has not been all we could have desired, and in some instances, we have been obliged to rely on the manuscript census of 1870, for many statistical facts relative to manufactories. If a few of our many friends see some errors in this respect, they may rest assured that they were correct in 1870. All the cities and large towns in the State, we have personally visited, and gathered such information as to their industries, etc., as the citizens have seen fit to give us.

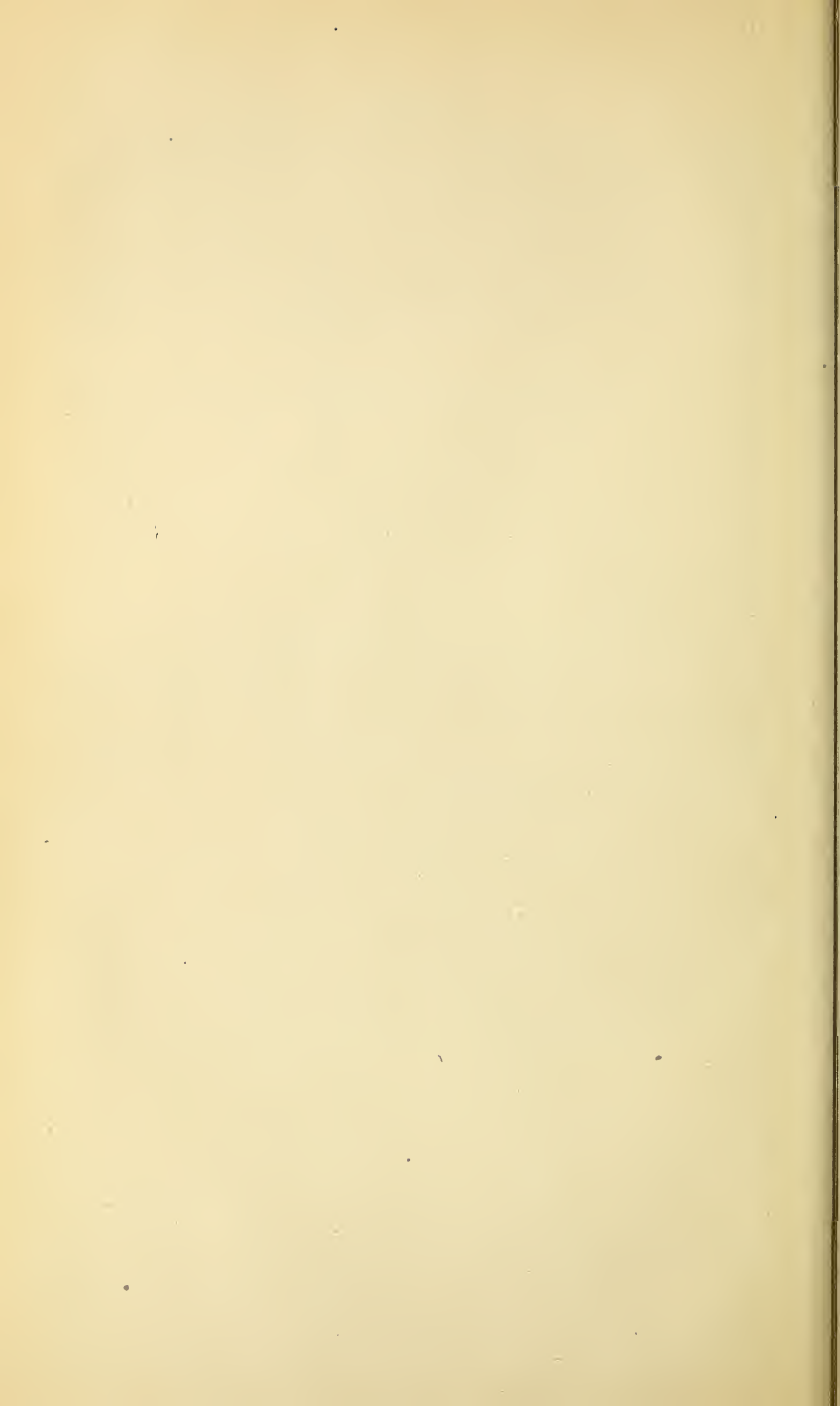
We have been at considerable expense to prepare a map of the State to accompany the book, and we venture the assertion, that it is the most accurate map of New-Hampshire that is now before the people. All the counties, towns, and nearly all the post offices; all the principal rivers, lakes and mountains, and all the railroads are laid down. The map is before our readers, and they can judge for themselves.

To numerous friends who have assisted us, and given kindly advice in our efforts, especially to the Hon. John H. Goodale, William Little, Esq., D. F. Secomb, Esq., Hon. Asa Fowler, Chief Justice J. E. Sargent, Samuel B. Page, Esq., all the governmental officials at the State House, the press of the State, and nearly all of the town clerks in the State, we tender our heartfelt acknowledgments.

We are also indebted to Dr. Belknap's History, Hayward's Gazetteer, "New-Hampshire As It Is," New-Hampshire Manual," "New-Hampshire Register," and the U. S. Census of 1870, for valuable information.

A. J. F.

Concord, N. H., March 2, 1874.



CONTENTS.

CHAPTER I.

First settlement of New-Hampshire, up to the Revolution.

CHAPTER II.

Brief history of the War of the Revolution, Federal Constitution, and of the Great Rebellion, Regiments, Officers, etc.

CHAPTER III.

Topographical history of all the cities and towns in the State, giving a brief statement of the surface, the quality of the soil, its mountains, lakes ponds, rivers and streams; its summer resorts, villages and manufacturers; resources, churches, public schools, libraries, hotels, railroads, &c.

CHAPTER IV.

A statistical summary of the counties and State, pertaining to their geographical position, value of their manufactories, farm productions, railroads, newspapers, national banks, savings banks, insurances, post-offices &c.

CHAPTER V.

Tabular statement of the population of the cities and towns in the State, ratable polls, assessed valuation of all the towns, stock in trade, money at interest, deposits in savings banks, proportional tax, town debts, clergymen, lawyers, physicians, merchants, agricultural productions, value of farms, number of farms, dwellings, and families, value of cotton manufactories, woolen manufactories, boots and shoes, hosiery, paper mills, lumber mills, grist mills, tanneries, total manufactories in the State, various occupations of the people in 1870, number of each kind of manufactories, in the State, in 1870, number of deaths, by towns, in the State, in 1870, centenarians who have died since 1822, &c., &c.

CHAPTER VI.

Public Schools, Dartmouth College, Literary Institutions, Asylum for the Insane, College of Agriculture, Orphans Home, State Prison, State Normal School, State Capital, Reform School, Religion &c.

CHAPTER VII.

A brief review of the State, its climate, its grand mountain, ocean, lake and river scenery, geology and mineralogy, a description of its mountains, lakes and rivers, a brief account of the aboriginals of New-Hampshire, New-Hampshire compared with the Western States; a poem on New-Hampshire, etc.

CHAPTER VIII.

Constitution of New-Hampshire; Congressional, Councillor, and Senatorial Districts; State and Legislative Officers; Governor vote of the State in 1872 and 1873; Governors of New-Hampshire since 1680; Justices of the higher courts of New-Hampshire since 1776; Wheelwright Deed; Cities and Towns in the United States of 6,000 inhabitants and upwards.

ILLUSTRATIONS.

Agricultural College, Hanover.
 Board of Trade Building, Concord.
 Burleigh's Block, Franklin.
 City Library Building, Manchester.
 Court House, Manchester.
 Dustin Monument on Dustin's Island, Concord.
 Eagle Hotel, Concord.
 Gage's Circular Saw Works, Fisherville.
 Kiarsarge House, North Conway.
 Merchant's Exchange, Manchester.
 Mount Belknap House, Gilford.
 Moosehillock, from Warren.
 New-Hampshire Conference Seminary, Tilton.
 New-London Institution, New-London.
 State House, Concord. (Frontispiece.)
 State Normal School Building, Plymouth.
 Statesman Building, Concord.
 Tilden Female Seminary, West Lebanon.

MAP.

Map of New-Hampshire.

INDEX.

The index for academies will be found under the head of *Literary Institutions*, in alphabetical form; also the names of the lakes under the head of *Lakes*, and rivers under the head of *Rivers*.

Acres Improved Land in the State.....	405	Dartmouth College	514
Agriculture of the State	403	Deposits in Savings Banks	429
Agricultural College	532	Depositors in Savings Banks, Number	429
Altitudes of Mountains	578	Description of Towns.....	47 to 380
Amoskeag Falls	238	Dudley, Joseph.....	8—10
Ancient Records of the State... ..	12	Dustin, Hannah, Killing Indians	72
Andros, Edward	8	Early Laws.....	5
Artillery, Lafayette.....	37	Early Records of the State.....	12
Artillery, N. H. Heavy.....	36	Federal Constitution.....	21
Asylum for the Insane.....	529	First New-Hampshire Battery.....	36
Attorney Generals from 1776.....	635	First Reg. N. H. Heavy Artillery.....	36
Band, Second Brigade.....	38	Fish in New-Hampshire.....	597
Banks, National	419	Franconia Mountains	575
Banks, Savings	421	Franconia Scenery.....	159
Barefoot Walter	8	Geology of New-Hampshire	564
Bear Killed a Child	262	Gorges, Fernando.....	2
Bear in Alstead.....	51	Gove, Edward	8
Belknap Dr.....	5	Governor Vote in 1872 and 1873	627
Birds in N. H.	597	Governors of New-Hampshire since 1680.....	632
Bradley Massacre.....	117	Grave of Mathew Thornton	255
Carr Mountains	577	Guards, National	37
Carrigan Mountains	576	Guards, Martin	37
Carter Mountains.....	576	Head, Gen. Natt	38
Climate of New-Hampshire	556	Height of Mountains	578
Congressional Districts	624	Hilton, Edward.....	3
Connecticut Valley	403	Insurance Companies	433
Constitution of N. H., History of.....	21	Indians in New-Hampshire	598
Constitution of New-Hampshire.....	607	Indians in Charlestown	90
County of Rockingham Resources.....	381	Indians in Durham	138
County of Strafford Resources.....	383	Indians in Keene.....	211
County of Belknap Resources.....	385	Indians in Boscawen.....	72
County of Carroll Resources	387	Indians in Concord	117
County of Merrimack Resources	388	Indians in Exeter	155
County of Hillsborough Resources.....	391	Indians in Pembroke	296
County of Cheshire Resources.....	393	Indians in Newington.....	276
County of Sullivan Resources.....	395	Indians in Moultonborough	262
County of Grafton Resources.....	396	Indians in Nashua	267
County of Coos Resources.....	398	Indians in Plainfield.....	303
Councillor Districts	624	Indians in Hinsdale	195
Council Members, 1873.....	626	Indians in Plymouth	306
Cranfield, Edward	7-8	Indians in Rochester	318
Cutts, John	7	Indians in Rye	322

Indians in Salisbury	325	Marlborough High School.....	520
Indians in Epsom.....	151	Marlow Academy.....	520
Indians in Seabrook	330	Mc Collum Institute	520
Indians in Somersworth	334	Milford High School.....	520
Indians in Peterborough.....	299	Nashua High School.....	520
Indians in Swanzey.....	347	Nashua Literary Institution....	520
Indians in Walpole	357	New-Hampshire Conference Seminary....	521
Jefferson Scenery.....	206	New-Hampshire Commercial College....	522
Justices of Courts since 1776	633	New-Hampton Institution.....	522
Kearsarge Mountain.....	577	New-Ipswich Appleton Academy.....	522
Kiarsarge Mountains	577	New-London Literary Institution.....	523
King Philip's War.....	6	Newport High School.....	523
LAKES IN NEW-HAMPSHIRE	579	Northwood Academy.....	523
Lake Connecticut.....	580	Northwood Seminary.....	523
Lake Mascoma	580	Orford Academy.....	523
Lake Massabesick.....	580	Pennacook Academy	523
Lake Newfound	580	Pinkerton Academy.....	524
Lake Ossipee	580	Peterborough High School.....	524
Lake Spafford	580	Phillips Exeter Academy.....	524
Lake Squam.....	580	Portsmouth High School.....	525
Lake Sunapee	581	Robinson Female Institute.....	526
Lake Umbagog	581	Rochester High School.....	526
Lake Winnipiseogee	581	Rollinsford High School.....	526
Legislature Officers, 1873.....	627	Simonds Free High School.....	526
LITERARY INSTITUTIONS IN THE STATE.....	516	Somersworth High School.....	526
Adams Female Academy	516	Stevens High School.....	526
Antrim High School	517	St. Paul's School.....	527
Atkinson Academy	517	Tilden Female Seminary.....	528
Austin Academy	517	Troy High School.....	528
Beede Normal Institute.....	517	Tubbs Union Academy.....	528
Bristol High School	517	Walpole High School.....	528
Charlestown High School	517	Manufactories in the State	405
Chester Academy.....	517	Manufactured Cotton Goods	406
Christian Institute	517	Manufactured Woolen Goods	406
Clinton Grove Seminary	518	Manufactured Boots and Shoes	406
Concord High School	518	Manufactured Iron and Machine Work....	406
Conway Academy.....	518	Manufactured Lumber	406
Contoocook Academy	518	Manufactured Leather	407
Conant High School	518	Manufactured Paper	409
Dartmouth College	514	Manufactured Hosiery	407
Dartmouth Home School.....	518	Manufactured Furniture	407
Dearborn Academy	519	Manufactured Other Goods.....	407
Deering Academy.....	519	Mason, John	2
Dover High School.....	519	Martin Guards	37
Dunbarton High School.....	519	Members of Congress, 1873.....	626
Exeter High School.....	519	Metals and Ores	569
Farmington High School.....	519	Militia of N. H.	40
Francetown Academy.....	519	Minerals of New-Hampshire.....	567
Franklin Academy.....	519	Minerals in Lisbon.....	226
Gilmanton Academy.....	519	Monadnock Mountain.....	577
Hampton Academy.....	519	Monadnock Mt. in Jaffrey.....	205
Keene Academy.....	519	Moosilauke Mountains.....	576
Keene High School.....	519	Mountains in New-Hampshire	570
Kingston Academy.....	519	Mountains in Ossipee	292
Kimball Union Academy.....	520	Mt. Imp.....	576
Lancaster Academy.....	520	Mt. Moriah.....	276
Landaff High School.....	520	Municipal War Loan.....	40
Littleton Graded School.....	520	National Banks.....	419
Manchester High School.....	520	National Guards.....	37

New-Hampshire Asylum for the Insane...	529
New-Hampshire College of Agriculture...	532
New-Hampshire Orphans' Home.....	533
New-Hampshire State Prison.....	536
New-Hampshire State Normal School.....	543
New-Hampshire Reform School.....	544
New-Hampshire Hills.....	579
New-Hampshire Militia.....	40
Newspapers in State.....	415
Number Miles Railroads.....	414
Officers of the Legislature in 1873.....	626, 627
Officers killed in Rebellion.....	43
Orphans' Home.....	533
Ossipee Mountains.....	577
Patridge William.....	9
Penacook Indians.....	601
Pequawket Indians.....	598
Poem by Mrs. Abba G. Woolson.....	601
Poem on New-Hampshire, by Edna Dean Proctor.....	603
Population of Cities and Towns in the United States, of 6000 and upwa ds.....	644
Post Offices.....	434—442
Presidents of U. S.....	22
Press of New-Hampshire.....	415
Professional Business.....	408
Public Schools.....	508
Putney Hill.....	199
Quadrupeds.....	596
Railroads in New-Hampshire.....	409
Railroads, number of Miles.....	414
Rebellion.....	22
Records of the State.....	12
Reform School.....	544
Regiment N. H., First.....	23
Second.....	24
Third.....	25
Fourth.....	25
Fifth.....	25
Sixth.....	26
Seventh.....	26
Eighth.....	27
Ninth.....	28
Tenth.....	29
Eleventh.....	29
Twelfth.....	30
Thirteenth.....	31
Fourteenth.....	32
Fifteenth.....	33
Sixteenth.....	34
Seventeenth.....	34
Eighteenth.....	35
1st. N. H. Cavalry.....	36
Reg. 1st. N. H. Heavy Artil- lery.....	36
Religion in New-Hampshire.....	546
Resources of the State.....	408
Review of New-Hampshire.....	554
Revolutionary War.....	20

RIVERS IN NEW-HAMPSHIRE.....	582
Ammonoosuc Upper.....	583
Ammonoosuc Lower.....	583
Androscoggin.....	584
Ashuelot.....	585
Baker's.....	585
Buck.....	585
Bellamy Bank.....	585
Beaver.....	586
Bear Camp.....	586
Black Water.....	586
Clear.....	586
Cold.....	586
Connecticut.....	586
Contoocook.....	587
Coheco.....	588
Dead.....	588
Dimond.....	588
Ellis.....	588
Goose.....	592
Hall's Stream.....	589
Indian Stream.....	589
Isinglass.....	589
Israel's.....	589
John's.....	589
Lamprey.....	589
Mad.....	590
Mascoma.....	590
Magalloway.....	590
Merrimack.....	590
Mohawk.....	592
Moose.....	592
Nashua.....	592
Nash's.....	592
Newfound.....	592
Nubanusit.....	592
Oliverian.....	592
Oyster.....	592
Ossipee.....	592
Peabody.....	593
Pequawket.....	593
Pemigewasset.....	593
Philips.....	593
Piscataqua.....	593
Piscataquog.....	593
Powow.....	594
Red Hill.....	594
Saco.....	594
Smith's.....	594
Salmon Falls.....	595
Soucook.....	595
Spiggot.....	595
Squamscot.....	595
Suncook.....	595
Sugar.....	596
Sugar, Little.....	596
Swift.....	596
Warner.....	596
Winnipiseogee.....	596

- Sandwich Mountains.....328
 Savings Banks.....421 to 428
 Savings Banks Depositors, Number429
 Savings Banks Aggregates432
 Savings Banks Deposits429
 Scenery of New-Hampshire561
 Scenery in Lancaster.....216
 Scenery in Lincoln.....225
 Schools in the State508
 Second Brigade Band38
 Senatorial Districts625
 Settlement of New-Hampshire..... 1
 Shakers in Canterbury84
 Shakers in Enfield146
 Sharp Shooters37
 Smyth, Frederick, governor38
 Soldiers killed40—44
 State House104
 State Income409
 State Normal School543
 State Officers626
 State Prison536
 State Reform School544
 State Resources.408
 State Senate, 1873.....626
 Summary of New-Hampshire.....491
 Table of Population of the State.....443
 Population by Counties.....448
 Nativity of Population.....448
 Select ages and sexes.....449
 Classification of Population...450
 Immigration and Emigration
 of New-Hampshire.....451
 Ratable Polls by Towns.453 to 457
 Valuation by Towns.....453 to 457
 Stock in Trade453 to 457
 Stock and Money at Interest
 453 to 437
 Savings Banks, Deposits by
 Towns.....453 to 457
 Proportional Tax.....453 to 457
 Debts, Town.....453 to 457
 Ratable Polls by Counties...457
 Valuation by Counties.....457
 Stock in Trade by Counties. .457
 Stock and Money at Interest by
 Counties457
 Savings Banks Deposits by
 Counties.....457
 Proportional Tax by Counties..457
 Town Debts by Counties.....457
 Clergymen by Towns.....458 to 459
 Physicians, Dentists by Towns
 458 to 459
 Lawyers, by Towns.....458 to 459
 Merchants, by Towns...458 to 459
 Manufacturers by Towns 458 to 459
 Agricultural Productions of the
 State by Towns.....460 to 471
 Agricultural Productions of the
 State by Counties....472 to 473
 Showing number Acres of Im-
 proved Land by Counties 474
 Showing Number Farms in the
 State by Counties.....474
 Number of Dwelling Houses
 in 1850..... 474
 Number of Families in 1850... 474
 Number of Dwelling Houses in
 1860 474
 Number of Families in 1860... 474
 Number of Dwelling Houses
 in 1870474
 Number of Families in 1870...474
 Cotton Manufactures.....475
 Woolen Manufactures477
 Boot and Shoe Manufactures...479
 Hosiery Manufactures.....481
 Paper Mills.....482
 Lumber Mills.....483
 Grain Mills.....488
 Tanneries.....491
 Total Manufactures in the
 State493
 Occupations of the State.....498
 Mechanical Industries of New-
 Hampshire499
 Number of Deaths in the State
 in 1870502
 Deceased Centenarians, since
 1823505
 Public Schools.....509
 Table of Officers in the Rebellion 43
 Tornado in Warner.....361
 Total Income of the State.....409
 Towns, description of.....47 to 380
 U. S. Sharp Shooters..... 37
 Usher, John..... 9
 Unattached Company..... 38
 Vice Presidents U. S..... 22
 Waldron, Maj. Killed by Indians.....133
 War, Indian.....6—9
 War Loan..... 40
 War of the Rebellion..... 22
 War of the Revolution..... 20
 Weare, Nathaniel..... 8
 Wiggin, Thomas.....3—4
 Wheelwright Deed.....635
 Wheelwright, John.....2—4
 White Mountains.....571
 Woolson, Mrs. Abba G.....601

NEW-HAMPSHIRE.

CHAPTER I.

First Settlement of New-Hampshire; up to the Revolution.

IN every age of the world's history, mankind have been very tenacious of their religious principles—of having the right to worship the Supreme Ruler of the Universe agreeably to their own views of duty, and the dictates of their consciences. This spirit of religious freedom, was deeply imbued in the hearts of our New England fathers, for years before they set sail from the land of their birth, to seek a new home upon the rock-bound shores of New England.

The intolerance they were constantly subjected to, under the tyrannical Rulers of England had a tendency to establish a determination in their minds that they would exercise their right of religious opinion, if they were obliged to seek other climes to obtain it. With such determined convictions, on the 6th day of September, 1620, one hundred and one men, women and children went on board of the Mayflower, and set sail from their native shores, and landed on Plymouth Rock on the 21st day of December, 1620. From this little settlement, was founded New England, whose happy homes millions to-day enjoy.

In this place it may be well enough to refer to an incident which occurred on their voyage to the new world, to show what a brittle thread the destiny of New England and our own happy homes hung upon. When midway of the ocean, a gale came on, and, through the violence of the storm, one of the main beams in the mid-ship was cracked and removed from its place. Accordingly, with such danger before them, a consultation was held between the passengers

and officers of the ship, upon the subject of returning. A passenger on board had a large iron screw he had brought from Holland, by means of which the beam was brought to its place and made fast. But for this simple iron screw, no doubt the whole destiny of New England, and perhaps of our Nation, would have been changed, and no one can believe for the better. Truly Providence is in the wind.

Three years after the landing of the Pilgrims at Plymouth Rock; Sir. Fernando Gorges and Captain John Mason, who had previously obtained, from the Council of Plymouth, a grant of land which they called Laconia, lying between Merrimack and Kennebeck rivers, sent out two small parties, one of which landed on the south shore of the Piscataqua and formed a settlement which they called Little Harbor and within the present limits of Portsmouth—the other party sailed up the Piscataqua, and settled at Northam, afterwards called Dover, but by the Indians, Coheco, or Winnichahannat.

Our fathers, who landed at Plymouth to seek a home where they could enjoy their religious opinions, were unlike the first settlers of Portsmouth and Dover. By establishing fisheries and carrying on trade with the Natives, they hoped to obtain an abundant return for their labor. Consequently they neglected the only source of prosperity of any country, agriculture, and for a number of years their progress was very slow.

Nothing of note transpired in the colony, till 1629, when the Rev. John Wheelwright, of the Massachusetts Bay Colony, purchased of the Indians a large tract of land lying between the Piscataqua and Merrimack rivers. The Indians were paid in what they called a valuable consideration, such as “coats, shirts and kettles.” Wheelwright’s deed was signed by Passaconaway, the chief Sagamore of the Indian tribes in this section of New England, and also by the Chiefs of several other tribes. This grant, from the Indians, was part of the land previously purchased by Gorges and Mason. Wheelwright claimed that he obtained his right of the land from the original owners, which was far better than through any self constituted English company.

The Plymouth company, very soon after Wheelwright’s purchase, made a new grant of the same territory to Mason; and it was alleged that he and Gorges had mutually agreed to divide their original grant, called Laconia, and take out new patents. Mason

named this new grant for the county where he formerly lived in England, *New-Hampshire*.

Edward Hilton, then living at Dover, obtained a tract of land for himself and associates, by deed, including Dover, and what is now Durham, Stratham and a part of Newington and Greenland. A grant of land was also obtained by persons living near the mouth of the Piscataqua, including Portsmouth, Newcastle, Rye, and part of Newington and Greenfield. The Dover settlement was called the Upper Plantation, and the Portsmouth settlement was called the Lower Plantation. Captain Thomas Wiggin was appointed agent of the former plantation, and Captain Walter Neil of the latter. Disputes frequently sprung up between the two settlements in relation to territory, but they were, as a general thing, settled without anything serious transpiring.

Like our people in these modern days, the first settlers of New Hampshire had what is now called the *gold fever*. Parties would be formed and start through the dense forests with spade and pickaxe on their shoulder, to seek their fortunes among the lakes and mountains in central New Hampshire. But the yellow lucre was not to be found, and their fond imaginations of a fortune in a day were blasted. By such expeditions after gold, agriculture was neglected, and the stories told them of valuable mines of wealth in the mountains had proved fallacious. Want, privations and hardships were the fruits of their neglect. Bread was brought from England in meal, or in grain from Virginia, and carried to Boston to be ground, there being no mill in the Colony. It is no wonder, under such circumstances, that disappointment, and consequently discontent, should creep in and cause many to sell all their interests to the more enterprising ones (who had remembered the saying, *All that shines is not gold*), and return to England.

In 1633, Neil and Wiggin formed an agreement with Wheelwright that his proposed settlement at Squamscot Falls should be called Exeter. They immediately surveyed their respective grants, and laid out the towns of Dover and Portsmouth. Hampton was also laid out the same year, the Indian name being Winnecummet. In 1638, Wheelwright, through persecution, was driven from the Massachusetts colonies for his religious belief. He belonged to a party of the Church called Antinomians, and for a time was engaged in a violent contest; the result of which was that, with several others, he was banished from any territory belonging to Mass-

achusetts. Under these circumstances, he proceeded at once to establish a settlement on his grant at Exeter.

In this connection it may be well enough to refer to this religious intolerance of the Massachusetts colonies. Nearly all of them had been driven from their homes, in England, by the intolerance of their rulers. But, when they were once free from religious persecution, and could worship God according to the dictates of their own consciences, they forgot their persecutors, and were unwilling to accord to others what they had claimed for themselves. It is a lamented fact that they meted out more intolerant rigor to the inoffensive Quakers than they ever received at the hands of their religious persecutors in their mother country. It is claimed, by some, that the Pilgrims who landed at Plymouth Rock were never connected with any of this religious intolerance. Perhaps this may be the fact; but the Massachusetts Bay Company were strict in all their religious views, and many left England for the same reason that our Pilgrim fathers did, and doubtless were accountable for a large portion of this religious persecution.

At the time Wheelwright made his settlement at Exeter there was no general government in New-Hampshire wherefrom they could receive or claim any protection; and they formed an independent government of their own. It was purely democratic in form, and was based strictly on the Bible. They had one chief Magistrate and two associates chosen by the people, and holding their office for one year. These officers were sworn to faithfully discharge their duties, while the people were sworn to obey. All laws were enacted through a general assembly chosen by the people.

The extensive salt marshes at Hampton were considered valuable for furnishing hay for cattle; and, accordingly, the Massachusetts colony sent Richard Dummer and John Spencer to commence improvements there, and soon after they were followed by some persons from the County of Norfolk in England. They were allowed to settle there, making their whole number fifty-six. The first house erected, was known for many years as the Bound House.

Up to 1641, the four settlements of New-Hampshire had no combined government, but all were separate and independent of each other. The hostile action of the Indians towards the colonies led to a feeling of insecurity in being kept separate through their form of government; and, accordingly, a proposition was made to the Massachusetts colonies, to unite with them under one form of

government, which they very readily accepted, having already laid claim to a large portion of New-Hampshire. By 1642, all three of the towns in New-Hampshire, viz. Portsmouth, Dover and Exeter, had joined their fortunes with Massachusetts, under one common government. Hampton had already been considered as part of their province.

Considering the prevailing intolerance of the Massachusetts colonies at the date of this alliance, the people of New-Hampshire were granted one great privilege by giving them the right to act in any public capacity without any regard to their religious belief. The previous laws in Massachusetts debarred any person from voting or holding a seat in the General Court, unless they were members of the Church.

Belknap, in his history of New-Hampshire, in speaking of the intolerant and peculiar laws of the colonies, existing at that date, says: "The drinking of healths and the use of tobacco were forbidden,—the former being considered a heathenish and idolatrous practice, grounded on the ancient libations; the other as a species of intoxication and a waste of time. Laws were instituted to regulate the intercourse between the sexes, and the advances towards matrimony. They had a ceremony of betrothing, which preceded that of marriage. Pride and levity of behavior came under the cognizance of the magistrate. Not only the richness but the mode of dress, and cut of the hair, were subject to state regulations. Women were forbidden to expose their arms or bosoms to view. It was ordered that their sleeves should reach down to their wrists, and that their gowns should be closed around their necks. Men were obliged to cut short their hair, that they might not resemble women. No person not worth two hundred pounds was allowed to wear gold or silver lace, or silk hoods and scarfs. These pious rulers had more in view than the political good. They were not only concerned for the external appearance of sobriety and good order, but thought themselves obliged, so far as they were able, to promote real religion and enforce the observances of the divine precepts."

In the performance of what our forefathers regarded their *duty*, none could be more conscientious than they. They had but one single aim in view, and that was to serve God and to allow nothing to be done, where they had the power to prevent, to displease Him. There is much in their character that claims our respect, notwith-

standing their arbitrary notions of enacting laws. They firmly believed in thorough education, and founded a college at Cambridge, within a few years after their first settlement. In regard to training the youth, they believed in that true saying:

'T is education forms the common mind;

Just as the twig is bent, the tree's inclined.

Here lies one great secret of the prosperity of the people of New England—in the interest our fathers took in establishing institutions for learning and a general school system, which our children to-day are reaping the benefits of. Many laws they enacted, we might consider wrong; but their ideas of a true democratic form of government were correct in the abstract, and the liberal form of government which we are enjoying to-day originated from their ideas of self government.

The Indians had watched the growth and prosperity of the colonies with a silent, jealous feeling for many years. Their hunting grounds they saw diminishing from day to day. They saw their numbers gradually growing less, while their white neighbors were constantly increasing. They saw if the white men were not speedily checked, they would soon become sole owners of all their domain. With such convictions rankling in the breast of the red man, Philip, of Mount Hope, son of the Indian chief, Massasoit, was actuated to incite the various tribes in New England against the colonies, which brought on the great Indian war called "King Philip's war." New-Hampshire suffered severely—Durham, Exeter, Hampton, Dover and Salmon Falls were attacked. Houses were burned, cattle killed and many of the inhabitants were murdered with horrid cruelties. The war commenced in June, 1675, and closed, through the death of King Philip, in August, 1676. It was a short war, but bloody and cruel.

In 1679, New-Hampshire became a royal province, after being under the jurisdiction of Massachusetts for nearly thirty-eight years. The government was to be administered by a president and council appointed by the King. Laws were enacted by an assembly chosen by the people; but the King reserved the right to discontinue the assembly whenever he thought it advisable. John Cutts, a wealthy merchant of Portsmouth, and highly respected, received the appointment as President, and William Vaughan, John Gilman and Richard Waldron received appointments to the council. They received their commissions January 1st, 1680,

and reluctantly accepted the office, for fear that men might be appointed who would have no regard for the welfare of the colony. Portsmouth, Dover, Exeter and Hampton were the only towns in the State that participated in the election, casting, in all, two hundred and nine votes.

The New-Hampshire Colony was constantly kept in a ferment with the Masons, who still laid claim to a large portion of the territory in the State. Mason was ever soliciting the King to grant him certain favors in the colony, whereby he might derive some benefit from his land claims. In the latter part of 1680, he came from England empowered by the King to take a seat in the council. His whole object, in securing that position, was to exert an influence in that body, by means of which he could compel the people to take leases of him. They were indignant, and positively refused to comply with his request. The other members of the council decided with the people; and he soon left his seat in the council and returned to England. Soon after Mason left the colony President Cutts died and Major Waldron succeeded him, and the affairs in the various settlements in the State moved along about the same as they did under President Cutts.

Mason, ever on the move, again applied to the King for a change of government in the New-Hampshire colony, and, through his influence, one Edward Cranfield was appointed Lieutenant Governor and Commander-in-Chief of New-Hampshire. Cranfield accepted the office with the expectation of making money, and, evidently, to be the tool of Mason, as he engaged to pay him one hundred and fifty pounds annually, and mortgaged the province for security to carry out the contract. Cranfield received his commission in May, 1682, which vested him with extraordinary powers. He had the right to suspend members of the council, veto laws passed by the assembly, dissolve the same at his pleasure, erect courts and pardon criminals. The people soon began to see and feel the tyranny of Cranfield. Waldron and Martyn were suspended, but restored to their position on the meeting of the Assembly. Knowing his tyrannical disposition, and the power he possessed, the Assembly thought it advisable to vote him a present of two hundred pounds. But their kindness to him availed nothing to them or the Colony. Soon Stileman, a member of the council, was suspended; and the Assembly dissolved for not yielding to his mercenary desires. The people of Exeter and Hampton were indignant

at his arbitrary conduct, and meetings were holden and resolutions passed declaring for "liberty and reform." Edward Gove, one of the members of the dissolved Assembly, headed this revolutionary movement, and was arrested with several others. A court was immediately held, and he, with the rest, was convicted of treason. With the exception of Gove, all were soon set at liberty. He was sent to England and imprisoned in the Tower of London for three years, when he was pardoned and his estate restored to him.

It is impossible, in this limited work, to give a detailed account of every thing pertaining to the first settlers of New-Hampshire; but it may be well enough to state, that Cranfield was the most tyrannical Governor that ever ruled the State. He carried measures to such lengths, that Nathaniel Weare was appointed to make complaint to the King in relation to his conduct towards the colony. After long delays Weare made out his complaint in general terms, which was referred to the Board of Trade. After a lengthy hearing, they made out a report censuring the course of Cranfield. He was granted leave of absence, and sailed for Jamaica. Walter Barefoot, his deputy, succeeded him, and continued in office till Dudley, as President of New-England, superceded Barefoot. This brought New-Hampshire again under the same government with Massachusetts.

In a few months, Dudley was succeeded by Sir Edward Andros, as Captain and Governor-in-chief of New-England. Andros came among the colonies of New-England, with great pretensions of honesty, and to administer to the people a liberal form of government. But he soon showed himself to be nearly as great a tyrant as Cranfield. His rule was short, to the great joy of the colonies. William III ascended the throne of England in 1688, and when the colonies received the news of a change, the people assembled and immediately imprisoned Andros, and soon after sent him to England as a prisoner.

For two years the New-Hampshire colonies were left without a government, waiting orders from the mother country, but none came. In 1690, they petitioned to be admitted under the jurisdiction of Massachusetts, which was granted, and delegates were sent to the General Court of that colony for nearly two years. In the meantime, Mason died, leaving his land claims in New-Hampshire to his two sons, John and Robert Mason. They soon sold all their title to Samuel Allen, of London, who was commissioned

Governor, and John Usher, as Lieutenant-Governor, with power to act in Allen's absence. This change of Government was against the express wishes of the people of New-Hampshire, who desired to be annexed to the colony of Massachusetts.

In 1689, a new Indian war broke out, instigated, in part, by the French who had settlements in the province of Canada. On the evening of June 27, 1689, through apparent friendship, certain parties of Indians applied for lodgings at each of the garrison houses in Dover. When the people had retired, and all were locked in deep sleep, at a given signal, all the gates of the garrison were thrown open by the Indian lodgers, and the Indians without rushed in, and an inhuman butchery of the inmates commenced. Major Waldron, then eighty years of age, was put to death in the most cruel manner. Major Waldron was a brave man, and for many years the Indians had stood in fear of him. He has been charged, as using the Indians harshly in many instances, and doubtless the tortures inflicted on him were to retaliate some wrong which some of their tribe had received at his hands. In this attack on Dover twenty-three persons were killed and twenty-nine taken prisoners and carried to Canada. In this war, people were killed in Salmon Falls, Newington, Exeter, Rye, Durham and many small settlements. In Durham, Villieu, who was in Command at Penobscott, accompanied by a French Priest, made the attack with two hundred French and Indians. Nearly all the houses were burned, and nearly one hundred of the inhabitants were killed or carried captive to Canada. From this time, till 1697, the people of New-Hampshire suffered severely by these frequent attacks of the Indians, led on by the French, who were quite as savage in their mode of warfare; and their conduct in countenancing the killing of defenceless women and children, was a disgrace to any nation which pertains to civilization. Among the victims who fell by those midnight attacks was the widow of President Cutts. In 1696, they made an attack on Portsmouth, and killed fourteen persons. Soon after, peace was declared between the English and French governments, and the Indians were informed by their French allies that they had no further use for them, and advised to bury the hatchet, which they reluctantly consented to. Most of the captives were restored, and thus ended a distressing war with a cruel and treacherous foe.

The administration of Usher was unpopular with the people.

His manners were haughty, besides, they knew he was in the interest of Allen, who claimed the land they occupied. In 1696, Wm. Partridge, of Portsmouth, superceded Usher as Lieutenant Governor. One of his first acts was to restore several members of the council who had been suspended by Usher. In 1698, the Earl of Belmont was appointed Governor of New York, Massachusetts Bay and New-Hampshire.

During the year, Allen came over and assumed the rule of the colony. There was a continual altercation between him and the people, originating from the claim he pretended to hold on their land. In the Spring of 1699, the people were relieved from the rule of Allen, and the Earl of Belmont assumed the government of New-Hampshire and reinstated Partridge. Allen being disappointed and provoked at the treatment he had received at the hands of the Earl of Bellomont, and the cool reception of the people, again attempted to gain possession of the territory he had purchased of the Masons. The courts of the colony decided against him. He then applied to the King, but he could not fully convince him, of the validity of his claim; but he was granted permissson to commence new suits in the New-Hampshire courts. His sudden death prevented any final decision.

Allen left one son, who was sole heir to his claim. He renewed the suit, but a verdict was rendered against him. He then appealed to the Queen, but, before a final decision, death ended the contest. The controversy was finally terminated by yielding to the claimants, under Mason's grant, the unoccupied portions of the province. This Mason controversy had been the source of a great amount of trouble to the colonies for nearly seventy-five years. There was scarcely a year but these claims were presented to the people, in some form; either by courts or by governors appointed for that purpose, in the interests of the Masons.

In 1702, the Earl of Bellomont having died, the Queen appointed Joseph Dudley Governor of Massachusetts and New-Hampshire. The next year Usher was again appointed Lieutenant Governor.

Dudley, on assuming his office, fearing that the Indians had a feeling of discontent, called the chiefs of several tribes together, and again renewed their friendship which they promised to maintain. But in 1703, owing to the trouble between the French and English governments, the Indians, notwithstanding the pledges they had made to Governor Dudley but a few months before, were induced

again to dig up the hatchet, and once more the horrors of the torch, the tomahawk and scalping knife flashed vividly before the eyes of the infant settlement. This was commonly called Queen Ann's war, and continued for nearly ten years. At Hampton village, five persons were killed by the savages, among whom was the widow Mussey, a talented speaker among the Friends. The Indians were punished severely, frequently, and many killed, but still they were not disheartened so long as the French were their protectors. They attacked the settlements on Lamprey and Oyster Rivers, houses were burned, and men and women were killed. In 1710, Col. Winthrop Hilton was killed. He was a brave officer and was highly esteemed by all who knew him. Exeter and Dover were visited by the Indians and deeply tasted the bitter fruits of a savage war. Peace was declared at Utrecht, in 1712, to the great joy of the people, and, not long after, a formal peace was ratified with the Indians.

We are now brought to nearly ninety years since the first settlements commenced at Dover and Portsmouth, and we have endeavored to give a brief account of the most important events that had transpired up to the close of Queen Ann's war. We have mentioned nearly all the rulers of any note up to the time before mentioned—from 1702 to 1741, New-Hampshire and Massachusetts were united under one general government. Benning Wentworth was appointed Governor of New-Hampshire in 1741, and John Wentworth, his nephew, in 1767, and held his office up to the time of the war, of the Revolution in 1775.

For sixty years, up to to the date of the Revolution, there were frequent troubles with the Indians, and many fond anticipations, by fathers and mothers, of future happiness in this world, were dashed forever out of sight by the torch and tomahawk, in a single night. But the first settlers of New-Hampshire were adventurous men and women, full of energy, and not to be deterred or intimidated, by any reverses that might befall them, from their purposes. They left the land of their birth, across the Atlantic, for the purpose of securing a home in the wilds of New-Hampshire, and whatever danger met them in their path they faced with courage and with a full determination to succeed.

With such determined minds, it might be expected that the settlers of New-Hampshire were annually extending their boundaries, and that the red men of the forest were constantly receding. At

the date of the commencement of the war of the Revolution, there were nearly one hundred and fifty incorporated towns, and eighty-two thousand inhabitants in the State.

Our limited space, in this department of the work, will not permit us to give an extended account of the trials and hardships which our forefathers were subjected to, in securing homes for their children and their posterity, which thousands of the happy sons and daughters of New-Hampshire are enjoying to-day.

Considerable space is given to the ancient records of the State, relative to the boundary line between Massachusetts and New-Hampshire, and some of the early organizations of the towns, which is an important chain of history for the future.

We append a few extracts of the Ancient Records, from the Rev. Joseph B. Felt's Collections for the "American Statistical Association," giving the following dates of grants, settlements, &c., of some parts of the State of New-Hampshire.

"Between this State and Massachusetts, there was a long discussion relative to their individual boundaries. Before this question arose, though others of similar kind had been agitated, the whole being chiefly caused by the Patents largely infringing upon each other, all the settlements of New-Hampshire had put themselves under the jurisdiction of Massachusetts. Portsmouth and Dover, by their own request and previous assignment of their proprietors, became thus subject, October 9, 1641. Exeter, having petitioned, Sept. 8, 1642, to be alike privileged, was received at the session of May 10, 1643. Under such circumstances, Massachusetts passed the ensuing order in 1652: 'On perusal of our Charter, it was this day voted by the whole Court, that the extent of the line is to be from the northernmost part of the Merrimac River and three miles farther north, be it a hundred miles more or less from the sea, and from thence upon a straight line east and west to each sea; and this is to be the true interpretation of the terms of the limit northward, granted in the Patent.' Subsequent to this action, they employed two commissioners to run these limits, with the assistance of two surveyors. The report of this survey is as follows: 'At Aqueduhtan (now Lake Village), the name of the head of the Merrimac, where it issues out of the Lake called Winnapuscaki (Winnipiseogee), upon the first day of August, 1652, we observed, and by observation found, that the latitude of the place was 43° 40' 12'', besides those minutes which were to be allowed for three

miles more north, which run into the Lake.' This took place while the regal government of the mother country was suspended, while there was no probability that Parliament would allow the patent of Mason, which was of doubtful authority, and while the colonists were clearing themselves, as much as they could with safety, from subjection to the English government. It was done, also, when the inhabitants of New-Hampshire were desirous of remaining under the jurisdiction of Massachusetts, as a protection from anarchy among themselves, and from the depredations of the enemy without. Mr. Mason renewed his suit, as soon as Charles II. ascended the throne and began to manifest his hostility to the Bay colony for their anti-royal sentiments and practices. A decision was rendered in the favor of Mason, in 1675, at the time the inhabitants of New-England were striving with the greatest power to avert their threatened extermination by the Indians, under the leadership of Philip. Edward Randolph, a relative of the claimant, always ready to visit our shores with unwelcome messages, came over the next year. He visited New-Hampshire and made known the desires of Mr. Mason to the inhabitants. Some, as is usual in such emergencies, were forward to denounce Massachusetts, and thought by this means to make capital for the advancement of their own interests. The inhabitants of Dover protested against the claim of Mason; declared that they had *bona fide* purchased their lands of the Indians; recognized their subjection to the government of Massachusetts, under whom they had lived so long and happily, and by whom they were now assisted in defending their estates and families against the savage enemy. They petitioned the King to leave them unmolested. Portsmouth protested in a similar manner, and asked for like relief from his royal highness. The intrigues of the political foes of Massachusetts being favored by the King, they succeeded with him, and, in 1680, New-Hampshire, by his orders, became a colony. The principal inhabitants, even then knowing that this change was to forward other purposes than their benefit, with reluctance withdrew from Massachusetts.

Such a course encroached upon the limits of the latter colony, by withdrawing from it the following towns. The dates annexed to the towns denote their incorporation; italics express their Indian names; and Roman letters their former English names.

"Portsmouth, 1653. *Piscataquack*, Strawberry Bank.—Settled under David Thompson, 1643; patronized by Sir Fernando Gorges

and Capt. John Mason and others. The first house was built at Little Harbor, called Mason Hall. It was incorporated by a charter of 1633.

Dover, Sept. 8, 1642. *Cochecho* and *Winnichahanat*, Hilton's Point, Northam.—Settled under Edward and William Hilton, 1623, by order of an association in England, denominated the Company of Laconia. The proprietors of Dover and Portsmouth assigned their jurisdiction over these places to Massachusetts, June 14, 1641.

Exeter, May 10, 1643. *Swamscot* (Falls).—Settled, 1638, by Rev. John Wheelwright and others exiled from Massachusetts for professing the Antinomian principles of Anne Hutchinson.

Hampton, Sept. 4, 1639. *Winnacunet* or *Winnacowett*.—By order of Massachusetts, a house was erected here as a sign of possession, 1636, by Nicholas Easton, commonly called the 'Bound house.' It was settled in 1633.

Oyster River, May 17, 1675.—Part of Dover. It is now Durham. Its inhabitants petitioned to be a town in 1669.

Great Island, Oct. 15, 1679.—Part of Portsmouth. It is now Newcastle.

These six towns, except Portsmouth, were incorporated by Massachusetts."

At the time New-Hampshire became a separate jurisdiction, it appears that Oyster River was again considered a part of Dover, and Great Island again as part of Portsmouth. October 16, 1672, Massachusetts, in addition, granted Portsmouth a village, about the bounds of Dover, which is thought to have been Newington. At the time Charles II acknowledged the claim of Mason to New-Hampshire, he also acknowledged his claim to the tract extending from Merrimac River to Naumkeag River, in Salem, and called Mariana.

Wanalaset, chief sachem on the Merrimac River, sold a large tract of land, November 5, 1685, which was afterward assigned to New-Hampshire. The purchasers, of him, were Joseph Dudley, Samuel Shrimpton and Richard Wharton. The territory, thus purchased, extended six miles on each side of the Merrimac River, and from Souhegan River on one side, to Brentou's Farm, or Littleton, on the other, up to the southerly part of Lake Winnipiseogee. By order of Massachusetts, a reservation of three miles square was laid out, for certain Indians. Twenty proprietors, who were to

hold equal shares, obtained the title for a company. To effect this, they acquired of Robert T. Mason a relinquishment of the claim he made to it, and entered into a mutual agreement, May 12, 1686, for the control of the whole territory. This was called the million acre purchase.

June 14, 1728, the General Court of Massachusetts, after protracted consideration, agreed that the vote pertaining to townships in New-Hampshire, Dec. 13, 1727, should be carried into effect. The vote was, for the better protection of the inhabitants, and to diminish the cost of defence in war, townships, each of six miles square, be laid out, by committees, in a straight line, from the north-east corner of Northfield, to the north-west corner of Dunstable, northward of the said line ten miles, to the south-ward five miles, on both sides of Merrimac River, east of said river three miles, and west of it six miles, from the north part of Dunstable to the south part of Concord. Jan. 15, 1736, the Legislature of Massachusetts accepted the report of a committee. It proposed that, for protection and defence, a line of towns from the north-west corner of Rumford or Concord, to the Great Falls of Connecticut River, and from these falls, on the east side of said river, to Arlington, and one or two towns, between these falls, and the equivalent land on the west side of this river, be laid out.

The necessity of the times demanding a further prosecution of their object, the Legislature passed, on Wednesday, Feb. 2, 1737, the following order:—"In the House of Representatives. Whereas several townships, heretofore granted, are now settling, and many inhabitants have actually got on Asheuelot River, and on a township granted to Josiah Willard, Esq., and others, lying on or near Connecticut River, and also other people are settled on several townships, on or near Merrimac River, which have not as yet been laid to or declared in what county they lye, and it being necessary that those people know in what county they be in order to have their title recorded, the King's peace preserved, and common justice done therein, as other his Majestie's subjects within this province; wherefore, voted that the said townships, granted to Josiah Willard, and commonly called Arlington, the two townships on Asheuelot River, the township granted to Sylvester and company, the several townships to the westward of Connecticut River, the four townships on the east side and adjoining to Connecticut River, and also three, four, eight and nine in the line of towns, and the lands

lying and being within the same, shall and are hereby declared to lie within and be accounted part of the county of Hampshire, and that the several townships following, the Narragansett towns, called number three and five, the Canada towns, granted to Capt. King and company, the townships granted to Capt. Rayment and company, the township granted to the late Capt. William Tyng and company, that granted to John Simpson and others; that granted to the inhabitants of Ipswich, the township granted to Capt. Gorham and company, Canada soldiers, the township granted to the late Capt. John Lovell and soldiers at Suncook, the township granted to Mr. John Coffin and others, and number one, two, five, six and seven in the line of towns, shall be and are hereby declared part of and belonging to the county of Middlesex together with the lands and farms, lying within and adjoining any other of the said townships, and that the Canada township granted to Capt. Withington and company, and the township granted to Capt. Tilton and company, that were in the Canada Expedition, 1690, with the lands between these townships and others, belonging to Worcester county, shall be and are hereby declared to belong to the county of Worcester, and be accounted as part thereof for the future.

In Council Read and Concurred.

Consented to,

J. BELCHER.

Soon the arrangement was interrupted. As countenance had been given, at the Court of St. James, to the claim of Mason, a more explicit questioning of the territory belonging to Massachusetts, on Merrimac River, the agent for New-Hampshire, John Ringe, while in England, stated the following: That Massachusetts, in the reign of Queen Anne, taxed the people of his colony, who resided five miles north of the Merrimac, and, in 1719, claimed all land for three miles on the same side of this river, from the mouth thereof to its head, which they called Winnipiseogee Lake; and, in 1731, declined to relinquish jurisdiction over the townships that they had granted, which made their bounds eleven miles and three quarters north of said river. The plea made on these grounds, by Commissioners before the King in Council, with his own dislike for the political policy of the Bay Legislature, led him to decide, April 9, 1740, far more favorably to New-Hampshire than they had even expected. This decision was, that the northern

boundary of Massachusetts, be a similar curve, pursuing the course of Merrimac River at three miles distance on the north side thereof, beginning at the Atlantic Ocean, and in a straight line from thence due west, until it meets with his Majesty's other governments. By such a determination, expressly contrary to the plainest language of our first charter, the ensuing towns, which had been granted by our commonwealth, were assigned to New-Hampshire. The subsequent marks, prefixed to the dates after these towns have the following significations, namely : * granted ; † plat accepted ; ‡ settled. No mark, so placed, indicates incorporation. The Indian names of towns are printed in italics, and their former English names in Roman letters. New Style is used as to the years.

Amherst, † Dec. 18, 1728. (West) *Souhegan*, Salem *Narraganset*, No. 3.—Granted for service in the Narraganset Expedition April 26, 1733 and confirmed in 1733.

Bedford, † Feb. 26, 1734. (East) *Souhegan*, *Narraganset*, No. 5.—Granted to Benjamin Smith and others, June, 1732, for service in the Narraganset Expedition, 1675. Settled about 1737.

Boscawen, * Dec. 8, 1732. *Contoocook*.—Granted to John Coffin and others.

Bow, † Feb. 1, 1737. Dantzick.—Granted for service in Canada Expedition of 1690.

Charlestown, † Feb. 27, 1734. No. 4.—Took its name from the first one of Sir Charles Knowles, who presented a sword to Capt Phineas Stevens, for his brave defence of its fort in 1747.

Chesterfield, † Jan. 15, 1736. No. 1.

Concord, * Jan. 17, 1726. *Pennicook*, Rumford.—Granted to Salem, 1663. Irish settlers were here, and claimed Pennicook, by right of grant, March 22, 1724. Purchased of Massachusetts in 1725. Settled about 1727. Incorporated March 4, 1734.

Dunbarton, and part of Weare, † March 20, 1736. Beverly Canada, or Hale's Town. Stark's Town.—Granted for service in Canada Expedition of 1690.

Dunstable, * Oct. 15, 1673.—Settled about 1672.

Francetown, † July 18, 1673.—Granted to Joseph Green, Isaac Walker and others, for lands in Stockbridge. Acceptance of plat not signed by Governor.

Goffstown, † Feb. 26, 1734. *Narraganset* No. 4, Amoskeag Falls Township.—Granted for service in the Narraganset Expedition

of 1675. A committee of its proprietors dated a notice for their meeting at Dighton, in 1736.

Henniker, Jan. 15, 1736. No. 6, Todd's Town.—Granted, 1735, to John Whitman and others.

Hillsborough, Jan. 15, 1736.—Granted to people of Plymouth, who sold it to John Hill and others.

Hinsdale, † Dec. 1, 1736. Fort Dummer, Bridgman's Fort.—Settled before 1683. It was part of Northfield. Resettled, 1739. (Township, above Northfield, was granted to John Pynchon and others, June 18, 1685. His petition for it that he proposed the request to prevent "ye incroachments of ye French vpon vs on Connecticut River, above Squakeag, who vndoubtedly, according to what intelligence I have met with, are designed to possess yt place at Coassit."

Hollis, ‡ 1731. *Nissitisset*.—West Parish of Dunstable. Peter Powers, born at Littleton, Ms., and his wife, Anna Keyes, born at Chelmsford, and their children, settled at Hollis, Jan., 1731.

Hopkinton, Jan. 15, 1736. No. 5, New Hopkinton.

Keene, † June 21, 1734. (Upper) *Ashuelot*.—Ordered to be laid out, June 24, 1731.

Lempster, Jan. 15, 1736. No. 9, *Dupplin*.—Granted to Samuel Lyscom and others.

Litchfield, July 4, 1734. *Natticott*, Brenton's Farms.—Granted about 1656. Regranted, July 9, 1729.

Londonderry, ‡ 1719. Nutfield.—Settlers warned away by Massachusetts, Dec. 1, 1720.

Lyndeborough, † June 17, 1736. Salem Canada.—Granted to Samuel King and others, for services in Canada Expedition of 1690.

Merrimac, June 6, 1733.—Part of Dunstable and Bedford.

New Boston, † March 20, 1736. *Piscataquog*, Lane's Town.—Granted to Andrew Lane, John Simpson, and others. Had sixty houses and a meeting-house, etc., 1740.

New Ipswich, * Jan. 15, 1736. Ipswich Canada.—Granted for service in Canada Expedition of 1690 to John Wainwright and others. Plat accepted March 20, 1736.

Nottingham, ‡ 1710.—Part of Dunstable. Incorporated Jan. 16, 1733.

Pembroke, * Aug. 6, 1728. *Suncook*, Lovewell's Town.—Granted to men for service, under Capt. John Lovewell, at Pigwacket fight.

Peterborough, † June 16, 1738.—Granted to Samuel Harwood and others, for service in Canada Expedition of 1690.

Richmond, † July 6, 1736. Sylvester's Canada.—Granted for service in Canada Expedition, 1690.

Rindge, * Feb. 3, 1737. Rowley Canada.—Granted to John Tyler, Joseph Pike, and others, for service in Canada Expedition of 1690. Plan of it laid before General Court, Jan. 23, 1739. Appropriation made for a meeting-house, 1743.

Salisbury, * Feb. 3, 1737. Baker's Town, and Stevens's Town.—Granted for service in Canada Expedition of 1690, under Captains John March, Stephen Greenleaf, and Philip Nelson. Plat confirmed, Jan. 2, 1740.

Swanzy, † Feb. 21, 1734. (Lower) *Ashuelot*.—Ordered to be laid out, June 24, 1731.

Tyng's Town, † May 1, 1736. "Old Harry Town."—East of Bow and Goffstown. Granted in 1735 for service, under Capt. William Tyng, in 1703, by "pursuing the Indian enemy into their own country on snow shoes," the first attempt of that kind. Soon settled after 1738.

Walpole, Jan. 15, 1736. No. 2, Great Fall, Bellows Town.—Granted to John Flint and others, Nov., 1736. Marked on a map No. 2, but called No. 3 in a petition of its proprietors.

Warner, * 1735. New Amesbury.

Washington, Jan. 15, 1736. New Concord, Camden.

Westmoreland, Jan. 15, 1736. No. 1, Great Meadow.

Winchester, † June 21, 1733. Arlington, to its incorporation.—Granted to Josiah Willard and others. Incorporated, June 20, 1739.

"Besides these towns, Massachusetts by the decision in favor of New-Hampshire, Guildford, granted for service under Capt. Samuel Gallop, in Canada Expedition of 1690, and its plat accepted, Feb. 3, 1737, and other towns subsequently of Vermont; Groton Grant, or equivalent of 10,800 acres, for what was included by Littleton, Major Willard and Reed's Farms, and for loss in Indian wars, granted, April, 1735, and confirmed, June 15, 1736; portions of Salisbury, Amesbury, Haverhill, Methuen, Townsend, Ashburnham, Bernardstown, Colerain, Conway, and other territory."

CHAPTER II.

Brief history of the War of the Revolution, Federal Constitution, and of the Great Rebellion, Regiments, Officers, etc.

THE war of the Revolution originated through the persistent determination of the mother country to tax the colonies, without their consent. The colonies maintained that taxation and representation were inseparable; and that, as they had no voice in the English Parliament, it had no honorable right to tax them. The first tax imposed, was in 1765, and called the "Stamp Act," which ordained that, upon all business documents and newspapers, stamps should be fixed, which the colonies were obliged to purchase of the government. This Stamp Act met with such opposition that it was repealed in 1766, but Parliament at the same time asserted the right to bind the colonies in all cases whatever. The next year they imposed a tax on tea, and several other imports. Like the Stamp Act, it was met with powerful opposition. This tyrannical course of England the colonies refused to assent to; and when two or three cargoes of tea arrived in Boston the people were determined that it should not be landed, and, on the night of December 16, 1773, a party, disguised as Indians, boarded the vessels and threw three hundred and sixty-two chests of tea into the harbor. The English government were indignant, and were determined that the colonies should yield to their requests, and the colonies were quite as determined not to submit to any laws they had no part in making. At length, the troubles between the mother country and her colonies culminated in bloodshed, on the nineteenth day of April, 1775, at Lexington, Massachusetts, and terminated by the colonies becoming a free and independent nation.

The people of New-Hampshire had always been loyal to the mother country, but, when their liberties were at stake, they were quite as zealous to defend their rights as those of their sister states

and furnished their full quota of men to secure our American independence. But our limited space will not permit us to give any extended history of the war of Independence; neither is it required, for every reader is conversant with the history of the American Revolution.

The Revolution produced, of course, its own heroes; and New-Hampshire, to-day, feels proud of her Langdons, Weare, Sullivan, Stark, Scammel, Hale, and many others, who lent a helping hand in this great struggle for American liberty. On almost every northern battlefield, the blood of New-Hampshire's sons ran freely. At Bunker Hill, Long Island, Monmouth, Bennington, Stillwater, Saratoga, and in many other smaller battles, they assisted in sealing our independence with their blood.

FORMATION OF THE FEDERAL CONSTITUTION.

At the close of the war of the revolution, our country—what is now called the United States—was divided into thirteen colonies or States, with separate, organized state governments. For five years the states lived under a national confederate compact; but it was soon found that this compact had no strength in itself to maintain a national government. The confederated Congress could declare war and contract debts; but it had no power to pay those debts, only to advise the several states to pay their respective shares of debts thus contracted by Congress.

In May, 1787, delegates from the several states (with the exception of Rhode Island) met in Philadelphia to form a National Constitution. After a session of four months of careful consideration, and looking at the several interests of the respective states, the Constitution of the United States, under which we now live, was drafted, and signed by the members of the Convention, September 17, 1787, and received the assent of the requisite number of states early in the summer of 1788. George Washington was the unanimous choice of the people for the first President under the new Constitution, and was inaugurated in the city of New York, April 30, 1789, as President, and John Adams as Vice President of the United States of America.

As the central government of the nation is part of the history of New-Hampshire, and for future reference of our readers, we here-

with append a list of all the presidents and vice presidents of the United States up to the present time.

PRESIDENTS.

	<i>Where Born.</i>	<i>Date of Birth.</i>	<i>Term of Office.</i>	<i>Age when term expired</i>	<i>Died.</i>
George Washington,	Virginia,	Feb. 22, 1732.	1789 to 1797.	66	Dec. 14, 1799.
John Adams,	Massachusetts,	Oct. 19, 1735.	1797 to 1801.	66	July 4, 1826.
Thomas Jefferson,	Virginia,	Apr. 2, 1743.	1801 to 1809.	66	July 4, 1826.
James Madison,	Virginia,	Mar. 5, 1751.	1809 to 1817.	66	June 28, 1836.
James Monroe,	Virginia,	Apr. 2, 1759.	1817 to 1825.	66	July 4, 1831.
John Q. Adams,	Massachusetts,	July 11, 1767.	1825 to 1829.	62	Feb. 23, 1848.
Andrew Jackson,	South-Carolina,	Mar. 15, 1767.	1829 to 1837.	70	June 8, 1845.
Martin Van Buren,	New-York,	Dec. 5, 1782.	1837 to 1841.	59	July 24, 1862.
Wm. H. Harrison,	Virginia,	Feb. 9, 1773.	1841 to	69	Apr. 4, 1841.
John Tyler,	Virginia,	Mar. 29, 1790.	1841 to 1845.	55	Jan. 17, 1862.
James K. Polk,	North-Carolina,	Nov. 2, 1795.	1845 to 1849.	54	June 15, 1849.
Zachary Taylor,	Virginia,	Nov. 24, 1784.	1849 to 1850.	65	July 9, 1850.
Millard Fillmore,	New-York,	Jan. 7, 1800.	1850 to 1853.	53	
Franklin Pierce,	New-Hampshire,	Nov. 23, 1804.	1853 to 1857.	53	Oct. 8, 1869.
James Buchanan,	Pennsylvania,	Apr. 13, 1791.	1857 to 1861.	60	June 1, 1868.
Abraham Lincoln.	Kentucky,	Feb. 12, 1809.	1861 to 1865.	56	Apr. 15, 1865.
Andrew Johnson,	North-Carolina,	Dec. 29, 1808.	1865 to 1869.	61	
Ulysses S. Grant,	Illinois,	Apr. 27, 1822.	1869		

VICE PRESIDENTS, AND THEIR TERMS OF OFFICE.

John Adams, Mass., Apr. 30, 1789 to Mar. 4, 1797.	George M. Dallas, Penn., Mar. 4, 1845 to Mar. 4, 1849.
Thomas Jefferson, Va., Mar. 4, 1797 to Mar. 4, 1801.	Millard Fillmore, N. Y., (President after death of Z. Taylor, July 9, 1850) Mar. 4, 1849 to Mar. 4, 1853.
Aaron Burr, N. Y., Mar. 4, 1801 to Mar. 4, 1805	William R. King, Alabama, (died Apr. 18, 1853) Mar. 4, 1853 to Mar. 4, 1857.
George Clinton, N. Y. (died Apr. 20, 1812) Mar. 4, 1805 to Mar. 4, 1813.	John C. Breckinridge, Ky., Mar. 4, 1857 to Mar. 4, 1861.
Elbridge Gerry, Mass., (died Nov. 23, 1814) Mar. 4, 1813 to Mar. 4, 1817.	Hannibal Hamlin, Me., Mar. 4, 1861 to Mar. 4, 1865.
Daniel D. Tompkins, N. Y., Mar. 4, 1817 to Mar. 4, 1825.	Andrew Johnson, Tenn., (President after death of A. Lincoln, Apr. 15, 1865) Mar. 4, 1865 to Mar. 4, 1869.
John C. Calhoun, S. C., Mar. 4, 1825 to Mar. 4, 1833.	Schuyler Colfax, Ind., Mar. 4, 1869 to Mar. 4, 1873.
Martin Van Buren, N. Y., Mar. 4, 1833 to Mar. 4, 1837.	Henry Wilson, Mass., Mar. 4, 1873 to Mar. 4, 1877.
Richard M. Johnson, Ky., Mar. 4, 1837 to Mar. 4, 1841.	
John Tyler, Va., (President after death of W. H. Harrison, Apr. 4, 1841,) Mar. 4, 1841 to Mar. 4, 1845.	

THE GREAT REBELLION.

Every reader is conversant with the cause and origin of the late rebellion, and it is enough to say that the people of the Southern States were determined not to submit to the rule of Abraham Lincoln as President of the United States, and, soon after his election in the Fall of 1860, took measures to absolve themselves from the original union, and form a separate government for the Southern States. In this crisis of our nation's history, President Buchanan was not equal to the emergency. A portion of his Cabinet were in known sympathy with the South, and were suffered to remain in office and wield their official power in the interest of their Southern brethren. A large portion of the members of Congress from the

Southern States openly declared, in their seats, the right of secession, and their intention of resigning their seats in the national Congress, and returning home to sustain it.

The first hostile demonstration made against our national Government was the firing upon the steamer "Star of the West" which was sent with provisions to supply Maj. Anderson, stationed at Fort Sumter, in Charleston harbor, South Carolina. The next was the bombardment of that fort and its capitulation to the Southern forces, April 13, 1861.

The firing on Fort Sumter created a great indignation throughout the whole North, and, on the fifteenth day of April, the President called for seventy-five thousand troops, to serve for three months.

Thus commenced one of the greatest rebellions that ever occurred in any civilized nation, which continued for four years, and over five hundred thousand men sacrificed their lives, doubtless they all thought, for the good of their country. But this national calamity brought forth some good fruits. African slavery, that had been the scourge of the nation for so many years, was forever prohibited, and to-day every person in our nation enjoys, under the law, every blessing which his Creator intended for him.

New-Hampshire promptly responded to the call of the President, and the first New-Hampshire Regiment of U. S. Volunteers was armed and equipped and ready for the field, May 25, 1861. The officers of the First New-Hampshire Regiment were Mason W. Tappan, Bradford, Colonel; Thomas J. Whipple, Laconia, Lieutenant Colonel; Aaron F. Stevens, Nashua, Major; Enoch Q. Fellows, Sandwich, Adjutant; Richard N. Batchelder, Manchester, Quartermaster; Moses K. Hazelton, Bradford, Paymaster; Alpheus B. Crosby, Hanover, Surgeon; Henry C. Shaw, Hanover, Assistant Surgeon; and Stephen G. Abbott, Bradford, Chaplain.

Space will not permit us to give a full list of the Company officers. The first regiment did not see much fighting, but their duties were quite as arduous, if not as dangerous. They were on picket duty on the Potomac, the larger portion of the time on the Maryland side of the river. When Col. Tappan with his regiment marched through Pennsylvania Avenue, he passed the White House, in review before President Lincoln, and thence two and one-half miles to his camp. They had scarcely reached their quarters, before a messenger arrived from the President, complimenting Col. Tappan as having the best and most thoroughly appointed reg-

iment that had thus far reached Washington. They were mustered out at Concord, August 9, 1861.

New-Hampshire had in the service, through the rebellion, eighteen regiments of Infantry; N. H. Battalion of New-England Cavalry; First Regiment N. H. Volunteer Cavalry; New-Hampshire First Battery; First Regiment New-Hampshire Heavy Artillery, eighteen hundred men; Company "E" First Regiment U. S. Sharpshooters; Co's. "F" and "G" Second Regiment U. S. Sharpshooters; National Guards; Martin Guards; Lafayette Artillery; and attached Company of New-Hampshire Volunteers. The last four companies were stationed at Fort Constitution in Portsmouth harbor, making in all that served against the rebellion, nearly thirty-three thousand men.

The Second Regiment were three years men, and went into camp at Portsmouth, and arrived on the field just in time to participate in the first battle of Bull Run. The officers of this regiment were Gilman Marston, Exeter, Colonel; Francis S. Fisk, Keene, Lieutenant Colonel; Josiah Stevens, Jr., Concord, Major; Samuel G. Langley, Manchester, Adjutant; John S. Godfrey, Hampton Falls, Quartermaster; and Henry E. Parker, Concord, Chaplain.

The second regiment, being the first in the field of battle, saw more service than any other, being nearly all the time in Virginia, where more blood was spilt than in any other State in the Union. The regiment had on its roll, over three thousand names. The officers that have been commissioned for its own regiment, and other military organizations, are one Major General; two Brigadier Generals; five Colonels; ten Lieutenant Colonels; eleven Majors; five Surgeons; ten Assistant Surgeons; three Chaplains; three Captains of the regular army; sixty Captains in the Volunteers; one First Lieutenant in regular army; ninety first Lieutenants in the Volunteers; seventy-one second Lieutenants of Volunteers; two Captains and Assistant Quartermasters; one Captain and Commissary of subsistence; and three Medical Cadets.

The Second marched over six thousand miles, participated in nearly thirty battles, and lost over one thousand men. The most important battles they were engaged in, were the first Bull Run, Williamsburg, Fair Oaks, Malvern Hill, second Bull Run, Fredericksburg, Gettysburg, Cold Harbor, and the battles around Petersburg. They were mustered out of service at City Point, Va., Dec. 19, 1865.

The Third New-Hampshire Regiment was the next in the field.— Enoch Q. Fellows, Sandwich, Colonel; John H. Jackson, Portsmouth, Lieut. Colonel; John Bedel, Major; A. A. Moulton, Surg.

This regiment did good service in South Carolina and Virginia. They were in many a hard-fought battle and lost heavily in some of them. They were at James Island, Fort Wagner and its siege, Drury's Bluff, Half-way House, Bermuda Hundred, Deep Run, and several other battles. At the battle of Fort Wagner, they lost one hundred and four men, killed and wounded; at Deep Run, ninety-three. They stood high in the service as a brave and efficient regiment, and were an honor to the State. Mustered out, July 20, 1865.

The Fourth Regiment was organized at Manchester, and mustered into service in September, 1861.—The officers were Thomas J. Whipple, Laconia, Colonel; Louis Bell, Farmington, Lieut. Colonel; Jeremiah D. Drew, Salem, Major; Henry W. Fuller, Concord, Adjutant; and John L. Kelley, Manchester, Quartermaster.

The Fourth Regiment did good service in the field. When they left New-Hampshire they went to Washington, and went into camp near Bladensburg Toll-gate. Nov. 29th, they arrived at Port Royal, S. C. The regiment remained in South Carolina about three months, when they sailed for Fernandina, arriving there, March 5, 1862. They performed valuable service in the South, and were in several battles before Richmond. We have not the records we could wish of the movements of this regiment through the war, but it was considered one of New-Hampshire's best regiments. Mustered out, Aug 23, 1865.

The Fifth Regiment was organized at Concord, and mustered into service, October 26, 1861. The officers were Edward E. Cross, Lancaster, Colonel; Samuel G. Langley, Manchester, Lieut. Colonel; William W. Cook, Derry, Major; Charles Dodd, Boston, Mass., Adjutant; Edmund M. Webber, Somersworth, Quartermaster; Luther M. Knight, Franklin, Surgeon; and Elijah R. Wilkins, Lisbon, Chaplain.

Through the winter of 1861-2, the Fifth were in the vicinity of Washington, on the Virginia side of the Potomac, doing picket and drill duty, and perfecting themselves for the coming spring campaign. On the fourth of April, they embarked at Alexandria for the Peninsula, and landed near Ship Point, Virginia, and went

through that memorable campaign, under Gen. McClellan, before Richmond, in the summer of 1862. They were engaged in the battles of Williamsburg, Fair Oaks, and all through the seven days' fight before Richmond to Harrison's Landing. From Harrison's Landing they sailed for Washington, and arrived in time to assist Gen. Pope, who was hard pressed by Lee's Army, and from thence they marched to Antietam, and were engaged in that great battle. At the battle of Fair Oaks, Col. Cross and Maj. Cook were severely wounded.

We have a list of the casualties of the Fifth, in their first year's campaign:—Two officers killed and 17 wounded, 60 enlisted men killed, 240 wounded, and 16 missing, besides 69 who died in hospitals; making a total of 404 men.

Through all the subsequent years of the war, the Fifth took the front rank. At Fredericksburg Maj. Sturtevant was killed, and Col. Cross was killed at the great battle of Gettysburg. Mustered out, June 28, 1865.

The Sixth Regiment was organized at Keene, and left for the seat of war, Dec. 25, 1861. The officers were Nelson Converse, Marlborough, Colonel; Simon G. Griffin, Concord, Lieut. Colonel; Charles Scott, Peterborough, Major; Phin P. Bixby, Concord, Adjutant; Alonzo Nute, Farmington, Quartermaster; William A. Tracy, Nashua, Surgeon; and Robert Stinson, Croydon, Chaplain.

Soon after the arrival of the Sixth at Washington, they were assigned to Gen. Burnside's Division, and proceeded to Hatteras Inlet, N. C. They performed some valuable service in North Carolina, but returned to Virginia in time to participate in the battles of Second Bull Run, Chantilla, South Mountain, Antietam, Fredericksburg, and some other battles. In some of these engagements they lost very heavily. The Sixth was at the siege of Vicksburg and capture of Jackson, Miss., and all through the battles of the Wilderness, Spottsylvania Court House, North Anna, Bowling Green, Cold Harbor, Bethesda Church, and arrived before Petersburg, June 19, 1864. It was a hard-marching and hard-fighting regiment. They were in the unfortunate mine explosion before Petersburg, where no commanding officer could be, or ever has been, found willing to take the responsibility of that needless disaster. They did good service for their country, as their record plainly shows. Mustered out, July 17, 1865.

The "*Seventh Regiment*" was organized at Manchester, under

the immediate supervision of Gen. Joseph C. Abbott. The officers were Halderman S. Putnam, Cornish, Colonel; Joseph C. Abbott, Manchester, Lieut. Colonel; Daniel Smith, Dover, Major; Thomas A. Henderson, Dover, Adjutant; Andrew H. Young, Dover, Quartermaster; William W. Brown, Manchester, Surgeon; and James C. Emerson, Fisherville, Chaplain.

The Seventh moved from Manchester to New York, Jan. 16, 1862. Feb. 13 they sailed for Tortugas, then they went to Beaufort, then to St. Augustine and Fernandina, Florida. In June, 1863, they sailed for Hilton Head. Up to this date they had done picket, garrison and fatigue duty the larger portion of the time, and being in a malarious country, they had lost nearly two hundred men. The first battle of any importance they were engaged in, was the unsuccessful assault on Fort Wagner, S. C. In this attack, Col. Putnam, Capt. Brown, Lieuts. Baker, Cate, Bennett, and Brown were killed, and four more officers died within a few days after the battle. Their whole loss in killed and wounded was two hundred and twelve men.

On the 20th of December, they were again ordered to Florida, and placed under command of Gen. Seymour. February 20 the whole of Seymour's forces moved towards Lake City. After a march of fourteen miles they met the enemy in force at Olusta, and a fierce battle ensued, in which the northern forces were defeated. In this engagement the Seventh lost 209 men, in killed wounded and missing. May first they were ordered to Virginia, and landed at Bermuda Hundred, May 6, 1864. They were engaged in many of the battles before Richmond, mostly on the north side of James River, and lost many valuable officers and men. Although in not quite as many battles as some of the New-Hampshire regiments, they faced the enemy with as much courage and fought with as much determination to secure victory as any regiment in the service. Mustered out July 20, 1865.

The Eighth Regiment went into camp at Manchester and was mustered into service of the United States, December 23, 1861.

The officers of this Regiment were Hawks Fearing, Jr., Manchester, Colonel; Oliver W. Lull, Milford, Lieut. Colonel; Morrill B. Smith, Concord, Major; Orrin M. Head, Exeter, Adjutant; Charles A. Putney, Manchester, Quartermaster; Samuel G. Dearborn, Milford, Surgeon (but resigned); and Daniel P. Cilley, Farmington, Chaplain.

The Eighth left their camp in Manchester, for Fort Independence, in Boston Harbor, Jan. 24, 1862. March 27 the regiment all arrived safe at ship Island, near the mouth of the Mississippi River, and went into camp at the upper end of the Island, under the command of General Butler. New Orleans having fallen into the hands of the Union forces, they were ordered to camp Parquet, in the vicinity of that city. Through the summer they were performing guard and garrison duty. In October the Eighth was part of an expedition, under General Weitzel, up the Mississippi, and were engaged in a battle near Labadieville, in which they lost sixteen killed and forty-six wounded.

In the winter of 1862-3 they were performing camp duty in various localities in Louisiana. The next summer they were under Gen. Banks at the siege of Port Hudson, and were engaged in both assaults which proved a failure, not, however, from any lack of valor, but owing to the impregnable position of the enemy's works. In these two assaults the Eighth lost two hundred and sixty men in killed and wounded. Lieut. Colonel Lull was among the killed. They were in the Red River expedition, under Gen. Banks, and considered one of the best regiments in the Army of the Gulf. In Dec., 1863, they were changed into cavalry, and called the Second New-Hampshire Cavalry, Finally mustered out of service, October 28, 1865.

The Ninth Regiment was recruited at Concord, and left for Arlington Heights, Virginia, August 25, 1862. The officers were Enoch Q. Fellows, Sandwich, Colonel; Herbert B. Titus, Chesterfield, Lieut. Colonel; George W. Everett, New London, Major; George H. Chandler, Concord, Adjutant; Carlton B. Hutchins, Lisbon, Quartermaster; William A. Webster, Manchester, Surgeon; and Edward M. Gushee, Dover, Chaplain.

The Ninth arrived in the vicinity of Washington about the time Gen. Pope was falling back, and Gen. Lee was pressing on with his victorious army, towards Maryland. They joined the Union forces under Gen. McClellan, for the purpose of checking Gen. Lee. On the fourteenth of September, only three weeks after they left New-Hampshire, they were engaged in the battle of South Mountain. On the seventeenth and eighteenth of September they were engaged in the great battle of Antietam, and exhibited uncommon bravery. They were in the battle of Fredericksburg, and lost heavily. After the battle of Fredericksburg, under command

of Gen. Burnside, they went to Kentucky and Tennessee, and won an enviable reputation in the discharge of provost and garrison duty. From Kentucky they went down the Mississippi, and landed near Vicksburg. They took no immediate part in the siege of that celebrated city, but performed fatigue duty at Harris' Bluff, twenty miles up the Yazoo River. On the fall of Vicksburg they joined the column that went into the interior of the State after Johnston's army, who had hung in the rear of the Union forces at the siege, and participated in the battle fought near Jackson, the 12th and 13th of July, and at the capture of that city. Soon after they were again transferred to Kentucky, and assigned to provost duty at Paris.

In the spring of 1864, they again joined the Army of the Potomac, and were in all the battles from Spottsylvania Court House through to the front of Petersburg, and in all battles before that city, up to the celebrated mine explosion, and did good service through the war. It would take volumes where we can only spare pages to give a true history of this popular regiment through their various campaigns. Mustered out June 10, 1865.

The Tenth Regiment went into camp in the summer of 1862. The officers were Michael T. Donohoe, Manchester, Colonel; John Coughlin, Manchester, Lieut. Colonel; Jesse F. Angell, Manchester, Major; William H. Cochran, Goffstown, Adjutant; Thomas Sullivan, Nashua, Quartermaster; and John Ferguson, Manchester, Surgeon.

We have not so good a history, in detail, of this brave regiment as we have of some others. They were in the battle of Fredericksburg, and were constantly in active service, and participated in nearly all the battles around Richmond. It is not too much to say, there was no Regiment which left New-Hampshire that stood any higher in the service than they, and none that New-Hampshire feels any prouder of, than the noble Tenth. Mustered out June 21, 1865.

The Eleventh Regiment was organized at Concord, and left for the front Sept. 11, 1862. The officers were Walter Harriman, Warner, Colonel; Moses N. Collins, Exeter, Lieutenant Colonel; E. W. Farr, Littleton, Major; James F. Briggs, Hillsborough, Quartermaster; Charles R. Morrison, Nashua, Adjutant; Jonathan S. Ross, Somersworth, Surgeon, and Frank K. Stratton, Hampton, Chaplain.

The first battle, of any note, the Eleventh participated in, was that of Fredericksburg. They fought with unusual valor, for new troops, and lost two hundred officers and men. In the spring of 1863, they were ordered to Kentucky. They staid in various parts of that State till June 2, when they sailed for Vicksburg, and were engaged in that siege till its capitulation, July 4, 1863. They took a prominent part in the capture of Jackson, the capital of Mississippi; after which they again returned to Kentucky. From central Kentucky, they performed a march of two hundred miles, over an almost trackless mountain, to Knoxville, Tennessee. They were engaged in that siege, under Gen. Burnside, and remained there till Gen. Longstreet was driven out of East Tennessee and joined his forces with Gen. Lee in Virginia.

In the spring of 1864, the Eleventh again joined the army of the Potomac in Virginia, under Gen. Grant. They were engaged in all the battles in their march to Richmond. In the battle of the wilderness, Lieut. Col. Collins was killed and Colonel Harriman was taken prisoner. They lost very heavily in all these battles, on their march to the front of Petersburg. The Eleventh has seen a large amount of hard service. There has been inscribed on their banner, by order from the War Department, for meritorious conduct in battle, "Fredericksburg, Jackson, East Tennessee, Wilderness, Spottsylvania, North Anna, Cold Harbor, Weldon Railroad, Poplar Grove Church, Hatcher's Run, Petersburg." This Regiment was considered one of the best in the service—mustered out June 4, 1865.

Twelfth Regiment. On the tenth day of August, 1862, the Governor of New-Hampshire gave permission and issued recruiting papers to raise and officer a Regiment in Belknap and Carroll counties, provided it could be done in ten days.

In six days from the date of the recruiting papers, the Adjutant General of the State was notified that ten full companies had been raised. They were encamped at Concord for drill, prior to their leaving for the seat of war.

The officers were Joseph H. Potter, Concord, Colonel; John F. Marsh, Hudson, Lieutenant Colonel; George D. Savage, Alton, Major; Daniel S. Beede, Meredith, Adjutant; Isaac Winch, Meredith, Quartermaster; H. B. Fowler, Bristol, Surgeon; Charles W. Hunt, Laconia, Assistant Surgeon, and Thomas L. Ambrose, Ossipee, Chaplain.

September 26, 1862, they left Concord for Washington, and were placed in the defence around the Capital until the seventeenth of October, when they made a circuitous route through Maryland, and arrived near Falmouth, Va., Nov. 23. They were engaged in the battle of Fredericksburg, Dec. 13, and remained in the vicinity of that city, till April 30, 1863. May 3, they participated in the battle of Chancellorsville and lost very heavily. Col. Potter was shot through the leg and taken prisoner. Lieutenant Colonel Marsh and Major Savage were severely wounded. They went into the fight with twenty-eight commissioned officers, and five hundred and forty-nine enlisted men. Three commissioned officers were killed, and fifteen wounded; forty-two enlisted men killed, two hundred and twelve wounded, fifty-one taken prisoners and three missing; making an aggregate loss of three hundred and eighty, or nearly two thirds of their Regiment engaged. July 2, 1863, they commenced the battle of Gettysburg losing ninety-two officers and enlisted men.

July 26, they were ordered to report to General Marston, then stationed at Point Lookout, to guard prisoners. They remained there till April 11, when they left for more active and dangerous service before Richmond and arrived at Bermuda Hundred, May 6, 1864. Space will not permit us to give any of our Regiments, the full credit that belongs to them. The twelfth were engaged in many of the battles around Richmond, and at the battle of Cold Harbor, and lost, in killed and wounded, one hundred and sixty-five men and officers. They have seen much hard fighting and have done honor to themselves and the State. Mustered out, June 21, 1865.

The Thirteenth Regiment went into camp at Concord in the fall of 1862. Its officers were Aaron F. Stevens, Nashua, Colonel; George Bowers, Nashua, Lieutenant Colonel; Jacob I. Storer, Portsmouth, Major; George H. Gillis, Nashua, Adjutant; Percy C. Cheeney, Peterborough, Quartermaster; George B. Twitchell, Keene, Surgeon, and G. C. Jones, Nashua, Chaplain.

The Thirteenth left Concord for the defences around Washington, October 6, 1862. They remained there until the first day of December, when they moved for Falmouth, Va., opposite Fredericksburg, arriving there three days prior to the battle of Fredericksburg. They were in the thickest of the fight and lost forty-one men and officers. They remained at Falmouth till February,

1863, when they moved with the Ninth Army Corps to Newport News. The thirteenth of March, they moved to Suffolk, to defend that position. On the 3d of May, at the battle of Suffolk, they lost thirty men, killed and wounded. A short time after the battle of Suffolk they retired to the vicinity of Portsmouth, Va., and remained there until the Spring of 1864, with the exception of two Companies who were ordered to Fort Tillinghast on Arlington Heights, and were instructed in Heavy Artillery exercises, through the winter of 1863-4.

May 7, 1864, the Thirteenth commenced to move towards Richmond, being in the Second Brigade, first Division of the Eighteenth Army Corps, and participated in many of the battles around Richmond. They were in the battles of Walthall Road, Swift Creek, Kingsland Creek, Drury's Bluff, Cold Harbor, Battery 5 Petersburg, Fort Harrison, besides several smaller ones. The General commanding the Army ordered these battles to be placed upon the national colors of the regiment. The Thirteenth did good service, and were distinguished for their daring bravery. Mustered out, June 21, 1865.

The Fourteenth Regiment was organized at Concord, in the latter part of the summer of 1862. The officers were Robert Wilson, Keene, Colonel; Tileston A. Barker, Westmoreland, Lieut. Colonel; Samuel A. Duncan, Plainfield, Major; Alexander Gardiner, Claremont, Adjutant; William A. Hurd, Sandwich, Quartermaster; William Henry Thayer, Keene, Surgeon; and Elihu T. Rowe, Plainfield, Chaplain.

The Fourteenth left Concord for Washington, the latter part of October, 1862. Through the fall and winter they did picket duty on the Potomac River. In the latter part of April, 1863, they were ordered to Washington and remained there till February, 1864, doing provost duty. They furnished guard for the old Capital Prison, Central Guard House, and ten other posts in the city. Their duties, in the city, were so varied, that our pages will not permit us to give a detailed account of them.

February 27, 1864, they received orders to take transportation, at New York or Boston, for the department of the Gulf, with the permit to visit their homes in New-Hampshire before sailing. They left New York for New Orleans, March 20th, in the steamer Daniel Webster, with seven companies, and Major Gardiner, in the steamer Liberty, with three companies. The Webster had a long, stormy voyage, but arrived all safe.

The Fourteenth were again ordered to guard duty in the vicinity of New Orleans—Maj. General Reynolds commanding. January 6th, they were ordered to the mouth of Red River, for camp duty. On the first week in July, the regiment sailed down the Mississippi to New Orleans, where they again sailed north to join the armies in Virginia. Six companies went in the Continental, and the next day the other four companies sailed in the steamer General Lyon.

The regiment was not united again till the nineteenth of August. The four companies went to Washington, and the six to Bermuda Hundred, and were in the attack at Deep Bottom. On the 31st of July, they were ordered to Washington; and from thence, they joined Gen. Sheridan's Army, at Berryville, on the 18th of August. The next day Major Gardiner rejoined the regiment with his four companies. The Fourteenth were in the great battles of the 19th and 22d of September and the 19th of October, at Cedar Creek. The 19th of September they lost one hundred and fifty men. Thirteen out of twenty-one officers were killed or wounded,—Colonel Gardiner being mortally wounded. The duties of the army of the Shenandoah were hard, through the fall of 1864. It was a continual marching up and down the valley, with considerable hard fighting. The Fourteenth was not in as many battles as some other regiments, but was considered a reliable regiment, and performed the duties assigned it, satisfactorily to its commanders. Mustered out of service, July 8, 1865.

The Fifteenth Regiment was raised under the call of the President for three hundred thousand men, for nine months' service, and was organized at Concord, in the fall of 1862. The officers were John W. Kingman, Durham, Colonel; George W. Frost, Newmarket, Lieut. Colonel; Henry W. Blair, Plymouth, Major; Edward E. Pinkham, Laconia, Adjutant; Ira A. Moody, Dover, Quartermaster; Jeremiah F. Hall, Wolfeborough, Surgeon; and Edwin M. Wheelock, Dover, Chaplain.

November 13, 1862, the Fifteenth left Concord for New York City; went thence across East river and encamped on the grounds of the Union race-course, Jamaica, Long Island. They remained there about three weeks, when they left, in three detachments, for New Orleans. The first detachment left, Nov. 30th, and the other two respectively, December 4th and 13th. In due time they all arrived at Carrollton, near New Orleans, and were again united, December 26th. They remained in that vicinity all winter, per-

forming picket and provost duty. May the ninth, they received orders to embark for Baton Rouge, and sailed on the 21st, with 26 officers and 546 enlisted men fit for duty. They arrived at Springfield Landing, the 23d, and took up their line of march for Port Hudson. They remained there, through the siege, till it capitulated to General Banks, July 9, 1863, and were engaged in the two assaults made on the enemy's works. The time of enlistment having nearly expired, they turned over all ordnance and camp stores, July 26th, and embarked, on the steamer City of Madison, for Cairo, Ill., going thence to Chicago, by rail, and arrived in Concord, Aug. 8th, and were mustered out of service, Aug. 13, 1863.

The regiment suffered much from sickness, which proved quite as fatal as battles. From July 31st to August 13th sixteen men died, and of seven hundred and forty-one men and officers on the roll, only four hundred and eighty were fit for duty. After leaving Port Hudson for home, fifty men were left on the way on account of sickness, many of whom died.

No regiment in the service, for nine months, was ever more shattered by sickness than the Fifteenth. It was a good regiment and faithfully performed all duties assigned it.

The Sixteenth Regiment were nine months men, and went into camp at Concord, in the fall of 1862. The officers were James Pike, Sanbornton, Colonel; Henry W. Fuller, Concord, Lieut. Colonel; Samuel Davis, Jr., Warner, Major; Luther T. Townsend, Salem, Adjutant; Albert H. Drown, Fisherville, Quartermaster; Thomas Sanborn, Newport, Surgeon; and R. M. Manley, Northfield Chaplain.

This regiment was assigned to the department of the Gulf, and performed guard duty from New Orleans to Port Hudson. We have not an extended record of the service of the Sixteenth in the field, but it was considered a good regiment. Like all of our regiments who went into Louisiana and Mississippi, they suffered severely from sickness, which proved fatal in many instances. In nine months, one hundred and forty-three men and officers died. They were mustered out of service Aug. 20, 1863.

The Seventeenth Regiment were enlisted under the call for nine months men, in the fall and winter of 1862-3. The officers were Henry O. Kent, Lancaster, Colonel; Charles H. Long, Claremont, Lieut. Colonel; George H. Bellows, Major; George A. Wainwright, Hanover, Adjutant; Edward H. Cummings, Quartermas-

ter ; James D. Folsom, Surgeon ; and George S. Barnes, Chaplain.

For some reason, never fully explained to the public, the Seventeenth was never filled up, but the men who enlisted were consolidated with the Second New-Hampshire. The officers were mustered out April 16, 1863, being in the U. S. service over three months.*

The Eighteenth Regiment was organized at Concord, in the fall of 1864. The officers were Thomas L. Livermore, Milford, Colonel ; J. M. Clough, New London, Lieut. Colonel ; William I. Brown, Fisherville, Major ; George F. Hobbs, Wakefield, Adjutant ; Moses T. Cate, Wolfeborough, Quartermaster ; Samuel G. Dearborn, Surgeon ; and Anthony C. Hardy, Chaplain.

The Rebellion being nearly ended the Eighteenth did not see much service, but some companies did some hard fighting before Petersburg in the spring of 1865. If the war had continued, doubtless they would have been as good a regiment as there was in the service. Mustered out June 10, 1865.

The New-Hampshire Battalion First New England Cavalry.—The officers of this battalion were David B. Nelson, Manchester, Major ; George T. Crane, Adjutant.

This battalion did good service in the field, and was organized in the fall and winter of 1861–2, They were in the battles of Front Royal, Gettysburg, and many other skirmishes in their scouting expeditions.

* In the fall of 1862 it was decided by the Governor and Council to raise three regiments, viz., the Fifteenth, Sixteenth and Seventeenth, each regiment to be raised from the respective Congressional districts, the Seventeenth coming in the Third district. The records of the Adjutant General's office show that more than the requisite number of men, in the third district, had been raised to fill this regiment ; but the other districts failed to respond in full, and the volunteers for the Seventeenth were, by the Adjutant General, placed in the Fifteenth and Sixteenth, or enough to fill them up agreeably to the army regulation. It having been deemed unadvisable, by Gov. Berry, to execute the State drafting law, there was no way remaining, in the opinion of the Secretary of War, but to consolidate the Seventeenth with some other regiment, and the volunteers were ordered home for that purpose.

It is due the officers of the Seventeenth to say that the failure to fill the regiment, after its depletion to fill the Fifteenth and Sixteenth, was in no wise attributable to them, and that they used every exertion that the regiment be accepted for service, as a detachment, or otherwise. A special order from the Governor, was issued, complimentary to the officers for the degree of excellence manifested by the regiment in drill and discipline.

The First Regiment New-Hampshire Cavalry was organized at Concord in the winter and spring of 1864.

The officers were John L. Thompson, Plymouth, Colonel; Benjamin T. Hutchins, Concord, Lieut. Colonel; Aaron Wyman, Manchester, Major; George W. Towle, Hooksett, Quartermaster; George W. Pierce, Winchester, Surgeon.

This Cavalry regiment, for the time they were in the field, did much hard service. They were at Reams' Station, Winchester, Kerneysville, Waynesboro, Kelley's Ford, Lacy Springs, and in many skirmishes, where they lost many men in killed, wounded and taken prisoners. In Andersonville Prison, Ga., twenty-eight men from this regiment died, and seven are reported as dying from starvation. The larger portion of the regiment were mustered out of service July 15, 1865.

The First New-Hampshire Battery was organized at Manchester, in August, 1861. The officers were George A. Gerrish, Captain; Edward H. Hobbs, First Lieutenant; and John Wadleigh, Second Lieutenant.

The First Battery left Manchester, for Washington, October 31st, 1861. They went into the Camp of Instruction and remained one week, when they were assigned to the Army of the Potomac. They participated in nearly all of the principal battles in Virginia. They were in the second battle of Bull Run, Antietam, Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville, Gettysburg, Wilderness, Spottsylvania, North Anna River, Cold Harbor, and nearly all of the battles around Richmond. Part were mustered out of service Sept. 25, 1864, and part were transferred to the New-Hampshire Heavy Artillery.

The "*First Regiment New-Hampshire Heavy Artillery*" was organized by companies, at different dates, from July 22, 1863, to October 21, 1864, when it was formed into a Regiment of twelve companies. The officers were Charles H. Long, Claremont, Colonel; Ira Mc'L. Barton, Newport, Lieutenant Colonel; George A. Wainwright, Hanover, Major; Ezekiel Morrill, Concord, Surgeon and C. W. Walker, Stratford, Chaplain.

This regiment performed guard and garrison duty at the Forts in Portsmouth Harbor and around the defences at Washington in detachments. It was a fine regiment, nearly all of its members having seen active service in the field. But the war happily closed and they had no chance to exhibit their veteran valor. They were mustered out of service, June 15, 1865.

“ U. S. SHARP SHOOTERS.”

New-Hampshire furnished three companies for this service; Cos. “E” “F” & “G”. The history of the Sharp Shooters has received less than its share of public notice, for the reason they were not connected with any State military organization, but were raised as United States Sharp Shooters, and were represented by nearly every State in the Union.

The officers of Co. “B” First U. S. regiment were Amos B. Jones, Washington, Captain; William P. Austin, Claremont, First Lieutenant, and William H. Gibbs, Hanover, Second Lieutenant. The officers from this State, of the Second regiment, were Edward T. Rowell, Concord, Major; George A. Marden, Mount Vernon, Quartermaster, and William B. Raynolds, Surgeon. The officers of Co. “F”, Henry M. Caldwell, Captain; James H. Hildreth, First Lieutenant; Edward T. Rowell, Second Lieutenant. Co. “G”, William D. Mc’Pherson, Captain; John A. Moore, First Lieutenant; and Edward Dow, Second Lieutenant.

Co. “E” was mustered into the service of the United States, Sept. 9, 1861. Their principal duties were on skirmish line and heavy picket duty. Companies “F” and “G” were respectively mustered Nov. 28 and Dec. 10, 1861. These companies were in over thirty battles, and generally in dangerous positions. Mechanicsville, Gains’ Mills, Malvern Hill, Second Bull Run, Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville, Gettysburg, Wilderness, Spottsylvania, Cold Harbor, Weldon Railroad and Deep Bottom were some of the principal battles they were in.

The “National Guards” were mustered into the U. S. service for sixty days, for guard duty at Fort Constitution. This company was mustered in May 9, 1864. The officers were James O. Chandler, Manchester, Captain; James R. Carr, Manchester, First Lieutenant, James G. Burns, Second Lieutenant.

The “Martin Guards” were mustered into the service of the United States for ninety days, July 25, 1864, for garrison duty at Fort Constitution. The officers were George E. Houghton, Manchester, Captain; James L. Bailey, Manchester, First Lieutenant, John E. Johnson, Manchester, Second Lieutenant.

Lafayette Artillery were mustered into U. S. service for ninety days, August 1, 1864, for garrison duty at Fort Constitution. The officers were John H. Tarbell, Lyndeborough, Captain; Eli C. Curtis, Lyndeborough, First Lieutenant, Charles H. Holt, Lyndeborough Second Lieutenant.

Unattached company of New-Hampshire Volunteers—stationed at Fort Constitution and mustered into service, May 15, 1862. The officers were James Davidson, Captain; James B. Gove, Concord, First Lieutenant, and Asa T. Hutchinson, Manchester, Second Lieutenant.

“SECOND BRIGADE BAND.”

This Band was organized at Concord, and mustered into service February 10, 1863.

The names of the members were Gustavus W. Ingalls, Concord, Band Master; Musicians, Albert Aspenwall, Lebanon; James Allison, Concord; Samuel F. Brown, Fisherville; Freeman D. Batchelder, Concord; George W. Boody, Strafford; Lorenzo M. Currier, Fisherville; Cyrus C. Currier, Concord; John O. Davis, New Market; Albert G. Furber, New Market; Nathan W. Gove, Concord; Frederick Hoffman, Concord; Andrew L. Lane, Concord; Jonathan C. Lane, Concord; George C. Perkins, Lebanon; Phinehas Parkhurst, Templeton Ms.; Francis H. Pike, Manchester; Warren S. Russell, Amherst; Henry Stark, Goffstown; David F. Thompson, Amherst; Charles N. Tottingham, Keene, and Samuel D. Trussell, Concord.

They were stationed at Hilton Head, S. C. and sustained a high reputation with their commanding officers. We herewith append a short extract from W. T. M. Burger, Assistant Adjutant General in that Department. “I can assure you, that you and every member of your Band, stands in the highest estimation of every one in this Department from Major General Gilmore down. Your loss is deeply regretted and by none more than myself. We never expect to see such another as Ingall’s Post Band here again.” They were mustered out, July 4, 1865.

The larger portion of information in relation to enlistments and movements of the various military organizations in the State, which served in the late rebellion, we obtained in the Adjutant’s General’s Office.

Too much praise cannot be accorded to General Natt Head, seconded by Governor Frederick Smyth, for efforts to secure an accurate record of all the regiments in the State, which served in the war. To a great extent, they accomplished what they undertook.

In the commencement of the rebellion, officers who had charge of organizing the regiments in various sections of the State, apparently did not comprehend the magnitude of the war, or the fu-

ture necessity of keeping a careful record of the names of all the soldiers, and, *especially*, the names of their places of residence, at the time of enlistment, and apparently forgetting that there might be more than one *John Brown* in the State. Up to 1862, the record, as to place of residence, was very imperfect.

General Head, upon assuming the office as Adjutant General of New-Hampshire, in March, 1864, immediately set himself to work to remedy, as far as could be, this imperfect record, which may be of vast importance to many widows, twenty-five or even fifty years hence. General Head's version of the office, at the time he assumed its duties, will give a more correct idea how the records had been kept. He says: "No record whatever existed of thousands of New-Hampshire's bravest sons who had entered the service of the United States, in their country's hour of peril, determined to sustain the national government, to defend our flag, to defend the principles of liberty and justice, and to perpetuate those free institutions which are dear to the heart of every true American. Hundreds of New-Hampshire's noble men, of whose names, even, there was no record within our State, had yielded up their lives upon the field of battle. Hundreds again had been honorably discharged from the service, and returned to their homes with bodies maimed and constitutions shattered, and yet the State possessed no record by which justice and honor could be rendered these brave men."

The military records of our soldiers who served our country, are to-day, as complete as in the War Department at Washington, and Gen. Head has been complimented from that Department, that New-Hampshire had the best record of enlisted men, of any State in the Union. This nearly perfect record, in the Adjutant General's office of our State, has been accomplished through the untiring energy of Gen. Head, and when our soldiers fully understand the necessity of an accurate record of their enlistment, and of their services in the field, they will render to him the full credit to which he is rightfully entitled.

The *busy* quiet to be seen in our fields, our work shops and our mercantile streets, would hardly lead any one to believe that our country, from centre to circumference, less than nine years ago, resounded with the clash of arms, and many of New-Hampshire's sons were engaged in deadly conflict, to sustain the free institutions which to-day we are so peacefully enjoying. But truth, apparently, in this case, seems a fiction.

TABULAR STATEMENT,

Showing the number of Soldiers which each town furnished on the call of July, 1862, and subsequent calls; the number of Soldiers who were killed in, or died from the effects of the late Rebellion; number of Enrolled Militia in the State in 1872 and amount of the Municipal War Loan awarded to each town.

ROCKINGHAM COUNTY.					BELKNAP COUNTY.				
TOWNS.	Call of 1862 &c.	Died, &c.	Enrolled Militia, 1872.	Municipal War Loan.	TOWNS.	Call of 1862 &c.	Died, &c.	Enrolled Militia, 1872.	Municipal War Loan.
Atkinson.....	40	14	80	\$3,466.67	Alton.....	191	30	275	\$16,700.00
Auburn.....	89	12	94	6,275.00	Barnstead.....	168		196	14,050.00
Brentwood.....	77	*	111	6,875.00	Belmont.....	101	6	147	9,200.00
Candia.....	138	20	207	11,450.00	Center Harbor.....	40		67	4,000.00
Chester.....	103	10	144	6,033.33	Gilford.....	319		343	26,391.67
Danville.....	43		82	3,383.33	Gilmanton.....	195	40	186	17,316.67
Deerfield.....	168	48	231	15,233.33	Laconia.....	160		275	14,991.67
Derry.....	115	30	234	9,625.00	Meredith.....	192	30	190	18,958.33
East Kingston.....	56	12	73	5,266.67	New Hampton...	106	8	123	10,658.33
Epping.....	117	20	187	11,200.00	Sanbornton.....	247		157	22,483.33
Exeter.....	227		312	20,575.00	Tilton.....			103	
Freemont.....	52	10	92	4,925.00					
Gosport.....	9		17	900.00	Total,	1,719		2,012	
Greenland.....	60	14	49	5,175.00					
Hampstead.....	87		142	7,014.67	CARROLL COUNTY.				
Hampton.....	113		171	8,875.00	Albany.....	18	5	59	\$1,066.67
Hampton Falls....	46	4	86	4,450.00	Bartlett.....	58		65	4,225.00
Kensington.....	70		83	6,666.67	Brookfield.....	33	8	71	3,050.00
Kingston.....	73	12	150	6,600.00	Chatham.....	27	12	45	2,016.67
Londouderry.....	131	35	126	8,736.11	Conway.....	100	20	214	8,233.33
New Castle.....	61	15	107	5,533.33	Eaton.....	40	8	85	2,866.67
Newington.....	26	2	62	2,450.00	Effingham.....	74		96	6,733.33
New Market.....	138		358	12,583.33	Freedom.....	59	4	116	5,633.33
Newton.....	83	18	146	6,733.33	Jackson.....	26	2	85	2,525.00
North Hampton....	84	12	110	6,400.00	Madison.....	49	15	55	3,566.67
Northwood.....	141	29	164	11,341.67	Moultonborough..	93		137	8,891.67
Nottingham.....	95	12	189	9,366.67	Ossipee.....	119	30	237	9,966.67
Plafstow.....	41	15	91	4,100.00	Sandwich.....	169	23	139	15,466.67
Portsmouth.....	783		590	68,983.33	Tamworth.....	91	40	154	8,766.67
Raymond.....	105		163	10,300.00	Tuftonborough....	98	30	109	9,266.67
Rye.....	71	5	168	6,233.33	Wakefield.....	113	8	122	11,091.67
Salem.....	142		253	10,816.67	Wolfeborough....	176		302	12,325.00
Sandown.....	44	5	69	3,458.33	Hart's Location...	1		5	100.00
Seabrook.....	133	12	251	11,991.67	Hale's Location...				
South Hampton....	34	4	48	2,933.33	Total,	1,344		2,103	
So. Newmarket....	68	18	129	6,705.55					
Stratham.....	61	17	71	5,575.00	MERRIMACK COUNTY.				
Windham.....	67	15	70	5,458.33	Allenstown.....	34	15	64	\$2,991.67
Total,	3,996		5,704		Andover.....	97	9	191	9,091.67
STRAFFORD COUNTY.					Boscawen.....	100		196	9,583.33
Barrington.....	143	43	233	\$13,366.67	Bow.....	95		132	8,941.67
Dover.....	582		1243	48,447.22	Bradford.....	97	15	236	8,350.00
Durham.....	108	30	95	9,983.33	Canterbury.....	116		131	9,294.44
Farmington.....	176		302	17,266.67	Chichester.....	98		87	7,075.00
Lee.....	60		116	5,375.00	Concord.....	918		1413	76,972.22
Madbury.....	40		49	3,175.00	Dunbarton.....	76	20	109	6,763.88
Middleton.....	32	8	64	2,300.00	Epsom.....	107	20	144	9,375.00
Milton.....	119		222	10,223.33	Franklin.....	162		270	14,308.33
New Durham.....	94	20	138	8,758.33	Henniker.....	110	28	170	\$10,016.67
Rochester.....	277		240	22,597.22	Hill.....	57	7	82	5,605.55
Rollinsford.....	115	24	149	11,138.89	Hooksett.....	85	10	125	6,933.33
Somersworth.....	216		608	20,483.33	Hopkinton.....	148	30	225	11,591.67
Strafford.....	161		230	13,083.33	Loudon.....	133		181	11,700.00
Total,	2,123		3,689		Newbury.....	57	11	95	4,733.33
					New London.....	73		120	7,233.33

TABULAR STATEMENT,

Showing the number of Soldiers which each town furnished on the call of July, 1862, and subsequent calls; the number of Soldiers who were killed in, or died from the effects of the late Rebellion; number of Enrolled Militia in the State in 1872; and amount of the Municipal War Loan awarded to each town.

MERRIMACK COUNTY CONTINUED.					CHESHIRE COUNTY CONTINUED.				
TOWNS.	Call of 1862, &c.	Died, &c.	Enrolled Militia, 1872.	Municipal War Loan.	TOWNS.	Call of 1862, &c.	Died, &c.	Enrolled Militia, 1872.	Municipal War Loan.
Northfield.....	76	10	105	\$7,066.67	Nelson.....	69	14	52	\$5,891.67
Pembroke.....	130	*	182	12,800.00	Richmond.....	68	16	100	5,050.00
Pittsfield.....	157		223	12,958.33	Rindge.....	86		123	8,250.00
Salisbury.....	91	6	100	7,975.00	Roxbury.....	17	3	20	1,633.33
Sutton.....	132		175	11,725.00	Stoddard.....	66	12	88	5,358.00
Warner.....	186	30	231	15,625.00	Sullivan.....	26	6	49	2,600.00
Webster.....	75		76	6,300.00	Surry.....	32	5	43	2,666.67
Wilnot.....	98		106	8,658.33	Swanzy.....	148	10	225	12,325.00
Total,	3,505		5,170		Troy.....	54		113	4,425.00
HILLSBOROUGH COUNTY.					Walpole.....	145		181	12,650.00
Amherst.....	103	10	188	\$10,033.33	Westmoreland.....	82	10	166	7,975.00
Antrim.....	95	11	120	8,008.33	Winchester.....	134		295	12,866.67
Bedford.....	103	25	147	8,448.33	Total,	2,099		3,334	
Bennington.....	36	2	52	2,975.00	SULLIVAN COUNTY.				
Brookline.....	65	15	113	5,766.67	Acworth.....	101	30	149	\$8,991.63
Deering.....	61	10	85	5,066.67	Charlestown.....	136	15	229	13,525.90
Francetown.....	65		141	5,391.67	Claremont.....	255		442	24,833.33
Goffstown.....	149	7	237	13,972.22	Cornish.....	124	25	165	11,600.00
Greenfield.....	54	15	62	5,016.67	Croydon.....	52	20	69	8,500.00
Hancock.....	43		119	3,775.00	Goshen.....	58	11	71	4,416.67
Hillsborough.....	159		135	13,608.33	Grantham.....	60	10	75	4,908.33
Hollis.....	106	20	188	8,883.33	Langdon.....	35	6	58	3,350.00
Hudson.....	90	21	164	7,866.67	Lempster.....	67	12	99	6,410.67
Litchfield.....	34	5	62	2,641.67	Newport.....	218		359	16,225.00
Lyndeborough.....	137	10	97	6,283.33	Plainfield.....	147	25	154	12,158.33
Manchester.....	1483		3004	125,861.12	Springfield.....	96	20	93	8,083.33
Mason.....	98	16	182	8,075.00	Sunapee.....	53		110	4,675.00
Merrimack.....	88		124	7,491.67	Unity.....	60		101	4,958.00
Milford.....	173	60	314	13,550.00	Washington.....	84	12	114	6,950.00
Mount Vernon.....	35	9	86	5,150.00	Total,	1,549		2,290	
Nashua.....	721		433	64,825.00	GRAFTON COUNTY.				
New Boston.....	116		133	8,775.00	Alexandria.....	94	5	109	\$8,700.00
New Ipswich.....	79	26	110	7,700.00	Ashland.....			159	
Pelham.....	98	9	128	8,391.67	Bath.....	136	27	123	10,950.00
Peterborough.....	141	43	260	13,155.00	Benton.....	16		54	1,450.00
Sharon.....	19	2	33	1,900.00	Bethlehem.....	87	30	158	8,100.00
Temple.....	28	7	50	2,508.33	Bridgewater.....	39	12	52	3,766.67
Weare.....	167		208	14,291.67	Bristol.....	107	20	148	10,416.67
Wilton.....	117		277	7,900.00	Campton.....	110	30	139	9,083.33
Windsor.....	7	2	9	633.33	Canaan.....	146		153	12,641.67
Total,	4,683		7,261		Danbury.....	92		67	8,383.33
CHESHIRE COUNTY.					Dorchester.....	47	13	85	4,050.00
Alstead.....	98		109	\$8,375.00	Ellsworth.....	19		23	1,933.33
Chesterfield.....	85	20	144	7,416.67	Enfield.....	171		199	14,775.00
Dublin.....	91	25	70	9,100.00	Franconia.....	45	6	92	4,233.33
Fitzwilliam.....	101	45	113	7,991.67	Grafton.....	93	10	114	8,100.00
Gilsom.....	57		125	5,400.00	Groton.....	47	8	70	3,958.33
Harrisville.....			128		Hanover.....	157		174	12,083.33
Hinsdale.....	112		141	10,533.33	Haverhill.....	215	12	178	17,741.67
Jaffrey.....	119	25	103	9,933.33	Hebron.....	37	6	44	3,550.00
Keene.....	404	85	676	37,900.00	Holderness.....	168	20	116	15,525.00
Marlborough.....	56	18	158	5,600.00	Landaff.....	75	22	119	6,697.67
Marlow.....	52	6	141	4,866.67	Lebanon.....	194		310	15,416.67

TABULAR STATEMENT,

Showing the number of Soldiers which each town furnished on the call of July, 1862, and subsequent calls; the number of Soldiers who were killed in, or died from the effects of the late Rebellion; number of Enrolled Militia in the State in 1872; and amount of the Municipal War Loan awarded to each town.

GRAFTON COUNTY CONTINUED.					COOS COUNTY.				
TOWNS.	Call of 1862, &c.	Died, &c.	Enrolled Militia, 1872.	Municipal War Loan.	TOWNS.	Call of 1862, &c.	Died, &c.	Enrolled Militia, 1872.	Municipal War Loan.
Lincoln		*	5	†	Berlin	35	5	38	\$2,408.33
Lisbon	161	40	238	\$15,166.67	Cambridge			5	
Littleton	196		148	17,150.00	Carrol	21		62	1,950.00
Lyman	57			4,341.67	Clarksville	17	2	54	1,700.00
Lyme	147	36	157	11,416.67	Colebrook	100		194	8,583.33
Monroe	44	22	56	4,325.00	Columbia	64	3	103	5,175.00
Orange	21	11	54	2,025.00	Dalton	65	12	99	4,791.67
Orford	115		162	9,050.00	Dummer	27	4	56	2,233.33
Piermont	76		122	6,475.00	Errol	9		25	900.00
Plymouth	119	10	148	10,091.67	Gorham	57		115	4,633.33
Rumney	70	10	69	6,733.33	Jefferson	69		96	5,716.67
Thornton	101	20	97	7,841.67	Lancaster	165		217	13,891.67
Warren	64	10	101	5,575.00	Milan	55	10	106	4,900.00
Waterville	6	1	7	600.00	Northumberland	48		103	4,133.33
Wentworth	70	10	86	6,866.67	Pittsburg	31	10	75	2,900.00
Woodstock	34		61	2,575.00	Randolph	11	1	23	900.00
					Shelburne	18	7	46	1,016.67
Total,	3,376		4,197		Stark	50	10	48	4,266.00
					Stewartstown	68		150	5,400.00
					Stratford	60		125	5,066.67
					Wentworth's Lo.	1			100.00
					Whitefield	90		175	7,478.33
					Total,	377		1,906	

* The column in the table relative to the number of soldiers killed, or who died through the effects of the Rebellion, is not as perfect as we could have wished; but many of the town clerks failed to see the importance of this valuable table; or refused to trouble themselves a few hours with some citizen of their respective towns who was well acquainted with the people. Memory, by age, does not freshen, and fifty years hence, there will not be a column within the lids of this book as important and valuable as this table referring to the number of soldiers who sacrificed their lives to maintain and perpetuate the Union. One hundred and forty-one towns responded to this question, and enough to show that fully twenty per cent. of those enlisted in the call of 1862, and subsequent calls, were killed or died from the effects of the war. Many men died from disease, contracted in the service, after they were discharged, consequently no military record could be given.

† In 1871, the State assumed a certain portion of the town debts incurred by the war of the Rebellion, and the above column shows the amount awarded to each town.

Commissioned Officers of New-Hampshire Volunteers; accounted for in aggregate.

	Mustered out at expiration of term.	Honorably discharged for various reasons.	Killed or died of wounds.	Died of disease.	Dishonorably discharged.	Promoted out of regiment.	Declined commissions.	Commissions revoked.	Transferred to other commands.	Committed suicide.	Absent when regiment was mustered out.	Whole number of different officers.	Promoted in regiments.	Whole number of commissions issued.	Not mustered in grade to which commissioned.
1st Infantry,	39											39		39	
2d "	69	30	15	5	4	13	5		1			142	79	221	11
3d "	38	42	12	3	2	3		1				101	86	187	10
4th "	43	40	4	5	5	4	4	3				108	54	162	23
5th "	46	45	16	4	1	2	6	2				122	66	183	18
6th "	40	47	9	4	1	2	1					104	64	168	7
7th "	42	18	16	1	5	2	2					86	34	120	8
8th "	21	35	8	1	2	2	4	5	11	1		90	47	137	7
9th "	21	31	10	3	1	3	1					70	40	110	2
10th "	36	22	10	1	10	2	1		1			83	39	122	17
11th "	23	29	5	1	1	2						66	32	98	11
12th "	39	32	10	2	3	1	3		1			91	50	141	22
13th "	36	26	5		3	3	11					81	36	117	12
14th "	30	26	8	4	2	1	1	1				73	42	115	13
15th "	37	5					1					43	8	51	
16th "	37	3										46	7	53	7
17th "	16	1				1						17		17	
18th "	39	4	1				3					47	12	59	11
N. E. Cavalry,		3	2	1	1	1						8	12	20	
Sharp-shooters,	7	10	3	1		1			4			26	15	41	3
1st N. H. Cavalry,	48	7	2	1	1	1	2				2	64	19	83	27
1st Heavy Art'y,	69	7		1		1	4	1				83	17	100	8
1st N. H. Battery,	3	3				5						11	2	13	
Total,	784	466	136	43	39	50	49	13	18	1	2	1601	761	2362	217

TOPOGRAPHICAL PREFACE.

IN this portion of our work, we have intended to give as minute and accurate descriptions of all the towns and cities in the State of New-Hampshire, as our limited space would permit. Business, in a manufacturing country like ours, is constantly changing. New firms are being established, buildings are being burned down, and new ones erected, continually—consequently there may be some errors that cannot be avoided.

Perhaps the readers may find passages that will be of no interest to them: but fifty or one hundred years hence, it may be of vast importance to those living at that date. Many portions of Dr. Belknap's History of New-Hampshire, are far more valuable to the inhabitants of to-day, than to the people who lived in the day of his writing. A country like ours, in its embryo state, is making history for the future, every day.

But in the main, it is written for the general benefit of the people living in the State in this generation, to develop the resources of the various sections of the State, ignorance of which, has had a tendency to deplete our population and injure the State. Massachusetts counts her various histories by the hundred volumes, while New-Hampshire, with a life as long, within three years, has less than ten.

We have personally visited all the cities and large towns in the State and learned their present standing and business, while, as to the smaller ones, we have co-operated with some of the officers of the town, to give us the general information required. The Town Clerks in eight or ten small towns have refused or neglected to answer our inquiries, after being written to two or three times. In these few cases we have had the manuscript of the census of 1870,

at our command, and have obtained the necessary information at that date.

There has never been a time when New-Hampshire was making more rapid progress in every department of business, than it has been making for the three years past, and our only fear is, that the march of improvement is more rapid than our most assiduous industry can keep pace with, but we shall attempt to rely on the candor and intelligence of a generous public.

We have endeavored to give the estimated number of summer tourists stopping from one week to three months in the different towns in the State, and the value of receipts obtained from this source, which it is thought will average thirty dollars to each person, and if anything, it is more than that amount. The names of nearly all the clergymen up to 1800, have been given from the first settlement; and also the pastors of churches in 1872-3. The professional business, trade and transportation, are the class of people employed as clergymen, teachers, lawyers, physicians, merchants, clerks, railroad employees, day-laborers, telegraph operators, book-keepers, &c. The number of this class, in 1870, was over 27,000, or about eight and one-half per cent. of the population of the State. We have given all the valuable information relative to the kinds of employment and resources of each town in the State, which will be of any benefit for future reference.

The value of agricultural products, is taken from the Census of 1870. The manufactories are generally taken from the present time; the schools, savings banks deposits and money at interest, are from statements given in 1872, under the law.

DESCRIPTION OF TOWNS.

CHAPTER III.

Topographical history of all the cities and towns in the State, giving a brief statement of the surface, the quality of the soil, its mountains, lakes, ponds, rivers and streams; its summer resorts, villages, and manufactories; resources, churches, public schools, libraries, hotels, railroads, &c.

ACWORTH.

SULLIVAN Co. The soil of this town is strong and well cultivated producing good crops of corn, wheat, oats and hay.

Rivers and Ponds. Cold River, which takes its rise from Cold Pond in the north-east part of the town, is the only stream of any note. It affords some good water power which is generally improved.

Crystals of Beryls. Acworth is somewhat celebrated on account of the large Beryls that have been found there. One of the Beryls was eight inches in diameter and was sold in the city of New York for \$15,000. It was placed in the Imperial Cabinet at Vienna.

Employments. Agriculture is the principal employment of the people. Acworth is noted for the large amount of maple sugar made there. Some years as many as 80,000 pounds have been produced. There is considerable manufacturing done. Thirty one thousand dollars worth of shoes are annually manufactured, employing thirty-five males and females. Over 700,000 feet of lumber, 200,000

hoops, 5,000 bushels of shoe pegs, 4,000 boxes of clothes pins, 15,000 mop handles, 56,000 hoe handles and 175 dozens of rakes are annually manufactured. Custom shoe work, blacksmithing &c., are carried on. There are five stores in town.

Resources. Annual production of the soil \$90,200; mechanical labor, \$23,200; deposits in savings banks, \$43,817; money on hand or at interest, \$45,807; stock in trade, \$8,000.

Churches and Schools. There are three churches in town, viz. Congregational, N. B. Nichols, pastor; Baptist, J. L. Wilson, pastor; Methodist, John L. Smith, pastor. There are thirteen school districts and fifteen schools. Average length of schools for the year, fourteen weeks.

First Settlers. The town was granted to Col. Samuel Stoddard and sixty-four others, September 19, 1766. William Keyes, Samuel Harper, and John Rogers removed to this place in 1768.

First Ministers. Rev. Thomas Archibald, ordained 1789; dis-

missed, 1794. Rev. John Kimball, ordained in 1797, dismissed in 1813.

Boundaries. North by Unity, east by Lempster, south by Marlow, and west by Langdon and Charlestown.

Distances. Thirteen miles south from Newport and forty-four west from Concord.

Railroads. Thirteen miles to Newport depot, on the Sugar River railroad. Stage three times a week to Charlestown station, 7 miles, on the Sullivan railroad.

ALBANY.

CARROLL CO. This town is mountainous, but in the valleys the soil is fertile. There are some very fertile interval lands on the borders of Swift river.

Rivers. Swift river, passes through this town from west to east and connects with the Saco at Conway. There are several small streams which come down through the mountain gulches, and furnish convenient water privileges. These brooks were formerly well stored with trout, as the writer of this can fully verify.

Mountains. There are several high hills and mountains. Chocorua, is the highest mountain in town, and received its name from an Indian who was killed by a party of hunters in time of peace and before that section was settled. There is a legend that before he was killed, and after they had chased him to the highest eminence on the mountain, he pronounced a curse upon the white men who should ever settle in that vicinity. Many people in that section, have the superstitious notion that *Chocorua's* curse has been

meted out to them by a peculiar disease which has afflicted their neat stock for many years. When science makes its full investigation as to the cause of this malady, it doubtless will find that the poor Indian and his posterity stand guiltless of the charges preferred against him.

Employments. Agriculture is the principal employment of the people. 300,000 shingles, 200,000 feet of boards &c., and 70,000 clapboards are annually sawed. 2,800 pounds of maple sugar are annually manufactured.

Resources. Productions of the soil \$23,131; mechanical labor, \$2,500; deposits in savings banks, \$911.

Churches and Schools. Freewill Baptist church, Rev. T. Brown pastor. There are six schools in town; average length of schools for the year, twelve weeks.

First Settlements. This town was granted to Clement March, Joseph Senter and others Nov. 6, 1766, and was called Burton till 1833.

Boundaries. North by Bartlett, east by Conway south by Tamworth and Madison, and west by Waterville. Area of improved land, 2,986 acres.

Distances. Seventy-five miles north from Concord, and twenty north from Ossipee.

Railroads. Portsmouth, Great Falls and Conway railroad passes through this town, but the nearest station is at Conway, four miles.

ALEXANDRIA.

GRAFTON CO. Much of the soil in this town is good and when properly cultivated produces good crops. There are about 2000 acres of valua-

ble interval land, which bears every appearance of having been once covered by New-found Lake. At the depth of twenty feet can be found stumps, trees, and traces of beaver dams.

Lake and Rivers. A portion of New-found Lake is within the limits of this town. Smith's and Fowler's Rivers are the principal streams. The improved horse water power is 229.

Mountains. Cardigan Mountain is the highest elevation, and forms the boundary between Alexandria and Orange. Its base is rugged and covered with a heavy growth of timber. Its summit is divided into two granite peaks, which can be seen for miles distant.

Employments. The people are engaged, generally, in farming. 2,100,000 feet of lumber is annually sawed. 8,500 pounds of maple sugar annually manufactured. (See Tables.)

Resources. Productions of the soil, \$98,517; mechanical labor, \$7,400; money at interest, \$70,35; deposits in savings bank, \$8,000; stock in trade, \$2,850.

Churches and Schools. Union Church, fifty members, Rev. Cha's E. Rogers, Pastor. There are fifteen schools in town; average length of schools during the year, thirteen weeks.

First Minister. Rev. Enoch Whipple, (Congregational) settled in 1788; dismissed in 1794.

First Organization. Alexandria was granted to Joseph Butterfield and others, March 13, 1757. Jonathan, John M. and Wm. Corliss, were the first settlers, in December 1769. Incorporated, November 23, 1782. In 1821, its territorial limits were diminished by the annex-

ation of a large tract to New Chester, now Hill.

Boundaries. North by Orange and Hebron, east by Bristol, south by Hill, and west by Danbury. Improved land 14,382 acres.

Distances. Thirty-four miles north-west from Concord, forty south-east from Haverhill, and about fourteen south-westerly from Plymouth.

Railroads. By the express and mail train, daily to Bristol station, four miles, on Bristol Branch Railroad.

ALLENSTOWN.

MERRIMACK CO. A portion of the soil of this town is light, though there are some very fine farms. The town was formerly covered with a growth of fine timber, and great quantities of lumber were annually taken down the river.

Rivers. Suncook River is the dividing line between Allenstown and Pembroke, and affords some excellent water power, which is being improved by cotton mills, &c. Bear Brook furnishes some good mill sites. There are several other small streams well stored with trout.

Mountains. Catamount Hill is the highest elevation. At the east end of this hill is a precipice of seventy feet, nearly perpendicular, at the foot of which is a cavern of some extent.

Employments. The inhabitants of this town are largely engaged in manufacturing and trade. One of the largest cotton mills ever built under one roof, in this State, is in this town. Over 11,000,000 yards of print cloth are annually manufactured, valued at \$830,000. 30,000 pairs of sale boots and shoes

made, besides other mechanical shops. The total value of goods annually manufactured is \$881,300. (See tables of manufactories.) The mills are situated in the village of Suncook, for a description of which, see Pembroke.

Resources. Agricultural products, \$42,334; mechanical labor, \$192,400; money at interest, \$18,500; deposits in Savings Banks, \$55,955; stock in trade, \$22,800; from summer tourists, \$6,000.

Churches and Schools. The church edifices, in which the people of Allentown worship, are situated on the opposite side of Suncook River, in Pembroke. There are four schools in town; average length of schools for the year, twenty-seven weeks.

Bank. "China Savings Bank," at Suncook Village. (See tables.)

Hotel. "Suncook Hotel."

First Settlers. John Wolcott, Andrew Smith, Daniel Evans, Robert Buntin, and others, were the first settlers. In 1748, on the west bank of Merrimack River, nearly opposite the mouth of the Suncook, Mr. Buntin, his son, and James Carr, while busily at work, were surprised by a party of Indians. At the first alarm, Carr made an attempt to escape, and was immediately shot down. Buntin and his son made no resistance and were not harmed, but taken through the wilderness to Canada, and sold to a French merchant at Montreal. They remained in captivity about eleven months, when they made their escape, and fortunately reached home in safety. Andrew, the son, died, in defence of his country, at White Plains, October 28, 1776, aged thirty-eight years. Although the first settle-

ment commenced in this town prior to 1748, it was not incorporated until July 2, 1831.

Boundaries. North by Epsom, east by Deerfield, south by Hooksett, and west by Pembroke. Area of improved land, 3,192 acres.

Distances. Eleven miles from Concord, south-east.

Railroads. Suncook Valley, and a branch of Concord Railroad pass through this town.

ALSTEAD.

CHESHIRE Co. The soil of this town is strong and productive, and as a general thing, the farms are well cultivated, and yield good crops.

Rivers and Ponds. Cold River passes through the north-west part, and some of the branches of Ashuelot have their sources in this town. The water power is well improved. There are also a number of ponds. Warren's Pond, 250 rods long, and 150 wide, is the principal one.

Employments. The inhabitants are largely engaged in agriculture—8,388 bushels corn, 8,500 bushels oats and barley, 41,300 lbs. butter, 38,120 lbs. maple sugar, and 4,697 tons hay, being the third town in the county in its production of hay, and the first in maple sugar. The manufactories are important. Leather board and straw wrapping paper is manufactured to the value of \$16,600 annually. Scythe nibs and pail handles valued at \$13,000; carriages, \$12,500; 400,000 shingles and laths, and 750,000 feet of boards and dimension timber, valued at \$11,100, besides edge tools, plows, chair stock, rakes, tin ware, blacksmiths, coopering, carpenters, harnesses, &c. The total value of

goods, of all kinds, annually manufactured, is \$84,000.

There are three villages, under the post office names of Alstead, Centre Alstead and New Alstead. At New Alstead there are two churches, school-house, rake shop, scythe nib and pail handle manufactory; at the Centre, one church, town-house, school-house; at Alstead, two churches, one large graded school-house, six or eight stores, one hotel, also manufacture edge tools, paper, lumber, chair-stock, flour, meal, &c.

Resources. Productions of the soil, \$123,000; mechanical labor, \$25,800; stocks and money at interest \$61,988; deposits in savings banks \$57,276; stock in trade, \$19,387.

Churches and Schools. Congregational, no pastor; Universalist, Rev. W. J. Crosby, pastor. Center, Congregational, no pastor. New Alstead, Rev. Charles Packard, pastor; Methodist, no pastor. There are fourteen schools in town, two of which are graded. Average length of schools for the year, seventeen weeks.

Hotel. Humphrey House.

First Settlement. This town was originally called Newtown, and was granted to Samuel Chase and others, August 6, 1763. In 1771, there were twenty-five families, besides ten bachelors. This lonely class cultivated their lands, and attended to their own household affairs, cooking their meals, &c.

General Amos Shepard was one of the most prominent citizens of this town from 1777 to the time of his decease in 1812. He was a member of the General Court of New-Hampshire, and president of the Senate seven years. He was

respected for his upright and just dealings with all men, and through this course he acquired a handsome fortune, which enabled him to pass his last days in ease and quiet.

One great drawback to the progress of the first settlers was the multitude of wild beasts which infested this section, especially bears and wolves, which were so numerous as to devour their swine and sheep, and sometimes assail the larger cattle. The wife of John Beckwith took her son Richard Beckwith, then an infant, and went to the woods to gather berries. She placed her child on the ground, and wandered through the bushes. On her return toward the object of her affection, judge of her feelings as she saw a huge bear smelling and passing around her sleeping babe, while she could do nothing but silently wait the result; but again judge of her unspeakable joy, when she saw this voracious monster of the forest, retire and leave her unconscious boy unharmed.

First Ministers. Rev. Jacob Mason (Cong.), ordained in 1782, dismissed in 1789; Rev. Samuel Mead, ordained in 1791; dismissed in, 1797; Rev. Levi Lankton, ordained in 1799, dismissed in 1828.

Boundaries. North by Acworth, east by Marlow, south by Gilsum, and west by Walpole. Area of improved land, 17,714 acres.

Distances. Twelve miles southeast from Charlestown, fourteen north from Keene, and fifty-six west from Concord.

Railroad. By daily stage five miles to Bellows Falls, Vermont.

ALTON,

BELKNAP CO. The surface of

Alton is uneven, the soil hard, and in some portions rocky, but when properly cultivated produces excellent crops of corn, wheat, oats and hay. It ranks as the fourth town in the county in the value of its agricultural productions.

Bays, Ponds and Rivers. Merry Meeting Bay, connected with, or a part of, Lake Winnipiseogee, extends south, from the lake, over six miles, where it receives the waters of Merry-Meeting River. There are several ponds, the largest of which is Half-Moon Pond, between this town and Barnstead. It is nearly one mile in length, and half a mile in width.

Elevations. The principal elevations are Mount Major and Prospect Hill. The views obtained from Prospect Hill are varied and beautiful. In a clear day the ocean can be distinctly seen from its summit.

Summer Resort. The fine scenery and the varied recreations which are found in Alton, have rendered it a popular resort for tourists. At Alton Bay is the terminus of the Dover and Winnipiseogee Railroad; and in warm weather, steamboats are waiting on the arrival of each train from Boston, to convey travelers to any point on the lake. There is a fine hotel at the Bay which is filled with tourists through the summer. Many permanently stop here, and for recreation and health, frequently take a steamboat ride, visiting the different points on the lake, and returning at night. The number who stay here for a few weeks or months, through the season, is estimated at over 400.

Employments. Agriculture is the principal employment of the

people, although the manufactures are important. Over 125,000 pairs of sale boots and shoes are annually manufactured; 10,000 clapboards, 475,000 shingles, 500,000 feet of boards, &c., sawed; 400,000 bobbins, 37,000 gross of spools turned; besides shoe boxes, and staves made, and various other kinds of mechanical works carried on. The village of Alton is very pleasantly located, and is the seat of considerable trade.

Resources. Productions of the soil, \$173,600; mechanical labor, \$54,700; money at interest, \$10,200; deposits in savings banks, \$80,072; stock in trade, \$20,225, from summer tourists, \$20,000.

Churches and Schools. Freewill Baptist, Rev. H. Ricker, Pastor; Congregational, no pastor. At East Alton, Freewill Baptist Church, Rev. Mr. Davis, pastor. There are twenty schools in town, two of which are graded; average length of schools for the year, thirteen weeks.

Banks. Alton Five Cents Savings Bank (See Tables.)

Hotels. Cochecho House; at Alton Bay, Bay View House.

First Settlers. Alton was originally called New Durham Gore. The first settlement was made by Jacob Chamberlain and others in 1770. It received its present name by one of the principal proprietors from a town of the same name in England. It was incorporated, January 15, 1796.

First Minister. Elder John Adams (F. B.), ordained in 1811.

Boundaries. North by Winnipiseogee Lake, north-east by Wolfeborough, east by New Durham, south by Barnstead, and west

by Gilmanton. Area of improve land, 18,025 acres.

Distances. Twenty-two miles north-east from Concord, twenty-five miles north-west from Dover, and about twelve south-east from Gilford. The distance, by boat on the lake, to Wolfeborough is ten miles, and to Centre Harbor, about twenty-five miles.

Railroad. Dover and Winnipisogee, or Cochecho, Railroad has its terminus in this town, at Alton Bay.

AMHERST.

HILLSBOROUGH CO. This town was formerly the full Shire town of Hillsborough county; but at the present time, only one trial term of the Supreme Judicial Court is holden, which commences the first Tuesday of May. The soil on the river is of an excellent quality, producing abundant crops. On the hills the soil is strong, and many valuable farms are found under a high state of cultivation.

For many years, Amherst was considered the most important town in the county, but the growing cities of Manchester and Nashua are fast taking the prestige which made Amherst the Metropolitan town of the county, and, like some European nations, are dividing the power of Poland among themselves. But this venerable town will long be respected, both for the eminent men who were natives or citizens there, and as being one of the finest towns in the county, and having one of the pleasantest villages in the State.

Rivers and Ponds. The Souhegan River is the principal stream, and in its course to the Merrimack River from this town, affords some

of the finest water privileges in the county. Babboosuc, Little Babboosuc and Jo. English Ponds, are the largest collections of water.

Summer Resorts. The fine scenery in and around Amherst, has caused it to be a popular resort for summer tourists, who spend their vacation through the warm weather. One of the finest hotels in the State, is located in the village. Many private residences in the village, and in other sections of the town, keep summer boarders.

Employments. The inhabitants are principally engaged in farming. Over 90,000 gallons of milk is annually sold, and over 36,000 lbs. of butter made. There is one large foundery, and several other small manufactories. There are about 90 mechanics of all trades. The "Farmer's Cabinet," established here Nov. 10, 1802, is one of the oldest and most respectable weekly newspapers in the State.

Resources. Agricultural products, \$146,746; mechanical labor, \$36,800; stocks, &c., \$19,900; money at interest, \$21,104; deposits in savings banks, \$192,086; stock in trade, \$28,600; from summer tourists, \$12,000. The town is free from debt at the present time, and there are but few towns in the State, where the inhabitants are more prosperous and happy, than they are in Amherst.

Churches, Pastors and Schools. Baptist, Rev. Albert Heald; Congregational, Rev. J. G. Davis; Methodist, Rev. George W. Ruland. There are eleven schools; average length of schools for the year, twenty-five weeks. Value of school-houses, \$10,300; annual amount of money, appropriated for school purposes, \$2,078.56.

Library. Amherst Social Town Library 1000 volumes.

Hotel. "Amherst Hotel," Thomas Saunders, Proprietor.

First Settlers. This town was granted by Massachusetts, in 1733, to persons then living, and the heirs of those not living, who had served in the Narraganset war of 1675. It was first named Narraganset Number Three," afterwards "Souhegan West." The first settlers, were Samuel Walton and Samuel Lampson, in July 1734. It was incorporated January 18, 1760, under the name of "Amherst" as complimentary to Lord Jaffrey Amherst, an English general in America, during the French war. It became the shire town of the county in 1771. Amherst did its full duty in the revolutionary contest. We append a few extracts from notes of Hayward's Gazetteer.

The first settlers of Amherst, coming from the old towns in Massachusetts, brought with them the customs which prevailed at the time of their emigration. They were plain and simple in their dress. In living, they had few or none of the luxuries of life. Their fare was plain and substantial. They used considerable liquid food, such as milk, broths, pea and bean porridge. Chocolate was sometimes used, and was probably esteemed as one of their greatest luxuries. Coffee was unknown to them, and though tea had been introduced into the country about sixteen years when the town was settled, the first inhabitants had not tasted of it. The first used in the place was sent by some Boston friends to the family of the minister, who were unacquainted with

the method of preparing it, but concluded it must be boiled in a kettle or pot, in a manner similar to their boiling their liquid food. They therefore put in a quantity of the exotic herb, and having boiled it till they supposed it was done, they dipped it out and sipped of it, but doubtless found it less palatable than their favorite beverage. Wine was a great rarity, and ardent spirits were rather regarded for medicinal purposes than as fit for an article of drink. Sugar which was known in this country as early as 1631 was used by them as was also molasses, but only in small quantities. "The most common conveyance was by horses fitted out with saddles and pillions. Two could ride in this way the same animal, and often times an infant was superadded. A few years before the revolutionary war, it began to be the practice to trot horses, previously, these animals had paced. The first or second chaise brought into town, was owned by Mr. Benjamin Kendrick, and he rode in it till he was eighty-six years old. As late as 1810, he journeyed with it to Boston and its neighborhood. It presented such an antique appearance, that it was often called the 'Old Ark.'"

First Ministers. Rev. Daniel Wilkins, (Cong'l) ordained in 1736, died in 1784; Rev. Jeremiah Barnard, ordained colleague, in 1780; Rev. Nathan Lord D. D., President of Dartmouth College, ordained as colleague in 1816.

Boundaries. North by New Boston, east by Bedford and Merrimack, south by Hollis, and west by Milford and Mount Vernon. Area, 22,432 acres, Improved land 12,300 acres.

Distances. Twenty-eight miles south from Concord, and forty-seven from Boston.

Railroad. Nashua and Wilton Railroad passes through this town.

ANDOVER.

MERRIMACK CO. The surface is uneven, being broken by hills and mountains. The soil, in many localities, is strong, and when properly cultivated, yields excellent crops. Not more than one third of the area of the town, or 8,456 out of 29,883 acres, is considered capable of improvement.

Ponds and River. There are several ponds, the largest of which is Loon Pond. Its water is very pure, and the scenery around it is grand and picturesque.

Mountain. Ragged Mountain extends along the north part of the town; it is an eminence but little inferior to Kearsarge in height, but its name fully describes it.

There are several small villages, the post office names of which are East Andover, Potter Place, West Andover, and Andover.

Employment. The inhabitants are principally engaged in farming; but manufacturing is an important branch of industry. Among the most important of goods annually produced, is paper, \$20,000, shoe pegs \$20,000, Hames \$28,000, lumber \$19,200; grain ground \$19,100, cotton and woolen hose \$10,000, besides lasts, welding composition, and other small mechanical works. There are also blacksmiths, wheelwrights, carpenters, masons, painters, &c. The total value of goods annually produced, is \$128,600. (See tables.)

Resources. Productions from agriculture, \$66,257; mechanical

labor, \$29,500; stocks, \$17,500; money at interest, \$28,401; deposits in savings banks, \$84,419; stock in trade, \$33,400; from summer tourists, \$2,000; professional business, \$20,000.

Churches and Schools. Congregational, Rev. Howard Moody, pastor; Freewill Baptist, Rev. C. B. Griffin, pastor; Christain, Rev. A. H. Martin, pastor.

There are twelve schools, of which two are graded. Average length of schools for the year, fifteen weeks.

Hotel. The Kearsarge House. Stages leave here on the arrival of the cars, in warm weather, for the Winthrop House, on Kearsarge Mountain, four miles distant. The scenery from the summit of this mountain is very fine, and visitors are largely increasing, from year to year.

First Settlement. Andover was first known as Emerisstown. In 1746 it was granted to Edward Brown and others, as New Britton, in honor of the captors of New Britton, in 1745, in which expedition some of the grantees were engaged. June 25, 1779, it was incorporated under its present name. The first inhabitant was Joseph Fellows, who came here in 1761. Among the deceased citizens who are remembered with respect by the inhabitants, can be mentioned Dr. Silas Barnard, the first physician in town. He died June 25, 1795. Dr. Jacob B. Moore, a poet of some eminence, became a resident here in 1796; died January 10, 1818. Jonathan Weare, Esq., a civil magistrate, and highly respected, died in 1816. Mr. Jonathan Noyes was respected for his charitable disposition. "*Potter,*"

the famous juggler and necromancer, was a citizen of Andover and one of the railroad stations bears his name, "Potter Place."

First Minister. A Congregational church was established in 1782, and the Rev. Josiah Babcock became the first pastor; dismissed in 1809.

Boundaries. North by Hill, east by Franklin, south by Salisbury, and west by Wilmot.

Distances. Thirty miles north-west from Concord.

Railroad. Northern Railroad passes through the town, in an easterly and westerly direction.

ANTRIM.

HILLSBOROUGH CO. The west part of this town is hilly but affords a fine range for grazing. There are some valuable tracts of interval, and some very fine upland farms yielding fine crops.

Rivers and Ponds. Contoocook River passes through the easterly part of the town. North Branch River originates from several ponds in Stoddard, and furnishes several valuable mill sites, and in some parts of its course it is bordered by fine tracts of interval.

Employments. The larger portion of the inhabitants are engaged in agriculture; but manufacturing is a very important branch of business in town. The annual value of sewing silk and twist manufactured is \$25,000; 100,000 apple-parers, 500 hand seed sowers, and 300 horse seed sowers are annually made, valued at \$100,000; besides there are cribs, cradles, bedsteads, window shades, paste board boxes, leather, &c., manufactured; 200,000 shingles and 600,000 feet of lumber are annually sawed.

The total value of manufactured goods annually produced is \$211,300. (See tables.)

Resources. Productions of the soil, \$92,732; mechanical labor, \$44,100; stocks, &c., \$13,700; money at interest, \$27,878; deposits in savings banks, \$120,710; stock in trade, \$19,815; from summer tourists, \$900; professional business, \$10,000.

Churches and Schools. Presbyterian, Rev. W. R. Cochran pastor; Methodist, J. A. Cooledge pastor; Baptist, Rev. William Hurlin pastor. There are twelve schools in town; average length of schools for the year, sixteen weeks.

Library. Antrim Library Association.

Hotels. Appleton House, North Branch House.

First Settlers. Antrim derived its name from a town in Ireland of the same name. Deacon James Aiken settled here in 1768. No other person moved into town for the next four years, during which time he suffered many privations and hardships for the want of friends and neighbors. The town was incorporated March 22, 1777.

First Minister. Rev. Walter Fullerton, ordained in 1800, dismissed in 1804.

Boundaries and Area. North by Windsor and Hillsborough, east by Deering and Bennington, south by Hancock, and west by Stoddard. Area 21,173 acres; improved land, 11,730 acres.

Distances. Thirty miles south-west from Concord, and twenty-three miles north-west from Amherst.

Railroad. Eight miles by daily

stage to Hillsborough Bridge, on Contoocook Valley Railroad.

ATKINSON.

ROCKINGHAM Co. This town has an uneven surface; but the soil is of a superior quality, and under a high state of cultivation. Much attention has been given to the cultivation of the apple, and the best fruit in the State is produced here.

Employments. Farming is the principal occupation of the people, but there are about forty mechanics, the larger proportion of whom are engaged in making shoes. Thirty-six thousand pairs are annually made, and valued at \$50,000.

Resources. Annual productions of the soil valued at \$41,476; annual value of mechanical labor, \$16,287; money at interest, \$12,600; stock in trade, \$2,300; from summer tourists, \$6,000.

Summer Resorts. Atkinson, owing to its elevated position, and its quiet and pleasant village, is becoming noted as a place for summer resort. Over 200 persons spent their summer vacation and recreation here the past year.

Schools, Libraries, &c. Atkinson Academy, in this town, is one of the oldest and most respectable institutions in the State; incorporated in 1791. There is a library, connected with the academy, containing 800 volumes. The school is now under the charge of B. H. Weston, A. M.

Churches. Congregational, Rev. C. F. Morse, pastor; and Universalist Church. Valuation, \$10,000.

First Settlers. This town was named in honor of Theodore Atkinson, a large land-holder and a member of the council. It was

originally a part of Plaistow; but, owing to some difficulty in locating a meeting-house, it was set off and incorporated September 3, 1767. Benjamin Richards, Jonathan and Edmund Page, and John Dow were the first settlers, and came here about 1728.

First Minister. Rev. Stephen Peabody, ordained in 1772; died in 1819.

Boundaries. South by Haverhill, Mass., west by Salem and Londonderry, north by Hampstead, and east by Plaistow. Area, 6939 acres.

Distances. Thirty miles southwest from Portsmouth, and thirty-six south-east from Concord.

Railroads. Boston & Maine. If the Plaistow and Nashua Railroad is built it will pass through Atkinson.

ASHLAND.

GRAFTON Co. Ashland is a small township taken from the southern portion of Holderness in 1868. The soil is hard, but, when properly cultivated, produces good crops. The farmers find a ready sale for their surplus products, in the thriving manufacturing village of Ashland.

Rivers. Pemigewasset River washes the extreme western part of the town. Squam River, the outlet of Squam Lake and Squam Pond, runs in a south-west direction, and empties into the Pemigewasset. This river affords some of the best water power in the State, enough at all seasons of the year, and a surplus. Much of this power is improved, but double the capital could be invested on it to good advantage.

Village. On Squam River, and

on the Boston, Concord and Montreal Railroad is situated the busy manufacturing village of Ashland. The business, for the size of the village, is very extensive. There are several large paper mills, two hose manufactories, woolen mill, lumber and grist mill, straw board mill, leather board mill, large peg mill, glove and mitten manufactories, boots and shoes, besides many other small mechanical shops. There are also two church edifices, school-houses, bank, eight or ten stores of all kinds, hotel, livery stable, express office, telegraph office, insurance, lawyer and physician's offices, and nearly one hundred dwelling houses. The scenery around Ashland is delightful, affording views wild, romantic and beautiful.

Employments. Manufacturing and trade are the principal employments of the inhabitants. Over 600,000 yards flannel, 1,200 tons manilla paper, 140 tons leather board, 50,000 dozens cotton and woolen hose, 175,000 shingles, 600,000 feet boards, &c., 20,000 bushels shoe pegs, besides buck gloves and mittens, tin ware and other small manufactories. The total value of manufactured goods of all kinds, annually produced, is about \$646,600. (See table.)

Resources. Productions of the soil, \$48,364; mechanical labor, \$110,100; money at interest, \$28,870; deposits in savings bank, \$59,820; stock in trade, \$44,420.

Churches and Schools. Freewill Baptist, Rev. L. Malvern, pastor, church value, \$6,000; Episcopal, J. Le Roy, pastor, value church, \$4,000. There are six school districts and eight schools in town,

average length of schools for the year, seventeen weeks.

Library. Ashland Town Library.

Bank. Ashland Savings Bank, (see table.)

Hotel. "Squam Lake House."

First Organization. Ashland was originally a part of Holderness, and was incorporated July 1, 1868.

Boundaries. North by Plymouth and Holderness, east by Holderness, south by New Hampton, and west by Bridgewater and Holderness. Area of improved land, 3,853 acres.

Distances. Forty-four miles north from Concord, and six west from Plymouth.

Railroads. The Boston, Concord and Montreal railroad passes through the southern section of this town.

AUBURN.

ROCKINGHAM CO. Was originally that part of Chester called "Long Meadow." It was incorporated June 25, 1845.

The surface is broken, but the soil is strong and produces good crops of corn, oats and potatoes.

Lakes and Streams. Massabesic Lake is the largest body of fresh water in the county, comprising an area of about fifteen hundred acres. It is about six miles long, and from two to four hundred rods in breadth. Near the centre of the length, the Lake is nearly divided into two parts, but is connected together by a strait, some two hundred rods in length. There are no large streams in town, but there are some brooks that furnish very good water power which is generally improved.

Employments. The larger portion of the people are engaged in farming, who find a ready market for all their surplus produce in the City of Manchester, some five miles distant. Shoemaking and lumbering are the principal mechanical businesses; there being annually made about 24,000 pairs of women's boots and shoes, and 1,870,000 feet of lumber sawed.

Resources. Annual value of the productions of the soil, \$67,843; value of mechanical labor, \$10,400; deposits in savings bank, \$50,924; money at interest, \$5,993; stock in trade, \$14,020; receipts from summer tourists, \$3,000.

Churches and Schools. There are two churches, Methodist, Elder James Adams, pastor; Congregational, Rev. J. L. Gay, pastor. There are eight schools in town, average length of schools for the year, 17 weeks.

Tourists. The beautiful scenery around the Massabesic, has attracted the attention of many lovers of recreation, and Auburn is becoming quite a resort for summer tourists. The "Massabesic House" located on the shore of the Lake, is a large and commodious hotel, and suitably adapted for summer boarders. The Concord and Portsmouth railroad passes within a few rods of the house. Trains twice a day, each way, arrive and depart. The Lake is truly a pleasing and attractive resort for the pleasure seeker, as well as the student of nature.

The "Cave," on the westerly side of "Devil's Den" Mountain, will interest any stranger who will visit it. The entrance to this cave is about five feet in height, and two and a half in width. It extends

into the hill, in a northern direction, about eighty feet, of sufficient dimensions to permit a person to pass. It is divided into numerous apartments, several of which are fourteen feet square, and from two to fifteen feet in height. About sixty persons spent their summer vacation in Auburn in 1872.

Boundaries. North by Candia, east by Chester, south by Londonderry, and west by Manchester.

Distances. Twenty miles south-east from Concord, and twenty-one west from Exeter.

BARNSTEAD.

BELKNAP CO. Barnstead is one of the most wealthy agricultural towns in the county. The land lies, principally, in large swells, affording excellent grazing; while the soil is easily cultivated and produces fine crops of wheat, corn, oats and hay. On the river, there are some very fine interval lands, and valuable farms. No more pleasant country, for farming, can be found in the State, than Barnstead.

River and Ponds. Suncook river is the principal stream, and furnishes some fine water power. There are several ponds, the largest of which are Suncook, Brindle and Half Moon Ponds. These waters are well stored with fish.

Minerals. Plumbago and bog iron ore are found in various sections of the town.

Employment. Farming is the principal employment of the inhabitants. About 100,000 pairs of sale shoes are annually made; 500,000 shingles and 400,000 feet of boards and dimension timber, are annually sawed; 10,000 yards of woolen goods manufactured, be-

sides blacksmiths, coopers, carpenters, masons, machinists, &c. Total value of goods annually manufactured is estimated at \$146,000.

Resources. Productions of the soil, \$152,140; mechanical labor, \$27,700; stocks and money at interest, \$10,325; deposits in savings banks, \$70,179; stock in trade, \$3,000.

Villages. There are two very pleasant villages. At Barnstead Parade there is a church, school-house, hotel, store, saw-mill, and twenty-five or thirty dwelling-houses. Rev. Enos George was a resident of this village for over fifty years. He died about 1858. Barnstead Centre lies on the Suncook, about two miles north of the Parade. Here are two stores, hotel, town-house, church, school-house, mills, shoe manufactory, several mechanical shops, of various kinds, and about fifty dwelling houses.

Churches and Schools. Christian, Rev. J. H. Nutter, Rev. J. H. Davis, pastors; Congregational, at the Parade, Rev. W. O. Carr, pastor; Freewill Baptist, Rev. M. A. Quinby, pastor.

There are fifteen schools. Average length of schools for the year, nineteen weeks. (See table.)

First Settlement. Rev. Joseph Adams and others received a grant of this town, May 20, 1727. Settlements commenced 1767. In 1775 there were 250 inhabitants in town; in 1790, 807.

Hotel. Shackford House; Centre.

First Ministers. A Congregational church was organized in 1804, and the Rev. Enos George became its pastor; Elder David

Knowlton, Freewill Baptist, ordained in 1804; died in 1809.

Boundaries. Northeast by Alton, south-east by Strafford, south-west by Pittsfield, and north-west by Gilmanton. Area, 26,000 acres; area of improved land, 14,805 acres.

Distances. Twenty miles north-east from Concord, and eighteen south-east from Gilford.

Railroads. Four miles to Pittsfield Station, on Suncook Valley Railroad. The Suncook Valley Extension to Alton, when built, will pass through this town. Also the Concord and Rochester Railroad.

BARRINGTON.

STRAFFORD COUNTY. The surface of this town is broken and rocky, the soil being principally a gravelly loam. What is termed the oak ridges is of a sandy loam, rich and productive and easily cultivated.

Rivers and Ponds. Isinglass river is the principal stream, and affords some good water power. One fall in this river is thirty feet perpendicular. There are thirteen ponds within the limits of the town from which flow streams, furnishing considerable water power.

Minerals. In some of the rocks, beautiful and perfect specimens of quartz crystals, and other tourmalin, are found. Bog iron ore, in considerable quantities, may be obtained.

Cavern. About two miles from the center of the town, there is a remarkable cavern which is considered quite a curiosity by naturalists. The principal room in this cavern, is sixty feet in length, from

twelve to fifteen in height, and from four to ten feet in width.

Employments. Agriculture is the principal employment of the people, but considerable manufacturing is carried on. 150,000 pairs of shoes are annually made, also 2,300,000 feet of boards &c., 685,000 shingles, and 600,000 clapboards are annually sawed. The value of the potatoe crop exceeds that of any town in the county.

Resources. Productions of the soil, \$114,585; mechanical labor, \$51,525; stocks and money at interest, \$15,700; deposits in savings banks, \$129,176; stock in trade, \$13,675; from summer tourists, \$1,500.00.

Churches and Schools. Congregational, Rev. Ezra Haskell, pastor; Freewill Baptist, no pastor. There are fifteen schools in town; average length of schools for the year, sixteen weeks; amount of money annually appropriated for school purposes, \$1,658.56.

First Settlements. This town originally included the town of Strafford within its limits, and comprised an area of 54,360 acres, but about 29,120 acres were taken, in 1820, to form the latter town. Incorporated May 10, 1722. The first settlement was made about ten years later.

First Ministers. Rev. Joseph Peirce settled in 1755, dismissed in 1768; Rev. David Tenney ordained in 1771, dismissed in 1778.

Boundaries. North by Rochester, east by Madbury and Lee, south by Nottingham and Northwood, and west by Strafford. Area 25,200 acres.

Distances. Thirty miles east from Concord, five west from Dover.

Railroads. By stage to Dover station, five miles on the Boston and Maine railroad. The Nashua and Rochester, railroad now being built, will pass through this town.

BARTLETT.

CARROLL CO. This town lies at the foot of the White mountains. The surface is rocky and uneven. The soil is various; on the Saco it is very good, and fine crops of corn, oats and potatoes are produced.

River. Saco River meanders through the center of the town and is the principal stream.

Iron Ore. Prof. Hitchcock, in his Geological survey report for 1871, says, that in the northern part of Bartlett, occurs one of the most extensive deposits of workable iron ore ever found in New-Hampshire. For full details, see page on mineralogy.

Employments. Farming is the principal employment, but lumbering is becoming an important branch of business. About 1,500,000 feet of boards and dimension timber are annually sawed. Mills are being erected that will increase their facilities to 7,000,000 feet a year. It is also becoming an important point for tourists.

Resources. Productions of the soil, \$68,312; mechanical labor, \$5,800; stocks and money at interest, \$9,158; deposits in savings banks, \$368; stock in trade, \$1,450; summer tourists, \$6,000.

Churches and Schools. Advent, Rev. J. B. Dearing, pastor; Freewill Baptist, Rev. Spencer Kennison, pastor; Methodist, Rev. O. T. Sinclair, pastor. There are six schools, average length for the year, fourteen weeks.

Hotels. Bartlett House, East Branch House and Pequawkett House.

First Organization. This town was incorporated June 16, 1790, and received its name in honor of Governor Josiah Bartlett.

Boundaries. North by Jackson, east by Chatham, south and west by ungranted lands. Area 13,000 acres; area of improved lands, 5,482 acres.

Distances. Seventy-five miles north-east from Concord and about twenty-five miles north from Osipee.

Railroad. Portland and Ogdensburg railroad passes through the town.

BATH.

GRAFTON Co. This town is pleasantly situated in the valley of the Connecticut. The high mountains around completely shield it from high winds and long storms. About one sixth part of the whole town is interval. On the hills the soil is generally of a reddish loam. Much improvement has been made in agriculture, and it is now considered one of the best farming towns in the State. Large quantities of wheat, corn, oats and barley are annually raised.

Rivers and Mountains. The Ammonusuc River passes through the southerly part, and furnishes some fine water power. At Bath village a fine bridge spans the river, 372 feet in length. Wild Ammonusuc River unites with the Ammonusuc, in this town at the south-west corner. Gardner's Mountain rises from the confluence of the Connecticut and Ammonusuc rivers, and extends in a

northerly direction through the town, thus separating the inhabitants, who find a communication only through a single pass in the mountain.

Minerals. In several localities large veins of copper ore have been opened, which appear to be of much value, if properly worked.

Employments. The inhabitants are generally engaged in farming. 200 tons of starch and 23,000 pounds of maple sugar are annually manufactured. A disastrous fire occurred in Bath village, February 1, 1872, destroying the Congregational church edifice, Bath Hotel and several dwelling houses, none of which have been rebuilt.* A mill for the manufacture of wood paper has recently commenced operation.

Resources. Productions of the soil, \$157,838; mechanical labor, \$9,500; stocks &c., \$32,500; money at interest, \$28,000; deposits in savings banks, \$2,875; stock in trade, \$14,250; from summer tourists, \$600.

Churches and Schools. Congregational, Rev. Edward Cleveland, pastor; Catholic, no pastor; Union church, at Swiftwater village, Rev. Arnold Adams, pastor. There are twelve school districts and thirteen schools in town; average length of schools for the year, twenty-four weeks.

First Settlements. September 10, 1761, Bath was granted to Rev. Andrew Gardner and sixty-one others. The conditions of the charter were not complied with, and, in March 1769, it was rechartered to John Sawyer and others. John Herrimen from Haverhill,

* The Church was rebuilt in the season of 1873.

Massachusetts, first settled here in 1765, and in 1766, Moses Pike and Mr. Sawyer commenced settlements. In 1778, a Presbyterian church was formed, but in 1791, it was dissolved and a Congregational church organized with nineteen members.

First Minister. Rev. David Sutherland a native of Edinburgh, Scotland, was installed in 1806.

Boundaries. North by Lyman, east by Landaff, south by Haverhill, and west by Ryegate Vt. Improved land, 18,639 acres.

Distances. Ninety-eight miles north-west from Concord and forty-two north-east from Hanover.

Railroads. The Boston, Concord and Montreal and White mountains (N. H.) railroad passes through this town.

BEDFORD.

HILLSBOROUGH CO. In the west part, the surface is uneven, but the soil is strong and productive. On the Merrimack are rich intervals. Of late years much attention has been given to producing milk for the Manchester market. The value of milk annually sold is estimated at \$75,000. Bedford ranks as the second town in the county in the value of its agricultural productions.

Natural Curiosities. In the westerly part of the town is a gulf and precipice, which are worthy of a visit from all lovers of natural curiosities. Over the precipice a small river plunges, falling two hundred feet in a distance of one hundred yards. Excavations in solid stone are found here, sufficiently large to contain several persons. There are apparently

three ponds in town, but it is supposed they are united beneath a large bog, which floats upon the surface, and rises and falls with the water.

Rivers. The town is watered by the Merrimack and Piscataquoag Rivers, which afford some water power.

Minerals. Iron ore, plumbago, hornblende, crystallized quartz, &c., are found here in limited quantities.

Employments. The inhabitants are principally engaged in agriculture. 7,000 bushels of corn, 19,000 bushels potatoes, and 3,200 tons hay are produced, 5,000 clapboards, 395,000 shingles, and 1,300,000 feet of boards, &c., are sawed annually. There are also a wheelwright, and several other mechanical shops in town. Many thousands of bricks are also manufactured.

Resources. Productions of the soil, \$178,000; mechanical labor, \$16,100; stock and money at interest, \$24,000; deposits in savings banks, \$146,875; stock in trade, \$17,812.

Churches and Schools. Presbyterian church, Rev. Ira C. Tyson, pastor. There are twelve school districts, and eleven schools in town; average length of schools for the year, twenty-two weeks.

First Settlements. In 1733 Massachusetts granted Bedford to the officers, soldiers and the surviving heirs of those deceased, who served in the Narragansett war, under the name of "Narragansett, No. 5, or "Souhegan East." The number of grantees was 120. The first settlement was made by Robert and James S. Walker, in 1737. Col. John Goffe, Matthew Patten, Esq., and Captain Samuel Patten,

were added to the settlement in 1738. Several of the early settlers emigrated from the northern part of Ireland. Silas Barron, son of Moses Barron, was born A. D. 1741; and was the first child born in town. In 1745, James McQuade and Robert Burns, who had been to a neighboring town, on their return were surprised by a party of Indians, concealed in the bushes, near the path. McQuade was killed, but Burns, by running in a zig-zag course, so confused the enemy, that he made his escape near Goff's Falls. On the bank of the river is a plot of ground supposed once to have been an Indian burying ground. Dr. Woodbury, in company with others, in 1821, exhumed a part of three skeletons: one appeared to have been buried in a sitting position; all their heads lay towards the south. Human bones have been washed from the banks of the river near these grounds. Hon. John Orr, a distinguished citizen of this town was in the battle of Bennington, under Gen. Stark, and received a wound in the early part of the engagement. He died here in January 1823, aged seventy-five years.

Incorporated May 19, 1750.

First Ministers. Rev. John Houston, (Presby.) ordained in 1758, died in 1778; Rev. David M. Gregory, settled in 1804. A Presbyterian Church was formed in 1757.

Boundaries and Area. North by Goffstown, east by Merrimack River, which separates it from Manchester, south by Merrimack and west by Amherst and New Boston. Area, 20,000 acres. Improved land 11,781 acres.

Distances. Twenty-one miles

south from Concord, eight north-east from Amherst, and four west from Manchester.

Railroads. Concord Railroad passes through this town. When completed, the Manchester and Ashburnham Railroad will also pass through it.

BELMONT.

BELKNAP CO. Belmont is one of the most important farming towns in the State, ranking as the twenty-first in value of agricultural products. The surface is broken with hills and valleys, affording some very fine scenery. The soil is deep, well cultivated, and produces excellent crops of corn, wheat, oats and hay. No town in the county, in proportion to the number of acres cultivated, exceeds Belmont in value of agricultural products.

Streams and Mountains. A considerable stream rises in the north-west section of Gilmanton, and runs in a southerly direction through this town, discharging its water into the Winnepiseogee River, and affording some very good water privileges in its course. A part of Suncook Mountains lie in the north-east section of the town.

Scenery. The beautiful and romantic scenery of this town attracts the attention of many tourists, who visit it through the warm season of the year. There is a pleasant and busy village called Factory Village.

Employments. Agriculture is the principal employment of the people, although manufacturing is carried on to a considerable extent. 700,000 feet of boards, &c., and 450,000 shingles are annually pro-

duced, and 86,000 dozen pairs of womens' cotton hose are annually manufactured.

Resources. Productions of the soil, \$165,980; mechanical labor, \$48,400; stocks and money at interest, \$22,400; deposits in savings banks, \$92,470; stock in trade, \$6,812; from summer tourists, \$10,000.

Churches and Schools. 1st Free-will Baptist Church, Rev. J. L. Sinclair, pastor; 2d Freewill Baptist Church, Rev. J. Davis Pastor; Christian Church, Rev. A. Kidder, pastor. There are twelve school districts in this town, and fourteen schools. Average length of schools for the year, sixteen weeks.

Hotels. Belmont House; American House.

First Organization. This town was disannexed from Gilmanton, June 28, 1859, and called Upper Gilmanton, but was changed to Belmont in July, 1869. For first settlers see Gilmanton.

Boundaries. North-east by Gilford, south-east by Gilmanton, south-west by Canterbury and Northfield, and north-west by Winnepiseogee River and Lake Winnesquame. Area of improved land, 10,625 acres.

Distances. Twenty-four miles north from Concord, and four south from Gilford.

Railroads. Boston, Concord and Montreal Railroad passes through the north-western section of this town. By daily stage to Tilton Station, six miles. The Franklin and Rochester Railroad will pass through here when completed.

BENNINGTON.

HILLSBOROUGH CO. The surface of this town is uneven, but the soil is productive when proper-

ly cultivated. Bennington is a small township taken from Deering, Frankestown, Greenfield and Hancock, in 1842.

Rivers. Contoocook River passes through this town and affords good water power which is generally improved.

Employments. The inhabitants are largely engaged in manufacturing. The manufactory of cutlery is very extensive; over 450 tons of paper are annually produced; and 450,000 feet of lumber annually sawed; besides powder, barrels, kits, &c., are made. Bennington Village is a busy and energetic place for business. The annual value of manufactured goods produced in town is \$161,500. (See tables.)

Resources. Productions of the soil, \$21,487; mechanical labor, \$29,400; stocks, &c., and money at interest, \$15,850; deposits in savings banks, \$30,294; stock in trade, \$22,450.

Churches and Schools. Congregational, Rev. James Holmes pastor. There are five schools in town. Average length of schools for the year, sixteen weeks. In the summer of 1871 a graded school building was erected at an expense of \$3,800. It is worthy of notice that after the first term of eleven weeks, with eighty scholars in both departments, not a single scratch upon the desks, nor a single mark upon the walls of the school room could be discovered.

Library. Bennington Social Library—400 vols.

Hotel. Washington House.

Boundaries. North by Deering, east by Frankestown, south by Frankestown and Greenfield, and west by Hancock and Antrim.

Acres of improved land, 3,299.

Railroads. Ten miles by daily stage to Hillsborough Bridge, on the Contoocook Valley Railroad; also daily stage to Wilton, fifteen miles on the Wilton Railroad. The Peterborough and Hillsborough Railroad will pass through Bennington when built.

BENTON.

GRAFTON CO. Beaver Meadow Pond is the only considerable sheet of water in this town. It abounds with trout. Oliverian river, so called from a Mr. Oliver, who fell into it (Oliver is in—"Oliverian"), flows through the south part. Tunnel brook is in the north part, and Baker River, the Asquamchumawke, rising in a small pond on Moosehillock, runs easterly into Woodstock. The centre of the town is studded with mountain peaks. Sugar-loaf Mountain is very symmetrical, and Owl's Head is most fertile in blueberries, thousands of bushels being picked on its summit each year. An immense precipice, called the *Face*, is on this mountain, and when the country was first settled, a deer, and a hound pursuing, leaped over the brink and fell a hundred fathoms down. The deer was killed, but the hound, save a broken leg, escaped uninjured. Black Mt. is densely wooded, and Moosehillock ranks among the highest mountains in New-Hampshire.

First Settlers. Benton was granted, January 31, 1764, to Theophilus Fitch, and it was settled in that part called High Street by Obadiah Eastman, shortly after the commencement of the Revolution. James Page settled soon after on Oliverian meadows, and

William Whitcher was the first settler of North Benton. He was the father of sixteen children who lived to grow up, all very tall, and "there are more than a hundred feet of Whitchers in William Whitcher's family," was a true and very common expression. Dick French, a noted hunter and wolf-killer, formerly lived at the north part.

Name. Coventry was the first name, but it was changed to Benton in honor of Hon. Thomas H. Benton, Dec. 4, 1840.

Employments. There are some good and productive farms among the mountains, excellent crops are raised, much maple sugar is made, and the farmers lead pleasant lives. About one million feet of lumber are annually manufactured and sent to market.

Summer Tourists. Moosehillock, called by the Indians Moosilauke, from mosi, bald, and auke, a place—Bald-place, has been a noted resort for many years. There is a tradition that Water-nomee, an Indian chief, ascended it about 1685. Robert Pomeroy, one of Rogers' Rangers, died on it in 1759. Chase Whitcher, father of Wm. Whitcher, was the first white settler, and Mrs. Daniel Patch the first white woman who climbed it. Amos F. Clough, photographer, and Prof. J. H. Huntington, of the State Geological Survey, spent the winter of 1869 and 1870 on its summit, being pioneers of mountain meteorology, and the first men who ever achieved so perilous a feat. There are two bridle paths leading to the top of the mountain—one from North Benton and one from High Street, and from East Warren is a good

turnpike. The Prospect House, a small hotel, built of stone, on the highest peak, is kept by James Clement, and he has hundreds of visitors each season. No other mountain in New-Hampshire affords so grand a view. Five states, Maine, New-Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, and New York, with a part of Canada, are spread out beneath. The White Mountains, the Green Mountains, and the Adirondacks, more than a thousand different peaks, shoot up around. The Connecticut, Asquamchumauke, Pemigewassett, and Ammonoosuc rivers are at the mountain's base. Forty lakes and ponds are visible, and, in the distance, on a clear day, is seen the ocean.

Minerals. Perfect quartz crystals, in great abundance, are dug from the ground at North Benton. Immense crystals of Epidote, the best in the State, are found on Owl's Head. Numerous specimens of lead and copper ores abound at High Street, and a quarry of stone, resembling Italian marble, has been opened on Black mountain.

Railroad Facilities. The Boston, Concord and Montreal Railroad passes through the south part. The stations are Summit and Bath.

Boundaries. North by Landaff, east by Woodstock, south by Warren and West by Haverhill.

Distances. Six miles from Haverhill, seventy from Concord.

BERLIN.

Coos Co. The surface of Berlin is broken and mountainous, there being but 1,340 acres of improved land in town. There are vast tracts of timber land, affording

a fine opportunity for lumbering.

Rivers. The Androscoggin passes through the east part, and the Upper Ammonoosuc through the west part of the town. From some of the elevations in town, a fine view of the White Mountains may be obtained. On Cate's Hill, there is a combination of minerals rarely seen on the surface. The general appearance is exceedingly promising for copper, if not for tin; but as yet it has not been discovered where the ore is concentrated in a vein, though there are several places where it is disseminated through the rock.

Employments. Berlin is the second town in the State for manufacturing lumber. Over twenty-three million feet of lumber of all kinds are annually sawed, valued at over \$350,000. (See tables.)

Resources. Productions of the soil, \$19,800; mechanical labor, \$156,400; money at interest, \$2,800; stock in trade, \$15,550; from summer tourists, \$30,000.

Church and Schools. Methodist, L. H. Gordon, pastor. There are six schools in town. Average length of schools for the year, seventeen weeks.

Library. W. W. Brown, private library, over 400 volumes.

Hotels. Mount Forest House, and Berlin Falls House.

First Settlements. This town was granted December 31, 1771, to Sir William Mayne, Bart, Robert, Thomas, and Edward Mayne, and others of Barbadoes, and was called Maynesborough till July 1, 1829, when it was incorporated by its present name.

Boundaries. North by Milan, east by Success, south by Randolph and Gorham, and west by

Kilkenny. Area, 31,000 acres.

Distances. One hundred and forty miles north from Concord, and twenty east from Lancaster.

Railroad. Grand Trunk Railroad passes through the eastern portion of the town.

BETHLEHEM.

Grafton Co. The soil of Bethlehem is good, and produces fine crops of grain, potatoes and grass. At present, the lumber business is extensively carried on.

Rivers. Great Ammonoosuc and Gale Rivers are the principal streams, and afford abundant water-power.

Mountains. The principal mountains are Mount Agassiz and Peak-ed Mountain.

Minerals. Specimens of magnetic and bog iron are found in various localities.

Employments. The inhabitants are generally devoted to agriculture and keeping summer boarders. The town is in the vicinity of the White Mountain Range, and is the Rendezvous for travelers who wish to visit the Mountains, or on their return to take the cars. A branch road from the White Mountain Railroad has its junction here, and extends six miles to the Twin Mountain House in Carroll. It will be extended farther the coming season. The village of Bethlehem is very pleasantly situated, and the scenery around it is beautiful and hard to be surpassed. A prominent resident of this town says: "The future prospects of Bethlehem are very flattering, owing to the great rush of summer tourists. The number who stopped in the season of 1872, from one week to three

months, according to careful estimation, was four thousand." Large boarding-houses are being erected every season, and are filled. If the tourists average forty dollars each in their expenses in town, which must be a low estimate, it will amount to the large sum of \$160,000 for the season. This large influx of people through the Summer affords the farmers a fine opportunity to market their surplus produce at advance rates. The lumber business is important. Over 1,300,000 clapboards, 1,900,000 shingles, and 8,800,000 feet of boards and dimension timber are annually sawed; and give employment to over 100 men in its manufacture. (See tables.)

Resources. Productions of the soil, \$137,602; mechanical labor, \$68,300; money at interest, \$22,500; stock in trade, \$50,425; deposits in savings bank, \$1,598; from summer tourists, estimate, \$160,000.

The inhabitants in the northern sections of the State, where there appears to be the most enterprise, have but little money deposited in savings banks. The rusty iron chests in southern New-Hampshire, which contain *Western* Railroad stocks and bonds, *Western* county, city, and town bonds, and *Western* personal notes, secured by mortgage on *Western* real estate, to the value of more than \$12,000,000 do not produce as much State enterprise (which shows a practical State benefit) as does the \$122,000 invested in mills, &c., and \$190,000 invested in hotels and boarding-houses in Bethlehem. Ten thousand dollars properly invested in this State, will do more good, and produce more business

among the people than a million of dollars invested in *Western Railroad* stocks and bonds.

Churches and Schools. Methodist, Rev. Charles H. Smith, pastor, members, 60, Church value, \$3,000. There are eleven schools in town. Average length of schools for the year, fifteen weeks; total value of school-houses, \$7,850.

Hotels and Summer Boarding Houses. Sinclair House, valued at \$60,000; Mount Agassiz House, valued at \$20,000; Prospect House, valued at \$12,000; White Mountain Boarding House, valued at \$9,000; Spooner Cottage, valued at \$7,000; Bean's Cottage, valued at 6,500; Turner's Cottage, \$4,000, (it is being enlarged at an expense of \$5,000.) Wilder Boarding House, \$8,000; Bailey's Cottage, \$5,000. There are other houses where some summer tourists stop through the summer.

Livery Stables. Clark Brothers, 30 horses, valued at \$12,000; H. Wilder, 16 horses, \$7,000; Sawyer & Wallace, 8 horses, valued at \$3,000; Thompson & Son, 8 horses, valued at \$3,000; Bowles & Young, 5 horses, valued at \$2,000.

First Settlers. Bethlehem was incorporated, December 27, 1769; James Turner, Thomas and John Hatch, Nathan and Amos Wheeler, and others settled here in 1790.

First Church Organization. Congregational, October, 15, 1802; Baptist, 1800; Freewill Baptist, 1813.

Boundaries. North by Whitefield, east by Carroll, and ungranted lands, south by Franconia and Lisbon, and west by Littleton. Total area, 31,154 acres; improved land, 10,955 acres.

Distances. One hundred miles north from Concord, and thirty-six, by rail, north from Haverhill.

Railroads. White Mountains Railroad passes through the northern section of the town to Carroll. The Portland and Odgensburg is expected to pass through some portion of the town.

BOSCAWEN.

MERRIMACK COUNTY. Before Boscawen was divided and the town of Webster taken from its western limits, it was considered, with one exception, the best and largest farming township in the county. The soil on the river is deep and easy to cultivate, and when properly fertilized produces excellent crops of corn. On the uplands the soil is strong and good for grazing and the raising of fruit. The average value of production for each acre of improved land is \$10.16 $\frac{2}{3}$; the average of the county is \$9.33. This includes pasturage and tillage land. Some of the finest farms in the county are in Boscawen. The Merrimack County Farm is located in the northern part of the town near the Merrimack.

Rivers and Ponds. Great Pond, which lies partly in this town and partly in Webster, and Long Pond, in the western section of the town, are the principal bodies of water. Merrimack River washes its eastern border, while the Contoocook waters the south-eastern corner. The latter River furnishes some fine water power at Fisherville, which is situated partly in this town and partly in Concord.

Employments. Manufacturing is the principal employment of the inhabitants, although the agricul-

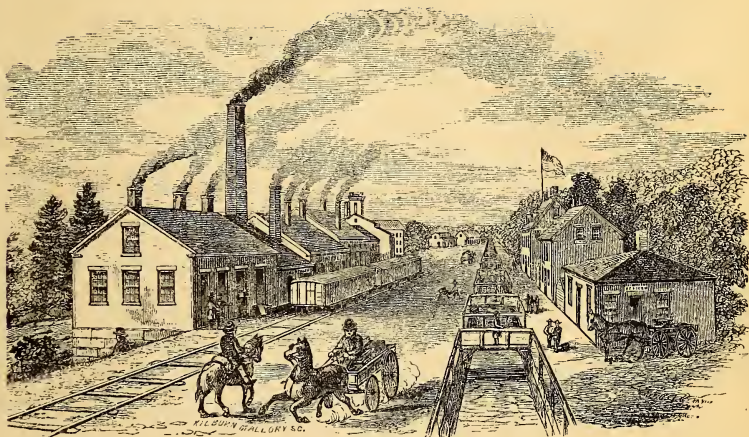
tural interest of the town is important, and on many of the farms it is lucrative business. There are 34 farms in town whose annual agricultural productions are respectively valued at over \$1,000; 14 over \$1,500; 7 over \$2,000; 5 over \$2,800; 3 over \$3,600; and 1 \$4,800. Seven farms are valued at \$97,000, and have a total area of improved land of 1,700 acres. The total amount annually paid for labor was \$4,200; and the total value of farm productions \$22,100, or \$13 to each acre of improved land. These seven farms have invested in stock and farming implements, about \$15,000, and received from the forest production less than \$2,500; making, after deducting for labor and taxes, over 12 per cent. on the capital invested in farming. There are 1,488,000 yards of cotton cloth annually manufactured, 345,000 yards of flannel woven, 30,000 pairs of shoes made; leather tanned, \$4,500; castings and machinery to the value of \$60,000; doors, sash, and blinds to the value of \$20,000; saws, \$10,000; 336,000 bushels of wheat and other grain ground, and over 1,000,000 feet of lumber of all kinds sawed. There were ground 46,800 barrels of flour in 1872, and the barrels for the flour were made near the mill. The total value of all goods manufactured annually is \$907,600, employing 180 males and 104 females, who annually receive for their labor, \$129,600. Capital invested in manufactures, \$310,600.

Resources. Productions of the soil, \$94,273; mechanical labor, \$129,600; money at interest, \$30,725; stocks, &c., \$36,000; deposits in savings banks, \$103,492; stock

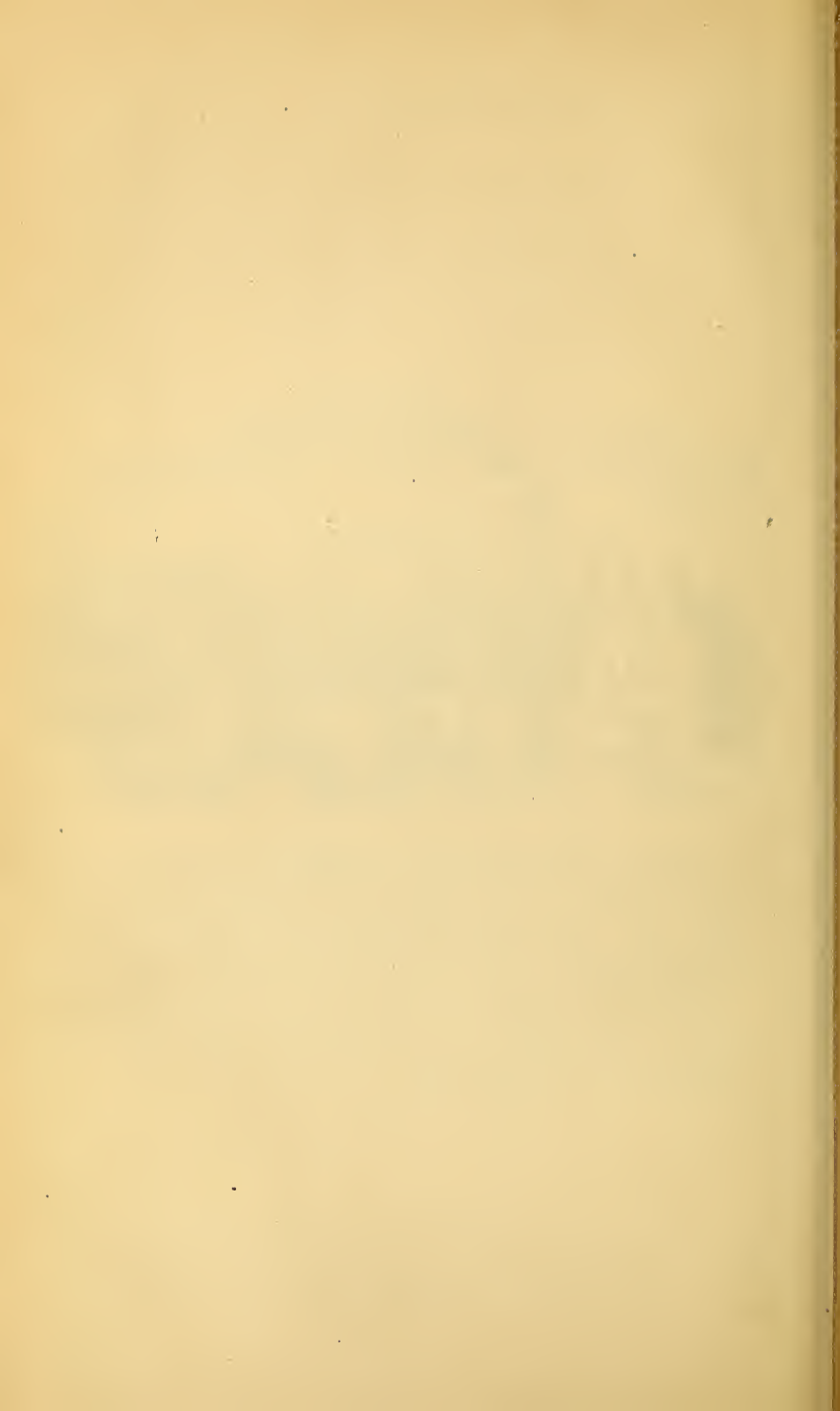
in trade, \$48,975; professional business, \$10,000.

Fisherville. On the Contoocook River, and near its confluence with the Merrimack, is situated the enterprising manufacturing village of Fisherville. It is located on the line between Boscawen and Concord, and is nearly equally divided between the two towns, with the larger portion in Concord. The most valuable water-power on the Contoocook is at this point, the water falling over 60 feet in a distance of less than a mile. In this village there are two cotton mills, annually manufacturing 4,386,000 yards of cotton print cloth, two woolen mills, annually producing flannel, cassimeres, and yarn to the value of \$105,000; bedsteads, bureaus, sinks, teapots, and looking-glass frames to the value of \$173,000. Foundry and machine shop, \$65,000; grain ground into meal and flour to the value of over \$500,000; barrels valued at \$23,300; 300,000 shingles, 3,100,000 feet of boards and dimension timber, 2,000 doz. axe helvies, besides carriages sleighs, excelsior, doors, sash, blinds, saws, bar soap, and various other small mechanical shops too numerous to mention. The total horse water-power which is improved in this village, is over 850; capital invested in manufactures, \$598,000; males employed, 408; females and children, 245; amount annually paid for labor, \$248,000; value of goods annually manufactured, \$1,412,900.

There are fifteen or twenty stores, of various kinds, two hotels, four churches, two graded school-houses, an academy, bank, insurance, express, post, and various other offices common to a large



The above cut represents the establishment of Gage, Porter & Co., Fisherville, N. H., for the manufacturing of cast-steel saws of every description: viz., circular, mill, cross-cut, pit, wood, and other saws. Their shops are quite extensive and located near the Northern railroad. A side track is laid through their yard which enables them to convey their goods to all sections of the country without trans-shipment. They have been in successful operation for more than twenty years, and their business adds much to the enterprise of that thrifty village.



village, and about 300 dwelling-houses. Some of the business blocks, are elegant structures, and many private residences are pleasantly located and are costly buildings. There are many wealthy men in this village, but less men of leisure, than in any other village of its size in the State, and less show of aristocracy. Every man is equal with his neighbor, and none so rich that he is ashamed to labor, but still too proud to be called indolent. The people are an intelligent reading class, the receipts of the post-office being over \$1,100 annually, showing that the inhabitants know how to read and write, and intend to improve their spare moments in those occupations.

About two miles north of Fisherville, on the Merrimack, is located the old, but pleasant, village of Boscawen Plains. For many years this village was the seat of considerable trade. The principal street is wide, very straight, level, and some portions of it, beautifully shaded. The dwellings, and their surroundings, have an antique appearance, but show an air of respectability and wealth. It still is a very pleasant and desirable location to live in.

Churches and Schools. Congregational, Rev. Corbin Curtice, pastor; at Fisherville, Congregational, Rev. W. R. Jewett, Pastor. There are eight school districts, and ten schools in town; average length of schools for the year, sixteen weeks; annual amount appropriated for school purposes, \$2,583.83.

Literary Institution. Penacook Academy is located in this town, at Fisherville.

Libraries. Fisherville Library,

1,500 volumes; Rev. Wm. R. Jewett, N. Butler, Esq., and Isaac K. Gage, Esq., have libraries of over 500 volumes each.

Hotels. Ambrose Hotel at Boscawen Plains, and Penacook House, at Fisherville.

First Settlement. In 1732, certain persons, living in Newbury, Mass., petitioned to the General Court of that State, for a tract of land on the westerly side of Merrimack river, and a grant was obtained, December 8, 1732, by John Coffin and eighty others, of a territory, seven miles square. The provisions of this grant were, that within four years from the date of the confirmation of the plan, they should settle, and have on the spot eighty families, each settler to build a good, convenient dwelling-house, at least eighteen feet square, and clear, fence, and improve, at least, four acres of land. The tract being properly surveyed, a settlement was commenced early in 1734, by Nathaniel Danforth, Moses Burbank, Stephen Gerrish, Edward Emery, and others. Abigail, daughter of Nathaniel Danforth, was the first child born in town. The first settlers were exposed to Indian incursions, and, for protection, they erected a log fort, 100 feet square, and ten feet in height. This fort proved a safe defence and protection, for all of the inhabitants, for more than 20 years.

The Indians made an attack on the settlement in 1746, and killed Thomas Cook, a colored man, and took Elisha Jones captive, and carried him to Canada, where he died. In May, 1754, Nathaniel Melvin and family, consisting of himself, wife, and five children, were taken, and carried to Canada,

from whence they escaped, after a servitude of three years. In August of the same year, they killed the wife of Philip Call. They were pursued by the settlers, and secreted themselves in ambush, rushed out upon their pursuers, took Enos Bishop prisoner, and killed Timothy Cook, who attempted to escape by plunging into the river. Ezekiel Flanders, and Edward Emery were killed in 1756, while on a hunting excursion to New-found lake.

Thirty-seven years before the first settlement was commenced in Boscawen, there was enacted within the present limits of this town, one of the most heroic deeds to secure liberty from the hands of a savage foe, ever recorded on the pages of history, and which may be appropriately mentioned here.

At the confluence of the Contoocook River with the Merrimack, on the north line of Concord, is Dustin's island, over which the Northern Railroad now passes. This island has become justly celebrated on account of an exploit of a lady, whose name it bears.

On the 15th of March, 1697, the Indians made a descent on Haverhill, Mass., where they took Mrs. Hannah Dustin, who was confined to her bed, with an infant only six days old, and attended by her nurse, Mary Niff. They soon despatched the infant, by dashing its head against a tree, and proceeded up the Merrimack. After a long and tedious march, they arrived at this island. The wigwam to which they were conducted, and which belongs to the savage, who claimed them as his property, was inhabited by 12 persons, viz., two men, three women and seven young Indians.

The prisoners were Mrs. Dustin, the nurse, and a youth they had taken from Worcester, named Samuel Lannardson. On this island they rested for a while, intending soon to proceed on their way, a considerable distance farther up the river, to an Indian town, where the captives were informed that they would be compelled to run the gauntlet through the village.

Aware of the cruelties that awaited her, Mrs. Dustin formed a determination to exterminate the whole party, should an opportunity present itself. She prevailed on her nurse and the boy to assist her in carrying out this bold and hazardous undertaking. On the morning of the 31st of March, a little before day, finding the whole company in a sound sleep, she awoke her confederates, and with the Indians' hatchets despatched ten of the twelve. One of the women, whom they thought they had killed made her escape, and a favorite boy they designedly left. Mrs. Dustin then secured the provisions in the wigwam, taking the gun of her dead master, and the tomahawk with which she slew him, and to prevent pursuit, she scuttled all the canoes save one. She embarked in that, with the boy Lannardson and the nurse, on the then high and turbulent Merrimack, to seek her way to Haverhill. They had not proceeded far, however, when Mrs. Dustin perceived they had neglected to take the scalps. With her companions, she returned and took off the scalps and put them in a bag, and with these bloody witnesses of the feat, she again turned down the river, and in a few days arrived at Haverhill safe. On the 21st of April, she visited Boston.

The General Court of Massachusetts made her a grant of £50 as a reward for her determined and bloody strike for liberty.

Mrs. Dustin was the daughter of Michael and Hannah Emerson, and the eldest of fifteen children. She was born December 23, 1657, and married to Thomas Dustin, December 3, 1677. She was the mother of thirteen children and was forty years of age when captured. Her descendants by the name of Dustin, and also her family connections by the name of Emerson, are numerous in New-Hampshire.

On this island, between the railroad and the Merrimack, there is being erected a handsome granite monument (on the precise spot where the wigwams stood) in memory of Hannah Dustin.

The proprietors gave the township the name of Contoocook, from the Indian name of the river, which touches its south-eastern border. It was incorporated, and received its present name in 1760, in honor of Sir Edward Boscawen, an English admiral.

First Ministers. Rev. Phineas Stevens, ordained in 1740; died in 1755. Rev. Robie Merrill, ordained in 1761; dismissed in 1766. Nathaniel Merrill, ordained in 1768; dismissed in 1774. Rev. Samuel Wood, D. D., ordained in 1781, and continued in charge of the church, for more than fifty years. He was distinguished for his learning. Under his instruction, more than eighty young men were fitted for college, thirty-one of whom became ministers of the gospel.

Boundaries. North by Salisbury and Franklin, east by the Merrimack river, which separates it from Canterbury and Northfield, and

west by Webster. Area of improved land, 9,274 acres.

Distances. Eight miles from Concord, north-west.

Railroads. The Northern Railroad passes along the whole western border of the town.

BOW.

MERRIMACK COUNTY. The surface of this town is uneven, but the soil, though hard, is very productive, and yields abundant crops, the surplus of which finds a ready market in Concord, Suncook, or Manchester. There is no town in the State in which the people are better provided with this world's goods than Bow. The soil alone produces to each man, woman and child, \$200 annually. They have deposited money in the savings banks enough to give every ratable poll in town \$530 each, or to give every person in town \$175.

Ponds and Rivers. Truree Pond is the principal body of water. Turkey River is the principal stream, and joins the Merrimack at Turkey Falls. The Merrimack washes its eastern border. The ruins of Bow Canal, on the Merrimack, at the Falls, are about three miles below Concord. It originally cost \$13,800, and was built for the passage of boats, in the days when the Merrimack was used in transporting merchandise up and down its channel. Railroads have taken the place of canals on the Merrimack, except when they are used to convey water power to move machinery.

Employments. The inhabitants are nearly all engaged in agriculture. 40,000 clapboards, 550,000 shingles, and 675,000 feet of boards and dimension timber are

annually sawed, valued at \$13,400, and 25,000 bushels grain ground, \$24,200.

Resources. Productions of the soil, \$153,546; mechanical labor, \$7,000; stocks and money at interest, \$13,430; deposits in savings banks, \$122,445; stock in trade, \$10,300.

Churches and Schools. Methodist, Rev. J. W. Walker, pastor; Baptist, Rev. Mr. Whittemore, pastor. There are fourteen schools. Average length of schools for the year, sixteen weeks.

First Settlement. Bow was granted by the authorities of New-Hampshire, to Jonathan Wiggin and others, in 1727, and was originally nine miles square, and covered nearly all the territory granted to Ebenezer Eastman and others, by the authorities of Massachusetts, two years previous, under the name of Pennacook (now Concord.) Massachusetts pretended to hold authority over a large portion of the territory of New-Hampshire for many years, till the final boundary line was established, in 1741, giving New-Hampshire more territory 'than it had ever claimed. These complicated lines of the two towns coming from two pretended authorities, were not settled decisively, till after the final separation of the two States, and, as might be expected, the government of New-Hampshire gave Bow the preference in its grant of 1727, and did not recognize the title of the Pennacook grantees, and in the bill, giving a charter for the parish of Concord, it was worded as "taking a part of the town of Bow," &c. Although Concord was granted and surveyed before Bow, its final or-

ganization was thirty-eight years after it. Bow gained a victory over Concord in its original title; still it was obliged to yield over two-thirds of its territory to Concord, Pembroke and Hopkinton, establishing their final boundary lines at different times, from 1759 to 1765.

First Minister. A Baptist church was organized in 1795; the Rev. Benjamin Sargent was ordained as its pastor in 1797, resigned in 1801.

Boundaries. North by Concord, East by Merrimack River, which separates it from Pembroke, south by Dunbarton, and west by Hopkinton. Area, 16,000 acres; Area of improved land, 8,101 acres.

Distances. Seven miles south from Concord.

Railroad. Concord Railroad passes along its eastern border.

BRADFORD.

MERRIMACK COUNTY. Many parts of Bradford are hilly, but quite a portion of it lies in a valley about three miles wide. There are many good farms, which yield a good return to the farmer for his labor. At Bradford Mills there is a pleasant, busy village. There are two churches, a school house, several stores, two hotels, and offices of various kinds. The Presby House is a fine building, pleasantly located near the centre of the village. It is becoming quite a summer resort for tourists. Bradford Springs, three miles from the railroad depot, is noted for its healing qualities, and is much visited by invalids, and lovers of pleasure and recreation.

Ponds and Rivers. Todd's Pond, lying in Bradford and Newbury, is the largest body of water in

town. There are several floating islands in this pond, which are considered objects of curiosity. Its outlet forms the northern Branch of Warner River. Pleasant, or Bradford Pond, lies in the east part. This Pond is studded with numerous small islands, which with the rugged descent of the eastern bank, and the dwellings and variegated fields on the western shore, present, in the summer season, a wild and charming scenery. Warner River is the principal stream, and affords many excellent mill privileges.

Employments. Farming is the principal employment of the people. 970,000 feet of boards, &c., and 130,000 shingles are annually produced. 6,500 pounds of maple sugar is annually manufactured. (See tables.)

Resources. Agricultural products, \$106,484; mechanical labor, \$9,000; stocks, and money at interest, \$27,180; deposits in savings banks, \$59,869; stock in trade, \$21,200; from Summer tourists, \$6,000; professional business, \$15,000

Churches and Schools. Baptist, Rev. E. Pepper, pastor; Congregational, no pastor. There are twelve school districts and thirteen schools in town. Average length of schools for the year, sixteen weeks.

Library. The Bradford Social Library has just commenced operations.

Hotels. Presby House, at Bradford village, Spring Hotel, at Bradford Springs.

First Settlement. Bradford was first settled in 1771, by Dea. William Presbury and family, consisting of his wife and ten children.

It was incorporated September 27, 1787, and included a part of Washington.

First Minister. The Congregational Church was organized in 1803. Rev. Lemuel Bliss, first minister, ordained in March, 1805, died in 1814.

Boundaries. Bounded north by Newbury and Sutton, east by Warner, south by Henniker and Hillsborough, and West by Washington. Area, 19,000 acres.

Distances. Twenty-eight miles north from Concord; thirty-four north-westerly from Amherst.

Railroads. Bradford is situated on the Concord & Claremont Railroad. Daily stages between Bradford, Sutton, and New London, connect with trains to and from Boston.

BRENTWOOD.

ROCKINGHAM COUNTY. The surface of this town is not rough, neither is it very level. Much of the soil is of a good quality and well adapted to grass and grain. There are many fine farms under a high state of cultivation, producing excellent crops of corn and other farm produce, which finds a good market at Exeter or Epping. The county farm is located here, which proves that the land in Brentwood is of a superior quality, and can be obtained at market rates.

Streams. Exeter River flows through the entire length on the southerly side of the town. Little River and Deer Hill River run within the limits of this town. The water power is considerable and is generally improved. At Pickpocket there is a paper mill, saw mill and grist mill.

Minerals. Iron ore has in con-

siderable quantities, been discovered in some localities; vitriol combined in masses of sulphur has also been found.

Employments. Agriculture is the principal vocation of the inhabitants, but considerable manufacturing of various kinds is carried on. Wrapping paper to the value of \$ 40,000 is annually manufactured, leather, \$ 10,000, 200,000 shingles, 730,000 feet of boards and dimension timber sawed, valued at \$ 9,400, besides carriages, wheels, boxes, sale boots and shoes &c. Total value of goods annually manufactured \$ 124,000. (See tables.)

Resources. Agricultural productions, \$ 100,472; mechanical labor, \$ 26,500; stocks and money at interest, \$ 7,500; deposits in savings banks, \$ 45,740; stock in trade, \$ 10,275.

Churches and Schools. Baptist, Rev. C. D. Sweet, pastor; Congregational, Rev. W. C. Jackson, pastor. There are four schools; average length for the year, twenty-two weeks.

First Settlement. Brentwood was formerly a part of Exeter, and was disannexed from it, and formed into a separate town, June 26, 1742. The early history of Exeter is the history of this town up to its incorporation. In 1775, it had 1,100 inhabitants or over one hundred more than it had in 1870.

First Ministers. Rev. Nathaniel Trask, Congregational, ordained in 1752, died in 1789. Samuel Shephard, ordained in 1775, died in 1816.

Boundaries. North by Epping, east by Exeter, south by East Kingston and Kingston, and west by Fremont. Area 10,465; area of improved land, 7,063 acres.

Distances. Four miles west from Exeter.

Railroads. Four miles to Exeter station on the Boston and Maine railroad. When the projected line of railroad from Salisbury to Epping is built, it will pass through a portion of this town.

BRIDGEWATER.

GRAFTON COUNTY. The soil of this town is well adapted to grazing and is excelled by very few towns in the county, in this respect. Good crops of corn, oats and potatoes are produced. The west part of the town is watered by Newfound Lake, and the east part by Pemigewasset river. There are no rivers or ponds of any note.

Employments. The inhabitants are mostly engaged in farming. 120,000 feet of lumber is annually produced, and 5,000 pounds of maple sugar are annually made.

Resources. Agricultural products, \$ 56,268; mechanical labor, \$ 1,550; stock and money at interest, \$ 5,775; stock in trade, \$ 600; deposits in savings banks, \$ 24,207.

Churches and Schools. There are three churches, Congregational, Freewill Baptist and Union churches; eleven school districts and nine schools; average length of school for the year, fourteen weeks.

First Settlers. Bridgewater originally included all the tract of Bridgewater Hill and Bristol. It was first settled in 1776, by Thomas Crawford, Esq. Incorporated, February 12, 1788.

Boundaries. North by Plymouth and Hebron, east by Pemigewasset river, which separates it from Holderness and New Hampton, south by Bristol, and

west by Newfound Lake, which divides the town from Alexandria. Improved land, 7,878 acres.

Distances. Thirty miles north from Concord, and about seven south-east from Plymouth.

Railroads. From the centre of the town to Bridgewater station, on the Montreal railroad is four miles.

BRISTOL.

GRAFTON COUNTY. The surface is hilly and in some instances the hills are broken and rugged, presenting to the view a charming and romantic landscape. The soil is generally very good, and when well cultivated, produces excellent crops. There is a fine manufacturing village in Bristol, which at present is growing very rapidly. There are thirty or more manufactories of various kinds in this village. There are 20,000 pounds of axles annually manufactured; two straw board mills produce 490 tons of straw board, one paper mill annually manufactures 400 tons of manilla paper, and there are two woolen mills. There are annually manufactured 1,493 dozen buck gloves, valued at \$31,600; 11,900 glove leather skins tanned, valued at \$18,200; 14,000 bedsteads, valued at \$33,000; one hose manufactory, sash and blind, and various other manufactories, too numerous to be detailed. There are also from twenty-five to thirty stores of all kinds; a printing office, Savings Bank, one Hotel, three churches, a High school building, three Physicians and three Lawyers offices. This village is the terminus of the Franklin and Bristol Branch railroad, which connects with the Northern railroad at Franklin.

Lakes and Rivers. Newfound Lake about seven miles long and three wide, lies partly in Bristol and partly in Bridgewater and Hebron. Its waters are united with the Pemigewasset by Newfound River about two miles long and one hundred feet wide. Smith's River which forms the southern boundary between this town and Hill, unites with the Pemigewasset near the confluence of Newfound river. Newfound and Smith's Rivers afford very valuable water privileges which largely assist the enterprising people of Bristol in their energetic efforts in manufacturing.

Minerals. Plumbago of a superior quality, has been discovered in this town and in considerable quantities.

Employments. Manufacturing and mercantile trade are the principal and most lucrative employments of the people. Owing to the romantic and varied scenery in Bristol, many tourists spend their summer vacations here, and many families derive a good income from keeping summer boarders. There are many good farms in town and many prosperous farmers. The annual value of manufactured productions of all kind is \$570,700. (See table).

Resources. Agricultural products, \$63,690; mechanical labor, \$107,700; stocks and money at interest, \$13,800; deposits in savings banks, \$37,470; professional services, \$15,000; stock in trade, \$48,700; from summer tourists, \$6,000, (estimate).

Churches and Schools. Congregational, Rev. Silas Ketchum, pastor; members 124; church valuation, \$13,000; Methodist, Rev. G.

W. Norris, pastor; number of members, 306; church valuation, \$18,000; Freewill Baptist, Rev. G. J. Abbott, pastor; members 90; church valuation, \$10,000. There are nine school districts and twelve schools in town; average length of schools for the year, twenty weeks; amount of money annually appropriated for school purposes, \$1798.33. In Bristol village there is a graded school with a building costing \$12,000. There are four school teachers and two hundred and twenty-five scholars in this building.

Libraries. Rev. Silas Ketcham (private), 4,000 books and 2,000 pamphlets; F. H. Bartlett, 900 volumes.

Hotel. Bristol House, valued at \$25,000.

Bank. Bristol Savings Bank. (See tables.)

First Settlements. Bristol was taken from Bridgewater and New Chester (now Hill) and Incorporated June 24, 1819. Colonel Peter Sleeper, Benjamin Emmons and others commenced a settlement here in 1770.

First Church. A Methodist society was incorporated and a church organized in June, 1818.

Boundaries. North by Bridgewater, east by Pemigewasset River, which separates it from New-Hampton, south, by Hill and west by Alexandria. Area 9,000 acres, area of improved land, 8,067 acres.

Distances. Thirty miles north from Concord, and sixteen south from Plymouth.

Railroads. Bristol Branch of the Northern railroad has its terminus here. New-Hampshire Central railroad, when built, will pass through Bristol.

BROOKFIELD.

CARROLL COUNTY. The soil of this town is deep and fertile, and produces full crops of corn, hay, &c., when properly cultivated.

Rivers and Ponds. A branch of Salmon Falls River has its source in Cook's Pond. On this stream are several valuable water privileges which are unoccupied. Cook's Pond is the largest body of water in town, and is the only pond of note, excepting a small pond, covering about fifteen acres, situated directly on the top of Moose Mountain.

Employments. Agriculture is the chief employment of the people. 600,000 feet of lumber is annually sawed.

Resources. Productions of the soil, \$37,057; mechanical labor, \$3,000; stocks and money at interest, \$4,740; stock in trade, \$2,400; deposits in savings bank, \$20,395.

Churches and Schools. Freewill Baptist, Methodist and Advent denominations. There are seven school districts and five schools. Average length of schools for the year, fourteen weeks.

First Organization. Brookfield was originally a part of Middleton, from which it was taken and incorporated in 1794. Nicholas Austin first settled here a few years before the town was incorporated.

Boundaries. North by Wolfborough and Wakefield, east by Wakefield, south by Middleton, and west by Durham and Wolfborough.

Distances. Forty-five miles north-east from Concord.

Railroad. The Wolfborough Branch Railroad passes through this town.

BROOKLINE.

HILLSBOROUGH COUNTY. The soil, in some portions of this town, is good, and yields fine crops, while in other parts it requires great care in cultivating, for the farmer to get a fair return for his labor. There are two churches and four stores.

Rivers and Ponds. Nisitissit is the only river in this town, and takes its rise in the north-east part of Mason, and runs in a southerly direction to Potanipo Pond. From this pond it runs through the south-west corner of Hollis, into the town of Pepperell, Mass., where it joins the Nashua river. Potanipo, or Tanipus Pond, is situated near the center of the town.

Employments. The vocations of the people in Brookline are nearly equally divided between farming and manufacturing. The value of furniture, annually manufactured, is \$26,300; 78,000 casks, valued at \$30,000; 1,600,000 feet of lumber sawed, valued at \$22,000; besides various other small manufactories. (See tables.)

Resources. Annual productions of the soil, \$26,077; from mechanical labor, \$38,000; deposits in savings banks, \$60,786; money at interest, \$10,900; stock in trade, \$26,480.

Churches and Schools. Congregational, Rev. F. S. Sargent, pastor, members, 65, church value, \$3,500; Methodist, Rev. William E. Bennett, pastor, members, 37, church value, \$3,000. There are seven school districts, and eight schools in town. Average length of schools for the year, thirteen weeks.

Library. Brookline Young Men's Library, 430 volumes.

Hotel. Brookline House.

First Settlement. This town formerly belonged to Massachusetts and was included in the Dunstable grant. It was incorporated, March, 1769, under the name of Raby; but in 1778, by a legislative act, it received its present name.

First Minister. Rev. Lemuel Wardsworth, ordained in 1797; died in 1817.

Boundaries. North by Milford, east by Hollis, south by Townsend and Pepperill, Mass, and west by Mason. Area, 12,664 acres. Area of improved land, 1,819 acres.

Distances. Seven miles southwest from Amherst, eight west from Nashua, and forty south from Concord.

Railroads. By daily express train to Pepperell station, Mass., seven miles, on the Worcester and Nashua Railroad. When completed, the Lyndeborough and Brookline Railroad will pass through this town.

CAMBRIDGE.

COOS COUNTY. The surface of this town is uneven, but a large portion of it is covered with a dense, heavy growth of wood. The soil is good and a large portion might be easily cultivated.

The town is well watered by branches of Androscoggin River, many of which have their rise here. Part of Lake Umbagog is in this town. There are but few inhabitants in town, and they are principally engaged in agriculture. The annual value of agricultural products is \$3,490; total valuation of the town \$33,106.

Boundaries. North by Erroll and Umbagog Lake, east by the

State of Maine, south by Success and Milan, and west by Dummer. Area, 23,160 acres.

First Settlers. Granted to Nathaniel Rogers and others, in 1793.

Distances. One hundred and forty-three miles north-east from Concord, and thirty-five north-east from Lancaster.

CAMPTON.

GRAFTON COUNTY. The surface of Campton is uneven, having several mountainous tracts. The soil in the valleys is very good, and produces fine crops of corn, oats, potatoes, and hay. The high lands are excellent for grazing. The forests are mostly deciduous, but there are some pine, spruce and hemlock. Campton is quite noted for the manufacturing of maple sugar. Some years 50,000 pounds are made.

Rivers. Pemigewasset River runs north and south nearly through the centre of the town, and receives the waters of Mad, Beebe and Bog Brook on the east, and West Branch on the west. Livermore's Falls, in Pemigewasset River, near the south part of the town, present appearances of an interesting character for naturalists. The formation of the rocks in the bed of the river, at this point, bears conclusive evidence of a volcanic eruption in some age far in the past.

Mountains. Mount Prospect situated in the southerly part, and the Morgan mountain range in the easterly part, are the most noted elevations in this town. From the summit of Mount Prospect, a delightful view of Winnipiseogee lake is obtained, as well as a large portion of the southern part of the

State. The distance from its summit to the depot at Plymouth, on the Boston, Concord, and Montreal Railroad, is four miles. There are but few positions from whence so fine a view of the lake and the surrounding country can be had, and it is worthy of a visit from all lovers of fine natural scenery.

Employments. The inhabitants are chiefly engaged in agriculture. It produces more maple sugar than any other town in the county. 500,000 feet of lumber are annually sawed, and considerable business is done in the manufacture of sale clothing. Many thousand pairs of pants are annually made.

Resources. Agricultural products, \$143,272; mechanical labor, \$12,000, stocks and money at interest, \$7,266; deposits in savings banks, \$23,546; stock in trade, \$10,629; From summer tourists, \$10,000.

Churches and Schools. Congregational, Rev. Quimby Blakely pastor; Baptist, Rev. Mr. Tolman pastor; Freewill Baptist, Rev. Francis Morrison, pastor. There are fourteen schools in town. Average length of schools for the year, fifteen weeks.

First Minister. Rev. Selden Church (Cong.), ordained in 1774, dismissed in 1792. Rev. John Webber, settled in 1812, dismissed in 1815.

First Settlers. Campton and Rumney were included in the same grant to Captain Jabez Spencer, of East Haddam, Connecticut, but his death occurred before any settlement was made, and his heirs and others obtained a new charter in 1767. Two families, named Fox and Taylor first set-

tled here, in 1765. When the proprietors surveyed the two townships of Campton and Rumney, they built their camp within its limits, and from this fact the town derived its present name. Campton furnished her full quota in the war of Independence, and five of her townsmen yielded up their lives to gain our liberties, and thirty sacrificed their lives in the late Rebellion, to maintain those liberties, bought by the blood of their forefathers.

Hotels. Sanborn House, and Seymore House.

Boundaries. Bounded north by Thornton, east by Sandwich, south by Holderness and Plymouth, and west by Rumney. Area, 27,892 acres.

Distances. Fifty miles north from Concord, and fourteen from Plymouth.

Railroads. By stage daily, from Campton Centre to Plymouth Station, six miles, on the Boston, Concord, and Montreal Railroad.

CANAAN.

GRAFTON COUNTY. The surface of Canaan is more even than several of the adjacent towns. The soil is generally deep and fertile, producing excellent crops. There are four small villages in the town, Canaan Street, East and West Canaan, and Factory Village. East Canaan, on the Northern Railroad, is the business centre for a large area of the surrounding country, and is an active village. There are four stores, three milliner's and dealers in fancy goods, one hotel, three church edifices, a newspaper and printing office, besides various kinds of manufactories, offices, &c. All the trade

of Orange, and a good share from Dorchester and Groton comes to this place. At West Canaan there is one store, doing a very extensive business. Before the days of railroads, Canaan Street was the mart for trade of a large surrounding country, being situated on the turnpike, over which the stages and big teams used to pass, but the thriving villages of East and West Canaan, and Enfield, have secured much of its former prestige. It is a very pleasant village about two miles from East Canaan station, and a desirable location for any one to reside in. It is on the borders of a beautiful lake, and consists of a single straight street, a mile in length, lined on both sides by magnificent shade trees, while the residences are neat and tasty. The town house, academy, two churches and two stores are located here. A mile beyond this is Factory Village, also a lively place, containing one store, and several manufactories.

Mascoma River, which rises in the north-west part of Dorchester, winds through this town, affording some of the finest privileges in the State, but very few of which are improved. The principal ponds in this town are the Heart, Goose, Clarke, Mud and Bear Ponds.

Heart Pond, so called from its peculiar form, is situated near Canaan street, upon a swell of land so elevated that at a distance, it presents the appearance of a small lake on a hill. There is an apparently artificial embankment nearly around the pond, from four to five feet high; but from frequent observations, it is found to have been produced by the drifting of the ice when breaking up in the Spring.

The pond is 500 rods in length, and 200 in width.

The largest portion of the people are engaged in agriculture; although all vocations of industry are pursued, which are usually found in a New England village.

There are also several extensively engaged in the lumbering business, and 25,000 clapboards, 2,250,000 shingles and 3,550,000 feet of boards, &c., are annually sawed; 15,000 bushels of grain ground, besides straw-board and various other manufactures. The total value of goods of all kinds, annually manufactured is \$124,900. (See tables).

Agricultural productions, \$119,520; mechanical labor, \$35,800; money at interest, \$28,050; deposits in savings banks, \$48,614; stock in trade, \$34,900; professional business, \$10,000.

Churches and Schools. Baptist, no pastor; Methodist, Rev. Morey Bean, pastor; Methodist at East Canaan, Rev. S. C. Farnham, pastor. There are twenty school districts; and twenty-two schools in town; average length of schools for the year, seventeen weeks; amount of money annually appropriated for school purposes, \$2,331.16.

Literary Institution, &c. Canaan Union Academy, Herbert F. Norris, Principal. There is, at East Canaan, a Library Association, owning a Library of some 400 volumes, to which an addition of nearly 100 volumes is now annually made.

Hotel. The only Hotel in town is the Union Hotel at East Canaan.

First Settlers. This town was granted to sixty-two persons (all of whom except ten were) from

Canaan, Connecticut, in 1761. The first settlement was in the winter of 1776, by John Scofield. He brought all the property he possessed on a hand-sled, a distance of fourteen miles. George and Joshua Norris, Samuel Jones, Samuel Meacham, and Thomas Miner came soon after. Jonathan Dustin, a native of Haverhill, Massachusetts, died here, July 4, 1812, aged 96 years. He was grandson to the intrepid Hannah Dustin, who slew ten Indians on an Island near the mouth of the Contoocook river, in 1697; to regain her liberty so ruthlessly taken from her by the savages.

A Baptist church was organized in this town in 1780. Many difficulties were encountered and considerable opposition was manifested in establishing this church. In 1783, Rev. Thomas Baldwin, D.D., was ordained and settled over it, and remained until 1790, when he removed to Boston. Dr. Baldwin frequently visited Concord, on foot, through the wilderness. It was on one of these solitary walks, in his meditation on the unity of God's people, if they faithfully followed His word, that he composed the familiar and beautiful stanzas commencing with:

"From whence doth this union arise?"

Boundaries. North by Dorchester, east by Orange, south by Enfield, and west by Hanover. Area of improved land 20,403 acres.

Distances. Forty miles northwest from Concord, and twenty-five south of Haverhill.

Railroad. Northern (N. H.) railroad passes through the southern part of the town. "Canaan" and "West Canaan" are the stations. Mail stage from West

Rumney, Tuesdays and Saturdays; to Canaan Street and Factory Village, daily.

CANDIA.

ROCKINGHAM COUNTY. The soil of Candia is hard of cultivation, but through the energy and industry of the inhabitants, they get a good return for their labor.

Scenery. The site of the town is elevated and commands an extensive view of the rich scenery of the adjacent country for many miles around, including the White hills, the Wachusetts, the lights on Plum Island, and the ocean.

Rivers. Two branches of the Lamprey River take their rise in this town, and afford some water power, which is generally improved.

Employments. Farming is the principal employment of the inhabitants, there being many excellent farms, from which much produce is raised which finds a ready market in the city of Manchester. Considerable manufacturing is carried on, there being nearly two hundred males and females employed in the various manufactories in town. Many are engaged in making men and women's boots and shoes, there being over 300,000 pairs manufactured annually, for which the workmen receive for their labor, nearly \$60,000. Five thousand cases of stock are brought from out of the State, all prepared to be made into shoes.

Resources. Annual productions of the soil, valued at \$117,413; annual value of mechanical labor, \$60,200; deposits in savings banks, \$128,288; value of stocks, bonds, and money at interest, \$7,500;

stock in trade, \$9,200; professional business, \$10,000.

Library. Farmers' & Mechanics.

First Settlers. William Turner, John Sargent and others, came here in 1748. It was formerly called *Charmingfare*; the first visitors being so well pleased with its site, as a place of residence. The town received its present name in compliment to Governor Benning Wentworth, who was once a prisoner on the island of Candia, in the Mediteranean Sea.

First Ministers. Rev. David Jewett settled in 1771; removed in 1780. Rev Joseph Prince, ordained in 1782; removed in 1789. Rev. Jesse Remington, ordained in 1790; died in 1815.

Boundaries. North by Deerfield, east by Raymond, south by Auburn and Chester, and west by Hooksett. Area, 17,743 acres.

Distances. Eighteen miles southeast from Concord, and about thirty miles west from Portsmouth.

Railroad. The Concord and Portsmouth Railroad.

CANTERBURY.

MERRIMACK COUNTY. There are some very fine interval farms on the Merrimack river, but further back from the river the town is uneven, the more hilly parts affording fine pasturage. The soil is generally good, and produces fine crops of corn, oats, potatoes, and hay. Much attention, for the past few years, has been given to agriculture, and some of the best practical farmers and producing farms in the State, are to be found in Canterbury.

Hills. There is a high ridge of land extending along the line be-

tween this town and Northfield, which affords a fine view of the surrounding country.

Ponds and Streams. There are several ponds in town, which give rise to small streams, furnishing some good mill sites.

Shakers. In the south-east part of Canterbury, is the neat and quiet, though busy, village of the Shakers, a sect of Christians first known in this Country about the year 1774, when the founder, Ann Lee, came to New York from Liverpool.

The covenantal relation of the society was established in 1792, from which covenant we extract the following article, showing briefly their religious obligations.

Article Four. We solemnly and conscientiously dedicate, devote and give up ourselves and services, together with all our temporal interest, to God and his people, to be under the care and direction of such elders, deacons or trustees as have been, or may hereafter be established in the Church, according to the first article of this covenant.

They subscribe to no sectarian creed, but believe that as many as are led by the spirit of God, will become the children of God. The foundation upon which they build their faith is:

- 1st, Separation from the world.
- 2nd, Confession of sin.
- 3d, United inheritance.
- *4th, A virgin or pure life.

Shaker Village is situated about twelve miles north-east from the city of Concord. It is built on a high elevation of land, and commands an extensive view of the surrounding country, being 440 feet higher than the ground at the State House in Concord.

We learn from the State Geological report of 1841, by Dr. Charles T. Jackson, that the latitude of the village, by meridional altitude of the Sun, is north 43 deg. 21 min. 21 sec.

In the society there are now one hundred and fifty members. The central executive is vested in the order of ministry, consisting of two brethren and two sisters, while the direct spiritual charge of each family, however, is under the direction of an order of Elders, two of each sex.

Besides the various dwellings, work-shops, barns, &c., they have two offices or dwellings for the reception of all company not of the order, who visit them on business, or to see their friends. The meeting-house, belonging to the order, was built in 1792, and still retains its primitive form.

Their school is as well furnished and directed as any in the town.

They own some 2,500 acres of land, most of which is situated near the village. The soil, is largely composed of Granite, is very poor, and being abundantly filled and covered with ledges and bowlders, proves very hard for tillage. They have, however, by untiring industry and care, been able to bring a large tract of land under excellent cultivation, so that the best of plows and harrows break their land, while the hay crop, consisting of 300 tons or more, is secured by the first class mowing machines, hay tedders, and horse rakes, that are found in the market.

Their largest barn is 240 feet long, and 45 feet wide. They keep not far from one hundred head of cattle, a team of ten yoke of work-

ing oxen, fourteen horses, one hundred and fifty sheep, three hundred hens, and four hogs. The Shakers, throughout the United States, by universal consent, abandoned the use of swine's flesh, in its every form, as an article of diet, as early as 1845.

The manufactures consist of a series of washing machines, adapted to hotels, laundries, &c., a mangler, consisting of a box and appurtenances, weighing some 1,500 pounds, for the ironing of clothes. Both of the above are operated by steam. Corbett's Syrup of Sarsaparilla, bearing an unquestionable reputation of forty years; corn brooms and brushes, flannel and knit goods, stocking yarn, pure oil of Wintergreen, maple syrup, and tubs, are also made by them.

They have several maple orchards, from which they obtain some three or four thousand pounds of sugar. The assessed value of their real estate is thirty-one thousand dollars; and their State, County, town, and school tax, for 1872, was \$1,103.58.

Eight artificial ponds or reservoirs arranged in one continuous line, the first being placed some three miles north of the village, compose the water power. The mills, situated on these ponds, are for carding and spinning wool, weaving and coloring and dressing cloth, grinding of grain for flour and meal, sawing of timber and wood, for the manufacture of tubs, pails, broom handles, and for the turning of wood and iron, &c., &c.

The water which supplies the village, is brought in an aqueduct, a distance of nearly a mile.

Resources. Annual productions

of the soil, \$172,403; from mechanical labor, \$6,000; money at interest, \$9,450; deposits in savings banks, \$56,418; from summer tourists, \$5,000.

Churches and Schools. There are three churches viz. Congregational, James Doldt, Pastor; Free Will Baptist, Jeremiah Clough, Pastor; and the Shaker Church. There are eleven schools in town. Average length of schools for the year, twenty weeks.

First Settlers. This town was granted to Richard Waldron and others in 1727. Like many of our early settlements, the inhabitants were exposed to the inroads of the Indians. A great number of horrid murders were committed. For a number of years, the pioneer cleared and tilled his land, under the protection of a guard, while pursuing his daily toil, uncertain whether the seed he sowed, might not be dampened by his blood, or that of an enemy. In 1738, two men, by the names of Blanchard and Shepherd, were ambushed, but through determined resistance, Shepherd succeeded in making his escape, but Blanchard was killed.

First Ministers. Rev. Abiel Foster, ordained in 1761, dismissed in 1779. Mr. Foster, in a great degree possessed the confidence of the people. He held several responsible offices in town, and in 1783 was elected to Congress. He was successively returned to Congress for nearly all the time, until 1804. He died in 1806. Rev. Frederick Parker ordained in 1791, died in 1802.

Boundaries. North-east by Belmont and Gilmanton, east by Gilmanton and Loudon, south by Loudon and Concord, west by Merrimack river, which separates

it from Boscawen, and north by Northfield. Area, 26,345 acres.

Distances. Eight miles north from Concord. Railroad, Boston, Concord and Montreal.

CARROLL.

COOS COUNTY. This town lies at the north-western base of the White Mountains. Its surface presents a rugged and mountainous appearance, and the scenery is wild and romantic. The soil in some parts is strong, deep and productive; but the larger portion of the town still remains a dense forest of maple, pine, hemlock and spruce. Large tracts of this timber land are owned by Messrs. A. L. & W. G. Brown & Co., engaged in the lumber business, at Whitefield.

Mountains and Rivers. Pondicherry Mountain is situated in the north part, between this town and Jefferson, and is of considerable elevation.

John's and Israel's rivers, have their rise, in part, in this town; and the head waters of the Ammonoosuc from the neighboring mountains, unite and also pass through here.

Summer Resorts. The wild, picturesque, and romantic scenery, which surrounds this town on every side, has caused it to become a popular resort for tourists. A branch of the Montreal railroad, called the "Wing road" starts from Bethlehem and now (1873) extends six miles to the Twin Mountain, which is eleven miles from the base of Mount Washington. This road will be extended towards Mount Washington next year. For the accommodation of travellers, there are now three large hotels, viz., Twin Mountain

House, White Mountain House, and Fabyan. This house has been erected upon the ashes of the old Fabyan House, and was opened for travellers the present season (1873). It is large and commodious, and no doubt will meet with success. These three houses will accommodate over seven hundred guests at one time. The people are largely engaged in hotel and lumber business, although in proportion to the number of inhabitants, farming is not neglected, compared with the towns in the county. Lumber to the value of \$42,400 is annually sawed; and 100 tons starch, valued at \$8,200 is made.

Resources. Productions of the soil, \$35,997; mechanical labor, \$13,500; deposits in savings banks, \$80; from summer tourists, \$50,000; stock in trade, \$12,357.

Churches and Schools. Baptist, Royal Berry, pastor. There are four schools in town, average length for the year, twenty-one weeks.

First Settlements. Carroll was originally named "Britton Woods" and was granted to Sir Thomas Wentworth, Rev. Samuel Langdon and eighty-one others in 1772. It was incorporated, under its present name, June 22, 1832.

Boundaries. North by Jefferson, east by the White Mountain territory, south by ungranted land and west by Bethlehem and Whitefield. Area 24,640 acres; area of improved land, 2,915 acres.

Distances. About one hundred and twenty miles north from Concord, and eighteen south-east from Lancaster.

Railroads. Wing Railroad, a branch of the Montreal, extends into this town. Also Brown's lumber railroad, from Whitefield.

CENTER HARBOR.

BELKNAP COUNTY. The surface of Center Harbor is uneven, but the soil is very good, mostly a rich loam. The town is located between Winnipiseogee and Squam lakes. The little village called "Center Harbor," is located in two towns, viz., Moultonborough, and Center Harbor. The village is delightfully situated on the bank of the Winnipiseogee, and is surrounded by some of the finest scenery in this country. Red hill, in Moultonborough, is near this village, and is easy of access from the Hotels, where horses and carriages are in constant readiness for the accommodation of all persons who are desirous of visiting Red Hill or the surrounding country.

Steamboats, through the warm weather, constantly ply between this town and Weir's Landing, near the Montreal Railroad, Meredith, Alton Bay, Wolfeborough, Diamond's Island, and other places of interest around the lake. For delightful scenery and varied recreations, Centre Harbor and its surroundings are not to be excelled by any summer resort, in the State. The estimated number of summer boarders who spend the warm weather here, is six hundred. Thousands call at the various hotels for a dinner, a day, or a week, who are not included in this number.

Travelers, from New York, will secure a direct route to this place, by taking the Norwich line of steamers on Long Island Sound at 5 o'clock P. M.; thence over the Norwich and Worcester railroad to Worcester; thence over the Worcester and Nashua railroad to Nashua; thence over the Concord

railroad to Concord; thence over the Boston, Concord and Montreal railroad to Weir's Landing, on Lake Winnipiseogee. From thence a delightful steamboat ride on the lake, of ten miles, brings you to the Senter, Moulton, and Lake Houses, and to your journey's end.

Employments. The inhabitants are generally employed in farming and keeping summer boarders. 150,000 feet of lumber is annually sawed, and 15,000 pairs of sale shoes are made.

Resources. Productions of the soil, \$52,325; mechanical labor, \$6,100; stocks and money at interest, \$3,730; deposits in savings banks, \$4,627; estimated amount from summer tourists, \$50,000; stock in trade, \$3,150.

Churches and Schools. Two churches, Congregational and Freewill Baptist. There are eight schools in town; average length for the year, sixteen weeks.

Library. Y. M. C. A. Library.

Hotels. Senter House, Moulton House and Lake House.

First Settlers. The first settlers were Ebenezer Chamberlain and Colonel Joseph Senter, who came from Manchester (then Londonderry) via. the Merrimack river in 1765. They constructed a boat of such light material as to be easily transported around the Falls. In this boat the families embarked with their provisions, and household goods, and passed up the river about sixty miles and arrived at their log cabin on the shore of the lake, in about the same time it now takes a steamer to cross the Atlantic. The town derived its name from Colonel Senter, but the spelling was changed, probably for its central location on the lake.

First Minister. Rev. David Smith, Congregationalist, settled here as pastor, in 1819.

Boundaries. North-east by Moultonborough, south east by Meredith, south-west by New Hampton, and north-west by Holderness and Squam lake. Area, 7,550 acres; improved land, 4,422 acres.

Distances. One hundred and twelve miles north-west from Boston, forty miles north from Concord and thirteen from Gilford,

Railroads. Two miles from center, and four from Meredith village on Boston, Concord and Montreal railroad.

CHARLESTOWN.

SULLIVAN COUNTY. Charlestown has a river line on the Connecticut of thirteen miles, and is considered one of the best farming towns in the state, there being but two towns which grow as many bushels of corn, oats and barley. The soil of the upland is good, and many of the farms are under a high state of cultivation. West of the road leading to Walpole, there are not less than fifteen hundred acres of fine interval land, of a deep, rich and loamy soil, suitably adapted to the growth of nearly all kinds of grass and grain.

Islands. In Connecticut river are three islands which are within the limits of this town. Sartwell's island (the largest,) containing ten acres, is under a high cultivation. The others contain about six acres each.

Rivers. The town is watered by Connecticut and Little Sugar rivers. The latter waters the north part of Charlestown, and unites

with the Connecticut about two miles from the north line, between this town and Claremont.

Villages. There are two villages in this town. The north village is called North Charlestown, and contains a church, school-house, store, post-office, steam-mill, several small mechanical shops and many fine residences.

Charlestown village is pleasantly situated on a plain, about half a mile from Connecticut river, and is one of the most delightful villages in the State. The main street is quite broad, and beautifully shaded with rows of stately elms on each side, for nearly a mile. Many of the dwellings are elegant and of modern architecture, while others have more of an antique appearance; but all have an exterior impress which shows that wealth, luxury and prosperity dwell within. There are several stores in the village, three hotels, three church edifices, two large shoe manufactories with various other shops, offices, &c. A fine Town House was built in the season of 1872, at an expense of nearly \$20,000. The Connecticut River National, and Connecticut River Savings Banks are located in this village.

Employments. The employments of the inhabitants, at present, are nearly equally divided between agriculture, manufacturing and trade; 4000 pounds of tobacco are annually produced, also 2,566 lbs. hops. One large shoe manufactory annually manufactures 32,844 pairs of heavy boots and shoes, 6,450 pairs of brogans, 42,422 pairs of ladies' fine, sewed shoes, and 6,000 pairs ladies' slippers; the whole valued at \$229,878. One other shoe

firm annually manufacture boots and shoes to the value of \$66,600. There is annually sawed, 1,280,000 feet lumber. One cab manufactory (recently burned,) annually manufactured children's cabs to the value of \$18,000; 9,500 bushels of grain is ground, and, besides, there are various other small manufactories. The total value of goods annually manufactured, of all kinds, is estimated at \$357,375. (See tables.)

Resources. Productions of the soil, \$152,188; mechanical labor, \$143,600; stocks and money at interest, \$195,157; deposits in savings banks, \$121,604; stock in trade, \$86,675; from summer tourists, \$10,000. Many tourists spend their summer vacation in this pleasant town, and it is quite a source of revenue to the inhabitants. Professional business, \$20,000.

Churches and Schools. Episcopal, Rev. Francis Chase, Rector; number of communicants, 45; church valuation, \$6,000. Unitarian, Rev. Eugene DeNormandie, pastor; number of members, 65; church value, \$6,500. Congregationalist, Rev. H. H. Saunderson, pastor; number of members, 24; church value, \$4,500. Methodist, Rev. A. L. Kendall, pastor; number of members, 70; church value, \$2,500.

There are fifteen schools in town, four of which are graded. Average length of schools for the year, seventeen weeks. Total amount of money annually appropriated for school purposes, \$2,436.

Banks. Connecticut River National Bank, and Connecticut River Savings Bank.

Libraries. Charlestown Social Library, 1500 volumes. George Olcott, Esq., private library, 1200.

Hotels. Eagle Hotel, Cheshire Bridge House, and Connecticut River House.

First Settlers. Charlestown was granted by Massachusetts to sixty-three persons under the name of "Number Four," December 31, 1735. Several families by the names of Parker, Farnsworth and Sartwell, from Groton, Hastings from Lunenburg, Massachusetts, and Stevens from Rutland were the first settlers. The first child born in Charlestown was Elizabeth, the daughter of Isaac Parker. She was born in 1744, and died in 1806. For many years after the first settlement the inhabitants suffered severely by Indian incursions. In the spring of 1746, John Spafford, Isaac Parker and Stephen Farnsworth were taken prisoners and carried to Canada. In May following Seth Putnam was surprised and killed; a few days after, Captain Paine, with a party of men, was attacked, when Captain Phineas Stevens came to his assistance and a sharp skirmish ensued. Five men were killed on each side and one white man taken prisoner. A short time after the Indians made another assault on Captains Stevens and Brown, when they were defeated, losing several men, and leaving their hatchets, spears, guns and blankets on the ground. Captain Stevens lost but one man. In August a man by the name of Phillips was killed and several houses and barns were burned. In November, 1746, owing to the continuous attacks of the Indians, the town was deserted, excepting six men who were left in charge of the fort. We append a few lines of the most important events with the In-

dians, and sketches of some of the men who participated in them.

Captain Phineas Stevens was one of the first settlers. The town, in its infancy, was protected by his intrepidity. He was a native of Sudbury, Mass., from whence his father removed to Rutland. At the age of sixteen, while his father was making hay, he, with three little brothers, followed him to the meadows. They were ambushed by the Indians, who killed two of his brothers, took him prisoner, and were preparing to kill his youngest brother, a child four years old. He, by signs to the Indians, made them understand if they would spare him he would carry him on his back—and he carried him to Canada. They were redeemed and both returned. He received several commissions from Governor Shirley, and rendered important services in protecting the frontiers. In 1747, when Charlestown was abandoned by the inhabitants he was ordered to occupy the fort with thirty men. On the 4th of April, he was attacked by 400 French and Indians, under Mons. Debeline. The assault lasted three days. Indian stratagem and French skill, with fire applied to everything combustible about the fort, had not the desired effect. The heroic band were not appalled. They refused to capitulate. At length, an interview between the commanders took place. The Frenchman showed his forces, and described the horrible massacre that must ensue unless the fort surrendered. "My men are not afraid to die," was the answer made by Capt. Stevens. The attack continued with increased fury until the end of the third day, when the en-

emy returned to Canada and left Capt. Stevens in possession of the fort. Capt. Stevens, for his gallantry on this occasion, was presented by Sir Charles Knowles with an elegant sword; and from this circumstance, the township, when it was incorporated in 1753, took the name of Charlestown.

In 1754 the French war began, and the inhabitants were once more obliged to resort to the fort for safety. From infancy the settlers had been trained to scenes of hardship and danger unknown to their descendants. When they attended public worship, or cultivated their lands, they proceeded forth from the fort armed for battle, and worshipped or toiled under the protection of a sentinel. In their predatory excursions, the Indians preferred prisoners to scalps, and generally killed but few excepting those who were likely to escape, or appeared too formidable to be encountered with success. On the 29th of August, 1754, the Indians, early in the morning, attacked the house of James Johnson, who, with his wife, her sister, three children and two men, Peter Larabee and Ebenezer Farnsworth, were taken prisoners. On the second day of the journey, about fifteen miles from Charlestown, in the wilderness, Mrs. Johnson was delivered of a child, who, from the peculiar circumstances attending its birth, was named Captive. The Indians halted one day on account of the woman, and on the next day took up their march, carrying her on a litter made for that purpose. During the march, being distressed for the want of provisions, they killed the only horse they had, and the infant was nour-

ished by sucking pieces of its flesh. When they arrived at Montreal, Johnson obtained a parole to return and solicit funds for the redemption of his family and himself. He applied to the assembly of New-Hampshire, and at length secured £150 sterling; but the season was so far advanced that he did not return to Canada until spring opened. He was then charged with having broken his parole, a great part of his money taken from him by violence; and he was shut up with his family in a prison, where they took the small-pox; but fortunately they all survived. After eighteen months, Mrs. Johnson, with her sister and two daughters, were sent in a cartel ship to England, and thence returned to Boston.

Johnson was still retained in prison for three years, and then, with his son, returned and found his wife in Boston. His eldest daughter was retained in a nunnery in Canada. The daughter born on the journey, as related, afterwards married Colonel George Kimball. In 1756, Lieutenant Moses Willard, the father of Mrs. Johnson, was killed. He was at work in sight of the fort with his son Moses. The Indians, having dispatched his father, pursued the son, and wounded him with a spear. He however made his escape, dragging the spear with him to the fort. In 1757 the Indians again burned the mills which had been rebuilt, and took Sampson Colfax, David Farnsworth and Thomas Adams prisoners. In 1758 Ashael Stebins was killed; and his wife, Isaac Parker and a soldier were captured. In September, 1760, Joseph Willard, his wife and child-

ren were taken prisoners. After they had proceeded on their journey a few miles, the Indians, finding that the infant child gave signs of uneasiness, and fearing that it might impede their progress, took it aside and beat out its brains. This, it is believed, was among the last depredations committed by the Indians in New England. The prisoners taken from Charlestown were all conveyed to Canada, by way of Lake Champlain, and sold to the French. Nearly all were sooner or later redeemed by government or by their friends. Charlestown originally included part of Langdon, and was incorporated July 2, 1753.

First Ministers. Rev. John Dennis, who, on account of the Indian war, was ordained in Northfield, December 4, 1754; dismissed in 1756. Rev. Burkley Olcott, ordained May 28, 1761; died June 26, 1792. Rev. Daniel Foster acted as pastor from 1796 to 1809. Rev. Jaaraniah Crosby ordained October 17, 1810.

Boundaries. North by Claremont, east by Unity, Acworth and Langdon, south by Langdon and Walpole, and west by Springfield and Rockingham, Vermont. Area, 21,400 acres; area of improved land, 15,654 acres.

Distances. Fifty - one miles west from Concord, and twenty miles south-west by railroad from Newport.

Railroads. Sullivan Railroad passes through the western border of this town.

CHATHAM.

CARROLL COUNTY. The surface of this town is broken and mountainous and three-fourths of the

area is covered by a heavy growth of timber, consisting of the various kinds of hard wood, hemlock, spruce, and some pine. Much of the soft wood is being cut and floated down the Saco River, while the heavy growth of hard wood, at some day not far distant, will yield a rich reward to some of the enterprising men of the State, who always look at the main chance. The soil on the streams and upland is strong and productive. Apples are successfully grown in this town, and several other kinds of fruit. There are some very fine farms under a high state of cultivation.

Mountains. Carter's Mountain rises so high between this town and Jackson as to prevent the opening of a highway, and the people of the respective towns, in their intercourse, are obliged to pass through a portion of Maine. Kiarsarge, in the south-west corner of the town, has an altitude of 3,400 feet. Upon the summit of this mountain is a commodious house for the accommodation of visitors. The views from this mountain are grand and very extensive. In the north-west corner is Baldface Mountain, 3,600 feet high. Teams can be driven nearly to its summit. From the crest of this mountain the Tip-Top House on Mount Washington can be seen, also the ocean.

Ponds and Streams. There are several ponds in town, the principal of which is Mountain Pond, with an area of about one hundred acres, high among the mountains, entirely surrounded by the primeval forest. Trout have been taken from this pond weighing six pounds.

There are several considerable streams, well stored with trout, and affording abundant water power.

Employment. Agriculture and lumbering are the principal occupations of the inhabitants. There is a clothes-pin manufactory which has just commenced business on an extensive scale.

Resources. Agricultural productions, \$65,661; money at interest, \$1,300; mechanical labor, \$3,200.

Churches and Schools. Congregational, Rev. E. B. Pike, pastor; Methodist, Eliphalet Weeks, minister. There are six schools in town. Average length of schools for the year, fourteen weeks.

First Settlers. Chatham was granted to Peter Livins and others, February 7, 1767.

Boundaries. North by White Mountains, east by Maine, south by Conway, and west by Bartlett and Jackson. Area, 26,000 acres; improved land, 3,848 acres.

Distances. Ninety-two miles north-east from Concord, and forty north from Ossipee.

Railroads. Twelve miles by daily mail to Fryeburg, in Maine, on the Portland and Ogdensburg Railroad.

CHESTER.

ROCKINGHAM COUNTY. Chester formerly included the present town of Auburn which was set off in 1845. The soil of the larger portion of this town is excellent, and some of the large ridges are surpassed in fertility by but few in the State. There are also some very valuable meadows. There are many fine farms under high cultivation.

Streams. There are several small streams, the largest of which is a branch of Exeter River, called the Branch.

Minerals. Plumbago, in considerable abundance and of good quality, is found here. Sulphur is also found in small quantities. The prevailing rock is granite and gneiss.

Employments. Agriculture is the principal employment of the people; but, for a few years past, a few have been extensively engaged in the lumbering business. There have been annually sawed 1,300,000 feet, valued at \$20,300. Shoe business is an important branch of industry; J. Underhill manufactures about 24,000 pairs annually, valued at \$30,000. About 30,000 pairs of shoe stock are brought from out of the State to be made into shoes, valued at \$37,000.

Resources. Annual value of agricultural productions, \$76,604; value of mechanical labor, \$25,300; stocks, bonds, and money at interest, \$17,500; deposits in savings banks, \$47,309; stock in trade, \$2,800; from summer tourists, \$3,000.

Summer Resorts. The pleasant village in this town which stands chiefly on a long street, with beautiful dwelling houses on either side, surrounded with spacious, shaded grounds, has solicited the attention of the lovers of New-Hampshire summer scenery for a number of years, and it has now become quite a resort for summer tourists.

Churches and Schools. There are three churches in the town. Baptist, Joseph Stores, pastor; Congregational, 200 members,

Charles Tenney, pastor; Methodist, Rev. James Adams, pastor. There are ten school districts, and eleven schools. Average length of schools for the year, seven weeks.

Library. Ladies Library Association, 400 volumes. People can have access to the library by paying twenty-five cents quarterly.

First Settlements. Chester is considered one of the old towns of the State. In 1719, about eighty persons, chiefly from Portsmouth and Hampton, formed an association, for the purpose of securing a tract of land in the "Chesnut Country," (so called) and stationed three men upon this tract, to hold possession until they should procure a lawful title. After considerable difficulty they obtained a grant of land, ten miles square.

Immediately the settlement was commenced by several persons from Rye and Hampton, among whom were Samuel Ingalls, Jonathan Goodhue, Jacob Sargent, Ebenezer Dearborn, Robert Smith, E. Colby and S. Robie, who contributed largely to the permanent success of the enterprise. On the 8th of May, 1722 the township which had hitherto been called Cheshire, was incorporated under its present name, and comprising an area of over one hundred and twenty square miles. If Chester had retained her original area, she would have had at the present time a population of nearly 6,500. In 1750, the south-west portion of the town, with a part of Londonderry, was set off, and forms the present township of Derry. In 1763, that part of the town called Charmingfare, was incorporated by the name of Candia. In 1765, another

portion was cut off, and incorporated under the name of Raymond. In 1822, a portion of Hooksett was taken from Chester. In 1845, that portion of the town known as Long Meadows, was incorporated under the name of Auburn. Several garrison houses were kept in town until 1749, to guard against Indian depredations. In June, 1724, they took Thomas Smith and John Carr prisoners, but they soon made their escape, and arrived safe at a garrison in Londonderry, in three days after they were captured.

First Ministers. Rev. Moses Hale (Presbyterian,) settled in 1730, removed in 1734; Rev. John Wilson, settled in 1734, died in 1779. In 1740, a Congregational church was incorporated, and the Rev. Ebenezer Flagg was the first minister; he died in 1796. Rev. Nathan Bradstreet, was his successor, and so continued until 1818.

Boundaries. North by Candia and Raymond, east by Fremont, south by Sandown and Derry, and west by Auburn.

Distances. Seventeen miles west from Exeter, and twenty-three south-east from Concord.

Railroads. Six miles to Derry station on Manchester and Lawrence Railroad, six miles to Hampstead on Nashua and Rochester R. R.

CHESTERFIELD.

CHESHIRE COUNTY. The western border of this town is washed by the Connecticut river for a distance of six miles. Nearly the whole space, the hills rise abruptly from the river-side, affording but very little interval land. But it is considered one of the best farming towns in the county, the uplands

being well adapted to grazing, and the production of corn, oats, barley and potatoes. It has the reputation of producing more fruit than any town in the county.

Ponds and Streams. Spafford's Lake is a beautiful sheet of water situated in the north part of the town. Its waters are remarkably clear and pure, its bed being a white sand. There is a beautiful island in the lake, of an area of six acres, affording a delightful retreat. On its east side issues a stream, called Patridge's Brook, sufficiently large for a number of manufactories. Cat's Bane Brook furnishes many good mill sites.

Mountain. West River Mountain (Wantastiquel) lies partly in this town and partly in Hinsdale. It is supposed to have been once subject to a volcanic eruption. Lava in considerable quantities, can now be found near the (supposed) crater. A trembling motion is often felt, and a deep rumbling is heard in the mountain, by those living near its base. The first settlers, believing the crater bed to be a silver mine, made an excavation of nearly one hundred feet, principally through a solid rock.

Villages. Chesterfield has three villages very pleasantly situated in different sections of the town. At the center there is an academy, which was opened in 1794. Factory village is a busy place. There is one store, one hotel, one tannery, two saw mills and one large bit and auger manufactory.

Employments. The larger portion of the people are engaged in farming; but there is considerable manufacturing done in the town. The capital invested in manufactories, is over \$40,000,

principally consisting in augers and bits, \$50,000; leather, 5,500 sides; lumber, 940,000 feet; wheel heads, 20,000 annually manufactured, and all valued at \$85,000.

Resources. Annual value of productions of the soil, \$145,200; mechanical labor, \$30,200; money at interest, \$20,000; deposits in savings banks, \$43,413; stock in trade, \$14,000; professional business, \$10,000; summer tourists, 2,000.

Churches and Schools. Methodist, Rev. Noble Fisk, pastor; Congregationalist, no pastor. And two other churches with no permanent pastor. There are fifteen schools in town, average length for the year, nineteen weeks.

Hotels. Spafford House at Factory village, and Lake House at the center.

First Settlers. Chesterfield was granted to twelve persons by the name of Willard and fifty-two others February 11, 1752 and originally called "Number One." The first settlers were Moses Smith and William Thomas, who, with their families, came up the Connecticut in canoes, in the fall of 1761. Their chief subsistence through the winter and spring of their first year in the wilderness, consisted of salmon and shad of which there was a great abundance in the river, and deer, which were numerous in the forests.

First Minister. Rev. Abraham Wood, Congregationalist, ordained in 1772, died in 1823.

Boundaries. North by Westmoreland and Keene, east by Keene and Swanzey, south by Winchester and Hinsdale, and west by Brattleborough and Dummerston Vermont. Area, 29,439

acres; improved land, 19,450 acres.

Distances. Sixty-two miles south-west from Concord, and eleven south-west from Keene.

Railroad. It is eleven miles to Keene station on the Cheshire railroad.

CHICHESTER.

MERRIMACK COUNTY. Chichester is a good farming town, the soil, in most parts, being rich, abundantly repays the cultivator for his labor. The surplus products of the farmer find a ready market in Concord, Pittsfield and Suncook. Many farmers in this town have become quite wealthy by their industry.

River and Pond. The east part of the town is watered by Suncook River, which furnishes some good mill sites, and flows through some fine interval. Pinkfield Pond is in Chichester from which flows a small stream south-west into the Suncook.

Bear Hill. In the north part of the town is the highest elevation. It is under a high state of cultivation and very productive.

Indians. On the banks of the Suncook were the plantations of the Penacooks, a powerful tribe of Indians, who once resided in this vicinity. Chisels, axes &c., of stone, are frequently discovered.

Employments. The people are principally engaged in Agriculture. The manufactured goods consist of 2,500 clapboards; 550,000 shingles; 270,000 feet of boards 25,000 pairs women's boots and shoes; carriages &c. (See tables).

Resources. Productions of the soil annually valued at \$85,000; from mechanical labor, \$10,700; stocks, bonds and money at interest,

\$17,500; deposits in savings banks, \$60,055; stock in trade, \$4,500.

Churches and Schools. There are three churches; Advent, no pastor; Congregationalist, Rev. Mark Gould, pastor; Methodist, Elder Samuel Beede, pastor. There are six school districts and six schools; average length for the year, nine weeks. Langmade High School fund, \$5,000.

First Settlers. Nathaniel Gookin and others obtained a grant of this town in 1727. The first settlement was commenced by Paul Morrill, in 1753.

First Ministers. Rev. Josiah Carpenter, ordained in 1791, dismissed in 1827.

Boundaries. North-east by Pittsfield, south-east by Epsom, south-west by Pembroke, and north-west by Loudon and Concord, Area 11,978 acres.

Distances. Eight miles east from Concord.

Railroads. Suncook Valley at Epsom station, Pine Ground village.

CLAREMONT.

SULLIVAN COUNTY. This is the largest and most flourishing town in the western part of the State, except Keene. For many years, up to about 1860, Claremont and Keene were nearly equal in population and valuation, but, in consequence, probably, of her superior railroad facilities, Keene has now left Claremont behind in both these particulars, while Claremont retains her superiority as a farming town. It is bounded north by Cornish, east by Newport, south by Unity and Charlestown, and west by Weathersfield, Vermont.

There are but few, if there are

any, towns in the State which possess so many natural advantages and striking beauties as Claremont. Some of these are her location in Connecticut River Valley; her fertile meadows and uplands; high hills, cultivated or grazed to their very tops; rapid and useful rivers and brooks; large and productive farms on which are neat, substantial and capacious buildings and good fences, surely indicating that they are the abodes of taste, intelligence and thrift. There is an air of plenty, comfort and prosperity throughout the town found in but very few places, even in New England. The large village is filled with extensive manufacturing establishments, workshops, stores, and public and private buildings, unmistakable evidences of industry, enterprise and wealth. The internal and surrounding hills and mountains are a continual source of pride and pleasure to her citizens and of admiration to visitors. The citizen directs the attention of strangersto Green Mountain in the east, Flat Rock and Bible Hill in the south, and Barbovis Mountain and Trisback Hill in the west part of the town; and to Ascutney Mountain at the north-west, in full view from the village and from a large section of surrounding country, which towers up in conical form 3116 feet above Connecticut River, covered to its top with fresh, living green in summer, all the rich, warm tints of the season in autumn, and a thick mantle of snow, white, cold, majestic, in winter, as one of the most picturesque and grand of the mountains of Vermont, and claims a kind of inheritance in its wonderful and ever changing beauty.

The drives in and around Claremont, over good and well worked roads, in almost every direction, are varied, attractive and pleasant. The people have been too much occupied with other pursuits to give attention to the building of hotels with which to "take in" strangers as summer boarders, yet there are ample accommodations for ordinary travel. City visitors in considerable numbers are entertained by private families, and many are hospitably received by their friends during the hot season.

Few towns are more generally healthy than Claremont. Epidemics and prevailing sicknesses of any kind are unknown here, which is accounted for by rapid streams, entire exemption from fogs and the causes of them, pure water, and the generally comfortable condition and regular habits of the people.

Claremont village is situated about three miles due east from Connecticut river, occupies a large and varied area and through it runs Sugar River. The fall of the river in the town is two hundred and fifty feet; in the village it falls a hundred and fifty feet in a distance of about half a mile. Each foot of fall is capable of turning one thousand spindles. The private dwellings are all comfortable, well painted and well kept, while many of them are large, elegant, and surrounded by handsome yards, and flower, fruit and vegetable gardens. This village furnishes an abundant market for all the wood and agricultural productions of this and the surrounding towns, and is quite a center of trade for the western part of the county, and adjacent towns in Vermont.

One of the great advantages of Claremont over other towns is its superior water-power, derived, mainly, from Sugar River. This river is the outlet of Sunapee Lake, which is nine and a half miles long and from a half mile to two and a half miles wide, and lies eight hundred and twenty feet above Connecticut River. By an act of the New-Hampshire Legislature, authorizing the Sunapee Dam Corporation, composed of mill owners along Sugar River, this lake can be drawn down ten feet, as may be required in any time of drouth—though this has never yet been found necessary—which insures an abundant supply of water during all seasons of the year. Sugar River is about twenty miles long from the Lake to Connecticut River, into which it empties. It is fed by what is called the South Branch, which has its sources in Lempster, Unity and Goshen, the North Branch, coming from Springfield, Grantham and Croydon, both of which it receives in the town of Newport, and other smaller streams along its course.

Employments. The inhabitants of this town are engaged in agriculture, manufacturing, the various mechanic arts, different branches of trade, and the professions. The leading business, after agriculture, is the manufacture of cotton goods. Some of the larger establishments are noticed in detail.

Monadnock Mills. Manufacture cotton cloths from one to three yards wide, Marseilles quilts, union flannels, and lumber. Capital, \$200,000. Employ 125 males and 225 females. Pay annually for labor, \$115,000. Produce 2,908,911 square yards sheeting; 12,000 Mar-

seilles quilts; 262,000 yards flannel. Total value, \$435,000.

Home Mill. A. Briggs & Co., Cotton cloth. Capital, \$60,000. Employ 8 males and 20 females. Pay annually for labor, \$10,000. Produce 500,000 yards sheeting, valued at \$40,000.

Sullivan Machine Co. Manufacture Steam Dimond Drill Machinery for quarrying rock, turbine water wheels, cloth measuring machines, and do general machine and mill work. Capital, \$200,000. Employ 56 males. Pay annually for labor, \$30,000. Products valued at \$125,000.

Sugar River Paper Mill Co. Manufacture printing paper. Capital stock, \$100,000. Employ 30 males and 20 females. Pay annually for labor, \$24,000. Produce 600 tons paper, valued at \$225,000.

Claremont Manufacturing Co. Manufacture paper and books, and do stereotyping and book and job printing. Capital, \$100,000. Employ 34 males and 34 females. Pay, annually, for labor, \$40,000. Products valued at \$102,600.

Russell Jarvis. Manufactures hanging paper. Capital, \$25,000. Employs 7 males and 2 females. Pays, annually, for labor, \$3,000. Produces 330,000 lbs. paper, valued at \$29,700.

John S. Farrington. Manufactures straw wrapping paper. Capital \$7,500. Employs 5 males and 1 female. Pays annually for labor \$1,400. Produces 120 tons paper, valued at \$7,500.

Sullivan Mills. Geo. L. Balcom. Manufactures black doeskins. Capital, \$40,000. Employs 20 males and 18 females. Pays, annually, for labor, \$17,000. Produces 65,000 yards doeskins, valued at \$75,000.

Charles H. Eastman. Leather Capital, \$20,000. Employs 4 males. Pays, annually, for labor, \$1,300. Produces 100,000 lbs. leather, valued at \$30,000.

Sugar River Mill Co. Manufacture flour, feed, and do custom grinding. Capital, \$30,000. Employ 8 males. Pay, annually, for labor, \$3,120. Grind 42,600 bushels of grain, valued at \$52,000.

Saw Mills. Three saw mills, capital, \$8,000, employ, a part of the year, 10 males. Pay, annually, for labor, \$3,300. Saw 950,000 feet of lumber, valued at \$13,000.

Blood & Woodcock. Monuments and grave stones. Capital, \$3,000. Employ 8 males. Pay annually for labor, \$3,500. Products valued at \$10,000.

Houghton, Bucknam & Co. Sash, doors and blinds. Capital, \$8,000. Employ 8 males. Pay annually for labor, \$4,500.

There are several boot and shoe establishments in town, employing about fifty hands, in addition to which are carriage, blacksmith, paint and tailors' shops, printing offices, &c. The United States census for 1870, gives thirty-three manufactories of all kinds, employing 371 males and 375 females, who annually receive for their labor, \$244,100.

Banks. Claremont National, capital, \$150,000; Sullivan Savings Institution, deposits over \$700,000.

Newspapers. National Eagle, Northern Advocate, and The Compendium.

Hotels. Tremont House, Sullivan House, and Junction House.

Churches. Trinity Church, Episcopal, Rev. I. G. Hubbard, D. D., rector; 215 communicants. Property valued at \$12,500, Union

Church, Episcopal, West Claremont, Rev. W. B. T. Smith, rector, 33 communicants. Congregational, Rev. Levi Rodgers, pastor, 246 members. Property valued at \$20,000. Baptist, Rev. C. A. Piddock, pastor, 202 members. Property valued at \$20,000. Methodist, Rev. N. N. Bailey, pastor, 239 members. Property valued at \$13,000. Universalist, vacancy in pastorate, 45 members. Property valued at \$10,000. St. Mary's, Roman Catholic, Cornelius O'Sullivan, priest, 130 families, about 800 souls. Property valued at \$15,000. Total number of churches, 7; number of members, 980; value of church property, including parsonages, where there are any, \$90,500.

Schools. The town is divided into nineteen school districts, with twenty-five schools. Three of the districts have graded schools. Whole number of scholars, 1216; average attendance, 942; whole amount of school money, \$5,595.88. Value of school-houses and lots, \$38,000.

Stevens High School. Col. Paran Stevens, a native of Claremont, donated to the town about \$65,000 for the purpose of establishing and endowing this school. It went into operation in the autumn of 1868. All scholars in town who have arrived at thirteen years of age, and pass the required examination, are admitted to the school, free. The town, in addition to its other school money, has appropriated for the support of this school from two to three thousand dollars a year, the balance of the expense being paid from the Stevens fund. The school building, the land on which it stands, and the furniture, cost \$27,225.⁶⁷ The average attendance

has been about ninety-five scholars.

Libraries. The following are the public and private libraries in town, containing 400 volumes or upwards. Fiske Free Library, 2000 vols. This was a donation to the town by Samuel P. Fiske, Esq., a native citizen, who intends to add to it from time to time, during his life, and he and his wife have made provision in their wills for a liberal fund for its enlargement after their death. The use of the books is free to all citizens of the town. Claremont Book Club, 500 volumes, owned by about forty-five citizens. Private libraries: Otis F. R. Waite, 1550 vols.; Bela Chapin, 1000; Drs. N. & C. W. Tolles, medical and miscellaneous, 1000; Ira Colby, Jr., law and miscellaneous, 700; Rev. I. G. Hubbard, 800; W. H. H. Allen, law and miscellaneous, 700; Hon. H. W. Parker, law and miscellaneous, 600; J. S. Walker, 550; E. D. Baker, 1000; Rev. Levi Rodgers, 400; A. J. Swain, 450; Dr. S. G. Jarvis, 500.

Railroads. Sullivan Railroad connects with the Vermont Central at Windsor, and with Cheshire, Vermont Valley and Rutland and Burlington at Bellows Falls, Vt.; the Concord and Claremont Railroad, via Concord to Boston. The Windsor and Forest Line Railroad, from Windsor, Vt., to Greenfield, N. H., to connect there with the Wilton, has been chartered, a company organized and the route surveyed. The Claremont and White River Junction Railroad has been chartered, a company organized, and a preliminary survey made.

Distances One hundred miles north-west from Boston, and fifty west from Concord.

Soldiers. Claremont did its full share in putting down the rebellion of 1861. The whole number of volunteers from the town, during the four years of the war, was 370; drafted men, 5; drafted men who furnished substitutes, 74. Total, 449. Killed in battle, 33; died of wounds, 14; died of disease, 20. Total, 67. The quota required to be sent from each town in the State under all calls for troops, from July, 1863, was proportioned to the enrolled militia. Claremont's quota was set down at 177, and she furnished 206 recruits, being an excess of 29 over the number she was required to furnish.

First Settlement. The first settlement was made in 1762, by Moses Spafford and David Lynde, and a charter was granted Oct. 26, 1764, to Josiah Willard, Samuel Ashley and sixty-seven others. It received its name from the country seat of Lord Clive, a distinguished English general, who then had charge of the British forces in the East Indies. The first white native of Claremont was Elijah, son of Moses Spafford, born in 1763. The first settled minister of the town was Rev. George Wheaton, of the Congregational faith, who was ordained Feb. 19, 1772. The first minister of the Episcopal Church was Rev. Ranna Cossitt, who took holy orders in England in 1772, and in the following year entered upon the duties of his holy office. The Baptist society was formed in 1785, the Methodist in 1809, and the Universalist in 1826.

CLARKSVILLE.

COOS COUNTY. This town is in the northern part of Coos county. The surface is broken and hilly, but the

soil, in many portions, is good for grass, oats and potatoes. Forty-two tons of starch and 11,500 pounds of maple sugar are annually manufactured.

Ponds and Streams. Clarksville Pond containing about two hundred acres, and Carr Pond about thirty, are the principal ponds in town. There are several small tributaries to the Connecticut.

Resources. Annual productions of the soil, \$32,248; mechanical labor, \$600; money at interest and stock in the public funds, \$5,200.

Schools. There are four schools in town; average length for the year, eleven weeks. Town incorporated in 1853.

Boundaries. North by Pittsburg, east by Gilmanton and Grant, south by Stewartstown, and west by Canaan and Hall's stream, Vt. Area, 40,900 acres.

Railroads. By stage from Colebrook to North Stratford station on the Grand Trunk railroad, about twenty-five miles.

Distances. One hundred and seventy-five miles north from Concord, forty-five north from Lancaster, and eleven north from Colebrook.

COLEBROOK.

COOS COUNTY. Colebrook is one of the most enterprising towns in Northern New-Hampshire. Within the past twenty years it has nearly doubled its population and trebled its valuation. It is the shire town for the Northern Judicial District of Coos County. The soil in this town is rich and easily cultivated. Fine intervals of considerable extent stretch along the Connecticut; and the uplands are fertile, producing good crops. The

quantity of potatoes raised in this town exceeds that of any town in the State, averaging more than one hundred and twenty thousand bushels annually. The larger portion of these potatoes is manufactured into starch. It is stated that, within a radius of ten miles from Colebrook Village, there are fifteen starch mills, annually producing in the aggregate over 1100 tons of starch, and are valued at nearly \$100,000. It ranks as the twenty-sixth town in the State in value of its agricultural products.

Rivers. Colebrook is watered by Connecticut and Mohawk rivers and Beaver brook. There is considerable improved water power in town.

Village. There is a beautiful village in this town, with considerable business. There are twelve or fifteen stores of all kinds, two hotels, three church edifices, court house, academy, four lawyers, four physicians, one dentist, besides various kinds of manufacturing common to a New-Hampshire village.

Employments. The larger portion of the people are engaged in agriculture; but there is considerable manufacturing and trade carried on in this town. The capital invested in starch manufactories is over \$26,000, annually producing between five and six hundred tons of starch, and using over 120,000 bushels of potatoes. Nearly all branches of business are carried on: such as foundry, carriage shop, lumber mills, cabinet, wool carding, jewelry, shoemaking, blacksmithing, tinware, and one woolen factory. Total value of goods annually manufactured, \$158,200.

Resources. Annual productions of the soil, \$154,865; mechanical

labor, \$36,800; money at interest, \$57,822; deposits in savings bank, \$866; stock in trade, \$30,200; from summer tourists, \$3000; professional business, \$10,000.

Churches and Schools. Methodist, Rev. J. H. Knott, pastor; Christian, Rev. William Morrill, pastor; Congregational, no pastor; Union, no pastor; there are twelve school districts and thirteen schools in town; average length of schools for the year, twenty-four weeks; amount annually appropriated for school purposes, \$1,609.13.

Academy. Colebrook Academy has a considerable fund.

Hotel. Monadnock House and Parsons House.

First Settlement. This town was originally called Coleburne and was granted to Sir George Colebrook and others. It was incorporated June 11, 1795.

First Church and Ministers. The Congregational Church of Colebrook and vicinity was organized by Rev. John Willard, Missionary, Nov. 30, 1802, under the name of the "Monadnock Church." It consisted of ten members. There was no preaching except Missionary labor until 1810, when Rev. Dyer Burge became pastor until May 5, 1815, when he was regularly dismissed, the church numbering 43 members. Rev. Nathan Waldo preached from 1819 to 1822. Rev. Andrew Rakin from 1822 to July, 1823, when Rev. John L. Hale took his place, and continued until 1824.

January, 1825, Rev. Orlando G. Thatcher became pastor and continued until February, 1829.

Boundaries. North by Stewartstown, east by Dixville, south by Columbia, and west by the Con-

necticut river. Area, 25,000 acres; improved land, 14,870.

Distances: One hundred and seventy miles north from Concord and thirty-four north from Lancaster.

Railroads. Thirteen miles by daily stage to North Stratford station, on the Grand Trunk Railroad. It is expected that the Montreal extension Railroad will pass through Colebrook in a short time.

COLUMBIA.

COOS COUNTY. The surface of this town is uneven, and broken by mountains along its southern limits. The soil is generally strong and productive. In the spring large quantities of maple sugar are made.

Streams and Ponds. From the mountains descend a number of streams in a westerly direction into the Connecticut, affording many excellent water privileges. There are several ponds, the most noted of which is Lime Pond, situated near the line between this town and Colebrook. It is about one hundred and sixty rods long and fifty rods wide. The bottom is covered to the depth of nearly six feet with perfectly white calcareous marl, which is formed by the shells of the *cyclas* and *planorbis* species, of which myriads are still living in the waters of the pond, and are generally found collected under loose stones. Fish Pond is well stored with trout of large size. Lime-stone, in considerable quantities, is found near the outlet of this pond.

Employments. Farming is the principal occupation of the people. There is some manufacturing carried on. One hundred tons of starch are annually made, and

considerable lumbering is done.

Resources. Productions of the soil, \$115,400; mechanical labor, \$3,400; money at interest, \$5,872; deposits in savings banks, \$10; stock in trade, \$2,500.

Churches and Schools. There are two churches, no regular pastors, and ten schools; average length of schools for the year, nineteen weeks.

Hotel. Columbia House.

First Settlement. In 1770 this town was granted and named Cockburne in honor of Sir James Cockburn, one of the grantees. Incorporated December 16, 1797; received its present name in June, 1811.

Boundaries. North by Colebrook, east by Dixville and ungranted lands, south by ungranted lands and Stratford, and west by Vermont. Area, 37,822 acres; improved land, 9,823 acres. A large portion of the rest of the territory consists of large tracts of heavy wood and timber land.

Distances. One hundred and sixty-six miles north from Concord and thirty north from Lancaster.

Railroads. By daily stage to and from North Stratford station, twelve miles, on the Grand Trunk Railroad. The Boston, Concord and Montreal Railroad, when completed, will pass through this town.

CONCORD.

MERRIMACK COUNTY. Concord (a city) is the capital of New-Hampshire and shire town of the county. The surface is uneven, though it presents none of the abrupt acclivities, or deep valleys, common in many New-Hampshire towns. It is well watered by four rivers, two of which are of consid-

erable magnitude, The Contoocook, a river eighty miles in length, passes from Hopkinton through the northern part of Concord and joins the Merrimack on the line between this city and Boscaawen. The Merrimack river passes through the eastern centre; the Soucook river washes the south-eastern border, and flows into the Merrimack, forming the boundary line between this city and Pembroke; while the Turkey river, having its rise in Turkey Ponds, waters a portion of its southern part and empties into the Merrimack in Bow. There is some good water power on the Contoocook, at Fisherville, where there are several large manufactories. On the Merrimack, through Concord, there are some good water privileges, but no wheel is turned by its valuable power. There are five ponds, the largest of which is Turkey Pond, in the south-west; and Long Pond (or Pennacook Lake) in the north-west part. At the outlet of Pennacook Lake is a woolen mill, kit factory, &c. Turkey Pond is the source of Turkey River, which furnishes some good water power in its passage to the Merrimack.

The intervals on the Merrimack are of considerable width and very fertile, but perhaps a little inferior in extent and beauty to those on the Connecticut. Many of the intervals, however, by careful husbandry, have been brought to a high state of cultivation, and produce some of the finest crops of corn and hay in the State. The plains and the uplands, when properly cultivated, produce excellent crops. The census of 1870, shows that a farm valued at \$18,000 pro-

duced three hundred and twenty-five bushels of corn, two hundred and seventy-eight bushels of oats, and made the annual agricultural receipts, \$3,177. Another, valued at \$15,000, produced two hundred and twenty bushels of corn and two hundred bushels of oats. Annual receipts, \$2,500. Also, another valued at \$15,000. Annual receipts, \$3,600. A market farm, containing forty acres, valued at \$8,000, paid for labor, \$1,000; fertilizers, \$1,000. Annual receipts, \$5,900. The above is sufficient to show that farming in Concord pays, when it is considered that farming real estate increases in value, on an average, at the rate of four per cent. per annum.

City. Concord, owing to its great railroad facilities, the wealth and enterprise of its inhabitants, and as being the capital of the State, has become one of the most popular cities in New England. The city contains about 2,500 dwelling houses, 14,000 inhabitants, and has a constant and steady increase in population and wealth, which makes investments in real estate safe and sure to increase in value, if purchased at market rates. Like many other New England cities, Concord has been afflicted with devastating fires. Within the past twenty-two years, five churches, five hotels, an nearly every business block on Maine Street, has been burned down. Out of nearly two hundred stores and shops for trade within the city precinct, all but nine have been built since that date (1852.) These fire casualties have made Concord, apparently, in the business portion, the youngest of the five cities in the State.

Large and substantial business blocks have been erected upon the ashes of the former buildings, far superior in architecture and beauty. But few cities, of its size, excel it in its large and expensive business blocks, fine hotels, its broad and shaded streets, and excellent concrete sidewalks. If any complaint can be made as to the beauty of this city, it is in its dense shaded streets, where, in many places, the rays of the sun are nearly shut out. A view from the dome of the Capitol, in mid-summer, gives the city the appearance of a large forest, with church spires and domes peering above the tops of the trees; and a stranger, who obtained his first knowledge and view from this stand point, would be loath to believe that a city, containing twelve thousand inhabitants, nestled beneath the shade of the trees, standing at his feet. Many of the private residences are fine and expensive structures, and compare favorably with fine dwellings in other cities in New Hampshire.

Railroad Facilities. The four railroads which centre here together with their branches and connecting lines, within a radius of thirty-six miles, make it one of the largest railway centres at one depot in New England. At this station, passenger trains are made up with special cars, for the Montreal Railroad, Northern, Bristol Branch of the Northern, Concord and Claremont, Contoocook Valley, Concord to Boston, via Lowell, Concord to Boston via Lawrence, and Concord and Portsmouth, which virtually makes eight railroads that centre here. Besides, connections are made with the

Nashua and Acton, Worcester and Nashua, Nashua and Wilton, at Nashua; Manchester and North Weare, at Manchester; and Suncook Valley at Hooksett or Suncook. It can be readily seen that almost any section of the country can be reached by railroad from Concord. The total number of miles of railroads in the city, besides side tracks, is over thirty. The dividend from the railroad tax exceeds that of any other town or city in the State by over \$5,000.

The passenger station is a large building and also contains the business offices of the Concord and Northern railroads. The constant increase of travel on the various lines of railroads, which centre at this station, with the change of baggage and passengers from one line of road to the other, requires an enlargement of the depot, for the convenience both of the passengers and of the employees of the roads.

Public and Business Buildings. The State House is located on Main Street. The grounds extend east and west from Main to State Streets, and north and south from Park to Capitol Streets, forming nearly a square plat of over two acres. These grounds are beautifully laid out with fine concrete walks, ornamented with a variety of shade trees, and the whole surrounded by an expensive and handsome iron fence.

The original building was built of Concord granite, quarried from the drifts which were cleft from the Concord granite ledges, by some powerful convulsion, many centuries ago. It was commenced in 1816, and was finished and occu-

pied in 1819, for the first time. The whole cost, including grounds, was about \$85,000, and it was the most expensive edifice in the State.

In 1865, the old capitol was entirely remodeled, and enlarged at an expense of over \$150,000. It is now considered one of the finest buildings of the kind in New England. The addition to the center of the building was 28 by 50 feet, and on each wing 28 by 38 feet, making an additional area of 3,528 superficial feet. *The first floor* contains the Doric Hall, or what is sometimes called the Rotunda, 45 by 52 feet; in the rear of this is the State Library, 26 by 45 feet: on the right, as you enter, is first, the Council Chamber, measuring 22½ by 24 feet, and connected with it, is the Governor's private room, 11½ by 18 feet; in the rear of this, is the Adjutant General's Office, consisting of two rooms connected by a double door. The larger room is 22½ feet square, the smaller 15 by 22½. In the south wing are the rooms of the Secretary of State; consisting of a small room 12 by 18 feet, and a larger room, 21½ by 24 feet; next to these rooms is the Treasurer's Office 20½ by 21½ feet; beyond this, is the Insurance Commissioner's and Superintendent of Public Instruction room, measuring 16 by 20½ feet. On each side of the library is a wide stairway, the one on the north leading to the Senate Chamber; the one on the south, to the Representatives' Hall, and a door behind each, opening into the yard towards State Street.

On the second floor the Representative's Hall occupies the center, extending across the building, 80 feet long, and 45 feet wide. The

Senate Chamber is on the east side of the north wing, measuring 34 by 35 feet; and there are in this wing, besides, two committee rooms, measuring respectively 20 by 22½ feet, and 16 by 22½, together with the stairway leading to the chamber and Senate Gallery. In the south wing at the head of the stairs is the Sergeant-at-Arms' room, 16½ by 21½ feet, and next the office of the Secretary of the State Board of Agriculture, and beyond is the State Historian's rooms: besides there is a wide stairway, a hall extending across the wing, and a stairway leading to the Representative Hall Gallery, and to the Cupola. The French roof affords eight commodious committee rooms, well lighted, and averaging about twenty feet square.

A spiral stairway leads from the base of the dome to the top of the cupola, 140 feet from the ground, upon which is surmounted a colossal gilt eagle. The view obtained from the windows of the cupola is very fine.

Doric Hall naturally claims the first attention of a stranger. It is supported by ten columns or pillars. Against the walls of this hall have been placed four large glass cases, in which have been regularly arranged the Battle Flags of the various military organizations of New-Hampshire, who participated in the conflict to sustain the Union; also a list of battles, each regiment or battery was engaged in, is printed in gold leaf upon the glass. The floor is marble, tessellated in white and black squares and diamonds. The wainscoting and all the wood finishing except the stairways of this

hall, and all the rest of the building, is of chesnut and oak, some of which is beautiful in color and grain.

The State Library has between 12,000 and 13,000 volumes besides pamphlets. It is handsomely and appropriately arranged for an institution of this character.

In the Council Chamber, are systematically arranged, upon the walls, the portraits of all the Governors of the State from 1786 to the present time, handsomely painted, and set in large gilt frames. There are also the portraits of Matthew Thornton, Joseph Dudley, Jonathan Belcher, William Bernett, and Simon Bradstreet. This chamber now presents the appearance of a handsome portrait gallery.

In the Senate Chamber, are fourteen portraits of Senators who have been Presidents of the Senate.

In the Hall of Representatives are the portraits of Washington and Webster in full size; also Gen. De Graaf, Gen. John Stark, Gen. Poor, Gen. Cilley, Gen. Scammell, Gen. Whipple and Gen. Henry Dearborn. All these officers, with the exception of Gen. Poor, were at the surrender of Burgoyne, at Saratoga, in 1777.

Too much credit cannot be accorded to the Hon. Benjamin F. Prescott, Secretary of State, for his untiring effort and zeal in securing a large portion of the portraits in the Council Chamber, and many of the Generals of the revolution placed in the Hall of Representatives.

The Court House and City Hall is located on Main Street, north of the Capitol, and considerably elevated from the street. It was erected in 1855, at an expense of

over \$40,000, and is a fine structure. In this building is a large hall, the city offices, court room, and county offices. At the north end of State Street is located the State Prison. The central part and south wing were erected in 1812; the north wing in 1833. In its present antique appearance it imparts no beauty to the city, nor much credit to the State, in its present condition. (For full particulars see State Institutions.)

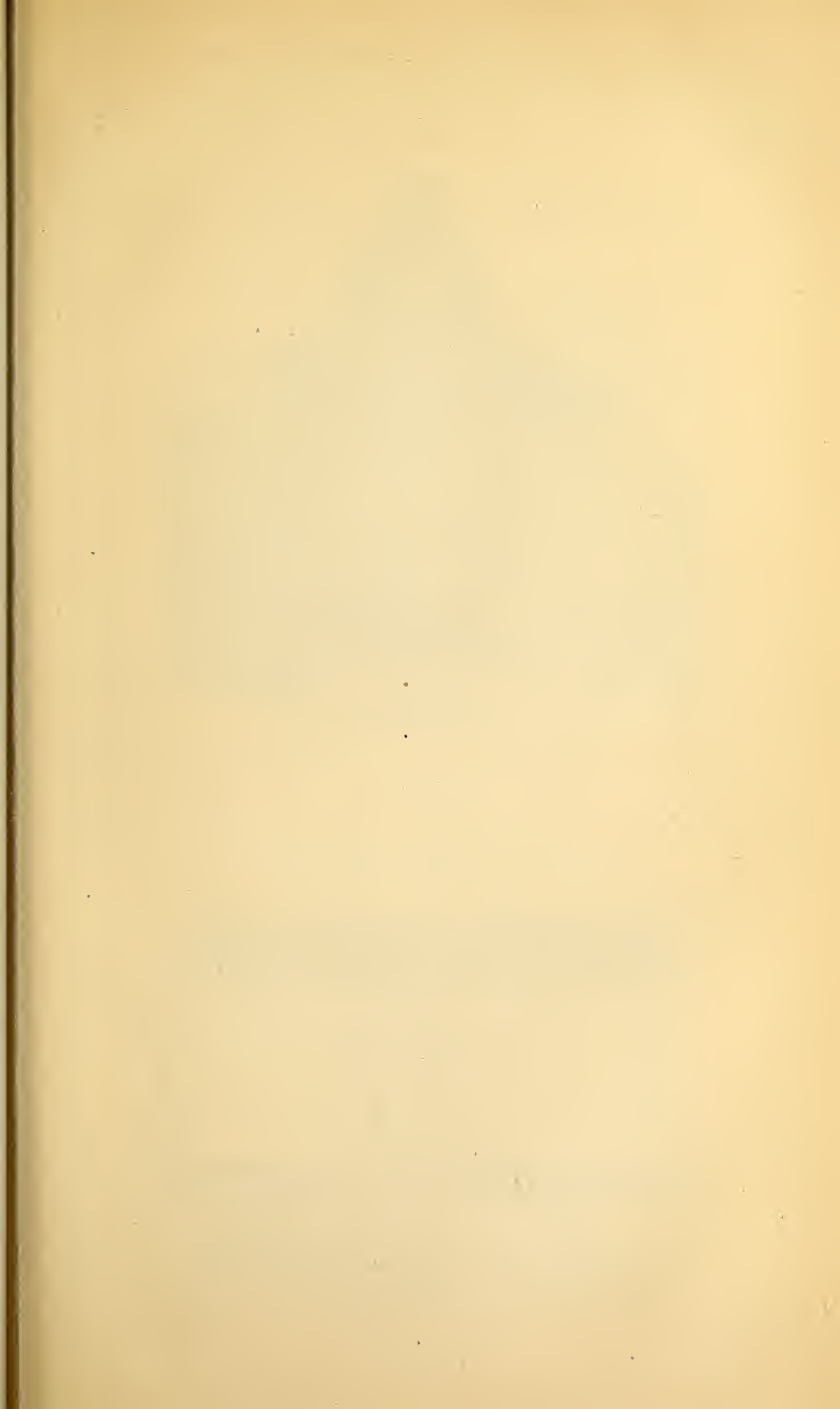
The County Jail is situated one mile west of the State House, and was erected in 1853. It is a beautiful edifice, built of brick, and well arranged for the purpose it was designed for.

The New-Hampshire Historical Society is located on Main Street, and owns and occupies a large brick building. It was established in 1823, and now has over 6,000 volumes of valuable books, besides pamphlets and newspapers. There is quite a cabinet of Indian relics and other curiosities, many of which are of an antique character; also, many valuable paintings. These rooms are opened daily, and are worthy of a visit from any stranger.

The City Library is in the City Hall building, and has over 7,000 volumes.

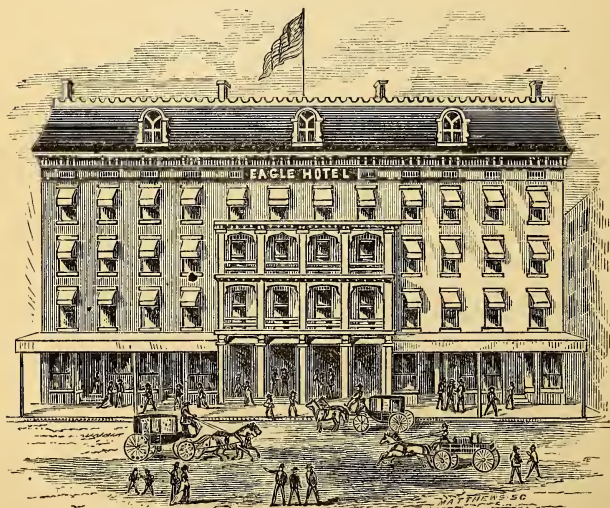
Newspapers. Monitor, daily; Independent Statesman, weekly; Daily Patriot; New-Hampshire Patriot, weekly; The People, weekly; Prohibition Herald, weekly. (See tables.)

The Asylum for the Insane is located on Pleasant Street about one half mile south-west from the State House. The buildings are spacious, conveniently arranged, and present a fine and imposing





BOARD OF TRADE BUILDING,
CONCORD.



EAGLE HOTEL,
CONCORD.

appearance. It is under State control, but is heavily endowed, and financially established on a solid basis, without requiring much State aid. (See State Institutions.)

There are many fine business blocks in the city precinct, the largest of which are Stickney's, Brown's, White's, Sanborn's, Board of Trade building, Eagle, Columbian, Exchange, Merchant's, Rumford, Durgin's, State, James R. Hill, City, Hill's, Phenix Hotel, Phenix, Foster's, Pickering's, Central, Masonic, Statesman, and Moore's blocks. These buildings are large, brick structures, from three to four stories high (with one exception), the lower floors being generally occupied by stores of various kinds, while the upper are used for public halls, offices, and mechanical work. The Board of Trade building is located on the corner of Maine and School streets, and was commenced in the summer of 1872, and finished in the autumn of 1873. It is three stories, with a handsome French roof, surmounted by a fine dome, in which has been placed a large illuminated clock, with four dials. The lower story is for stores, while the upper contains the Board of Trade rooms, Young Men's Christian Association rooms, offices, &c. The whole expense of the building was about \$45,000.

Mercantile Trade. The geographical position, together with its extensive railroad facilities, has caused Concord to become the centre of a large mercantile trade. There are six wholesale flour and corn stores, whose annual sales are not less than \$1,800,000.

There are about two hundred retail stores, and shops for trade of various kinds. Some of these stores are large, and do an annual business of nearly \$100,000. Many of them are elegantly finished, and present a metropolitan appearance, comparing favorably with those of any city in the State.

Hotels. There are six hotels—Eagle, Phenix, Elm, and Sherman House, in the city precinct, the Washington House, at Fisherville, and the Birchdale House, at Birchdale Springs.

The Eagle and Phenix are first class houses, and are considered as fine hotels, in every respect, as are found in New England, outside of Boston. The Elm and Sherman are respectable, and good houses, and receive a fair patronage from the traveling public. The registers of these four hotels show the annual arrivals to be 40,000. The Eagle and Phenix 14,000 each, and the Elm and Sherman 12,000. The register of one of the hotels, this season (1873), shows that it was represented by guests from thirteen different States in one day. The registers of the Eagle and Phenix frequently show daily arrivals of guests from six to ten different States.

The Birch-Dale House is located near Birch Dale or Concord Springs, about four miles west from the State House, and is a large and commodious house built expressly for summer boarders. These springs possess medical properties, and the water is pronounced very beneficial to invalids who are afflicted with various diseases. It has become a popular resort, and the house is generally well filled through the warm

season. To show the popularity of the Concord Spring water, it is stated that two thousand gallons are annually sold by the glass in the city of New York alone. The house and springs are owned by Dr. Robert Hall, of Concord.

Manufactories. The manufacturing business of Concord is considerable, various, and, many of its branches, important. If Concord possesses, as it is often stated, water power nearly equal to some of her sister cities, it is evident that it has not been utilized, except at Fisherville, to any great extent, to propel the machinery now in use in its various manufactories; neither have they, financially received much foreign assistance, but depended upon capital belonging to the people of Concord. The carriage business has been an important branch of industry for many years. There are four manufactories, the largest of which is the Abbott, Downing Co. This firm has acquired a world-wide reputation for its fine carriages, both for durability and neatness of work.

In 1813 the late Mr. Lewis Downing, then a young man of one and twenty years, came to Concord, from Lexington, Mass., and opened a wheelwright shop at the north end of Main Street. The capital with which he commenced business was \$125, \$75 of which he invested in a good set of tools. He commenced building common wagons with the bodies fastened down to the hind axle, and worked alone, finding ready sales for all the carriages he could make. After the first year his business so increased, that he employed two hands, which number was after-

wards increased as the business demanded.

In 1825 he commenced erecting shops at the south end of Main street, near his house. For twelve years he manufactured only wagons, the style of which underwent several changes. The first attempt at a spring was a wooden one reaching from the hind axle to the rocker; which was soon followed by the leather thoroughbrace, and successive styles of elliptic springs. The first chaise he made in 1826, and sold it to the Rev. Dr. Bouton, now residing in Concord.

In 1826 he commenced the manufacture of coaches, which have since made the name of Abbott & Downing famous the country over. That year he went to Salem, Massachusetts, and engaged J. Stephens Abbott, then a journeyman coach-body maker, to come to Concord and build three-bodies. Mr. Abbott arrived in Concord, Christmas eve., 1826, and made the first coach body ever built in New-Hampshire. The first coach was completed and went out of the shop in July, 1827, and was sold to Mr. John Shepherd.

Mr. Abbott, after completing his job with Mr. Downing, went to Framingham, Mass., for the purpose of forming a business connection, but concluded otherwise, and went to Providence, R. I., and worked a short time, but not feeling contented he returned to Concord in the fall, and became a partner with Mr. Downing, January 1, 1828.

Coach building became a leading feature of their business, and for the reason of the lightness, durability, and elegance of finish of their coaches, they soon found their way into every part of New

England. It is worthy of mention that while other carriages have undergone an infinite variety of changes in style, the *Concord coach* was so near perfection in its line, at that early day, that it has scarcely undergone any changes in construction since.

The partnership of Downing & * Abbott was dissolved by mutual consent in September, 1847; Mr. Abbott continuing business in the old shops, and Mr. Downing, taking his sons as partners, removing to new shops, nearly opposite the Phenix Hotel.

These two firms remained in their respective places of business until January 2, 1865, with no material change, with the exception of Mr. Abbott taking his son E. A. Abbott as a partner in 1852, under the firm name of J. S. & E. A. Abbott. In the winter of 1849, the shops of Mr. Abbott were entirely destroyed by fire but were immediately replaced with more commodious and convenient buildings.

January 2, 1865, the two firms were dissolved, and the heavy and popular firm of Abbott, Downing & Co., was formed, and the business continued in the shops formerly occupied by J. S. & E. A. Abbott, Mr. Lewis Downing senior, retiring from the business after active participation in it for nearly fifty-two years. This new firm continued in business until a change was made in January, 1873.

In the meantime another large carriage establishment had grown up in Concord under the name of Harvey, Morgan & Co., and for several years had been doing quite an extensive business. By previous act of the Legislature, an incorporated company was established,

January 1, 1873, which succeeded the firms of Abbott, Downing & Co., and Harvey, Morgan & Co., called the Abbott Downing Company, with a capital of \$400,000. The officers of this corporation, are Lewis Downing, President, Edward A. Abbott, Treasurer, Frank L. Abbott, Secretary and George P. Harvey, Rufus M. Morgan, J. C. Harvey, Board of control.

Thus it can be seen that the small wheelwrightshop established nearly sixty years before, with a capital of \$125, and employing but one man, has grown to a capital of \$400,000 and employing over 250 men.

In the spring of 1870, Mr. J. Stephens Abbott, one of the original firm, died very suddenly at his residence in Concord, and in March 1873, Mr. Lewis Downing, senior, followed Mr. Abbott. But few business men, in this country, have, by their own individual efforts, as mechanics, left names more honorable, and more worthy to be handed down through life's great drama, for generations to come, than Lewis Downing and J. Stephens Abbott.

To show the constant increase of their business, it can be stated that when Messrs. Downing and Abbott formed a partnership in 1828, there were four forges in their shops; when the partnership was again formed in 1865, there were twenty-four forges and now the company have thirty-five. They employ 250 men with an annual pay-roll of \$168,000, and produce carriages of various kinds to the value of \$500,000.

The question is often asked why Concord coaches and carriages

have such a world-wide reputation.

The principal reason is the thoroughness of work, and always securing the best materials, and the best skilled labor. No paint is ever allowed to cover any defect in the wood or iron, that would have a tendency to weaken the carriage, on any consideration. Many parts of wheels, or other work have been stove before the eyes of the workman, which (as Mr. Downing used to say) was the most emphatic and cheapest argument he could produce to let his workmen know that no sham work was allowed in their shops.

Their carriages have been sent to nearly every quarter of the globe, and, doubtless, no firm in this country is, at this date, as well known as the firm of Abbott, Downing & Company, carriage makers, Concord N. H.

The total value of carriages (including repairing) annually produced in the city is about \$600,000.

The Granite business is an important branch which has grown to large proportions within the past twenty years. Granite of the best quality has been known to abound in Concord for many years, but was quarried from large drifts or boulders, which at some age in the past, were parts of the main ledge which had been cleft asunder by some violent convulsion of nature. These drifts from the granite ledges in Concord have been found as far south as Massachusetts line, but never to any distance northward eastward or westward. From these drifts, the stone for the Old State House, and other buildings was quarried.

The granite ledges, (or Rattle

Snake Hill) commence about one mile from the Capitol, north-west, and extend along for over two miles nearly parallel with the Concord and Claremont railroad.

Mr. Luther Roby, now living in the city, (1873) first opened this ledge on the southerly base and near what is called the "Pulpit." The piers for the Federal bridge came from this opening; also the stone was boated down the Merrimack, to Manchester, by Mr. Roby and son, for the basement of the Manchester depot. They sent the first Concord granite to Lowell, Mass. The ledge now being so successfully worked by Mr. Hollis, was also opened by them. But the first great successful competition with other popular quarries in Maine and Massachusetts, was in securing the contract to furnish the granite for the Merchants' Bank, Boston. Blocks of granite one foot square dressed in various forms were sent from Hallowell, Maine, Rockport, Quincy and some other quarries. Mr. Roby had the apparent temerity to send his block from the Concord quarry, and after careful examination as to merits of the granite from each quarry, the contract was given to Mr. Roby, the price hardly coming in as competition but the quality of the stone. It has been ascertained, by eminent chemists and geologists, that the stone from the Concord quarries, is perfectly free from oxides or other mineral substance, which on exposure to the atmosphere, would mar the beauty of some New England granite.

The award of this contract soon established the reputation of Concord granite, as being the then best in market. When the quarry-men

at Quincy, only six miles distant from Boston, found that preference was given to granite quarried seventy miles away, they showed that shrewdness characteristic of Massachusetts business men, by securing nearly all the control of these ledges, and the heavy contracts pertaining thereto; and to-day the granite business in Concord, is largely controlled by people residing in Massachusetts.

Mr. Roby furnished the stone for the Custom House, at Portsmouth, the Brooks house at Medford, and many other buildings, besides much of the stone work in the buildings in Concord. Like all new enterprises where goods are introduced into the market, and the competition is in the quality, instead of the price, and frequently much money is expended before actual profits are realized, the introduction of the Concord granite was not an exception. Mr. Roby may have the satisfaction of knowing he has been the means of first introducing this granite to the country and making it the *gold mine of Concord*; but it is feared that the credit which he is rightfully entitled to, has not been accorded to him.

In 1854, there were about thirty men employed in the granite business. There are now (1873) in these quarries, \$420,000 invested, employing 491 men with an annual pay roll of \$364,000, and annually producing stone in the rough, and dressed, to the value of \$775,000. This stone is now used for building purposes in nearly all the large cities on the Atlantic slope.

The Page Belting Co. tan leather under Page's patent tanning process, for belting; capital invested,

\$125,000; employ 75 men; annual pay roll, \$45,000; tan 15,500 ox hides, valued at \$186,000, and manufacture 780,000 feet of belting, of various widths, valued at \$350,000. Samuel Eastman & Co., belting and leather hose, capital, \$15,000, employ eight hands, annual production, \$40,000. Concord and Northern Railroad's machine shops, employ 204 men; annual pay roll, \$138,000; receipts, \$290,000. Ford & Kimball, foundry, employ 50 men; annual pay roll, \$30,000; value of production, \$165,000. William P. Ford & Co., foundry, employ 35 hands; pay roll, \$20,000; annually produce sinks, stoves, plows, harrows and other castings valued at \$54,000. Dunkley & Allen, machinists; employ 24 hands, annual pay roll, \$12,000; production, \$40,000. Joseph Palmer & Co., manufacture Palmer carriage springs, employ 16 men; annual pay roll, \$13,200; annual production, \$50,000. Four bedstead and furniture manufactories employ 280 hands; annual pay roll, \$125,000; annual production, \$429,000. Five harness shops, annual products, \$240,000. W. B. Durgin, manufacturer of pure silver spoons, forks and napkin rings, annual value of production, \$75,000. There are also manufactured cotton goods, \$235,000; woolen goods, \$250,300; melodeons and organs, \$120,000; confectionery and bread, \$100,000; sale boots and shoes, \$150,000; printing, newspapers, job printing, \$110,000; monuments and grave stones, \$60,000; doors, sash, blinds and window frames, \$50,000; lumber, sawed, planed and matched, \$99,675; Blanchard churns, \$50,000; silver plating,

\$7,000; book binding, \$20,000; picture frames, \$70,000; photograph. business in its various forms, \$55,000; gas, \$45,000; plaster ground, \$9,000; meal ground, \$40,000; organ and melodeon keys, organ and melodeon reeds, organ and piano stools, artificial limbs, mackerel kits, excelsior, cement pipe, gas and steam fittings, files, stencil plates; besides there are carpenters, stair builders, slate and gravel roofers, undertakers, upholsterers, custom boot and shoe workmen, blacksmiths, tailors, milliners, and various other trades. The total capital invested in manufactories of all kinds is \$2,276,300; employing 2,145, men and boys, and 364 women, who annually receive for their labor, \$1,329,500, producing manufactured goods, to the value of \$4,600,000. *The number of males and females engaged in insurance, banks, stores and shops as proprietors or clerks, hotel clerks, book keepers &c., is estimated at 1,540. There are 28 lawyers, 22 physicians, 5 dentists, 28 clergymen, besides school teachers, male and female.

Resources. All the resources in relation to stocks and bonds are taken as are individually given to the assessors under the law. It is stated that there are in this city, over \$1,000,000 personally invested in western railroad stocks and bonds. Productions of the soil, \$338,068; mechanical labor, \$1,329,500, clerical and professional business is estimated, at \$924,000*;

* The census of 1870, gave the number of persons in New-Hampshire, engaged in professional and personal services, trade and transportation, of ten years of age and over, at 27,042, or over 8½ per cent. of its popula-

stocks and bonds, \$224,000; money at interest, \$180,180; deposits in savings banks, \$1,170,580; stock in trade, \$774,693.

Public Works. Water has been introduced into the city precinct, and pipes have been laid through nearly all the streets, with hydrants placed at proper distances, to guard against fire. The water is taken from Pennacook Lake, lying about three miles north-west from the Capitol, and over one hundred feet above its foundation. The water of this pond has long been noted for its purity, and has the capacity to supply a city many times larger in population than Concord. These works have been put in very substantially, and great attention has been given to have durable pipes, and of such material as not to impregnate the water with any mineral substance in the least. The whole expense is not far from \$300,000. No city in the country stands better guarded against large, devastating fires, than Concord does to-day, with an abundance of water, and one of the most efficient fire departments to use it.

Sewerage. The city precinct has been surveyed, and an extensive plan of sewerage been draughted, which, when the plans are fully carried out, will give the city excellent drainage. Much of this includes clergymen, lawyers, physicians, merchants, landlords, bankers, railroad officials, clerks, book keepers, National, State, County, City officials, &c., &c. Doubtless the cities and large towns have a larger per cent. than the average through the State. In this view of the foregoing facts, Concord, with scarcely any large cotton or woollen manufactories, and the capital of the State, must have at least 11 per cent. of its population, or 1540 persons, employed in the above vocations.

the work has already been done in the most substantial masonry and the whole plan will be consummated within a few years. The whole expense is estimated at about \$100,000.

There are four bridges in the city over the Merrimack, and three over the Contoocook river. All of these are large and expensive bridges. The Federal Bridge, which leads to East Concord, is of wrought iron, and was erected in the spring of 1873, at an expense, including stone work, of over \$26,000.

Schools. There are fifty schools in the city, of which thirty-two are graded. But few towns or cities have made more rapid progress in public schools, for the past twenty years, than Concord. In 1854, the total amount of money appropriated for school purposes was \$5,536, being \$2.40½ to each scholar. In 1872, the amount expended was \$24,047.45, averaging \$9.21 to each scholar. The high school is under the instruction of J. D. Bartley, as principal. In this department, such branches of study are taught, that, at the expiration of four years, a scholar is prepared to enter any college. The grades of schools in the city precinct, are primary, intermediate, first and second grammar, and high school. The average length of schools for the year is thirty-one weeks; in the city precinct, forty weeks. There are five large, brick school-houses in the city precinct, from four to six commodious school rooms each, and built at an expense of from \$15,000 to \$60,000 each; besides there are several smaller houses in different sections of the city. At

East Concord there is a fine brick house, with two departments. There are also good school-houses, and graded schools at West Concord and Fisherville. Nearly all of these large brick houses have been built within the past twenty years, at an expense, including grounds, of not less than \$150,000.

One of the most important literary institutions in the country is located about two miles west of the State House, called St. Paul's School. It is under Episcopal control, and its students represent all parts of the Union. The buildings are very fine, extensive and expensive, and the grounds around them are beautifully laid out. (See literary Institutions.)

Church Edifices. Concord, for the past nineteen years, has suffered severely in its houses of public worship being destroyed by fire. The first house destroyed was the Unitarian, November 2d, 1854; then followed the South Congregational, June 8, 1859; Congregational at West Concord, September 21, 1869; Old North Congregational Church, November 18, 1870, and the North Congregational, June 29, 1873. The Unitarian, South and West Concord, have been replaced by more substantial and expensive edifices, and the North will be rebuilt in the season of 1874. Where the old North stood, there is now, 1873, being built a large brick school house.

The following are the churches, and pastors of various denominations. North Congregational, Rev. F. D. Ayers; South Congregational, Rev. S. L. Blake; 1st Calvinistic Baptist, Rev. D. W. Faunce; Free-will Baptist, Rev. Silas Curtis;

Pleasant street Baptist, Rev. H. G. Safford; Methodist, Rev. E. A. Drew; Episcopal, Rev. J. H. Eames, D. D.; Unitarian, Rev. J. F. Lovering; Universalist, Rev. E. L. Conger, pastor; Catholic, Rev. J. E. Barry; Second Advent, Elder J. G. Hook. At East Concord, Congregational. At West Concord, Congregational, Rev. H. B. Putnam. At Fisherville, C. Baptist, no pastor; Catholic, Rev. J. E. Barry; Methodist, Rev. S. P. Heath, pastor.

There are also clergymen of the following persuasions, residing in Concord, viz., C. Baptist Rev. Moses Gerald; Congregational, Rev. Nathaniel Bouton, D. D., Rev. H. A. Kendall, Rev. S. Utley, Episcopal, Rt. Rev. W. W. Niles, Bishop of the Diocese, Rev. H. A. Coit, D. D., Rev. J. H. Coit, Rev. Hall Harrison, Rev. John Hargate, and Rev. R. A. Benton; Methodist, Rev. Elisha Adams. The value of church property within the city precinct is not less than \$225,000.

Villages. East Concord is located across the Merrimack, about two miles from the State House. Here is a plaster mill, saw mill, brick yard, belting and leather hose manufactory, store, post office, large, brick, graded school house, church edifice, and about sixty dwellings. West Concord is about two miles north-west from the Capitol. There is a woolen mill, kit factory, two stores, church, school house, and about sixty dwellings.

(For Fisherville, see Boscawen.)

Millville lies about two miles west from the State House. St. Paul's School is located here, and is now the absorbing inter-

est of the village. There is a mill, and a number of fine dwelling houses.

About one mile directly east of the State House, across the Merrimack, by the free bridge road, and what is called the plain, has been commenced a pretty village. Within the past year, there have been erected fifteen or twenty dwelling houses, and a fine school house. It bids fair to be quite an auxiliary to the growth and wealth of the city precinct.

Banks. There are seven banks in the city, viz. First National, National State Capitol, National Savings, New Hampshire Savings, Merrimack County Savings, Loan and Trust Savings in city precinct; and Pennacook Savings Bank, at Fisherville. Total capital in National banks, \$350,000; Total amount deposited in the five savings banks, \$3,381,081.21. (See tables.)

Natural and acquired Resources. As can be seen, the granite ledges of Concord are a mine of wealth, but at present the only resource is the pay which the quarrymen get for labor and the farmers realize from the sale of the land where the ledges are located. This is valuable, but it would be better to have the profit on the stone stop here instead of going to Boston. The supply may be considered inexhaustible, and will last for many generations yet to come.

It is stated by competent judges that the water power in Concord is valuable, and is excelled by but few towns in the State in unimproved privileges. Sewall's Falls, in the Merrimack, are about three miles from the State House. The width of the river at this point is

only two hundred and thirty feet. The expense of a dam here has been estimated, by competent engineers, to be about forty thousand dollars; and by taking the water from the west end of the dam, through a canal, for a distance of about three miles, to the city proper, would produce a fall of over twenty-one feet, and a constant flow of water in the driest time, of twelve hundred feet per second. This power is equal to running twenty cotton mills of five thousand spindles each, and requiring one hundred and twenty operatives to each mill, or three thousand in all. The whole expense to prepare this power ready to place mills on is estimated by Gov. James A. Weston at two hundred and sixty-five thousand dollars, and if all the power was utilized, it would make an additional population of nearly ten thousand inhabitants.

It may be well to state that there are good facilities for erecting mills on the east or west side of the river, at the foot of the falls, without the expense of a canal two or three miles. Land for a mile square around the falls can be purchased at the rate per acre of farm land in that vicinity.

We quote the words of the efficient civil engineer, Hon. James A. Weston, who made the survey of this valuable power, in 1871: "Nature seldom offers to the hand of man a more favorable location, or greater facilities for the creation of a large and successful manufacturing business."

At the south-east extremity of the city are Garven's Falls, in the Merrimack. The power here is considered valuable, but we have no means of knowing its full capacity.

The acquired resources are in its great railroad center; and the completion of the Concord and Rochester Railroad, and extension of the Contoocook Valley Road, from Hillsborough to Peterborough, together with the completion of the Hoosic Tunnel, will still largely increase its railroad facilities. It being the capital of the State induces many men to come here to reside, and consequently adds to its wealth and population, which are gradually increasing. From 1871 to 1872, its ratable polls increased 361. With all the advantages above mentioned there is no reason why Concord should not annually increase in wealth and population for many years to come, and hold her rank with her sister cities in the State.

First Settlements. The first petition for a grant of land comprising the territory of Concord, was made by parties living in Salem, Massachusetts, in 1663, but, not complying with the provisions of the grant, they forfeited their right. Fifty-one years after the first grant they again petitioned to have the original grant of 1663 confirmed to them. They contended that the first grantees built a trading house on the tract, forty years before, and it is supposed it was built on the east side of the Merrimack.

In 1721 the inhabitants of Essex County, many of them living in Haverhill and vicinity, petitioned the government of Massachusetts for a grant of land called Pennacook, and conveying nearly the same territory of the Salem grant sixty-two years before.

Benjamin Stevens, Ebenezer Eastman, John Osgood, Daniel Kimball, Austin Mitchell, and one

hundred and fourteen others were the petitioners. Not fully succeeding in their first effort, in 1725, a new petition, signed by the five persons above named, who acted as a committee for the rest of the former petitioners, was presented, asking the government to review the request of their former petition. This second attempt proved successful, with certain provisions to be fulfilled on the part of the grantees.

The territory was to be divided into one hundred and three lots, and one hundred persons were to be admitted and each pay five pounds and build a good dwelling house, and break up and fence six acres of land within the space of three years, after the land was surveyed. The first fifty settlements to be made on the east side of the river, and the houses to be built on the home lot not more than twenty rods apart, in a regular defensible position. Also that a good, convenient house for the worship of God, be completely finished within the same space of time; that the first minister should have one full share with the rest, the lot to be laid out adjoining the meeting-house lot. One lot for the support of schools forever, and one other, a ministerial lot of equal value with the rest. The survey of these lots was deferred till May 10, 1726. Samuel Ayer is supposed to be the first man who ploughed a field in Concord. Ebenezer Eastman and family were the first who settled in town, and came here in 1727. The first white female child born in town, was Dorcas, daughter of E. Abbott, who died in 1797. The first male child was born of the same parents in 1730, and died in

1801. The first grist mill was built on a small brook running through East Concord. In 1732, a grist mill and saw mill were built on Turkey river, at what is now called Millville. The burying ground was laid out in 1730. Prior to 1730, the meetings of the grantees were holden in Bradford, Mass. The first town meeting was holden at the meeting house, November 10, 1730. Henry Rolfe was chosen moderator and Benjamin Rolfe, clerk.

In 1733, "Penney Cook" was incorporated by the government of Massachusetts under the name of Rumford.

The Pennacook tribe of Indians settled in the vicinity of Concord. They were the most powerful and warlike tribe in the valley of the Merrimack, and all other tribes in this vicinity were subservient to them. Passaconaway was their first chief known to the white settlers in New-Hampshire, and always kept good faith with the English. Tradition gives it that he was the chief Sagamore of all the tribes in this section of New-England, as early as 1629. This tribe were opposed to the Christian religion and refused to pray to God for assistance; but the settlers never received any harm from them as a tribe, probably not as much as was administered to the Indians by the white men. The only Indian foe they feared were the Mohawk tribe, living in New-York, on the Mohawk river. There was a deadly feud between these two tribes for many years before the white men trod the soil of New-England. The site of an Indian fort, on the east side of the Merrimack, is pointed out where

these two tribes met in deadly conflict and victory decided in favor of the Pennacooks. But there was no reporter to record the heroic deeds of valor displayed on either side, and tradition tells the tale.

The first Indian depredation committed upon the settlers of Concord, was in 1742, when the wife of Jonathan Eastman was taken captive. These hostile attacks were instigated by the French, who then held control of Canada, and these Indians came from that vicinity. In 1746, there were seven garrisons in "Rumford" for the protection of the inhabitants. But with all these precautions, Monday, August 11, 1746, they ambushed and killed Lieut. Jonathan Bradley, Samuel Bradley, John Lufkin, John Bean and Obadiah Peters; and Alexander Roberts and William Stickney were taken prisoners. This sad tragedy occurred about one and one half miles west from the State House, on the Hopkinton road, as they were going to a fort about half a mile beyond where they were massacred. Four of the Indians were killed and two were wounded. There is no doubt but they intended to have made an attack on Concord, as there were over one hundred in the party who committed these murders. Through some source, the Indians learned that the town had been reinforced by soldiers sent from Exeter under Captain Ladd, only the day before, and thus the assault was evaded. After this ambush of the Bradleys and others, they made a precipitate retreat, for fear of an attack by the soldiers and inhabitants from the forts.

In 1837, a granite monument was erected near the scene of this trag-

edy, by the late Richard Bradley (a relation of some of the victims) of this city. After it was erected with formal ceremonies, Mr. Bradley presented the deed of conveyance of the monument and grounds, to the New-Hampshire Historical Society, which was received by the Rev. Dr. Nathaniel Bouton, and being duly recorded was deposited in the society archives. The monument stands on a little eminence in a pasture, by the street leading to Millville and Hopkinton, and is placed on a mass of cobble stone, uncovered by earth and sod, or even fenced. A more lonely and desolate spot is not to be found in Concord, especially when one's mind reverts back to this dark and bloody deed, and, as your eye glances through bush and brake, a nervous feeling comes over you, that perhaps the unerring rifle of the red man is still pointing at the heart to draw the life blood of his unwary victim. (For the honor of Concord, some measure should be taken to have this sacred spot made more respectable.)* With the exception of the State House, no public place is more frequently visited by strangers, being but one half mile from St. Paul's school, which is represented by nearly every state in the union.

Besides the foregoing deed no serious trouble ever occurred from the Indians, aside from killing a few cattle, &c., For many years there was a long controversy between the proprietors of Bow and Concord, relative to certain rights of territory. In 1727, Bow received

* At a meeting of the members of the Historical Society (1873) it was voted to have these grounds appropriately arranged.

a grant of land, nine miles square, from certain authority in New-Hampshire, which covered nearly the whole territory which was granted to the proprietors of Penacook. This of course led to conflicting authority between the respective grantees. This trouble was finally settled by the government of New-Hampshire's incorporating the parish of Concord with town rights, in 1765, and including a large portion of the land previously claimed by Bow. Perhaps but few people are aware how the act for the incorporation of Concord was couched. It commenced as follows:

"An Act for setting off a part of the town of Bow, together with some land adjoining thereto, with the inhabitants thereon, and make them a Parish, investing them with such privileges and immunities as towns in this parish have and do enjoy." To this parish, in the *town of Bow*, was given the name of Concord, which means harmony and agreement with one-another.

The people of Concord bore their full share in furnishing men and money in the struggles of the revolution, and the blood of her sons helped to seal the covenant which made us a free and independent nation, as it did also to defend it from being broken in twain, in 1861.

Distinguished Men. Hon. Timothy Walker, son of the Rev. Timothy Walker, born in 1737, graduated at Harvard in 1756, filled various town offices, and served in a campaign under Gen. Sullivan; member of the convention which framed the Constitution in 1784; afterwards, for several years, a

member of the legislature, and for a long time, Chief Justice of the Court of Common Pleas. He died in 1822.

Benjamin Thompson, afterwards known as Count Rumford, was a resident of Concord for many years, and married a daughter of Rev. Timothy Walker. He held various important military offices under the British crown, and on leaving the service, he was honored with the title of Count. He afterwards received the honor of knighthood. He died in France in 1814.

Franklin Pierce, born in Hillsborough, but long a resident of this city, was U. S. Senator, and President of the United States, besides filling many minor responsible offices. He died here, in 1869.

Isaac Hill came to Concord in 1809; was a printer by trade; was soon an editor of a political paper, and wielded a powerful influence in the State, for many years. He filled the offices of State Senator, U. S. Senator, and Governor of the State. He died in 1850.

There are many other prominent men, who have lived in Concord; but space will not permit us to mention them. It is enough to say, however, that she has furnished her full share of public men, who have filled honorable positions, both in the State and nation.

First Ministers. Rev. Timothy Walker was the first minister, and came here in 1726, and was settled in 1730. He died in 1782. Mr. Walker was a man of more than ordinary intellectual powers, and they were always used to promote the best interests of the town, for, unlike to-day, he did not act as the pastor of a *church*, but of the

whole town. Under his ministry, for fifty-two years, the whole people were united, under one congregation, and he died lamented by all who knew him. At the time of the trouble with Bow, the town sent Mr. Walker to England no less than three times, relative to this troublesome question, as their agent.

Rev. Israel Evans, ordained in 1789; dismissed in 1797. Rev. Asa McFarland, D. D., settled in 1798, died in 1827. Dr. McFarland was greatly beloved by his people, and died deeply lamented.

City Charter. Concord was incorporated, July 6, 1849. The charter was adopted, on the fifth trial, in March, 1853. The vote then stood, 828 in favor, and 559 against a charter. The mayors have been, under the new charter, 1853, Joseph Low; 1855, Rufus Clement; 1856, John Abbott; 1859, Moses T. Willard; 1861, Moses Humphrey; 1863, Benjamin F. Gale; 1865, Moses Humphrey; 1866, John Abbott; 1868, Lyman D. Stevens; 1870, Abraham G. Jones; 1872, John Kimball.

The population has been, at the various decades, as follows: 1775, 1,052; 1790, 1,747; 1820, 2,838; 1840, 4,903; 1850, 8,584; 1860, 10,889; 1870, 12,241. The population at the present time (January, 1874,) is estimated at 14,000. The assessed value of personal and real estate, in March, 1873, was over \$9,000,000. Its true value, no doubt, is over \$12,000,000.

Boundaries. North by Canterbury and Boscawen, east by Loudon and Pembroke, south by Bow and Hopkinton, and west by Hopkinton and Boscawen. Area, 40,

919 acres; area of improved land, 20,090 acres.

Latitude, 42 deg. 15 min. north; longitude, about 71 deg. 30 sec. west from Greenwich.

Distances. Seventy-three miles north-west from Boston, and five hundred and seventy-four miles north-east by east from Washington, D. C.

CONWAY.

CARROLL COUNTY. The surface of this town is uneven, except on the rivers. where there is some fine interval land, which produces fine crops of corn, rye, &c., To cultivate the upland requires patient labor to get a fair return of crops. It ranks as the first town in the county, in its production of corn, and the fourth in its total value of agricultural productions.

Rivers and Ponds. Swift, Pequawket, and Saco, are the principal rivers. The Saco is about twelve rods wide, and two feet deep. It has been known to rise over twenty-five feet in twenty-four hours. Swift and Pequawket rivers discharge themselves into the Saco. There are some valuable water privileges in this town. Walker's Pond and Pequawket Pond are the principal collections of water.

Elevations. Pine, Rattlesnake, and Greene hills are the principal elevations. On the south side of Pine Hill is a detached block of granite, or boulder, which doubtless owes its present position to some violent action of nature.

Medical Spring. On the bank of Cold brook, is a spring strongly impregnated with sulphur. In some cases, it has proved beneficial to invalids.

Scenery. Some of the finest views of the White Mountains are obtained from North Conway. Many tourists spend the summer month in this beautiful mountain scenery town. At North Conway quite a village has grown up; the dwelling houses being principally owned by men in some of the large cities, who remove their families here to remain through the warm season of the year. There are also eight or ten large hotels and boarding houses, for the accommodation of visitors who do not wish to live in private houses. Every inducement is offered to make this mountain retreat a desirable location for men who have families and do not desire their children to be deprived of school privileges too much. At North Conway are good schools, a fine academy, two or three churches, and all such privileges as are desired in cities, can be obtained here, thus making it a desirable opportunity to enjoy a fine mountain scenery through the summer, which many are improving. The number of tourists who stop permanently through the summer months, is estimated at over 2,000 besides thousands who come and go as they pass through the mountain region. There are several manufactories at North Conway, and eight or ten stores of various kinds. At Conway village there are several manufactories, of various kinds, three or four stores, bank, three or four hotels, church and school house. It is a very desirable and pleasant village to live in, and many tourists stop here through the summer.

Employments. Agriculture and keeping summer boarders, are the

principal vocations of the people. The farmers receive a good return for all their products they have to sell. The mechanical work is considerable. Over 75 tons of straw board is annually made, 12,000 sides of leather tanned; valued at \$84,000; 375,000 feet of lumber sawed; 6,800 bushels of grain ground; 75 harnesses made, besides various other mechanical works. The total value of goods annually manufactured, of all kinds, is \$146,500. (See tables.) The town has voted to exempt from taxation all manufactories for a certain length of time, provided there be \$10,000 invested in the manufactory.

Resources. Productions of the soil, \$143,299; mechanical labor, \$19,500; money at interest, \$12,200; deposits in savings banks, \$24,553; stock in trade, \$37,200; from summer tourists, estimate, \$160,000; professional business, \$12,000.

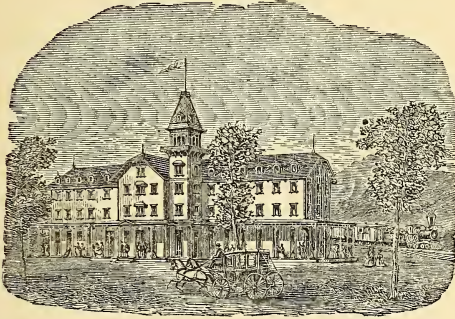
Churches and Schools. Methodist, Rev. Joseph Hawks, pastor. At North Conway, Baptist, Rev. P. J. Chapin, pastor; Congregational, Rev. D. P. Eastman, pastor; Episcopal, Rev. S. H. Hilliard, rector. There are nineteen schools in town; average length for the year, fourteen weeks.

Literary Institution. "North Conway Academy," W. H. Bates, principal.

Hotels. Conway House, Grove Hotel, Pequawket House. At North Conway, Kiarsarge House, Sunset Pavilion, McMillen House, Washington House, North Conway House, and Interval House. These Hotels are all fine buildings, and all do a good business through the summer. Each proprietor tries to excel to make their guests feel at

home, while under their hospitable roof—horses are always at the command of travelers to convey them to any of the many attractive points in and around Conway.

nearly through October, but the two great months are July and August, when fully three thousand people are stopping here, so that North Conway may well be called



KIARSARGE HOUSE.

The Kiarsarge House is a new and elegant hotel, erected during the year 1872, and has accommodations for three hundred guests. It is delightfully located in the very heart of the village, and commands fine views in all directions. A fine band of music is engaged for each season, and with a daily arrival of one hundred to one hundred and fifty persons, a lively and animated scene is presented at all times of the day and evening; for in addition to its own guests, it is made an exchange or centre where guests from the other hotels, are sure to meet friends who may either be stopping temporarily, or passing through the place, on their way to the mountains.

With the present railroad facilities for reaching this point, there is no doubt but it must become one of the most popular resorts in the State. Visitors begin to come here as early as May, and remain

the Saratoga of the mountains.

First Settlements. Daniel Foster obtained a grant of this township, October 1st, 1765, with the condition that each grantee should pay a rent of one ear of Indian corn annually, for the space of ten years, if demanded. The first settlements were commenced here in 1764, '65 and '66, by James and Benjamin Osgood, John Dolloff, Ebenezer Burbank and others.

First Ministers. Rev. Nathaniel Porter, D. D., Congregational, settled here in 1778, dismissed in 1815.

Boundaries. North by Chatham and Bartlett, east by the State of Maine; south by Eaton and Madison, and west by Madison and Albany. Area 23,040 acres. Improved land, 9,965 acres.

Distances. Seventy-two miles north-east from Concord, and twenty-five north from Ossipee.

Railroads. "Portland and Ogdensburg," and "Great Falls and

Conway" Railroads, are completed to this town; the first from Portland, the latter from Portsmouth. These two roads, when completed, will make Conway a great railroad center,

CORNISH.

SULLIVAN COUNTY. This town is hilly, with the exception of that part which lies on the river. The soil is fertile, well cultivated, and adapted to the growth of wheat, corn, oats, barley, grass and fruit. There is but one other town in the county which produces as much wheat and fruit. Capt. Chester Pike has the best farm-house in the State.

Minerals. Good lime stone occurs in various locations. Crystals of red oxide of titanium have been found. Jewelers value these crystals highly, and sell them under the name of "Venus hair stone." On Bryant's brook, silver ore has been discovered. Also, spruce-yellow paint is obtained in considerable quantities.

River and Streams. Connecticut River waters the western border of Cornish. A fine bridge spans the river and connects this town with Windsor village, Vermont. There are several small streams which afford some water power.

Employments. Agriculture is the general pursuit of the people. Several farms are under a high state of cultivation. There is but very little manufacturing in town. (See table of manufactures.)

Resources. Cornish is one of the most wealthy towns in the county, and its resources are principally derived through farming. The annual value of the productions of

the soil is \$172,664; from mechanical labor, \$8,000; money in stocks and bonds, \$3,600; money at interest, \$35,016; deposits in savings banks, \$26,516; stock in trade, \$4,500.

Churches and Schools. There are four churches, viz. Episcopal, Rev. W. B. T. Smith, rector; Methodist, Elder B. P. Spaulding, pastor. At Cornish Flat: Baptist, Rev. H. C. Leavitt, pastor; Congregational, Rev. C. M. Palmer, pastor. There are fifteen schools in town. Average length for the year, seventeen weeks.

Hotels. The Connecticut River House; at the Flat, Union House.

First Settlers. This town was granted to Rev. Samuel McClintock and sixty-nine others, June 21, 1763. It was first settled by emigrants from Sutton, Massachusetts, in 1765.

First Ministers. Rev. James Welman (Cong.) settled in 1768; dismissed in 1785. Rev. Joseph Rowell, ordained in 1800; dismissed in 1828. Rev. Ariel Kendrick, (Bap.) ordained in 1801. Episcopal society formed in 1793.

Boundaries. North by Plainfield, east by Croydon, south by Claremont, and west by Windsor, Vermont. Area, 23,160 acres.

Distances. Twelve miles north-west from Newport, and fifty miles north-west by west from Concord.

Railroads. Sullivan Railroad, seven miles from the village of Cornish Flat, passes through the town. The nearest depot, from which there is a public conveyance to Cornish Flat is Claremont, ten miles, the terminus of the Sugar River Railroad, and Lebanon, ten miles, on the Northern (N. H.) Railroad.

CROYDON.

SULLIVAN COUNTY. This town is hilly, uneven and rocky, but the soil is moist and produces valuable crops.

Mountains. Croydon Mountain extends across the western part of the town, and is the highest elevation in Sullivan County.

Rivers and Ponds. The north branch of Sugar River crosses it in a south-westerly direction, and affords some of the best water power there is in the county, though at the present time but very little improved. The Sugar River Railroad passes within five or six miles of this valuable water power, and no doubt within a few years much of it will be improved by valuable mills of various kinds. There are several ponds, the largest of which are Long Pond, Rock Pond, Governor's and Spectacle Ponds. Some of these ponds are well stored with fish.

Employments. Croydon is considered a farming town, and for years it has enjoyed the reputation of furnishing the best qualities of butter and cheese of any town in the county. About 200,000 feet of lumber is annually sawed. Also a mill to manufacture Excelsior.

Resources. Annual value of agricultural products, \$82,475; mechanical labor, \$3,000; deposits in savings banks, \$28,225.

Schools. There are seven schools in town; average length for the year, ten weeks.

First Minister. Rev. Jacob Haven ordained in 1788.

First Settler. Samuel Chase and others in 1763.

Boundaries. North by Grantham, east by Springfield and Sunapee, south by Newport and west

by Cornish. Area, 26,000 acres.

Distances. Forty-four miles north-west from Concord and six from Newport.

Railroads. Six miles to the depot at Newport, on the Sugar River Railroad.

DALTON.

COOS COUNTY. The western and southern part of this town is hilly. The soil on the high land is fertile and easy of cultivation, producing fine crops of wheat, &c.

Rivers and Ponds. Connecticut and John's rivers are the principal rivers. Fifteen Mile Falls in the Connecticut commence in this town and flow rapidly along its north-western border. There are also several large brooks; the whole affording many fine water privileges. Blake's Pond lies in the south-east part, and was named for one of the first settlers. There is considerable lumber in this town, of a good quality.

Employments. Agriculture is the prevailing business of the people, but many are extensively engaged in the lumbering business. Over 3,500,000 feet of lumber are annually produced, and 125 tons of starch annually manufactured.

Resources. Annual productions of the soil, \$80,900; from mechanical labor, \$12,200; value of stocks in public funds, \$10,300; money on hand or at interest, \$7,500; deposits in savings banks, \$29; stock in trade, \$1,665. Summer tourists, \$3,000.

Churches and Schools. Congregational Church, no pastor, Nine schools in town; average length for the year, seven weeks.

Hotels. Summer House, Rosebrook House.

First Settlers. Moses Blake and Walter Bloss were the first settlers. Blake was a noted hunter and the moose which frequented the pond called by his name often fell by the fatal ball from his unerring rifle. The town was incorporated November 4, 1784, and received its name from the Hon. Tristram Dalton, a grantee.

First Minister. William Hutchinson, settled in 1833.

Boundaries. North by Lancaster and Whitefield, east by Whitefield, south by Littleton, and west by Lunenburgh, Vermont. Area, 16,455 acres.

Distances. Eight miles south from Lancaster, and one hundred and twenty-five miles north-west from Concord.

Railroads. The White Mountain Railroad passes through the town. When completed the Portland and Ogdensburgh Railroad will pass through this town, crossing the Connecticut River near the village. Stages connect daily to and from the Summer House and the depot, with all trains.

DANBURY.

GRAFTON COUNTY. This town is in the southern part of the county and lies in the form of a diamond. It is hilly and uneven, although there is some interval. The soil in many portions is good. Fine crops are produced, and the people are prosperous and happy, notwithstanding other statements.

Rivers. Smith's River is the only stream of any note.

Employments. The people are principally engaged in farming. There is a large tannery, which annually produces leather to the value of \$25,000; some 500,000

feet of lumber are annually sawed, and 200,000 last blocks made.

Resources. Annual productions of the soil, \$85,226; from mechanical labor, \$8,600; stocks, bonds and money on hand or at interest, \$20,350; stock in trade, \$5,140; deposits in savings banks, \$41,019.

Churches and Schools. Baptist, ———; Congregational, ———; Christian, Rev. J. R. Phillips, pastor. There are ten schools in this town; average length for the year, fourteen weeks.

First Settlement. First settlement made in 1771, in the south-east-part of the town. Incorporated June 18, 1795. It was a part of Alexandria.

Boundaries. North by Grafton and Alexandria, east by Alexandria and Hill, west by Wilmot and Grafton, and south by Wilmot. Area, 19,000 acres; area of improved land, 12,422 acres.

Distances. Sixteen miles south-west from Plymouth, and thirty north-west from Concord.

Railroads. The Northern Railroad passes through the town near its south-western border. At Danbury depot the trains wait five minutes for refreshments.

DANVILLE.

ROCKINGHAM COUNTY. Danville was formerly a part of Kingston. The soil is light and the surface uneven, but in some portions of the town, excellent crops are produced.

Rivers and Ponds. Squamscot River passes through the north-west corner of the town; Long and Cub Ponds, are the principal bodies of water.

Employments. Agriculture is the principal employment of the peo-

ple, or we might say it is about equally divided, between farming and manufacturing. Over 100,000 pairs boots and shoes, are annually made; 2,500,000 feet lumber sawed, besides coopering, blacksmithing, and various other trades. (See Tables).

Resources. Productions of the soil, \$18,400; mechanical labor, \$24,500; money at interest, \$7,500; deposits in savings banks, in the State, \$3,100, out of the State, \$35,000; stock in trade, \$8,500.

Churches and Schools. F. Baptist, Rev. P. S. Burbank, pastor; Methodist, Elder Joseph Hayes, pastor. Four schools in town, average length for the year, thirty-seven weeks.

First Settlers. Jonathan Sanborn, Jacob Hook, and others settled between the years 1735 and 1739. Incorporated February 22, 1760.

First Ministers. Rev. John Page, settled 1763, died in 1782.

Boundaries. North by Fremont, east by Kingston, south by Kingston and Hampstead, and west by Sandown. Area, 7,000 acres; improved land, 2,900 acres.

Distances. Thirty-three miles south-east from Concord, and ten south-west from Exeter.

DEERFIELD.

ROCKINGHAM COUNTY. Deerfield is the largest farming town in the county. The surface is uneven, but the soil is fertile, and there are many fine farms under a high state of cultivation. The orchard products are annually valued at \$12,000, and are exceeded by only one town in the county, and but three in the State. Rock maple, white maple, beach, birch, white and red

oak, pine and hemlock are the principal kinds of wood.

Ponds and Rivers. This town contains several ponds, well stored with fish. Pleasant Pond lies partly in this town and partly in Northwood. This pond is noted for its fine, sandy shore, and clear water. Moulton's Pond, in the west part, is noted on account of its having no visible inlet, and its waters are supposed to be supplied by a subterranean passage. The outlets of the pond run in opposite directions. One stream finds its way to the ocean through the channels of the Merrimack River, and the other through the Piscataqua. A branch of Lamprey river, passes south and south-east through the town.

Mountains. The principal elevations, are Pawtuckaway, between this town and Nottingham, Saddleback (see Northwood), and Fort Mountain, in the west part. Near Mount Delight, in the west part of the town, is a natural formation in the rock, which has for over ninety years been known as the "Indian Camp." On the east side of the camp, is a natural flight of stone steps, by which persons may easily ascend to the top of the rock.

Employments. Agriculture is the principal industrial pursuit of the inhabitants, ranking as the first town in the county, and fifteenth in the State, in its value of agriculture productions.

The manufacture of boots and shoes is carried on quite extensively, much of the stock being brought from out of the State, to be made up. The number pairs annually made is estimated at 230,000 pairs, valued at \$280,000. There are large quantities of lumber

annually sawed—2,500,000 feet of boards, 60,000 clapboards, and 500,000 shingles, are the annual productions.

Resources. Annual production of the soil, \$178,518; mechanical labor, \$57,900; money at interest, \$52,600; deposits in savings banks, \$82,729; stock in trade, \$7,762; from summer tourists, \$2,500.

Churches and Schools. Baptist, Rev. H. C. Walker, pastor; F. W. Baptist, Rev. Ira Emery, pastor; Congregational, no pastor. There are fifteen school districts, and fourteen schools in town. Average length for the year, twenty weeks; amount of money annually appropriated for school purposes \$2,178.78. F. P. James, Esq., a wealthy banker in New York, and a native of this town, is at the present time (1873,) erecting a fine and substantial school-house in his native school district, at an expense of over \$3,000, and will endow the district with a permanent fund sufficient to give the scholars of the district all the school advantages that can be obtained in any town or city in the State. The late Hon. Richard Jenness, of Portsmouth, donated to the town \$5,000, the interest of which is to be annually appropriated for the benefit of the public schools, in addition to the amount authorized by law, to be raised for the school purposes.

Hotels. Glenwood, Parade, Exchange, Centre.

First Settlers. The first settlers were John Robinson, Jacob Smith, Isaac Shepard and Benjamin Batchelder, in 1756. The first parish (town) meeting was holden at the house of Samuel Leavitt. Wadleigh Cram, was chosen

moderator, Thomas Simpson, clerk, and Samuel Leavitt, John Robinson, and Eliphalet Griffin, Selectmen. Among the early settlers, were Josiah Prescott, John James, Nathaniel Weare, David Haines, Samuel Tilton, Jeremiah Eastman, and Thomas Jenness.

This town was a favorite resort for deer, and while the petition for a charter was pending, a Mr. Batchelder and Josiah Prescott killed a fine deer, and presented it to Gov. Wentworth, and he granted the charter under the name of Deerfield. During the French and Indian wars, the inhabitants lived in garrisons, but no serious injury was ever experienced from the savages. It is well authenticated that Major John Simpson, of this town, fired the first gun, on the American side, at the battle of Bunker Hill. Col. Stark instructed the men in his line not to fire a gun till the British had arrived at a certain point designated by him, which was within forty paces of the American works. But, when the red coats had advanced to within the distance the major (then a private) called a good shot for a deer, he could not withstand such a good chance, and fired, and dropped his man. On this the fire commenced along the whole line. When Simpson was reproved for disobeying orders, he replied, he could not help firing when game, which he was after, came within gun shot. Major Simpson died October 28, 1825.

The names of 18 persons, from this town, who died in the revolutionary struggle for independence, are preserved. 48 persons gave up their lives, in the late re-

bellion, to maintain the Union.

Summer Resorts. Deerfield is becoming quite a resort for tourists. From its many elevations, many fine views of the surrounding country can be obtained. There are but few pleasanter farming towns in the State.

First Minister. Rev. Timothy Upham (Congregational), ordained in 1772; died in 1811. A Free-will Baptist Church was formed here in 1799.

Boundaries. North by Northwood, east by Nottingham, south by Candia and Raymond, and west by Epsom and Allenstown. Area, 28,254 acres; area improved land, 21,846 acres.

Distances. Thirty miles north-west from Portsmouth, twenty-two north-west from Exeter, and eighteen miles south-east from Concord.

Railroads. Candia and Raymond are the nearest points to any railroad. At the north-west part of the town Epsom Station, on the Suncook Railroad, would be the nearest point.

DEERING.

HILLSBOROUGH COUNTY. This town is diversified with hills and valleys. The soil is strong and productive, and is favorable to the several purposes of agriculture.

Ponds and Streams. Dudley's Pecker's, and Fullon's ponds are the principal bodies of water. The two former are the sources of the north branch of the Piscataquog River. The town is well watered by small streams, which afford some good water privileges.

Minerals. In the north part of the town, is a mine of Plumbago.

Employments. The larger portion of the people are engaged in farming. About 700,000 feet of lumber are annually produced. (See tables.)

Resources. Productions of the soil, \$98,846; mechanical labor, \$4,100; stocks, bonds, and money at interest, \$14,700; deposits in savings banks, \$45,569; stock in trade, \$4,500.

Churches and Schools. Congregational, Rev. Morris Holman, pastor; Methodist, Rev. L. W. Prescott, pastor. Deering Academy, located at Deering Centre. There are eleven schools in town. Average length for the year, seventeen weeks.

Hotel. Appleton House.

First Settlement. Alexander Robinson and William McKean were the first settlers, in 1765. The name was given to this town by Hon. John Wentworth, in honor of his wife, whose name, before marriage, was Deering. It was incorporated January 17, 1774.

First Minister. Congregational. established in 1789, Rev. William Sleigh, ordained in 1801, dismissed in 1807.

Boundaries. North by Hillsborough and Henniker, east by Weare, south by Francestown and Bennington, and west by Antrim. Improved land, 12,963 acres.

Distances. Twenty-three miles south-west from Concord; twenty-two north-west from Amherst, and eighteen miles north-west from Manchester.

Railroads. Connected by stage, three times a week. with Oil Mills, 12 miles, on the Manchester and North Weare Railroad; Hillsborough Bridge, four miles, is the nearest railroad station. The

Hillsborough and Peterborough Railroad will pass through the western part of this town, when completed.

DERRY.

ROCKINGHAM COUNTY. Derry is one of the best townships in the county for agriculture. The soil is strong, productive and well cultivated. The inhabitants are noted for their industry, wealth and general intelligence. Some over a mile from Derry depot is located Derry village on elevated ground, and commanding a fine view of the surrounding country. It is a delightful village and is a great resort for summer tourists.

Ponds. Beaver Pond in this town is a fine sheet of water, nearly surrounded by gentle rising hills.

Employments. Agriculture is the principal employment of the inhabitants. Shoe business is carried on quite extensively, nearly 190,000 pairs being annually made. Edge tools by H. R. Underhill; ribs for loom reeds, Benjamin Chase; 400,000 shingles and 500,000 feet of boards annually sawed.

Resources. Productions of the soil, \$141,268; mechanical labor, \$75,800; summer tourists, \$8,000; money at interest, \$43,600; stocks and bonds, \$21,840; deposits in savings banks, \$150,401; stock in trade, \$24,506. The resources of this town show that it is in a flourishing condition in its various branches of industrial pursuits.

Churches and Schools. Congregational, Rev. Robert Haskins, pastor; Methodist, Elder A. E. Higgins, east. There are eleven schools in town; average length for the year twenty-four weeks.

Literary Institutions. Adams Female Seminary has a fund of \$4,200, Miss E. L. Taylor, preceptress. Pinkerton Academy has a fund of \$20,000, Mr. G. T. Tuttle, principal. These Institutions are popular and are in a flourishing condition.

Banks. Derry National Bank; Derry Savings Bank. (See tables.)

Hotels. Sanders' Hotel; Railway House, at the depot.

First Settlement. This town was formerly a part of Chester and Londonderry. Incorporated July 2, 1827.

Boundaries. North by Auburn and Chester, east by Sandown and Hampstead, south by Salem and Windham and west by Londonderry. Area of improved land, 12,120 acres.

Distances. Eighteen miles south-west from Exeter and twenty-five south-east from Concord.

Railroads. Manchester and Lawrence Railroad passes through the south-west section of the town

DIXVILLE.

COOS COUNTY. Much of this town is in its primeval state, but very little of it being cultivated. The surface is somewhat rocky and rugged, but there is some very good land.

Streams. This town is watered by numerous streams, affording some fine water privileges.

Dixville Notch. This Notch is a remarkable gap in the mountains. It is through this pass, teams go from Errol to Portland, and it may be regarded as one of the most remarkable exhibitions of natural scenery in the State, and is hardly surpassed in grandeur by the famous Notch, of the White Moun-

ains. It is evident, that so interesting a spot as this, when more fully known, will draw a portion of the numerous visitants of the picturesque scenery of New-Hampshire.

Settlement. This town was granted to Gen. Timothy Dix of Boscawen, in 1805. The Dixville Notch and Dixville road were named for him. He was father of Gen. John A. Dix, the present governor of the State of New-York.

Boundaries. North by Clarks-ville and grant to Gilmanton academy, east by Dartmouth college grant and Wentworth's location, south by Millsfield and Odell, and west by Columbia, Colebrook, and Stewartstown. Area, 31,023 acres.

Distances. Forty miles north from Lancaster, and one hundred and seventy-six north from Concord.

DORCHESTER.

GRAFTON COUNTY. The surface of Dorchester is rocky and uneven, but the soil is strong, fertile, and produces good crops of corn, wheat, potatoes &c.

Rivers and Mountains. The south branch of Baker's River, a tributary of the Pemigewasset and Rocky Branch Rivers, pass through this town, affording some excellent water power. The intervals along Baker's River are very fertile, yielding excellent crops of hay. Church, Island, and Mc Cutchers ponds, form the head waters of the Rocky Branch. Little, Norris, and Smit's ponds are the head waters of the Mascomy. Stuart's Mountain, lies partly in this town, and from its summit a charming and extensive view of the surrounding country is obtained. The green hills of Ver-

mont and the course of the Connecticut river, for several miles, can be distinctly seen.

Employments. Farming is the general occupation of the inhabitants. The lumber business is quite extensive; 2,400,000 feet of boards &c., 500,000 shingles and about 17,500 bushels charcoal are annually produced.

Resources. Productions of the soil, \$71,174; mechanical labor, \$19,800; stock in trade, \$5,935; deposits in savings banks, \$5,860.

Churches and Schools. Christian church, C. W. Nelson, pastor; Freewill Baptist, G. W. Jesseman, pastor. There are twelve school districts, and ten schools in town; average length, for the year, eleven weeks.

First Settlers. Benjamin Rice and Stevens March, from Hanover, settled here about 1772. This town forfeited its first two charters, by failing to fulfil conditions required. The third was granted to 72 persons, May 1, 1772.

Boundaries. North by Wentworth, east by Groton, south by Canaan, and west by Lyme. Area, 23,040 acres. Improved land, 9,531 acres.

Distances. Fifty miles northwest from Concord, and twenty-three south from Haverhill.

Railroads. Connects twice a week by mail coach at west Rumney, on the Boston Concord and Montreal railroad.

DOVER.

STRAFFORD COUNTY. A city and county seat of justice. It was the second place in New-Hampshire where the English set their feet for a permanent settlement. In no section of the State, can be

found so dense a population, with such a variety of villages, fertile farms and fine country scenery, as within a radius of ten miles around Dover. Passing through the city or vicinity in any direction, the traveller finds no steep and rugged mountains, nor sterile plains, but occasionally ascends gentle swells of land from the height of which the eye meets some delightful object—a well cultivated field, winding streams, forests and picturesque villages are seen on every side. In the southern part of the city is a neck of land extending about three miles between the Piscataqua River on one side and Bellamy or Back River on the other. The road, from which the land gently descends toward the water on either side, presents an extensive and delightful view of bays, islands, and distant mountains.

The area of territory is small, comprising less than 3,000 acres of improved land, but the soil is excellent, producing fine crops.

Rivers. Cocheco (or Ouocho) River has its source from several small streams in New Durham, which unite in Farmington, whence the river passes through Rochester, receiving the Isinglass, and thence through Dover where it joins the waters of the Salmon Falls River, the principal tributary of the Piscataqua. About three miles from the mouth of the Cocheco, and where the tide water meets the fresh, is a heavy fall in the river of thirty-two and a half feet producing an excellent water power which is improved by the Cocheco Manufacturing Company. Bellamy Bank River takes a south-eastern course

through the city, and joins with waters which form the Piscataqua.

There is a good water power on this stream, which is generally improved. Vessels of light burthen come up the Cocheco, as far as the Cocheco Falls.

City. Dover is the third city or town in the State in the value of its manufactured productions, the fourth in population, and the fifth in wealth. The city proper is located around the Cocheco Falls, and is the seat of extensive manufacturing and trade. The river crosses Main Street, and is spanned by a wide and handsome bridge. The streets are wide, and many of them beautifully shaded, while the private residences are built on spacious grounds, affording fine lawns and gardens. The City Hall is a fine brick building, and located near the center of the city. Many of the business blocks are large and expensive buildings, and have a metropolitan appearance. There are in the city forty schools, ten churches, one academy, six banks, five weekly newspapers, four hotels, between eighty and ninety stores of all kinds, twelve lawyers, thirteen physicians, five dentists, seventeen hundred dwellings, and about 9,500 inhabitants. There are a number of expensive church edifices, and the school buildings are, not excelled by those of any city in the State.

Manufactories. Dover has been noted, for many years, for its extensive cotton print works, and the staple or uniform quality of the goods produced; also for its extensive sale boot and shoe manufactories.

The Cocheco Manufacturing Company was incorporated in 1812,

the charter amended in 1821, and went into operation in 1822. The business of this company is divided into two departments. In one is the manufacturing of cotton print cloth, and in the other is printing calico. The first department does not produce two thirds of the number of yards of cloth that is printed. The number yards of cotton cloth wove is 16,000,000 annually, and valued at \$1,240,000. The number yards of cloth printed is 31,340,000, valued at \$3,447,400. In 1870 they printed 18,000,000 yards at \$2,000,000—this shows the rapid increase of their business. The number of hands employed, in both departments, is 502 males and 687 females and children. F. A. & J. Sawyer, woolen mills, manufacture flannels and other woolen goods. Value of goods produced in 1870, \$340,060. They employ eighty-eight males and sixty-nine females and children. There are eleven sale boot and shoe manufacturing, with a capital of \$400,000, employing 655 men and boys, and 135 women, annually making 1,150,000 pairs of boots and shoes of every description, valued at \$1,580,000. The Freewill Baptist printing establishment has a capital of \$80,000, and employs 12 males and 12 females. Value of productions in 1870, \$70,519. There are also manufactured sand paper and glue, \$125,000; floor oil cloth, \$60,000; clothing, \$75,000; hats and caps, \$20,000; baker's bread, \$20,000; sash, blinds and doors, \$40,000; carriages of all kinds, \$50,000; lumber sawed, \$30,000; newspaper and job printing, \$35,000; meal and flour ground, \$45,000; illuminating gas, \$30,000; leather tanned, \$25,000; brick, \$30,000; foundry

and machine shops, \$60,000; marble and soapstone, \$15,000; besides photographers, tin workmen, harness makers, blacksmiths, carpenters, painters, masons, and various other professions. The total capital invested in manufactories is estimated at \$2,051,000, employing 1484 males and 982 females and children, who annually receive for their labor, \$1,120,000, and producing manufactured goods to the value of \$7,352,900.

Resources. Agricultural productions, \$55,648; mechanical labor, \$1,120,000; engaged in professional service, trade, transportation, &c., 855 persons, \$513,000; stocks, &c., \$209,375; money at interest, \$190,360; stock in trade, \$717,620; deposits in savings banks, \$1,203,307.

Churches and Pastors. Freewill Baptist, Rev. I. D. Stewart; C. Baptist, Rev. W. T. Chase; Christian, Rev. J. G. T. Colby; Methodist, Rev. O. H. Jasper, Presiding Elder of Dover District—Rev. C. W. Millen, pastor; Congregational, Rev. George Spaulding; Episcopal, Rev. J. B. Richmond, rector; Roman Catholic, Rev. C. J. Drummond, priest; Unitarian, T. W. Brown; Universalist, Rev. J. Crehore.

Schools. There are forty schools in town, of which thirty are graded. Average length of schools for the year, thirty-six weeks. There are 907 male and 980 female scholars. Sixty-five per cent. of this number regularly attend school through the year. Total amount of money annually appropriated for school purposes, \$20,937.29; value of school houses and lots, \$140,000. H. P. Warren is the principal of the High School. Franklin Acad-

emy is located in this city. (See tables.)

Newspapers. Dover Enquirer, Dover Gazette, Morning Star, Local Record, Foster's Democrat. (See tables.)

The first newspapers published in Dover were the Political Repository and Strafford Record, commenced July 15, 1790; discontinued January 19, 1792; Phenix, from January 25, 1792, to August 29, 1795; Dover Sun, commenced September 15, 1795.

Banks. Strafford National Bank, Dover National Bank, Cochecho National Bank. Total capital invested, \$320,000. County of Strafford for Savings, Dover Five Cent Savings Bank, and Cochecho Savings Bank. Total amount of deposits in savings banks, \$2,399,258. 87. (See banks.)

Hotels. American House, New-Hampshire House, Kimball, and Franklin House. All these hotels are good houses. The American and New-Hampshire are the largest.

First Settlements. The first settlement of Dover was commenced at what is now known as Dover Neck, a point of land extending about three miles, between the Piscataqua on one side, and Bellamy Bank, or Back River, on the other; the extreme point being about four miles from the city proper at Cochecho Falls. An English company, styled the "Company of Laconia," sent out an expedition to establish a fishery around the mouth of the Piscataqua. A portion of this expedition landed at or near Portsmouth, while the rest, under command of Edward and William Hilton, fish mongers of London (as we quote from Dr.

Belknap) "sent their boats further up the river to a neck of land called by the Indians, Wennichahannat, but they named it Northam, afterwards *Dover. This settlement was commenced in 1623. For many years it included the principal part of the population of the town. The first meeting house was built here, and was surrounded with entrenchments and flank-arts, the remains of which are not entirely obliterated. Edward Hilton obtained a deed of the land occupied by himself, and included within the grant Dover, Durham, Stratham, and part of Newington and Greenland.† For a number of years the town was under no provincial authority save their own municipal laws. In 1640 a written instrument was drawn up, and signed by forty-one persons, agreeing to abide by the laws of England, and those enacted by a majority of their own number. In 1641, the town voluntarily put itself under the jurisdiction of Massachusetts, and remained so till 1679, when a commission was issued forming New-Hampshire into a royal province, and John Cutts, of Portsmouth, was the first president. From this date up to

*There is some contention whether this point was first named Dover and afterwards Northam, and sometimes Cochecho. It might have been so, for there was a continual wrangle with the clergy, some of whom did not prove themselves above reproach, and some of these disputes were on such frivolous questions. This was prior to 1642.

† There is but little doubt that this is a mistake—that Hilton's purchase included no part of Durham, Stratham or Greenland; but only that part of Dover now called Dover Neck or Point, and a portion of Newington on the opposite side of Piscataqua river. The whole of his purchase did not exceed an area of 3,500 acres. See early settlements, page 3.

1741 it was under various provincial governments, with a continual wrangle concerning jurisdiction and authority. In 1741 the final boundary between Massachusetts and New-Hampshire was established, thus giving the colonies of New-Hampshire a distinct government, with Benning Wentworth as Governor,

Indians. This town, in its early settlement, was the scene of much Indian warfare, and many of its inhabitants were subjected to savage butchery, or long and cruel captivity. Thursday evening, June 27, 1689, Dover was the scene of one of the greatest Indian massacres which ever occurred in the State. It is stated, this bloody deed was committed more to revenge certain indignities, perpetrated on the Indians by Major Waldron, who was a resident and prominent man of the town, some thirteen years prior. By stratagem, he secured some two hundred Indians, who had, at some times, exhibited some hostility towards the settlers. Through a form of trial, seven, who were considered the ringleaders, were immediately hanged, and the remainder were sold into slavery. The Indians abroad considered this a breach of faith, and swore against him implacable revenge. On the Cocheco River, at Cocheco Falls, at the date of the massacre, were five garrison houses—three on the north side, viz. Otis's, Waldron's and Heard's; on the south side, Peter Coffin's, and his son's. These houses were well built, and secured with stout doors, fastened with strong iron bars and bolts. To these houses the neighboring families usually

retired at night, but, by unaccountable negligence, no watch was kept. The Indians were daily in town, visiting and trading with the inhabitants, as was usual in times of peace; but still they had a vigilant eye on everything passing, and patiently watched for the convenient time to come to wreak their long-pent-up revenge. Some hints of this impending storm had frequently been thrown out by some of the squaws, but in such a way that no one could comprehend their full meaning. Some of the more cautious people, however, had fears that something wrong was intended by the savages; but Waldron, from his long experience with them, scouted the idea. On the fatal evening, he was told, by a young man, that the town was full of Indians, and the people were much concerned. He answered that he knew the Indians, and there was no danger.

The plan which the savages had arranged, was, that two squaws should go to each of the garrisons, in the evening, and ask leave to lodge by the fire. They were admitted to all but the younger Coffin's garrison, who took *himself* for counsel, instead of Major Waldron. The squaws were even shown, at their request, by the credulous people, how to unfasten the doors, in case they should want to go out in the night.

Mesandouit, one of the chiefs, went to Waldron's garrison, and was kindly entertained by him, and by such acts he was lulled into a sense of security which caused him a horrid death.

When all had retired, and were quietly locked in sleep, the gates were opened, the signal given, and

the savage horde rushed into the respective garrisons, and commenced their work of death and cruelty.

Major Waldron, now advanced in life to the age of eighty years, awakened by the noise made by the Indians coming into his apartment, jumped out of bed, and with his sword, drove them through two or three doors; but, as he was returning for other arms, he was stunned by a blow from a hatchet, and dragged into the hall, and seated in an elbow chair, and insultingly asked "Who shall judge Indians now?" Other cruel indignities were inflicted on him, such as that they passed around him, and cut him across the belly and breast, with their knives, each saying "I cross out my account." By loss of blood he soon fell to the floor, and death ended his misery. After killing his son-in-law, Abraham Lee, pillaging the house and setting it on fire, they took Lee's daughter, with several others, and left.

Otis's garrison shared the same fate. He was killed, with several others, and his wife and child were carried away. Heard's garrison was saved by the barking of a dog, just as the Indians were entering. Elder Wentworth pushed them out, and shut the gate, and held it till the people within were alarmed, and hastened to the defence. Coffin's house was surprised, but as the Indians had no enmity against him, they spared his life, and the lives of his family, and contented themselves by pillaging the house. They then went to the house of his son, who had cautiously refused to admit the squaws, in the evening, and

demanding him to surrender, promising him quarter. He refused their offer, and determined to defend his house, till they brought his father before his eyes, and threatened to murder him. Filial affection broke his first resolution, and he surrendered. Both families were put into a deserted house, with the intention of reserving them for prisoners, but the Indians were so intent on plundering, they suffered them to make their escape.

In this attack twenty-three persons were killed, and twenty-nine were captivated. Five or six houses, with the mills, were burned. This surprise was so adroitly planned, and so expeditiously carried into effect, that, before the inhabitants in other parts of the town were apprised, the Indians had made good their escape, with their prisoners and booty.

In 1691, a party of Indians fired upon a young man, in the woods near the settlement. The Indians were pursued by a body of the citizens, and nearly all were either killed or wounded. In 1696, three persons were killed and several wounded and taken prisoners, as they were returning from church. In 1704, the people were waylaid as they were coming from meeting, and one Mark Giles killed. William Pearl and Nathaniel Tibbetts were killed in 1706, and Jacob Garland shared the same fate in 1710. In the spring of 1711 and 1712, an attack was made on the town, and a Mr. Tuttle killed. In August, 1723, Mr. Joseph Ham was killed, and three of his children carried off by the Indians. It would require a large volume to fully detail all

the Indian murders and cruelties which have been inflicted upon the early settlers of Dover, consequently want of space debars us from the attempt.

First Ministers and Church. Rev. William R. Leveridge, Congregational, was the first minister who preached here, and, probably, the first ordained minister that ever preached the gospel in New-Hampshire. For want of adequate support, he remained but two years, and removed south. He was influenced to come here through Lord Say, and commenced his services Oct. 10, 1633. The next was Rev. George Burdett, who came among them in 1634. He was elected Governor and was settled to preach in 1637, but being detected in some criminal acts, he made a precipitate flight to the province of Maine. A Congregational church was established in 1638, by one Capt. John Underhill, and put in charge of Rev. Hanserd Knollys, in 1639. This church was called the First Church, being the oldest but one in New-Hampshire. He was followed by Rev. Thomas Larkman, in 1640. These two last men proved themselves destitute of moral character, and were forced to leave the parish. The church being much oppressed by the bad character of the ministers, in 1642, called the pious Rev. Daniel Maud to become their pastor. This charge he faithfully performed until his death, which occurred in 1655. Then followed the Rev. John Reyner, settled in 1657; died in 1669. Rev. John Reyner, his son, settled in 1671; died in 1676. Rev. John Pike, settled in 1681; died in 1710. Rev. Nicholas Se-

ver, settled in 1711; dismissed in 1715; died in 1764. Rev. Jonathan Cushing, settled in 1717; dismissed in 1764. Rev. Jeremy Belknap, D. D., settled in 1767; removed to Boston in 1786, and was settled there in 1787. Dr. Belknap was the celebrated historian of New-Hampshire. He died in Boston, June 20, 1798. Rev. Robert Gray, settled in 1787; dismissed in 1805.

Town and City. Dover was incorporated as a town, October 22, 1641. A city charter was granted in June, 1855, and adopted September 1, 1855. The following persons have acted as mayors: 1856, Andrew Pierce; 1857, Thomas E. Sawyer; 1858, James Bennett; 1860, Albert Bond; 1861, Alphonzo Bickford; 1863, William F. Estes; 1866, Joshua G. Hall; 1868, Eli V. Brewster; 1870, William S. Stevens.

The population, at various dates, is as follows: in 1777, 1,666; 1790, 1,998; 1820, 2,871; 1850, 8,186; 1860, 8,502; 1870, 9,294. Ratable polls in 1872, 2291. Assessed valuation, \$5,917,089. True valuation, about \$9,000,000.

Boundaries. North by Somersworth and Rollinsford, east by Salmon Falls river, which separates it from Maine, south by Madbury, and west by Rochester. Area of improved land 2,640 acres.

Distances. Fortymiles east from Concord, and sixty-six north from Boston.

Railroads. The railroad facilities of Dover are excellent. The Boston and Maine Railroad which connects Boston with Portland, passes through the centre; the Cocheco, a branch of the Boston and Maine, runs to Alton bay, distant

twenty-five miles north-west, where in the warm season, it connects with steamboats running to all points on the Winnipiseogee lake, also connects with the Great Falls and Conway Railroad for the White mountains. The Portsmouth and Dover Railroad, built in the season of 1873, connects these two old towns together, making the distance by rail, about eleven miles.

DUBLIN.

CHESHIRE COUNTY. The surface of this town is uneven, but the soil is strong, yielding fair crops of corn, oats, hay, &c. The inhabitants are noted for their energetic spirit in business.

Streams and Ponds. Dublin is situated on the height of land between Merrimack and Connecticut Rivers; consequently its streams are small. Center Pond, about one mile in diameter, is the principal sheet of water.

Mountains. A large portion of the grand Monadnock lies in the south-west part of the town. Breed's Mountain lies near the center.

Employments. Agriculture is the principal occupation of the people. Three thousand, eight hundred boxes of clothes pins are annually manufactured. Lumbering and some small manufactories are carried on.

Resources. From productions of the soil, \$50,705; mechanical labor, \$12,800; Money at interest, \$21,532; stocks and bonds, \$8,400; deposits in savings banks, \$108,206; stock in trade, \$6,400.

Churches and Schools. Unitarian, G. M. Rhee, pastor; Trinitarian, no pastor. There are ten schools

in town. Average length of schools for the year, twenty-four weeks. The Rev. Edward Sprague made a bequest of \$8,000 for the support of public schools. He also left the town \$5,000, the interest of which is to be applied to the support of an ordained Congregational minister, who shall statedly preach in Dublin.

Library. Social Library, 1817 volumes.

First Settlers. Settled by Matthew Thurston and others in 1749. Incorporated March 29, 1871. It was originally called Monadnock Number Three.

First Ministers. Rev. Joseph Farrer, Congregational, ordained June 10, 1772. Rev. Elijah Willard, Baptist, ordained June 5, 1793.

Boundaries. North by Harrisville, east by Peterborough, south by Jaffrey, and west by Marlborough. A portion of Harrisville was taken from the north part of this town in July, 1870.

Distances. Fifty miles south-west from Concord and ten south-east from Keene.

Railroads. Peterborough Depot, six miles, on Monadnock Railroad. Stage on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.

DUMMER.

COOS COUNTY. The surface is rocky and uneven, but the soil is strong, and good crops of oats, barley, potatoes and hay are produced.

Rivers. Androscoggin and Little Ammonoosue Rivers are the principal streams. In the latter are the Pontook Falls.

Employments. Agriculture is the principal vocation of the inhabitants. Over 400,000 feet of sawed

lumber, of all kinds, are annually sawed.

Resources. Productions of the soil, \$36,865; mechanical labor, \$1,000; stock in trade, \$500.

Schools. There are six schools; average length for the year, ten weeks.

First Settlement. The town was granted to Mark H. Wentworth, March 8, 1773. Incorporated December 19, 1848.

Boundaries. North by Millsfield and Erroll, east by Cambridge, south by Milan, and west by Stark and Odell. Area, 23,041 acres; area of improved land, 2019 acres.

Distances. One hundred and sixty miles north from Concord, and thirty north-east from Lancaster.

Railroads. Grand Trunk Railroad, near the south-west corner of the town.

DUNBARTON.

MERRIMACK COUNTY. There are many hills and no mountains in this town. The situation is elevated, the air is pure and the water good. The soil is of the best quality, and well adapted to the growth of corn, wheat and fruit. Some of the finest specimens of apples in the County are produced here. Concord furnishes an excellent market for all the surplus products of the farmers, who are generally industrious and successful husbandmen. The people are noted for their wealthy and prosperous condition, as their resources will plainly show.

Employments. The inhabitants are principally engaged in agriculture. 700,000 feet of lumber, of all kinds, are annually pro-

duced. 25,000 scythe rifles are made.

Resources. Products of the soil, \$91,111; mechanical labor, \$5,100; stocks and bonds, \$3,000; money at interest, \$11,200; deposits in savings banks, \$100,306; stock in trade, \$18,848.

Churches and Schools. Baptist, Rev. Samuel Woodbury, pastor; Congregational, Rev. G. I. Bard, pastor; Episcopal, Rev. J. H. Coit, rector. There are eleven schools in this town; average length for the year, twelve weeks.

Libraries. Episcopal Parish Library, 500 volumes.

First Settlers. The first settlers of Dunbarton were principally descendants of Scotch-Irish, so called from the fact that their ancestors emigrated from Scotland to Ireland. The town was granted, in 1751, to Archibald Stark, Caleb Page, and others, by the Masonian proprietors. It was called "Stark's town," in honor of the principal proprietor. It received its present name from Dunbarton, in Scotland. The first settlement was made about 1749, by Joseph Putney, James Rogers, William Putney and Obadiah Foster. The town was incorporated August 10, 1765.

First Minister. Rev. Walter Harris, ordained August 26, 1789.

Boundaries. North by Hopkinton and Bow, east by Bow and Hooksett, south by Goffstown, and west by Weare. Area 21,000 acres, improved land, 16,533 acres.

Distances. Nine miles south from Concord.

Railroads. By daily stage to East Weare station, three miles, on the Manchester and North Weare Railroad.

DURHAM.

STRAFFORD COUNTY. This town is favorably situated on the Piscataqua and Oyster rivers, both as to water power and transportation, as tide water comes up to the falls, at the village. Oyster River a branch of the Piscataqua, takes its rise in Wheelwright's pond in Lee, and after running nearly its whole course in Durham, furnishing several good mill sites, meets the tide water at Durham village. The river takes its name from the abundance of oysters formerly found near its confluence with the Piscataqua.

Lamprey River, another branch of the Piscataqua, runs through the westerly part of the town, over several falls well adapted for mill sites, then into the town of New-Market, and meets the tide water at Lamprey River village in that town.

Upon both sides of Oyster river there is a deep, rich loam, which is suitably adapted to the production of grass of which heavy crops are cut, and hay is an article of export, there being over 1,500 tons sent to the Boston market annually. Good crops of corn, barley, potatoes, &c., are also raised. The town abounds in excellent granite, which is a source of much profitable employment to the inhabitants.

Manufactories. There is considerable manufacturing in town. One Paper Mill annually manufactures 309 tons wall paper, valued at \$69,365. Nut and Bolt manufactory, annually manufactures 250 tons of nuts and bolts, valued at \$40,000, eighteen thousand pairs of boots and shoes are annually made, valued at \$22,500.

Summer Tourists. Durham is

quite a resort for invalids and pleasure seekers, some forty staying there through the warm weather.

Resources. Annual value of farm productions, \$108,133; manufactured productions, \$152,200; money in savings banks, stock and bonds on hand or at interest, \$139,800; from summer tourists, \$1,000.

First Settlers. Durham was originally a part of Dover, and was included in Hilton's grant,* but as the number of settlers increased, it soon became a distinct parish by the name of Oyster River. Before any settlement had been made by the white men, it was a famous rendezvous for the Indians, and for many years after the settlement it suffered exceedingly by Indian depredations and murders. We append a few extracts giving accounts of their deeds of cruelty, which the first settlers suffered.

In 1694, when a large part of the inhabitants had marched to the westward, the Indians who were dispersed in the woods about Oyster River, having diligently observed the number of men in one of the garrisons, rushed upon eighteen of them, as they were going to their morning devotions; and, having cut off their retreat from the house, put them all to death except one, who fortunately escaped. They then attacked the house, in which there were only two boys, besides the women and children. The boys kept them off for some time, and wounded several of them. At length the Indians set fire to the house, and even then, the boys would not surrender till the Indians had promised to spare their lives. The latter, however, perfidiously murdered three

* See Dover.

or four of the children, one of whom they fixed upon a sharp stick, in the view of its mother. The next spring, the Indians narrowly watched the frontiers, to determine the safest and most vulnerable points of attack. The settlement at Oyster River was selected for destruction. Here were twelve garrisoned houses, amply sufficient for the reception of the inhabitants; but, not apprehending any danger, many of the families remained in their unfortified houses, and those who were in the garrisons, were indifferently prepared for a siege, as they were destitute of powder. The enemy approached the place undiscovered, and halted near the Falls. One John Dean, whose house stood near the Falls, happening to rise very early for a journey, before the dawn of day, was shot as he came out of his door. The attack now commenced on all points, where the enemy was ready. They entered the house of a Mr. Adams, without resistance, where they murdered fourteen persons, whose graves can still be traced. The house of John Buss, the minister, was destroyed, together with his valuable library. He was absent at the time, and his wife and family fled to the woods. Many other cruelties were perpetrated, when the Indians, fearing that the inhabitants from the neighboring settlements would collect against them, retreated, having killed or captured between ninety and a hundred persons, and destroyed twenty houses, five of which were garrisoned. Minute accounts of these disasters are given in Belknap's valuable history of New-Hampshire, to which the reader is referred.

Major-General John Sullivan, of the revolutionary army, was a resident of this town, and died here Jan. 23, 1795. He was a native of Berwick, Maine, and was a distinguished commander during the war; was President of the State three years, and afterwards District Judge of New-Hampshire. On all occasions, he proved himself the firm supporter of the rights of the country.

The Hon. Ebenezer Thompson, Col. Winborn Adams, and Hon. George Frost, were also residents of this town. The town was incorporated, May 15, 1732.

First Ministers. Rev. Hugh Adams, settled in 1718, dismissed in 1739; Rev. Nicholas Gilman, ordained in 1741, died in 1748; Rev. John Adams, settled in 1748, dismissed in 1778; Rev. Curtis Coe, settled in 1780, dismissed in 1805.

Boundaries North by Madbury, east by Little and Great Bays, south by New-Market, and west by Lee. Area, 14,970 acres; improved land, 9,948 acres.

Distances. Thirty-five miles south-east from Concord, eleven north-west from Portsmouth and five south from Dover

Railroads. The Boston and Maine Railroad passes through this town in a northerly and southerly direction.

EAST KINGSTON.

ROCKINGHAM COUNTY. The surface of this town is somewhat uneven, but the excellent soil is well adapted to the cultivation of grasses and grains.

River. Powow River, having its source from ponds in Kingston, passes through the south-west part of this town.

Employments. Farming is the principal occupation of the inhabitants, some of the farms being under a high state of cultivation. 96,000 pairs womens shoes are annually made. There is also quite an extensive manufactory of stiffenings and inner soles, employing twenty hands. 700,000 feet of lumber are sawed annually.

Resources. Productions of the soil, \$44,611; mechanical labor, \$32,500; stocks and money at interest, \$6,650; deposits in savings banks, \$3,750; stock in trade, \$9,415.

Churches and Schools. Methodist, Rev. J. W. Sanborn, pastor. There are four schools in town; average length for the year, twenty-two weeks. Jeremiah Morrill, Esq., bequeathed to this town, \$2,000, the interest of which is to be applied for the benefit of public schools in East Kingston.

First Settlers. William and Abraham Smith. Incorporated, November 17, 1738.

First Minister. Rev. Peter Coffin, ordained in 1739, dismissed in 1792.

Boundaries. North by Brentwood and Exeter, east by Kensington, south by South Hampton, and west by Kingston.

Area. 3,445 acres of improved land.

Distances. Forty-two miles south-east from Concord, six south from Exeter and twenty miles south-west from Portsmouth.

Railroads. Boston and Maine Railroad.

EATON.

CARROLL COUNTY. The surface of this town is uneven. The soil on the uplands is good, producing

fair crops of corn, potatoes, hay, &c. The soil on the plains is a sandy loam, and was formerly covered with an excellent growth of pine.

Streams and Ponds. There are no streams of any note in this town. There are several ponds, of which Snell's Pond is the principal one.

Minerals. Iron ore of good quality is found here; also a vein of sulphuret of lead.

Employments. Nearly all of the inhabitants are engaged in agriculture. There is some lumber business carried on.

Resources. Agricultural products, \$92,614; mechanical labor, \$4,500; money at interest, \$3,988; deposits in savings banks, \$3,441; stock in trade, \$2,500.

Churches and Schools. Two Free-will Baptists, Rev. J. Fletcher and W. S. Merrill, pastors. There are eleven school districts and eight schools in town. Average length of schools for the year, seventeen weeks.

Hotel. Robinson's Hotel.

First Settlers. Eaton was granted to Clement March and sixty-five others, November 6, 1766. It originally included the town of Madison, the whole with an area of 33,637 acres.

First Church. A Baptist Church was formed in 1800.

Boundaries. North by Conway, east by Broomfield, Maine; South by Freedom, and west by Madison.

Distances. Seventy-one miles north-east from Concord, and twenty-two north from Ossipee.

Railroads. The Great Falls and Conway and Portland and Ogdensburg Railroads form a junction at North Conway, ten miles distant.

Six miles to depot at Conway Corner, on the Gt. F. & C. R. R.

EFFINGHAM.

CARROLL COUNTY. The surface of this town is uneven, there being several mountains of considerable elevation. The soil in some parts is very good, and excellent crops of wheat, corn, oats and hay are produced.

Rivers and Ponds. Ossipee River and a few of its tributaries are the only streams. Near Ossipee River is a pond four hundred rods long, and two hundred and seventy wide. Between Effingham and Wakefield lies Province Pond. There are three small villages in town, with post-offices, viz. South, Center, and Effingham Falls.

Employments. Agriculture is the principal employment of the inhabitants. There are various kinds of manufactories in town, of which lumber, shoe pegs, bobbins, rakes, and grist mills are the principal ones.

Resources. Agricultural products, \$93,306; mechanical labor, \$5,000; money at interest, \$4,459; deposits in savings banks, \$29.95; stock in trade, \$5,900.

Churches and Schools. Christian, Rev. J. M. Colburn, pastor; Freewill Baptist, Rev. J. P. Stinchfield, pastor; Methodist and Congregational, ——. There are nine schools in town; average length for the year, fifteen weeks.

Hotel. Green Mountain House.

Literary Institution. Masonic Institute, at the Center, J. M. Colburn, principal.

First Settlements. Effingham was formerly called Leavitt's Town. The first settlement was

but a few years before the Revolution. Incorporated August 18, 1788.

First Ministers. Rev. Gideon Burt, Congregational, settled in 1803; died in 1805.

Boundaries. North by Freedom; East by Maine line; south and west by Ossipee. Area, 30,000 acres; improved land, 9,025 acres.

Distances. Sixty miles north-east from Concord, and five north from Ossipee.

Railroads. Great Falls and Conway

ELLSWORTH.

GRAFTON COUNTY. This is a romantic hamlet situated high up in a great basin among the hills, isolated from the rest of the world, and full of tarns, brooks and mountains. Ellsworth Pond, in the south-east part of the town, contains about one hundred acres, and affords a fine mill stream called West Branch brook. Moulton brook, from Warren and Buzzell brook flows into this pond. One of the three Glen Ponds is on the western boundary, and a portion of Stinson Pond on the south line. Stinson brook flows through the west part, and in the north part is Kineo brook and Hubbard brook, an affluent of Hubbard Pond, in Woodstock. Mt. Kineo, 3,557 feet high, so called from an Indian chief, is in the center, and Black hill, formerly a great place for moose, is in the valley between Mt. Kineo and Mt. Carr. In the south part is a portion of Stinson mountain.

Indians. This basin was formerly a noted resort of Indians who visited it for the purpose of hunting. Relics of them have been

found on the shores of Glen ponds. Kineo, the chief, named from *Kun-nawa*, meaning *the bear*, hunted on the mountain bearing his name.

First Settlers. Ellsworth was granted to Barlow Trecothick, May 1, 1769, and was called *Trecothick* until 1802, when it was incorporated. It was settled in 1792, by Col. Craige. Shortly after, Jonathan T. Downing, Aaron Straw, and Gideon Hill, moved into town. The inhabitants, although not very rich, enjoy the comforts of life, and are a contented, frugal, virtuous and happy people.

First Minister. A Freewill Baptist society was formed previous to 1820, and Israel Blake was the first minister.

Employments. Agriculture is successfully carried on. Much maple sugar is made and considerable lumber sent to market. Clover seed in large quantities was formerly sold.

Resources. Agricultural products, \$20,800; mechanical labor, \$1,700; stock in trade, \$900.

Churches and Schools. Freewill Baptist, no pastor. There are two schools in town; average length for the year, six weeks.

Summer Resorts. Ellsworth has always been a noted summer resort. Hundreds of hunters, trappers and fishermen visit it every year, and the basin in which Glen ponds are situated is alive with tourists each season. There are no hotels, but the spruce camp and the lodge of green boughs answer every purpose.

Minerals. In the neighborhood of Stinson pond are numerous ores and minerals, and on some of the streams gold has been found.

Railroads. The nearest railroad

station is Rumney, six miles distant.

Boundaries. North by Woodstock, east by Thornton and Camp-ton, south by Rumney and West by Warren.

Distances. Fifty-two miles from Concord, and eighty-four from Portsmouth.

ENFIELD.

GRAFTON COUNTY. The surface of the town is uneven, but the soil is considered good, producing excellent crops of corn, wheat, oats, hay and potatoes. On many of the hills and mountain sides are fine pastures for sheep and cattle.

Enfield is noted among northern towns for its diversified and beautiful scenery, its rivulets, lakelets, valleys and hills—the hills cultivated to their tops, and, in the western part, rising into a considerable elevation, known as Mount Calm, whose summits embosom a pond two thirds of a mile long and a third of a mile wide, and here and there sink down into quiet glens, fertilized by streamlets, and dotted with farm houses. East, Choate's, Jones, Shaker, Goodhue and George, are the names of the principal hills, and Mascomy Lake, East Pond or Crystal Lake, Spectacles, George, Mountain, and Mud ponds, are the principal bodies of water, with mills at their outlets. Mud Pond is mostly in Canaan. Mascomy River, taking its rise in Dorchester, and running through Canaan, is a considerable stream, emptying into Mascomy Lake in the north-west part. From marks of a former shore running round it, and logs found a dozen feet below the surface of the plain, extending about a mile south, this

beautiful lake, four miles in length, and of various breadths, would seem to have been anciently considerably longer, and some thirty feet higher than it now is at high water mark, and its fall to have been caused by a disruption and lowering of its outlet in Lebanon. At its head it receives a brook running from George Pond through Centre Village, on which stream are mills and factories. The other principal brooks are Bicknell's, flowing into, and Johnson's, flowing out of, East Pond, on both of which are saw mills. At the foot of East Hill, about two miles easterly from the head of Mascomy Lake, is East Pond or Crystal Lake, with its single islet, whose deep, clear water, about two miles in length and three-fourths of a mile in width, once abounded in salmon trout weighing from two to ten pounds, but which have been exterminated by pickerel, introduced into the pond about half a century ago. At the outlet of this lake is one of the best unimproved water privileges in the county. Here was erected the first grist mill and store in the town. The village here was long known as Johnson's mills, but now as East village. It was once the centre of business of this and the adjoining towns.

Here stands the mansion of Judge Jesse Johnson, erected in 1803, and the occasional summer residence of his surviving children and descendants. The old mansion house of Judge Johnson is now owned by his son, George W. Johnson, Esq., of Gasport, N. Y. And here also resided two of the town's early and worthy citizens, George Conant, Esq., Justice of

the Peace, its first clothier, and Captain Richard Currier, whose house, erected before 1800, is in possession of one of his grandsons.

Villages. North Enfield* is one of the most enterprising and important villages in the southern part of Grafton County. It is located on Mascomy river, about one half mile from where it discharges its waters into Mascomy Lake. The river at this village produces some very fine water power, which is generally improved. There is one card printing and job office, large bedstead manufactory, two flannel and hosiery mills, one of the largest grist mills in the State, large tannery, lumber mill and various other small shops. These various manufactories employ about one hundred males and females, who annually receive for their labor about \$40,000, and produce goods valued at \$365,000. There are also six stores of all kinds, one hotel, two churches, one large graded school house, and about one hundred dwelling houses. The Northern Railroad passes along the southern border of the village, where there is a depot, telegraph and express office. At the Centre there is quite a pretty village, with considerable manufacturing. Here is one hosiery manufactory, carriage and sleigh manufactory, tannery, two lumber mills, marble shop, grist mill, printing office and other small shops. There are also two stores, one good hotel, post-office, one church, a large school house, and about fifty dwelling houses, some of which are very fine dwellings. The Hon. James W. Johnson resides here, and has

* The post office address of this village is Enfield.

one of the finest country residences in the State. This village lies three miles south-east from North Enfield depot, and is connected with it by stage, twice, daily.

At East Enfield there is a church, school house, saw mill, two or three small shops, and eight or ten dwellings.

Shaker village is located on the south-western shore of Mascomy lake. This village is divided into what is termed three families, viz., North, Center or Church, and South families. The village is located about midway between the two extremes of the lake, and they own all the land on the lake for nearly two miles. The plain where the village is situated is very narrow between the lake and the hill (which rises quite abruptly), but the soil is very rich and productive. About twenty acres of their land, they devote to the raising of garden seeds, and botanic medicinal herbs. The hills afford some of the finest pasturage in the State. Every thing about their farms has an air of neatness. Their cattle, horses and sheep are of the very best quality, showing, with all their peculiarities, that they are husbandmen whom it would be for the interest of every New-Hampshire farmer to imitate. Their home farm contains about 1,500 acres. Their buildings are modestly neat, and built more for convenience and durability, than beauty, although some of their buildings have an expensive appearance, which is the fact. In 1837, the middle family built a large stone building, four stories high, 100 feet long and 56 wide. It is surmounted by a cupola, in which is a bell weighing 800 lbs.

Every stone in the building is cemented and further fastened together with iron trunnels. The whole expense of the building was \$35,000. At the time of its erection, it was considered the most expensive building in the State, except the State House. It is devoted to family use. There are some other very good buildings, among which is a large barn, the most convenient of any in the State. Their manufactures are not very extensive, but their goods are of the very best quality. They consist of knit goods, tubs, pails, brooms, and distilled valerian, &c. The annual value of valerian sold is about \$4,000. The estimated amount of all goods sold annually, including garden seeds, is over \$30,000. All of the families worship together, and are under one general board of Trustees. Their number is about 200. As to their religious creed, please see Canterbury, and for their early settlement in Enfield, look at the early settlement of the town. One of the greatest tragedies which ever occurred among the Shakers in this town, was the murder of Caleb M. Dyer by one Thomas Weir, in 1864. Mr. Dyer was their chief man in all their business affairs, and was extensively known throughout the State, and noted for his business tact, and honesty. Weir was an unprincipled fellow, and voluntarily placed his children under the protection of the Shakers, but after his return from the war he wished to regain them. Weir was suffered to see them once or twice, but he still called and insisted on having the children. At length his frequent visits became a nuisance, and Mr. Dyer refused to let him

see the children,* at an unseasonable hour, and as the children did not wish to leave their benefactors. Of course Weir was more irritated, and the next time came prepared to see the children or seek revenge. As before, he was refused, and while Mr. Dyer was trying to reason with him, he drew his pistol and shot Dyer, the wound proving fatal in a short time. The loss of Mr. Dyer was deeply felt by the Shakers, and all business circles who had the pleasure to know him. Weir is expiating his crime in the State Prison under a sentence of thirty years and one day. He was 52 years of age when he committed the crime, which virtually makes it a life sentence.

Employments. The people are generally employed in agriculture, but, as can be seen, the manufactures are valuable, amounting to over \$450,000 annually.

Resources. Productions of the soil, \$125,460; mechanical labor, \$54,300; stocks and bonds, \$13,900; money at interest, \$49,550; deposits in savings banks, \$77,520; stock in trade, \$40,000.

Churches and Schools. Congregational, Rev. V. J. Hartshorn, pastor; Methodist, Rev. C. H. Chase, pastor; Universalist, Rev. S. C. Hayford, pastor; Shakers, Henry Cummings, elder.

There are 15 school districts and 16 schools in town; average length for the year, 22 weeks; annual amount appropriated for school purposes, \$2,420.73.

Hotels. Granite State House at Enfield, and Mount Calm House at the Center.

* It is stated, on good authority, that the two girls were opposed to leaving. One still remains with them.

Historical Society. There is a historical society organized in this town.

The Town's Early History. In 1761, the year following the conquest of Canada by England, which put a stop to the frequent murderous raids of the French and Indians from that quarter, upon the outlying New-England settlements, preventing their extension northwards, a rush of emigration took place in that direction from Massachusetts, Connecticut and Southern New-Hampshire, the Governor of the latter State, having in that one year chartered 60 towns west and 18 east of the Connecticut and Enfield, among them, July 4th, exactly 15 years before the Declaration of Independence.

Enfield, in the charter spelled Endfield, named probably after Enfield in Connecticut, was granted to 60 persons, all of whom, (except 10 who were doubtless the Governor's favorites, and resided in or near Portsmouth), were well-to-do inhabitants of Eastern Connecticut, and most of them of Windham County. The meetings of these proprietors, were held at the inn of Amariah Storrs, at Mansfield in that County, the first twelve years, till December 1773, after which they took place in Enfield or vicinity. But two or three of the original proprietors, ever resided in town. The book containing their proceedings from December, 1773 to April 1781, has been lost. The Governor in this, as probably in his other charters, secured to himself the lion's share—a select 500 acres, as marked on the charter map—and among other conditions, required, under penalty of forfeiture, that the proprietors

should "plant and cultivate" about 2,000 acres, in the first five years, a condition that, interested as many of them were in the settlement of other new townships, they found themselves unable to perform. In 1766, a few months before the five years expired, they dispatched Mr. John Salter, from Connecticut to Portsmouth, to apply "to the Governor and Council of New-Hampshire, for a continuation of their charter, and also for an addition to said township," and renewed their exertions to settle the township. But it should seem both their mission and efforts substantially failed; for two years afterwards, August 8, 1768, the Governor and Council, treating the Enfield charter as forfeited, re-granted "all that tract or parcel of land, known by the name of Enfield, to be known by the name of Relham,"* to an entirely new set of 90 proprietors, most of whom resided in and around Portsmouth. And now began the "War of the Charters." The validity of each being stoutly asserted on the one side, and denied on the other, the consequence was, that titles under either were rendered uncertain and insecure, and feuds and collisions occurred between the claimants under the one, and those under the other, in attempting to reduce to possession, and occupy the same land. This state of things was finally put an end to, mainly through the efforts of Jesse Johnson, Esq., who in 1779, in connection with other owners under the Enfield charter, by equivalents,

purchase, and compromises, succeeded in extinguishing the entire claims under the Relham charter, thus leaving the Enfield charter undisputed and ending the "War of the Charters," which had disquieted the town during eleven years and retarded its settlement.

In 1775, 14 years after it was chartered, the population was but 50, and probably there were not over 10 male heads of families. In the following year, only 13 male adults signed the Declaration of Loyalty, none refusing. In 1790, 11 years after the close of the charter difficulties, the population had increased to 750, or about 100 families.

The first meeting house was built in 1798, and removed in 1848. The first minister settled was the Rev. Edward Evans, in 1799, and dismissed in 1805.

Origin of the Shaker Society.
Tradition has it, that one † Wil-

† The leading men of the Shakers, at Enfield at the present time claim that this version, in every particular, is not correct. They claim that Ebenezer Cooley and Israel Chauncy, voluntarily, without invitation from Williams, came to Hartland, Vermont, and from thence, with one Zadock Wright, journeyed to Enfield, and called upon James Jewett, a resident of what is now called Shaker Hill, arriving September 1st, 1782, and the first Shaker meeting ever held in New-Hampshire was at the house of Asa Pattee, near Mr. Jewett's house. In 1793, the frame of a church was raised on the west shore of Mascomy Lake, which house now stands, and is now occupied as a place for their public worship.

The Shakers were not, in the early days, distinguished from others in their dress, and would not to-day, if the world did not yield to the calls of fashion. They now dress as every one did one hundred years ago.

They also claim they have not changed in their mode of worship, or their zeal; but are just the same as they were eighty years ago. The world has changed to be more liberal in

* So named, probably, after some individual, as Relham or Relhan (it is spelled both ways) was not, at that time, the name of any place.

liams, a convert to this modified Quakerism, then living in Grafton, a town joining Enfield on the east, went to New-Lebanon, N. Y., and induced two of the preachers of the Shaker Society there, named Cooley and Chauncey, to return with him. We have the fact from a record made at the time, that on the 6th of September, 1782, these two men came to Joseph Flint's, Canaan, south road, and there preached; but gaining no adherents in that town, they went into the adjoining one, Enfield, and there succeeded in making converts of some of the staid and respectable farmers, and mechanics and their families—among whom were James Jewett, Ezekiel Stevens, Asa Pattee, Benjamin Merrill and Zadock Wright, living on Jones Hill, and the hill afterwards called after them, Shaker Hill, on the northerly side of Mascomy Lake. They remained on these hills, gaining some new believers, about ten years, till about 1792—when, effecting an exchange of land, they removed to the more fertile spot they have ever since occupied, with large additions, on the southerly side of the same lake. For the first ten years, they were not by their garb distinguished from the "World's People," as they

their views, and are willing to allow all classes the privilege to worship God agreeably to their own consciences. This is their view of the facts relative to the Shakers and the world's people, as they stood eighty years ago in Enfield, and to-day.

It is gratifying to have the Shakers allow that the world is progressing, and is not as intolerant, as years ago, if they do not claim any improvement in themselves. We are led to believe, however, that they, like all civilized people, have changed for the better, and have more liberal views than they had eighty years ago.

termed outsiders. Six years after their advent, they are called in the town records of 1788, "Shaking Quakers," and the selectmen are instructed to petition the legislature, stating "their conduct," and the situation of the town, and asking for a remedy. At the start, like other new sects, the Shakers were exceedingly wild, enthusiastic and extravagant in their beliefs and religious exercises. But after a time, they gradually settled down into the sober, temperate, and rational people they now are and long have been. They have always been remarkable for honesty and industry. Like the same sect elsewhere, they hold their property in common, take on themselves vows of perpetual chastity, rejecting even the institution of marriage, and make dancing a part of their religious exercises. William Williams is said to be the person who introduced the two preachers. He was an honest, but eccentric man, who, after living many years in society, left it, and continued to reside near it with his son William, a man of wit and worth, deputy sheriff, land-surveyor, town clerk. The old gent died at an advanced age, many years ago.

Notices of Early Settlers. Most of the early settlers of Enfield came from Connecticut, Haverhill and Chibano, a point near Salem, Mass., and Hampstead, Plaistow and South Hampton, N. H.

Johnson. Jesse Johnson, Esq., was from Hampstead. He made his first purchase in Enfield in 1778, and in the next six years became the owner of nearly a quarter of the township under its two charters. He passed much of his time in Enfield, superintending

the clearing of his land and erecting mills, from 1778 to March 1787, when he removed his family there, and resided there till his death, March 11, 1800, in his 68th year. In Enfield, he was made a magistrate and Representative, and discharged the principal town offices.

Hon. Jesse Johnson, oldest son of the foregoing by his first marriage, was born in Hampstead, 1762. The subject of this notice in 1779, in his 17th year, walked to Enfield, through the wilderness, to aid in clearing his father's lands. The year after he became of age, he was appointed Justice of the Peace, an office he held 32 years, till his death; was Proprietor's Clerk, 30 years, one of the town's earliest land surveyors, its first magistrate and representative, a delegate to the convention that in 1792 formed the present State Constitution, Judge of Probate, Judge of the Court of Common Pleas, and in 1812, nominee of his party for Congress. He died Sept. 23, 1816, in his 54th year.

Gile. Johnson Gile, an exemplary man, father of the late Daniel Gile, a gentleman of intelligence and worth, and grandfather of Ebenezer Gile, who occupies the homestead, of Dr. Aaron Gile, and of Mrs. Lydia (Gile) Conant, late wife of G. W. Conant, Esq., came to the town from Hopkinton, with his wife and two children, in 1779, and died there, March 14, 1790, aged 38.

Bingham. Elisha Bingham was born in Windham County Connecticut, and settled in Enfield about 1772. Though illiterate, he seems to have been a man of good capacity, his name often occurring as a town officer. He had a large fam-

ily. His son Elias, born Aug. 29, 1772, was the first male child born in the town, and his daughter Phebe, born January 7, 1778, probably the first female child. In 1787, Mr. B. removed, with his entire family, to Jay, Essex County, N. Y.

Paddleford. Jonathan Paddleford who has descendants in the town, was, if not the first, among the very first settlers. He came to Enfield with an adult family of sons and daughters, from Ashford, Windham County, Conn., where, as early as 1765; he purchased several pieces of land from the original proprietors under the Enfield charter, and removed to Enfield between that year and 1772. He erected the second grist mill in the town, afterwards known as Follansbee's Mills, on Mascomy River, near where the Shaker Mills now stand. He died, July 13, 1783.

Bicknell. Capt. Nathan Bicknell came to the town, with his wife and six children, in the spring of 1777, from Ashford, Conn., and resided east of East Pond, where his son Isaac afterwards lived. Bicknell's Brook was named after him. He died in Enfield.

Jackman. Samuel Jackman, the ancestor of the Endfield Jackman, was from Haverhill, Mass., and came to Enfield about 1779, when he bought there a full right of Jesse Johnson, Esq., on George Hill.

Sanborn. John Sanborn, land surveyor, joined the Shakers, left them and committed suicide about 1788. He lived on George Hill.

Kidder. Thomas Kidder came to the town, from Alstead, in 1786,

with his wife and children, who were all of the Shaker church. He was the father of Jason, born in 1781, long a principal man among the Shakers, and a gentleman of refined manners, good talents and sterling worth.

Merrill. Joseph Merrill, Esq., came to the town about 1795, from South Hampton, was Justice of the Peace, deputy sheriff, representative, &c. He was a man of enterprise and much influence.

Other early settlers before 1800. Archelaus Stevens, Joseph Marstin, Jonathan Johnson, Peter Johnson, Moses Johnson, Benjamin Merrill, Moses Rowell, Jacob Cochran, Capt. Asa Pattee, Theophilus Clough, Moses Jones, Jacob Choate, Levi Webster, John Johnson, half brother of Jesse.

Boundaries. North by Canaan, east by Grafton, south by Grantham, and west by Lebanon. Area, 24,060 acres; area of improved land, 15,425 acres.

Distances. Fifty-nine miles (by Northern railroad) north-west from Concord, twelve south-east from Dartmouth College, and one hundred and thirty-one miles by rail north-west from Boston. The original distance by stage, was 42 miles to Concord and 105 to Boston.

Railroad. The Northern Railroad passes through the north-west corner of the town.

EPPING.

ROCKINGHAM COUNTY. The surface of this town is moderately uneven, but the soil is generally good, and produces excellent crops of corn, oats, and hay. Many of the farms are cultivated with much care, and in such cases the

husbandman gets a good return for his labor, both in his crops, and in the increased value of his farm.

Rivers. Lamprey River, flowing from Deerfield and Raymond, receives the Pawtuckaway coming from Pawtuckaway pond, and runs through the whole length of the town from west to east, and north-east—North River coming from Northwood near Saddleback mountain passes through Deerfield and Nottingham, and joins the Lamprey, in the north part of the town. The Lamprey furnishes some good water power.

Villages. On Lamprey River, in the southern center of the town, is located the village of Epping Corner. It is the seat of considerable trade and manufacturing. Here are three churches, two school houses, two large shoe manufactories, woolen mill, saw and grist mills, other mechanical shops, four or five stores, one hotel, post, telegraph and express office, and about one hundred dwelling houses. At West Epping are two stores, woolen mill, saw mill, post-office and fifteen or twenty dwelling houses. About one mile north from Epping Corner is a fine street where fifty or sixty years ago the larger portion of business in town was done. The large mansion houses, seen there now, plainly show that wealth and plenty dwelt there sixty years ago. On this street lived the Plummers, Ladds, and other prominent men who, in their day, were well known to the State, and many of them held responsible positions in their town, State and nation.

Employments. The inhabitants are principally engaged in agriculture, but manufacturing is an im-

portant branch of industry. Over 280,000 pairs of sale shoes and boots are annually made, valued at \$288,000; woolen goods are manufactured to the value of \$19,000; 58,000 shingles; 1,700,000 feet of boards and dimension timber are annually sawed, valued at \$19,900; 10,000 bushels grain ground, \$10,000. There are also hub mills, blacksmith shops, planing mill, wheelwright shop, &c. Besides there are carpenters, painters, masons and butchers. (See tables.)

Resources. Productions of the soil, \$102,064; mechanical labor, \$74,500; money at interest and stocks, \$28,300; deposits in savings banks, \$33,379; stock in trade, \$39,125; summer tourists, \$2,500; professional business, \$10,000.

Churches and Schools. Congregational, Rev. J. H. Stearns, 100 members; value of church property, \$3,000; Episcopal, H. Ferguson, rector; 75 communicants; value of church property, \$3,500; Methodist, Rev. D. W. Downs, pastor, 100 members; value of church property, \$2,000. There are eight schools in town; average length for the year, nineteen weeks.

Hotel. Pawtuckaway House, valued at \$5,000.

First Settlement. Epping was originally a part of Exeter, from which it was taken February 23, 1741. Its first settlement commenced with the early history of New-Hampshire, long before it was severed from Exeter. One hundred years ago it had more inhabitants than at the present time, having a population of over 1,500, being the fourth town in the county and the fifth in the State. William Plummer was one of its most

distinguished citizens. He was a member of the United States Senate from 1802 to 1807, President of the State Senate in 1810, and chief magistrate of the State in 1812, 16, 17, and 18. William Plummer, Jr., was a member of Congress from 1819 to 1823. He died September 18, 1854, aged 65 years.

First Ministers. A Congregational society was established in 1747. Rev. Robert Cutler was ordained pastor in 1747; dismissed in 1755; Rev. Joseph Stearns, ordained in 1758; died in 1788; Rev. Peter Holt, settled in 1793; dismissed in 1821.

Boundaries. North by Nottingham and Lee, east by Newmarket, South Newmarket and Exeter, south by Brentwood and Fremont, and west by Raymond and Nottingham. Area, 12,960 acres; area of improved land, 8,575 acres.

Distances. Twenty-nine miles south-east from Concord, eighteen west from Portsmouth, and eight north-west from Exeter.

Railroads. Concord and Portsmouth Railroad passes through the town, in an easterly and westerly direction. Nashua, Epping, and Rochester Railroad crosses the Concord and Portsmouth at Epping Corner. The Salisbury, Exeter and Epping Railroad will have its terminus here. With the growing railroad facilities, no doubt but Epping will increase both in wealth and population, within the next ten years.

EPSOM.

MERRIMACK COUNTY.* The surface of this town is generally uneven. The soil is good and well adapted for grazing and grain. There are some very fine interval

farms, producing fine crops of corn, oats, hay, &c.

Rivers and Ponds. Great and Little Suncook Rivers are the principal streams. They afford some very good water privileges, many of which are not improved to their full extent. Chesnut, Round, and Odiorne's Ponds are the principal bodies of water in this town.

Mountains. McCoy, Fort, Nats, and Nottingham Mountains are the most noted elevations.

Minerals. Brown oxide, and sulphuret of iron are found in various localities. A valuable mineral for paint (Terra-sienna) is also found here. Arsenical pyrites, argentiferous galena, and hematite, associated with quartz crystals, occur in several localities.

Employments. The larger portion of the inhabitants are engaged in agriculture. About 600,000 feet of lumber is annually sawed. A considerable number of the people are engaged in making women's boots and shoes. (See tables.)

Resources. Productions of the soil, \$92,492; mechanical labor, \$6,400; stocks and bonds, \$6,000; money at interest, \$8,250; deposits in savings banks, \$63,492; stock in trade, \$11,900.

Churches and Schools. Christian, Rev. B. Dickson, pastor; Congregational, Rev. F. H. Wales, pastor; Freewill Baptist, Rev. Joel Baker, pastor.

Hotel. Suncook Valley House.

First Settlers. Epsom was granted to Theodore Atkinson and others, May 18, 1727. It received its name from Epsom, in England.

Indians. August 21, 1747, Mrs. McCoy was taken prisoner, and

carried to Canada, from whence she returned after the close of the French and Indian war. There were never any serious depredations by them, beside killing a few cattle. The people, however, were frequently frightened, and would flee to the garrisons in Nottingham, whenever an Indian alarm was given.

Maj. Andrew McClary, a native of this town, was killed at the battle of Bunker's Hill, June 17, 1775. In this battle he displayed great coolness and courage. When news of the battle of Lexington reached him, he left his plough in the furrough, and hastened to the battle field.

First Ministers. Rev. John Tucker, ordained in 1761, dismissed in 1774; Rev. Ebenezer Hazeltine, ordained in 1784, died in 1813.

Boundaries. North by Pittsfield, east by Northwood and Deerfield, south by Allenstown, and west by Pembroke and Chichester. Area, 19,200 acres.

Distances. Twelve miles east from Concord.

Railroads. Suncook Valley Railroad. The Concord and Rochester Railroad may pass through this town, east and west, via Northwood.

ERROL.

COOS COUNTY. In some portions the soil is good, and fair crops of oats, potatoes, and hay are produced.

Rivers and Ponds. In this town several considerable streams unite with the Androscoggin. Upon this river, in Errol, a large amount of money has been expended in erecting dams and clearing the

channel, for the purpose of driving logs from the upper lakes to market, through the whole season. There are several ponds and small streams, which abound with trout.

Employments. Agriculture is the principal employment of the inhabitants. There is but little manufacturing in the town.

Resources. Productions of the soil, \$20,929; mechanical labor, \$1,600; money at interest, \$1,200.

Hotels. Dam House, Errol House, and Aker's House.

Schools. There are four schools in this town. Average length of schools for the year, eight weeks.

First Settlers. Erroll was granted to Timothy Ruggles and others, February 28, 1774. Incorporated December 28, 1836.

Boundaries. North by Wentworth's Location, east by Umbagog Lake and State of Maine, south by Cambridge and Dummer, and west by Millsfield. Improved land, 2,123 acres.

Distances. Thirty miles north north-east from Lancaster, and one hundred and fifty-nine miles north north-east from Concord.

EXETER.

ROCKINGHAM COUNTY. Exeter is half shire town of the county, and was the third town organized in New-Hampshire. It is situated on both sides of Squamscot river, which furnishes some valuable water power.

The surface of the town is generally level, the soil quite good and well cultivated. Some of the best farms in the State are in this town. In 1870, a farm valued at \$20,000 returned the annual value of production \$2,500, paying for labor \$400. One \$25,000, reckon-

ing their labor, with what they hired, \$2,500, and their receipts at \$5,068. 60 acres, valued at \$4,000, paid for labor \$300; farm productions, \$2,300, of which \$300 was for lumber. This is sufficient to show that farming, if properly attended to, will give a fair return for the investment, even in New-Hampshire.

Rivers. The town is watered by Exeter River, by the Indians called Squamscot. At the falls the tide water is separated from the fresh. Above the falls the stream assumes the name of Great River, to distinguish it from one of its smaller branches, called Little River. Great River and its branches furnish some valuable water power, which is generally improved.

Village. At Squamscot falls and at the head of navigation, and, by the course of the river about thirty miles from the Atlantic, is situated the large and beautiful village of Exeter. Here, near these falls, commenced the first settlement in town under charge of the Rev. John Wheelwright,* over two hundred and thirty years ago; and ever since that date, Exeter has been making a history for herself, the State and Nation, in her eminent men, her popular schools, her general improvements, and her fine and picturesque village, as honorable and as broad as any town of her size in America. Here are located two of the most popular literary institutions in the country. Phillips Exeter Academy was founded by Dr. John Phillips, a resident of Exeter, and a charter was obtained from the leg-

* See note in other part of this work, relative to the "Wheelwright Deeds."

islature of New-Hampshire, April 3, 1781, being the first charter granted by the State for an institution of learning. It has been, and is to-day, the most popular institution of the kind in the country. The light from this institution has reflected through such national men, as Lewis Cass, Daniel Webster, John A. Dix, Edward Everett, George Bancroft, John P. Hale, and scores of other stars quite as brilliant, that we might mention if space would permit.

Through the generous bequest of William Robinson, Esq., a native and former resident of this town, but who passed his latter years in Georgia, the Robinson Female Seminary was established in 1867. It was opened for the reception of pupils, in 1869. This bequest amounted to the large sum of \$250,000 which will make a permanent fund in all time to come. Thus far, the school has met with unbounded success. (See Literary Institutions.)

There are eight church edifices, six school houses, (one a large high school building,) three banks, from forty to fifty stores of various kinds, three hotels, printing office, court house, county buildings, one of the finest depots in the State, one large cotton factory, one large brass machine shop, foundry, machine shop, carriage factory, potters' ware works, besides wool pulling business on an extensive scale, shoe making, harness making, monuments and marble works, tailors, milliners and various other trades common to a large New-Hampshire village. Their are also eight lawyers, six physicians, two dentists, many other professions and about three thousand five hundred inhab-

itants. The streets are wide and beautifully shaded with the elm and maple. Some of the most ancient and largest elms in the State, are in this village. Many of the private residences are among the most expensive in the State, while some of the business blocks have a metropolitan appearance. Many men do business in Boston fifty miles distant, and reside here, largely because of its superior school advantages, and other advantages not obtained in or near a large city. The highways leading from Exeter to Portsmouth, Rye beach, Hampton beach, Newburyport, Kingston, Epping and Dover are not to be surpassed by any like number in New-England. It is fourteen miles to Portsmouth, ten to Rye, nine to Hampton, fourteen to Newburyport, six to Kingston, eight to Epping and sixteen miles to Dover. Exeter has furnished her full share of public men both in the State and Nation. Two governors, covering a space of fifteen years; six justices of the court; thirty-two years; three Attorney generals, thirty-seven years; six presidents of the senate, six members of the U. S., house of representatives, two U. S., senators, and many other officers, both of State and Nation. The tide rises about six feet at Exeter and the river admits vessels of over 200 tons burthen. Heavy articles, such as coal &c., generally come up the river.

Employments. The larger portion of the people are generally devoted to manufacturing, mercantile and professional business.

The Exeter Manufacturing Co. annually produce 3,600,000 yards fine cotton sheetings, valued at

\$ 450,000. There are other manufacturing annually producing lumber, \$ 21,100; flour and meal, \$ 15,200; foundry, \$ 30,000; machine shop works, \$ 50,000; brass works, \$ 40,000; carriages, \$ 10,000; wool pulling receipts, \$ 250,000; tinware, \$ 14,000; manilla and brown paper, \$ 14,000; printing, \$ 6,000; gas, \$ 7,500; furniture, \$ 5,000; custom boots and shoes, \$ 3,000; besides tailors, milliners, blacksmiths, carpenters, painters and many other mechanical shops. The total value of goods of all kinds, including the wool business, is \$ 977,200, employing 251 males, and 135 females in its production.

Resources. Agricultural productions, \$ 84,000; mechanical labor, \$ 157,000; stocks and money at interest, \$ 195,100; deposits in savings banks, \$ 198,341; stock in trade, \$ 191,250, and professional business, \$ 100,000. Exeter, for many years, has been considered a wealthy town, but its citizens have had the reputation of contributing as much money to assist in building western railroads and cities, as any town in the State, in proportion to its wealth. It is to be hoped that it has worked no material injury to their own town; but if it has not, it is an exception to the general rule in such cases.

Churches and Schools. 1st. Congregational, Rev. Swift Byington, pastor; church value, \$ 35,000; 2d Congregational, Rev. George E. Street, pastor, value, \$ 25,000; Unitarian, Rev. Benjamin F. McDaniels, pastor; value, \$ 14,000; Christ church, Episcopal, Rev. Henry Ferguson, rector; value, \$ 12,000; Baptist, Rev. John N. Chase, pastor; value, \$ 10,000; Methodist, Rev. Silas E. Quimby,

pastor; value \$ 8,000; St. Mary's Roman Catholic, Rev. Charles Egan, priest; value, \$ 3,000; Advent, no pastor, \$ 1,500.

There are fifteen schools in town, twelve of which are graded; average length of schools for the year, twenty-eight weeks; number of scholars, 409 boys, and 361 girls; total value of school-houses, \$ 101,000. Total amount of money annually expended for school purposes, \$ 17,062.74 or \$ 22.15 to each scholar in town; the average amount for each scholar in the State, is \$ 7.38.

The public school advantages in Exeter are second to none in the State, and perhaps in the United States.

Literary Institutions. Phillip's Exeter Academy, Albert C. Perkins A. M., principal; Robinson Female Seminary, Eben S. Stearns, principal; Exeter High School, Albin Burbank, principal. (See Literary Institution.)

Libraries. Exeter Town Library, 3,500 volumes; Private Libraries, Golden Branch, 1,500; Soule Branch, 500. There are twenty-eight libraries in town of 500 volumes or more.

Newspapers. Exeter News Letter. (See tables).

Banks. National Granite State Bank, Exeter Savings Bank, and Union Five Cent Savings Bank. (See tables).

Hotels and Eating Houses. Squamscot House, American House and Hoyt's House; F. H. Hervey, C. E. Folsom's Eating Houses.

First Settlement. The Rev. John Wheelwright, in 1629, (who afterwards was banished from the Colony of Massachusetts, by reason of his peculiar religious belief called Antinomian opinions; purchased

of the Indians a tract of country between the Merrimack and Piscataqua, extending back some fifty miles. The deeds of these lands were signed by Passaconaway, chief sagamore of the Pennacooks, living on the Merrimack, and three chiefs of other tribes in this section of New England. The consideration for these lands consisted in "coats, shirts, and kettles." In 1633, the authorities of Portsmouth and Dover, agreed with Wheelwright, that his proposed town at Squamscot Falls, should be called Exeter. No settlement was commenced however, until April 3, 1638, when Wheelwright and others formed themselves, into a body politic, chose their magistrate, and bound themselves by vote to sacred obedience. In 1642, Exeter was annexed to Massachusetts and Wheelwright, by reason of his sentence, was compelled to flee from his new settlement, and from his brethren in the same religious faith—some time after this, he was restored to his former privileges, and was ordained at Hampton, in 1647, and preached there eleven years.

The first settlers in Exeter, suffered more or less by Indian depredations for many years. In 1675 one person was killed and another made prisoner; in 1695, two person were killed. In 1697, the Indians had laid their plans to make a general massacre of the inhabitants, and a total destruction of the town. They were concealed in the thickets near by, preparing for a vigorous attack. They were frightened from their designs, by hearing the reports of several guns, which led them to believe they were discovered, and they made

a precipitate retreat, killing one person, wounding another, and carrying away one child. The guns were fired to frighten a few women and children, who had gone into the fields after strawberries. In 1707, another person was killed; and in the spring of 1709, Samuel Stevens, William Moody and two sons of Jeremy Gilman were taken prisoners at "Pickpocket mills." In 1710, the Indians killed Colonel Winthrop Hilton, a meritorious citizen, with two others, and took two prisoners. Many others were killed or taken captives, and much property destroyed by these savage incursions. The town as originally surveyed, comprised within its borders, Epping, New-Market, South New-Market, Brentwood, Fremont, and Stratham. All of these towns, with the exception of Stratham, were formed into separate organizations, prior to 1775. Its population in 1775 was 1741.

Exeter has, during all periods of its history, contained among its citizens, eminent and useful men. Hon. Samuel Tenney, General Nathaniel Peabody, Hon. Nicholas Gilman, General Nathaniel Folsome, Hon. Jeremiah Smith, Hon. John Taylor Gilman, Hon. George Sullivan, Hon. Tristram Shaw, Hon. John S. Wells, and Hon. John Sullivan, have filled high and honorable positions, both in the State and Nation. It has its citizens to-day, who stand high in the estimation of their townsmen, and of the people in the State.

First Ministers. Rev. John Wheelwright settled in 1638, left in 1642; Rev. Samuel Dudley, ordained in 1650, died in 1683; Rev. John Clark, ordained in 1698,

died in 1705; Rev. John Odlin settled in 1706, died in 1754; Rev. Woodbridge Odlin, settled in 1743, dismissed in 1776; Rev. Isaac Mansfield, settled in 1776, dismissed in 1787; Rev. William H. Howard settled in 1790, dismissed in 1828.

Boundaries. North by New-Market and Stratham, east by Stratham, Hampton and Hampton Falls, south by Kensington and East Kingston, and west by Brentwood and Epping. Area of improved land, 3,675 acres.

Distances. Forty miles south-east from Concord, and fourteen west from Portsmouth.

Railroads. The Boston and Maine Railroad passes through the town in a northerly and southerly direction. Trains stop at the station ten minutes for refreshments. The Epping, Exeter and Amesbury Railroad, will pass through here, when constructed.

FARMINGTON.

STRAFFORD COUNTY. The surface of this town is broken and rugged, but the soil when properly cultivated yields fine crops—

Rivers The Cocheco River passes through the north-east part of the town affording some interval lands along its banks.

Mountains. Blue Hill, or Frost Mountain, extends in a north and south direction nearly through the town. Mount Washington, Monadnock, and hundreds of less elevations, together with ships in Portsmouth Harbor, can be seen from its summit, in a clear day.

Village. About one mile north-west from what is called the Dock, is Farmington village. The inhabitants are extensively engaged in the manufacture of men and wom-

en's, boys and youths boots, brogans and shoes—the number of pairs made exceeding that of any town in the State. There are 13 manufactories with a capital of \$ 500,000 which employ nearly 1000 males and females, who annually receive for their labor about \$ 500,000, and produce 1,300,000, pairs of boots shoes &c. valued at \$ 1,700,000. Part of these shoes are bottomed in the adjoining towns.

There are two banks, three church edifices, one large high school building, twenty-five or thirty stores of all kinds, one job printing office, two hotels, three livery stables, post office, express and telegraph office, three lawyers, three physicians' offices, one dentist's office, and about three hundred dwelling houses.

It is a very pleasant and busy village, and, as idleness is a stranger in the place, so is poverty.

Employments. Manufacturing, and mercantile trade are the principal employments of the inhabitants, although there are some very fine farms, and good farmers in the town.

Resources. Productions of the soil, \$48,498; mechanical labor, \$ 504,000; stocks and bonds, \$ 10,900; money at interest, \$6,300; deposits in savings banks, \$ 143,635; stock in trade, \$ 55,300; professional business, \$10,000.

Churches and Schools. Congregational, Rev. J. Smith, pastor; Freewill Baptist, Rev. G. W. Park, pastor; Methodist, Elder Tebbets, pastor; Advent, Rev. J. Smith, pastor. There are fourteen school districts, and eighteen schools in town. Average length of schools for the year, twenty-four weeks.

Literary Institution. Farming-

ton High School, E. J. Goodwin, Principal—School Fund \$3,000.

Hotels and Eating Houses. Elm House, Mechanics Hotel; and Bickett and Wedgewood Eating Houses.

First Settlement. Farmington was originally a part of Rochester, but was incorporated as a distinct town December, 1793.

First Minister. Rev. James Walker, Congregational, 1818.

Boundaries. North by New Durham and Milton, east by Milton, State of Maine and Rochester, south by Rochester and Strafford and west by Strafford and New-Durham. Area, 21,000 acres; improved lands, 5,440 acres.

Distances. Thirty-five miles north-east from Concord, and eighteen north-west of Dover.

Railroads. Cocheco Railroad passes through this town in a north-westerly and south-easterly direction.

FITZWILLIAM.

CHESHIRE COUNTY. The surface of this town is uneven, and the soil hard, but suitably adapted for grazing. There is a considerable quantity of meadow land, which is very productive.

Streams and Ponds. Camp and Priest Brooks are the principal streams in town. South, Sip's, Rockwood's and Collin's Ponds are the only natural collections of water.

Elevations. Near the Center of the town is a large hill, noted for the delightful prospect it affords. Gap Mountain, which, at a distance, appears to be a part of the Monadnock, lies partly in this town and partly in Troy. On its summit are found various kinds of

stones, suitable for whetstones. Granite, of a superior quality, is extensively quarried.

Employments. The inhabitants of Fitzwilliam are largely engaged in manufacturing and stone quarrying. Nearly one hundred and fifty men are employed in the stone business. Over 3,000,000 feet of lumber is annually sawed; 500,000 pails and 100,000 tubs are manufactured, besides carriages, sash and blinds, chair stock, &c. (See table of manufactories.

Villages. There are two pleasant villages in this town, which are the seat of considerable business. There are three church edifices, three school houses, two post-offices, savings bank, ten or fifteen stores of various kinds, and several hotels. The valuable stone quarries, the extensive manufactories, together with the fine scenery in various sections of the town, which draw hither hundreds of summer tourists, every year, makes the future prospects of Fitzwilliam very encouraging.

Resources. Agricultural products, \$53,606; mechanical labor, including stone quarrying, \$104,000; stocks, bonds, and money at interest, \$19,170; deposits in savings banks, \$66,640; stock in trade, \$15,225; from summer tourists, \$8,000; professional business, \$18,000.

Library. Fitzwilliam Public Library.

Churches and Schools. Baptist, Rev. H. W. Day, pastor; Congregational, Rev. J. F. Norton, pastor; Methodist, ———. There are twelve schools; average length for the year, twelve weeks.

Hotels. Fitzwilliam, Cheshire, Sip Pond House, and Monadnock House.

First Settlers. Fitzwilliam was originally called "Monadnock Number Four." The first settlement was made by Brigadier General Reed, John Fassett, Benjamin Bigelow, and others, in 1760. General Reed was a revolutionary patriot, whose merits, as an officer, and a true man, will long be remembered. Incorporated May 19, 1773.

First Minister. Rev. Benjamin Brigham, Cong., ordained in 1771; died in 1799. Rev. Stephen Williams, settled in 1800; dismissed in 1802.

Boundaries. North by Troy and Jaffrey, east by Rindge, south by Royalston and Winchendon, Mass., and west by Richmond. Area, 26,900 acres.

Distances. Sixty miles south-west from Concord, and thirteen south-east from Keene.

Railroads. The Cheshire Railroad passes through this town in a north-westerly and south-easterly direction.

FRANCESTOWN.

HILLSBOROUGH COUNTY. The surface of this town is uneven and, in some parts, stony; but the quality of the soil is warm, moist, and very productive. There is some good interval.

Rivers and Ponds. The two south branches of Piscataquoag River have their rise in this town; the largest branch from Pleasant Pond, and the other branch from Haunted Pond. These two ponds are the principal collections of water.

Mountain. Crotched Mountain has an altitude of six hundred feet above the common in the center of the town. One of the summits

of this mountain is covered with woods, the other is almost a solid ledge, affording a very extensive view of the south-west.

Minerals. In the easterly part of this town is a quarry of free-stone, which has been extensively wrought. It is of a dark greyish color, and, when polished, resembles the variegated marble of Vermont. Specimens of rock crystal are found in the south part, and plumbago occurs in the north part of the town.

Village. Near the center of this town is the very pleasant village of Francestown. It is neatly built, the streets being wide, and, in many places, beautifully shaded. It is the center of considerable business from the surrounding country. There are several stores, one savings bank, one national bank, one hotel, &c.

Employments. Agriculture is the principal employment of the inhabitants. About 600,000 feet of lumber are annually sawed; also, fancy boxes, fancy writing desks, kits, pails, &c., are manufactured.

Resources. Productions of the soil, \$51,556; mechanical labor, \$9,800; stocks and bonds, \$33,900; money at interest, \$8,300; deposits in savings banks, \$87,000; stock in trade, \$12,680; professional business, \$10,000.

Library. Home Circle Library.

Literary Institution. Francestown Academy, J. E. Vose, principal.

Churches and Schools. Congregational, Rev. H. F. Campbell, pastor. There are ten schools in this town; average length for the year, twenty-one weeks.

Hotel. Francestown Hotel.

First Settlers. Francestown de-

rived its name from *Frances*, the wife of Governor Wentworth. It was first settled by John Carson, a Scotchman, in 1760, and was called New Boston Addition. It was incorporated by its present name June 8, 1772. Mr. James Woodbury was a soldier in the old French war, and engaged beside of Gen. Wolfe when he was killed at the siege of Quebec. He also belonged to the company of rangers commanded by the immortal Stark. He died March 3, 1823.

First Minister. Congregational, Rev. Samuël Cotton, 1773. Rev. Moses Bradford, settled in 1790; dismissed in 1827.

Boundaries. North by Deering, and Weare, east by Weare and New Boston, south by Lyndeborough and Greenfield and west by Greenfield and Bennington. Area, 18,760 acres.

Distances. Twenty-seven miles south-west from Concord, and twelve north-west from Amherst.

Railroads. Stage passes through this town from Hillsborough Bridge to Milford. The Manchester and Keene Railroad will pass through this town.

FRANCONIA.

GRAFTON COUNTY. Franconia is considered one of the mountain towns in northern New-Hampshire. Along some of the streams, there is considerable interval land, which is very fertile and productive, yielding fine crops of oats, potatoes, and hay. Large quantities of Maple Sugar are annually manufactured here.

Streams and Ponds. Several branches of the Lower Ammonoosic have their rise in the mountainous tracts on the east. Ferrin's

Pond near "Notch" is the source of "Middle Branch," one of the principal branches of Pemigewasset River. Echo Lake, about one mile in length and three quarters of a mile in width, lies at the foot of Mount Lafayette. It is almost entirely protected, from violent winds, by lofty hills which surround it on all sides. The report of a gun fired upon its shores may be heard distinctly several times, thus imitating successive discharges of musketry.

Scenery. The varied scenery in and around Franconia is not to be excelled in any section of the White Mountain district. No visitor has thoroughly finished his tour to the Mountains until he visits Franconia and views its natural curiosities. The Franconia mountain pass, presents to the traveler some of the wildest scenery in the country, and must ever remain as one of Nature's curiosities where the grand and beautiful are so perfectly blended in its wild and rugged form. The "*Old Man of the Mountain*;" "*the Basin*;" "*the Flume*," are all worthy of a visit from lovers of grand natural scenery. For a more particular description see "Notes on mountains in New-Hampshire."

Summer Resort. Franconia has become quite a resort for summer tourists, about seven hundred persons permanently board there through the warm season of the year, besides the transient visitors who are constantly going and coming. There are three hotels, besides seven or eight large summer boarding houses for the accommodation of visitors. Almost every house has a few boarders. There has been a large Iron Manufactory in successful operation for a number of years,

but at the present time it is not doing any business. The ore which has supplied this manufactory has been taken from a rich mine, within the limits of the town of Lisbon. 250 tons of pig iron, and from 200, to 300 tons of bar iron were the annual productions of this establishment.

Employments. Agriculture, and keeping summer boarders are the principal employments of the people. 280 tons of starch, 150,000 clapboards, 410,000 shingles, and 1,450,000 feet of boards, &c., are annually produced, besides bobbins, cabinet work, boots and shoes, iron work &c. (See tables.)

Resources. Productions of the soil, \$68,428; mechanical labor, \$25,500; stocks, bonds, and money at interest, \$18,675; from summer tourists, \$120,000; stock in trade, \$19,450; deposits in savings banks, \$4,165; professional business, \$10,000.

Churches and Schools. Freewill Baptist, — — —. There are five schools. Average length of schools for the year, ten weeks.

Hotels. Profile, Lafayette, and Valley Houses. The Profile House is the largest and the best patronized house in the White Mountain region. It is no uncommon thing for the house to have from four to five hundred guests at one time. It is enough to say that their accommodations are not sufficient for the demands made on them in the season of summer travel to the mountains. The other hotels are fine, commodious houses, with accommodating landlords, and have a fair patronage.

First Settlements. The town was originally called Morristown, and was granted to Isaac Searle and

others, February 14, 1764. The first settlement was made by Captain Artemas Knight, Samuel Barnett, Zebedee Applebee, and others, in 1774.

Boundaries. North by Bethlehem, east by ungranted lands, south by Lincoln and Landaff, and west by Lisbon. Area, 32,938 acres; improved land, 5,369 acres.

Distances. Eighty miles (via Plymouth) north from Concord, and twenty-eight North-east from Haverhill.

Railroad. White Mountain Railroad passes through Lisbon, the town adjoining on the west, distant about five miles.

FRANKLIN.

MERRIMACK COUNTY. In proportion to its population, Franklin is the most important manufacturing town in the State. It was formed from four towns, December 24, 1828, viz. a small portion of Andover, which bordered on the south-western bank of the Pemigewasset River, a small gore of Sanbornton, lying between the Pemigewasset and Winnipiseogee Rivers; a portion of Northfield, bordering on the south side of the Winnipiseogee, and the east bank of the Merrimack River; and a portion of Salisbury which bordered on the western side of the Merrimack and Pemigewasset rivers, thus cutting off Andover from the Pemigewasset, and Sanbornton and Salisbury from the Merrimack.

The whole area taken from these four towns, only formed a small township of about 9,000 acres. The soil, on the river, is generally sandy, but produces fine crops, when properly cultivated,

and some of the best farms in the county may be found in this town. The Webster farm lies in that portion which formerly belonged to Salisbury. The father of Daniel Webster removed to this farm and built the main house now standing. There is now (1873) growing in the front yard a large elm, which was set out by Daniel Webster, when he was a boy.

June 17, 1873, through an invitation given by the citizens of Franklin to the Webster Club of Boston, who were the old, tried friends of Daniel Webster, and to the Governor and Council, and members of the Legislature of New-Hampshire, and other people in the surrounding towns, there was a meeting at this old homestead for the purpose of calling to mind the days in the past, when Webster made his annual visit, with invited friends, to the place of his birth, his boyhood haunts, and the graves of his father and mother.

The Hon. Judge Nesmith of Franklin, presided over the ceremonies of the day, and, on taking the chair, gave a short and touching biographical sketch of the Webster family.

The speeches, made on this occasion by Judge Thomas, Hon. Geo. S. Hilliard, Hon. Peter Harvey of Boston, and Governor Straw and John H. George, Esq., of this State, were very interesting and impressive, and will long be remembered by those who had the pleasure of hearing them.

A few years ago this farm was purchased for the purpose of establishing an Orphans' Home. It is now in successful operation, under the immediate care of Rev.

D. A. Mack as superintendent, who has been very active for its success from the day of its inception. The citizens cannot give too much credit to Judge G. W. Nesmith for his energetic efforts to establish this institution and have it located in Franklin. Nathaniel White, Esq., of Concord, Hon. Dexter Richards, of Newport, and many others, who will be hereafter mentioned, deserve commendation for their liberal donations of money to this humane work. The officers of the home are making extensive improvements by erecting new buildings, &c.

Pond. Webster Pond is situated near the Northern Railroad, in the Andover portion of the town. It is a beautiful sheet of water, and is much resorted to in the summer months, for pic-nics and parties.

Village. Near the confluence of the Pemigewasset and the Winnipiseogee rivers, thus forming the Merrimack, is the large manufacturing village of Franklin. But few, if any, towns in the State have made such rapid progress for the past fifteen years, in population, manufacturing, and wealth—it having increased in each nearly one hundred per cent. The water power in this village, with one exception, is the best and most reliable in the State. The principal manufactories are on the Winnepiseogee, which never fails, having as a reservoir the Winnipiseogee and Winnesquam Lakes. There is an immense power on both rivers at this point still unimproved.

The principal manufacturers are the Winnipiseogee Paper Company, who manufacture book and

news paper, and annually produce 2,496 tons of paper, valued at \$625,000; the Franklin Mills, manufacturing fancy flannels, of the best quality for shirtings, annually producing 1,500,000 yards, valued at \$750,000; the Franklin Woolen Co., manufacturing beavers, tricots, broadcloths, &c., valued at \$400,000; Walter Aiken, producing 55,000 dozen woolen hose, valued at \$192,500; A. W. Sullo-way, producing 45,000 dozen Shaker socks, valued at \$150,000; Walter Aiken's machine shop, manufacturing knitting machine needles, and other machinery, valued at \$50,000; Curtis & Lake's, wool pulling establishment, annual sales, \$75,000. F. H. Aiken, manufactures brad awls, saw sets, tools, &c., valued at \$25,000; Sleeper & Hancock, door, sash, and blinds, \$25,000; Stevens & Sanborn, machine shop, \$6,000; Taylor & Co. foundry, \$15,000; Jewell & Johnson, grist mill, grind 35,000 bushels grain of all kinds, valued at \$30,000; Thomas McCounel, belt lacings, 1,100 dozen, \$35,000; besides carriages, lumber mills, tin ware, stoves, blacksmiths, shoe shops, harness makers, marble works, printing, tailors, millinery, and other mechanical shops. The total capital invested in manufacturing in the village is \$1,145,000. Number of males employed, 478; females, 329. Annual pay roll, \$333,000. Annual production, \$2,490,000.

There are four church edifices. Two large school houses, academy, bank, from thirty to forty stores of all kinds, two hotels, two livery stables, express, telegraph and printing offices, six lawyers, four physicians, one dentist, various

other professions, and over three hundred dwelling houses.

Some of the business blocks are fine structures, and some of the private residences are the best in the county. The Northern Railroad passes along the western suburbs of the village, on a high bank, affording a fine view of nearly the whole village at a glance.

Cemeteries. The principal cemetery is situated on a plain about one hundred rods easterly from the village, considerably elevated above it, and is truly a delightful spot for the final resting place of those we hold most dear. As one has well said, "All is quiet around, and yet, within the inclosure, the visitor, with a single glance, may behold the distant and gradually rising hills toward the west, and the puffing locomotive, with its almost endless train; while, a short distance below, is the union of the Pemigewasset with the Winnipiseogee, and before him the busy village—the whole scenery, with its variety and beauty, presenting a striking contrast to the stillness of the sacred grounds, and forcibly reminding him that there is but a step between the abodes of the living and "the city of the dead." The Sanborn cemetery is one mile east, and on a corresponding elevation, overlooking the village and the river. Both of these cemeteries belong to incorporated companies, and there are some fine and expensive monuments in their grounds. The Webster place cemetery is the oldest in town. In these grounds rest the ashes of the parents of Daniel Webster, and of others of his kindred. Another cemetery

lies on the river road, in the north part of the town.

The prosperity of Franklin, like that of Keene, Newport, Rochester, Lebanon, Littleton and Farmington is owing largely to the enterprising spirit of its own inhabitants, who invest their surplus capital for the growth and welfare of their own town; and do not seek investments in the West, and quietly wait for foreign capital to come in and build their workshops and mills; while they stand ready to sell their corner lots at advanced rates. If people wish to have their own towns increase in wealth and population, let them invest their own surplus money in them, and foreign capital will surely come in and assist them in their enterprise.

Employments. As can be seen in the foregoing, Franklin is a mercantile and manufacturing town; although in proportion to the area of improved land, its agricultural productions are as valuable as those of any town in the county. The amount of lumber sawed, of all kinds, is 600,000 shingles and laths, and 800,000 feet of boards, valued at \$12,000. The total value of goods of all kinds manufactured is \$2,498,400. (See tables.)

Resources. Productions of the soil, \$79,000; mechanical labor, \$334,800; stocks and money at interest, 61,700; deposits in savings banks, \$123,057; stock in trade, \$159,450; professional business, \$80,000.

Churches and Schools. First Baptist, Rev. J. F. Fielding, pastor; Freewill Baptist, Rev. James Rand, pastor; Methodist, Rev. J. W. Dearborn, pastor; Congregational, Rev. W. T. Savage, D.D.,

pastor; Christian, Rev. O. J. Waite, pastor. There are sixteen schools in town, seven of which are graded; average length for the year, twenty-two weeks; total amount of money annually appropriated for school purposes, \$4000.50.

Literary Institution. Franklin Academy, Charles A. Jewell, principal.

Libraries. Franklin Library Association, 1500 volumes; Aiken Library Association, 800 volumes. Private libraries of 500 volumes or more: Judge G. W. Nesmith, 1,500 volumes; Jonas B. Aiken, 500; David Gilchrist, 600; M. B. Goodwin, 4,000; A. F. Pike, 2,000; Daniel Barnard, 1,200; Rev. Dr. Savage, 1,500; Rev. O. J. Waite, 500; John W. Simonds, 1,000; Nathaniel Sanborn, 600.

Bank. Franklin Savings Bank. (See tables.)

Newspaper. Merrimack Journal. (See tables.)

Hotels. Webster House and Franklin House.

Boundaries. North by Hill and Sanbornton, east by Sanbornton and Northfield; south by Northfield, Boscawen and Salisbury, and west by Salisbury and Andover. Area, 9,200 acres; area of improved land, 7,376 acres.

Distances. Twenty miles, by railroad, north from Concord.

Railroads. The Northern Railroad passes through this town, from Concord, in a northerly and northwesterly direction. When the railroad is built from Franklin, to form a junction with the Montreal Railroad at Tilton, and thence to Alton Bay, their railroad facilities will be equalled by but few towns in the State.

FREEDOM.

CARROLL COUNTY. The surface is uneven, but the soil is well adapted for grazing and tillage.

River and Lakes. Ossipee River is the only stream of any importance. It affords some excellent water privileges, of which but very little is improved. Part of Ossipee Lake lies in this town.

Employments. The inhabitants are generally engaged in agriculture. There are some very fine farms in Freedom, under a high state of cultivation. (For manufactories, see tables.) The Ossipee Valley Savings Bank is located here, and there are several stores, of various kinds, doing a fair business.

Resources. Agricultural products, \$67,402; mechanical labor, \$5,800; money at interest, \$6,225; deposits in savings banks, \$13,918; stock in trade, \$9,066; from summer tourists, \$3,500.

Churches and Schools. Baptist, Rev. Mr. Stenchfield, pastor; Christian, Rev. A. W. Hobbs, pastor. There are ten schools in this town. Average length for the year, ten weeks.

Hotel. Carroll House.

First Settlements. Freedom was formerly called North Effingham; and was taken from Effingham, and Ossipee Gore, and incorporated by its present name, June 16, 1831.

Boundaries. North by Eaton and Madison, east by Parsonsfield, south by Effingham, and west by Ossipee. Area of improved land, 7,847 acres.

Distances. Sixty miles north-east from Concord, and ten north from Ossipee.

Railroads. By Express team daily, eight miles to Ossipee Centre

station, on the Portsmouth, Great Falls and Conway Railroad. When completed, the Ossipee Valley Railroad will pass through this town.

FREMONT.

ROCKINGHAM COUNTY. The surface is generally level, and the soil of good quality. As a general thing the farms are well tilled, and the inhabitants industrious and prosperous. There are some practical and theoretical farmers in town, and their combined practice has proved successful and remunerative.

River and Pond. The town is watered by Squamscot River and several other small streams, which furnish some good water power. Loon Pond, in the north part is the principal body of water.

Employments. A large portion of the inhabitants are engaged in agriculture, but considerable manufacturing is carried on, which will be largely increased now the Nashua and Rochester railroad passes through the town. The number of boots and shoes annually manufactured, is 30,000 pairs; 30,000 shingles and 1,500,000 feet boards, and dimension timber is sawed, valued at \$19,000; besides there are spokes, hubs, shoe boxes, and palm leaf hats produced. (See tables.)

Resources. Agricultural productions, \$56,862; mechanical labor, \$21,500; money at interest, \$15,865; deposits in savings banks, \$5,423; stocks and bonds, \$4,400; stock in trade, \$6,000.

Churches and Schools. Methodist and Baptist are both supplied by transient preachers. There are four schools in town. Average

length of schools for the year, nineteen weeks.

First Settlements. This town was originally called Poplin, and was formed from Brentwood, which was originally a part of Exeter. It was incorporated June 22, 1764, and changed to Fremont, July 8, 1854. The precise date of the first settlement is not known. Rev. Orlando Hines, was the first minister.

Boundaries. North by Epping, east by Brentwood, south by Danville and Sandown, and west by Chester and Raymond. Area, 10,320 acres; improved land, 4,449 acres.

Distances. Twenty-four miles south-west from Portsmouth, ten west from Exeter, and thirty south-east from Concord.

GILFORD.

BELKNAP COUNTY. Gilford is the shire town of the county; it ranks in population the eleventh, in wealth the twentieth, and in the annual value of its agricultural productions, the fourth town in the State. The surface of the town is uneven but the soil is generally very productive and under a high state of cultivation.

Rivers, Ponds &c. Winnipiseogee River washes its eastern border in its passage from Long to Winnisquam Lake, for a distance of nearly two miles, and affords some of the finest water power in the State. Gunstock and Miles Rivers have their rise in Suncook Mountain and flow in a northerly direction into Winnipiseogee Lake. There are two ponds, Little and Chattleborough. There are two islands in the lake belonging to this town.

Mountains. Suncook Mountain extends in a towering pile through its eastern portion nearly to Lake Winnipiseogee.

Villages. The Winnipiseogee River, from the outlet of the lake to the bay, separates the town from Laconia. On this river, in its course of about two miles, are situated the two growing villages of Lake Village and Laconia (formerly called Meredith Bridge). The rapid growth of these two villages has nearly connected them, so that they now form one of the largest centres for manufacturing and mercantile trade in the State. These villages are in the towns of Gilford and Laconia, and are connected by bridges over the Winnipiseogee River.

Lake village is pleasantly situated at the foot of Long Bay, which, at the Wiers, forms the outlet of Winnipiseogee Lake. In this village are several hosiery manufactories, a cotton and a woolen manufactory, the Boston Concord and Montreal Railroad repair and Machine shop, a large foundry and machine shop, Wardwell Needle Manufactory, knitting machine manufactory, Photographer, saw-mill, &c. There are also twenty or thirty stores, four churches, one large hotel, savings bank, newspaper office, and about 2000 inhabitants.

At Laconia village near Winnisquam Lake, are located the celebrated Ranlet Car Manufactory, several hosiery mills, woolen and cotton mills, sash and blind, iron foundry, machine shops, gas works and mechanical shops of various kinds common to a thriving New England village. There are five church edifices, sev-

eral school houses, Court House, three banks, one newspaper office, thirty or forty stores, two hotels, various professional offices and about 3000 inhabitants. Some of the public and business buildings are fine structures, and compare favorably with buildings of a similar character of any city or large town in the State. The streets are wide and lighted by gas and some of them very pleasantly shaded by trees, behind which are many splendid residences adorned with beautiful gardens and green lawns, and the generally thrifty appearance to be seen in all sections renders this village delightful and attractive. The inhabitants of the two villages are earnestly discussing the question of forming three towns out of the towns of Gilford and Laconia and having these villages the centre of two of the towns. The arguments produced for such a change, are plausible. About four miles east from Lake Village is Gilford village (or centre). In this village is a church, town house, store, school house, post office, forty or fifty dwelling houses, and some small mechanical shops.

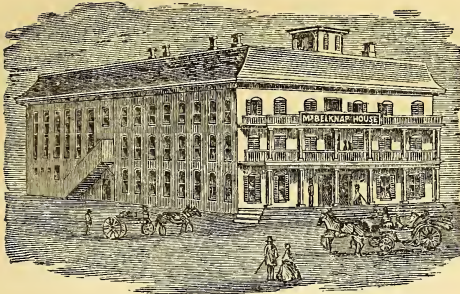
Employments. The employments of the people are nearly equally divided between agriculture, on the one side, and manufacturing, trade and professional business on the other. About 3,000 bushels of wheat, 12,000 bushels of corn, 5,000 tons of hay, &c., are annually produced. The Boston, Concord and Montreal machine shops, annually turn off work in repairing, manufacturing cars, &c., to the value of \$140,000. Two iron foundries and machine shops, annually produce loom castings, stoves, plows, cultivators, and water wheels to the

value of \$120,000. Men and women's cotton and worsted hose, shirts and drawers annually manufactured, are valued at nearly \$250,000; 10,000 clapboards; 250,000 shingles; 3,575,000 feet of boards, together with the sash, blind and planing of boards are annually valued at \$129,000. The total value of manufactured goods of all kinds, annually produced, is \$734,000. (See Tables.)

Resources. Productions of the soil, \$247,290; mechanical labor, \$185,800; stocks, &c., \$28,700; money at interest, \$22,600; deposits in savings banks, \$230,989; stock in trade, \$42,630; from tourists, \$10,000; professional business, \$80,000.

Summer Resorts. The delightful villages, together with the fine scenery of the surrounding country, cause many tourists to make their home in this town through the warm season, away from the noise, filth and impure air of the large cities.

Churches and Schools. 1st Free-will Baptist church, Rev. S. C. Kimball, pastor; number of members, 140, church value, \$10,000; 2d F. W. Baptist church, Rev. Frank Lyford, pastor; number of members, 114, church value, \$8,000; 3d F. W. Baptist church, Rev. H. S. Kimball, pastor; number of members, 160, church value, \$10,000; Calvin Baptist, Rev. K. S. Hall, pastor; number of members, 110, church value, \$15,000; Advent, H. B. Cutter, pastor. There are fourteen school districts, and seventeen schools in town; average length of schools for the year, sixteen weeks. Total amount annually appropriated for school purposes, \$3,015.55.



MOUNT BELKNAP HOUSE.

Hotels. Mount Belknap House, Lake Village. Laconia Hotel and Willard Hotel, Laconia Village. The total value of Hotels is \$75,000.

First Settlers. This town was originally a part of Gilmanton, and was incorporated June 16, 1812. James Ames and S. S. Gilman made the first settlement in 1778.

First Ministers. Elder Richard Martin (F. W. Baptist) settled here in 1798. Elder Uriah Morton, ordained in 1808; died in 1817.

Boundaries. North by Winnepiseogee Lake, east by Alton and Gilmanton, south by Belmont, and west by Long Bay and Laconia. Area, 23,000 acres; improved land, 18,728.

Distances. Twenty-five miles north of Concord.

Railroads. The Boston, Concord and Montreal passes through this town on its western border. The Lake Shore Railroad, if ever built, will pass through the northern portion of the town.

GILMANTON.

BELKNAP COUNTY. Gilmanton is one of the best farming towns in the county, and before Belmont was disannexed from it the value

of agricultural products exceeded that of any town in the State. The surface is broken and uneven, but the soil is deep and fertile, and the farmers are well rewarded for their labor, with good crops of wheat, corn, oats, hay and potatoes.

Rivers and Ponds. It is well watered by Suncook and Soucook rivers, which afford some excellent water privileges. Suncook River has its source in a pond on the top of one of the Suncook mountains, 900 feet above its base. The water of this pond falls into another at the foot of the mountain one mile in length, and one half mile in width; flowing through this it falls into another, covering about 500 acres, from which it meanders through the town, receiving several streams in its course. The Soucook River has its source from Loon, Rocky and Shell Camp Ponds, in the south part of the town, which are the only ponds of any note.

Mountains. Suncook Mountains extending in a southerly direction, are in this town. The highest peak is about 900 feet above the level of the sea. Porcupine Hill, is a remarkably abrupt precipice of granite gneiss and

mica slate rock, which form, by their overhanging strata and deep ravines, a pleasant and favorite resort of the students of Gilman-ton Academy. Below this steep precipice, is a deep and shady dell thickly clad with dark evergreen foliage of forest trees, while the rocks are wreathed in rich profusion by curious and beautiful lichens or mosses.

Minerals. Quartz crystals of considerable size are found near Shell Camp pond. Formerly bog iron was taken in large quantities from the bottom of Lougees Pond by means of long tongs.

Summer Resorts. The numerous hills and valleys in Gilman-ton produce considerable scenery which is romantic and beautiful, and has attracted the attention of many tourists who resort here in the warm weather, for recreation and health.

Employments. Farming is the chief employment of the people, although manufacturing is carried on to a considerable extent. 500,000 feet of boards &c., and 420,000 shingles are annually sawed, also 90,000 pairs of boots and shoes are annually manufactured. There is one mill where plows and cultivators are made; one rake manufactory, besides 7,500 sides of leather annually tanned, valued at \$33,700.

Resources. Productions of the soil, \$170,670; mechanical labor, \$33,400; stocks and money at interest, \$33,606; deposits in savings banks, \$81,189; stock in trade, \$6,900; from summer tourists, \$9,000; from professional business, \$18,000.

Churches and Schools. There are seven churches in town, viz. two

Congregational, one Methodist, one Friends, one Freewill Baptist, one Calvin Baptist, and one Advent. Eighteen schools; average length for the year, sixteen weeks.

Academy. Gilman-ton Academy is one of the oldest and most respectable institutions in the State. It was incorporated October 13, 1794; R. E. Avery, principal; number of students, 122; library contains 600 volumes.

Hotels. Central House, (at iron works). Washington House, (at Academy).

First Settlements. Gilman-ton was granted to twenty-four persons, named Gilman, and 152 others, May 20, 1727. The settlement was delayed and interrupted by frequent depredations of the Indians. Benjamin and John Mudgett and Orlando Weed with their families settled here in December 1761. Dorothy Weed, the first white child born in town, was born here October 13, 1762. Belmont was taken from this town June 28, 1859.

First Minister. Elder Walter Powers, ordained in 1786; dismissed in 1806. Rev. Isaac Smith, ordained in 1774; died in 1817. A Baptist Church was organized November 16, 1773, and the Congregational Church November 30, 1774.

Boundaries. Northeast by Gilford and Alton, south-east by New Durham and Barnstead, south-west by Loudon and Canterbury, and north-west by Belmont and Gilford. Improved land, 23,840 acres.

Distances. Twenty-five miles north-east from Concord, and eight south-west from Gilford.

Railroads. Ten miles, by daily stage to Tilton, on Boston, Concord and Montreal Railroad, from Gilmanton Academy; and six miles by daily stage to Alton, on the Cocheco Railroad, from Gilmanton Iron Works. When completed, the Suncook Valley extension and Franklin and Rochester Railroad will pass through this town.

GILSUM.

CHESHIRE COUNTY. The surface is generally uneven, but the soil is fertile. In many parts are to be found fine arable land, free from stone, and producing good crops of grass and grain.

River and Pond. Ashuelot River passes through this town, affording many excellent water privileges. Cranberry Pond, a small sheet of water, lies in the north-east section of the town.

Vessel Rock. In this town there is an immense boulder which has received the name of "Vessel Rock." It appears to have been stranded upon a mica slate ledge, whither it was driven and deposited by a powerful drift current which swept over the country in ages long since past. In the winter of 1817, a large piece of this rock was split off from the mass by some external force.

Employments. The employments of the people are nearly equally divided between agriculture and manufacturing. There are two woolen manufactories, whose manufactured goods are annually valued at nearly \$100,000. 600,000 feet of lumber are annually sawed, &c. (See tables.)

Resources. Productions of the soil, \$52,145; mechanical labor,

\$35,100; money at interest, \$9,550; deposits in savings banks, \$58,193; stock in trade, \$33,600.

Churches and Schools. Congregational, Rev. H. Wood, pastor; Methodist, ——. There are seven schools in Gilsun; average length for the year, ten weeks.

First Settlers. This town was granted to Joseph Osgood, Jacob Farmer and others, under the name of Boyle, December 8, 1752. It was re-granted to Messrs. Gilbert, Sumner, and others, by its present name, July 13, 1763. The first settlers were Josiah Kilburn, Peltiah Pease, Obadiah Wilcox, Ebenezer Dewey, and Jonathan Adams, in 1764.

First Minister. Rev. Elisha Fish, Congregational, installed in 1794; died in 1807.

Boundaries. North by Alstead, east by Stoddard and Sullivan, south by Keene and west by Surry.

Distances. Forty-six miles southwest from Concord, and nine north from Keene. Area, 9,456 acres.

Railroads. Nine miles to Keene depot, Cheshire Railroad.

GOFFSTOWN.

HILLSBOROUGH COUNTY. Goffstown is considered one of the best and wealthiest farming towns in the county. The soil of the uplands is rocky in some places, but is excellent for grazing. Back from the river are extensive plains—not so rich in soil, but easy to cultivate, and, when properly tilled, producing fine crops.

Rivers. The tributary branches of the Piscataquog River unite near the west line of the town, and run through the center in an easterly direction, falling into the Merrimack River at what was for-

merly called Piscataquog Village.

Elevations. In the south-west part of the town are two considerable elevations, which bear the name of "Uncannunuc."

Employments. The inhabitants are generally engaged in agriculture. The surplus products of the farmers find a ready sale in the City of Manchester. Over 200,000 quarts of milk are annually sold. There is considerable manufacturing done. 85,000 window sash and 45,000 pairs of window blinds are annually manufactured; 7,000 boys' sleds made; also over 2,000,000 feet of lumber sawed. The total value of all kinds of goods annually manufactured is \$189,000. (See manufacturing tables.)

Resources. Agricultural products, \$160,860; mechanical labor, \$64,100; stocks and bonds, \$16,600; money at interest, \$7,200; deposits in savings banks, \$215,422; stock in trade, \$34,352; professional business, \$10,000. The resources of Goffstown show the prosperous condition of its inhabitants.

Churches and Schools. Congregational, S. L. Gerald, pastor; Methodist, E. Bradford, jr., pastor. There are fourteen schools in town; average length for the year, eighteen weeks.

Hotels. New-Hampshire Central, and Uncannunuc.

First Settlers. This town was granted to Rev. Thomas Parker and others, by the Masonian proprietors, in 1748. It formerly included a part of Hooksett and Manchester. Incorporated June 16, 1761.

First Ministers. Rev. Joseph Currier, ordained in 1771; dismissed in 1774. Rev. Cornelius Waters, ordained in 1781; dis-

missed in 1795. Rev D. L. Morrill, LL. D., settled in 1802; dismissed in 1811.

Boundaries. North by Dunbarton and Hooksett; east by Hooksett and Manchester, south by Bedford, and west by New Boston and Weare. Area, 29,170 acres. Improved land, 10,606 acres.

Distances. Sixteen miles south from Concord, and twelve north from Amherst.

Railroads. The Manchester and North Weare Railroad passes through this town. The projected line of railroad from Manchester to Keene will also pass through Goffstown.

GORHAM.

COOS COUNTY. Gorham is one of the growing towns in Northern New-Hampshire, having increased in population from 224 in 1850, to 1161 in 1870, and is now the fourth town in the county in population, and in wealth the fifth. It is situated at the northern base of the White Mountains, and much of its territory is rough and unproductive. Its prosperity must be attributed largely to the Grand Trunk Railway, which has extensive repair shops here for the Eastern Division of their road; and as being one of the most popular resorts for summer tourists in the White Mountain range.

Rivers. The Androscoggin passes through the north-east part of the town; Peabody River forms a junction with the Androscoggin near the village of Gorham. There are many small mountain streams well stored with trout.

Village. On the Androscoggin is situated the thriving village of Gorham. The mountain scenery

around this village is not surpassed in the whole mountain region. At the south-east, distant but a few miles, stand Mounts Moriah and Carter, each about 5,000 feet in height; at the west can be seen Mount Madison, at the north-west the Pilot range, while at the east, are the Androscoggin Hills, the most prominent of which is Mount Hayes. It is only eight miles to the Glen House at the base of Mount Washington. The other places around Gorham, worthy of a visit from tourists, are Lead Mine Bridge in Shelburne, four miles distant, Randolph Hill, Berlin Falls, on the Androscoggin, and many other points of interest to the traveler. The Alpine House, in this village, and one of the largest and most popular houses around the Mountains, was burnt in 1872. The burning of this hotel is a great loss to the village, and to travelers who have made it their summer home for many years past. If the managers of the Grand Trunk Railway, like those of the Montreal Railroad, have an eye on the main chance, and to the interests of their own road, a new hotel will rise from the ashes of the Alpine, with enlarged facilities for the accommodation of tourists, before another year passes. There are a number of good hotels still remaining, but not enough to supply the wants of the traveling public, who desire to stop for a few weeks or months in this delightful village. The Gorham House, Lary House, Mount Washington House, Eagle House, and Glen House, at Mount Washington's base, are fine hotels. There are also five or six boarding houses, for summer

boarders. It is estimated that there are three thousand tourists who stop here from one week to three months through the warm season, and in the height of summer travel, for four weeks, there are over one thousand stopping in the village.

The capital invested in the railroad shops, is \$125,000, employing 155 men, with an annual pay roll of \$96,000, and with an annual production of \$250,000. There are also various other manufactories in the village. There are three churches, one large school house, twelve stores, of various kinds, bank, three lawyers, three physicians, one dentist, and about 900 inhabitants.

Employments. The inhabitants are nearly all engaged in manufacturing, trade, and keeping summer boarders. Over 2,850,000 feet of lumber is annually sawed, valued at \$35,500; meal and flour ground, valued at \$9,000; machine shop, \$250,000; starch mill, \$2,200; tannery, \$18,800; besides cabinet work, shoe making, blacksmiths, harnesses, carriage repairing, tin ware, tailors, and some other mechanical shops. The total value of all goods manufactured annually is \$344,000. (See tables.)

Resources. Agricultural productions, \$20,920; mechanical labor, \$116,700; money at interest, \$5,750; deposits in savings banks, \$5,000; stock in trade, \$39,709; from summer tourists, (with the Glen House) estimate, \$130,000. Professional business, \$10,000.

Churches and Schools. Congregational, Rev. G. F. Tewksbury, pastor; Methodist——; Catholic, supplied by Rev. I. H. Noisieux of Lancaster. There are

three schools; average length of schools for the year, twenty-four weeks.

Banks. Gorham Savings Bank. (See tables.)

First Settlement. Gorham was originally called "Shelburne Addition." In 1800 there were but forty-five inhabitants in town. It was incorporated under its present name June 18, 1836.

Boundaries. North by Berlin, east by Shelburne, south by the northern base of the White Mountains, and west by Randolph. Area 18,146 acres. Area of improved land 1981 acres.

Distances. By railroard 172 miles north from Concord, and 35 east from Lancaster.

Railroads. The Grand Trunk Railroad passes through the north-eastern portion of the town. This road connects Portland with Montreal and the West. The Boston, Concord and Montreal forms a junction with it at Northumberland.

GOSHEN.

SULLIVAN COUNTY. The surface of Goshen is uneven and broken, but the soil, when properly cultivated, produces fine crops. Some of the farms are under a high state of cultivation.

Streams and Ponds. Several small streams which unite in forming Sugar River have their source in the east part of the Sunapee mountain. Rand's Pond, in the north-east part of the town, is the largest body of water.

Mountain. Sunapee Mountain lies in the eastern part, and is the principal elevation.

Minerals. Plumbago is found here in limited quantities. Mica,

slate, gneiss, and granite are also found.

Employments. The people are principally engaged in agriculture. There are annually sawed, 40,000 shingles; 925,000 feet of boards &c.; 6,000 sides of leather, and 12,000 lbs. of splits are annually tanned, valued at \$25,000.

Resources. Productions of the soil, \$60,092; mechanical labor, \$5,000; stocks and money at interest, \$26,050; deposits in savings banks, \$20,618; stock in trade, \$8,700.

Churches and Schools. Christian church, Rev. H. A. Stratton, pastor; Congregational church, Rev. John Bragdon, pastor; Baptist church, no pastor. There are five schools in town. Average length of schools for the year, nineteen weeks.

First Settlements. Goshen was formed from Newport, Sunapee, Newbury, Washington, Lempster, and Unity. It was first settled by Capt. Benjamin Rand, William Lang and Daniel Grindle, whose sufferings and hardships were very great: their crops were often badly injured by early frosts, and they were frequently obliged to go to Charlestown and Walpole for grain. Incorporated in 1791.

First Churches. A Congregational church was organized in 1802, and a Baptist society in 1803.

Boundaries. North by Sunapee and Newport, east by Newbury, south by Washington, and west by Lempster and Unity. Area 12,023 acres; area improved land, 8,513 acres.

Distances. Forty-two miles north-west from Concord, and six south-east from Newport.

Railroad. By stage three times

a week to Newport station, six miles, on the Sugar river railroad.

GOSPORT.

ROCKINGHAM COUNTY. An island in the Atlantic Ocean, about twelve miles from Portsmouth, and belongs to a cluster of islands situated mostly within the boundary of Maine, and called the Isles of Shoals. It was formerly called Appleton Island and contains about one hundred and fifty acres. The inhabitants are principally devoted to fishing, and attending to the wants of summer tourists. It is becoming one of the greatest summer resorts on the Atlantic coast. One of the largest hotels in the State, was built here in 1872, besides there were several other large houses previously erected.

Steamboats leave and return to the wharves in Portsmouth several times daily through the warm season for the accommodation of the traveling public.

Early Settlements. Owing to the great facilities for fishing, this island was inhabited by the whites at an early date. In 1728, they paid £16, as their proportion of the province tax of £1,000.

Schools. There is one school with twenty-eight scholars. Average length of schools, twelve weeks; number of inhabitants 94. Preaching is had occasionally, but in this respect there has been no improvement for over two hundred years. "As early as 1650, Rev. John Brock began to preach here. The following story is related of him, by Mather:—"Mr. Brock brought the people into an agreement, that, exclusive of the Lord's day, they would spend one day every month together, in the worship of our

Lord Jesus Christ. On a certain day, which, by their agreement, belonged unto the exercises of religion, the fishermen came to Mr. Brock, and asked him, if they might *put by their meeting*, and go a fishing, because they had lost many days, by reason of foul weather. He, seeing that without his consent, they resolved upon doing what they had asked of him, replied, *If you will go away, I say unto you, catch fish, if you can! But as for you that will tarry, and worship the Lord Jesus Christ this day, I will pray unto Him for you, that you may take fish till you are weary.* Thirty men went away from the meeting, and five tarried. The thirty which went away, with all their skill, could catch but *four* fishes; the five who tarried went forth afterwards, and they took *five hundred*. The fishermen, after this, readily attended whatever meetings Mr. Brock appointed them."

Doubtless there is no such agreement with any minister to-day, if there was, the people would be quite as apt to break it.

GRAFTON.

GRAFTON COUNTY. The surface is uneven but in many sections the soil is good, and, when properly cultivated, produces fine crops of corn, potatoes, and grass. There are some very well cultivated farms, and some of the best practical farmers in the State, reside in this town.

Rivers and Ponds. Smith's River, a tributary of the Pemigewassett, runs through this town in a southeasterly direction, also branches of the Mascomy River which falls into the Connecticut, have their

source in the north-western section of the town. There are five ponds, the largest of which is called Grafton Pond, and has an area of nearly three hundred acres. Two are named "Mud Ponds."

Elevations and Minerals. In the north-west part of the town is a remarkable ledge, called the "Pinnacle." On the south side, the ground rises by a gradual ascent to the summit; but on the north side, it rises nearly perpendicular over one hundred and fifty feet. At Glass Hill, about four hundred feet above its base, is found a very valuable quarry of Mica. The Mica is very clear, and colorless and, when in thick masses, has a red tinge. This quarry is extensively worked in the warm season, and yields nearly 100,000 lbs. of mica annually. It is now worked by J. W. Kelton & Co., Grafton Centre. From the summit of this hill, a delightful view of the surrounding country may be obtained. On John's Hill an eminence about one mile south-west from Glass Hill, beryls of a large size, are found.

Employments. Agriculture is the principal employment of the people. Besides the work in the mica quarry, there is but little manufacturing done. (See Tables.)

Resources. Agricultural products, \$79,934; mechanical labor, \$4,300; stocks and bonds, \$3,200; money at interest, \$18,886; deposits in savings banks, \$45,220; stock in trade, \$12,150; from summer tourists, \$1,000.

Churches and Schools. Union, Rev. Warren Applebee, pastor; Christian,—. There are ten schools in town, average length for the year, twelve weeks.

Hotels. Pleasant Valley House.

First Settlers. This town was granted to Ephraim Sherman and others, August 14, 1761. The first permanent settlement was made by Captain Joseph Hoyt, and Captain Alexander Bixby in 1772. Incorporated, November 11, 1778.

First Churches. A Baptist church was formed in 1785. The Freewill Baptist church was organized in 1817.

Boundaries. North by Orange, east by Alexandria and Danbury, south by Springfield, and west by Enfield and Canaan. Area, 21,993, acres.

Distances. Thirty-six miles north-west from Concord, and sixty south-east from Haverhill.

Railroads. There are two stations in this town, on the Northern Railroad.

GRANTHAM.

SULLIVAN COUNTY. The surface of this town is uneven, but the soil is productive. There are some farms along its southern and western border which are well cultivated and produce fine crops of grain, grass, &c. There are many large tracts of valuable timber land, and plenty of water power to prepare it ready for market.

Ponds and Streams. There are seven ponds, the largest of which is Eastman's Pond of an area of nearly 300 acres; there is another pond near the Centre which covers about 200 acres. On the summit of Croydon mountain, is a natural pond containing 70 acres. The town is well watered by numerous trout brooks, many of them affording excellent water privileges.

Mountains. Croydon Mountain extends along the westerly part of

Grantham from south-west to north-east. The mountain sides furnish excellent pasturage, and, at its base, grass is produced in abundance. On the east side of the mountain, is a medical spring supposed to possess healing qualities. Valetudinarians frequently visit it, in the summer season.

Minerals. Large quantities are found in this town, of a substance which produces a paint similar to spruce yellow when clarified, or, being burned, produces a Spanish Brown.

Employments. The inhabitants are principally engaged in agriculture, and lumber business—more lumber is annually sawed in Grantham, than in any other town in the county, amounting to over 2,400,000 feet; 1,600,000 clothespins are also annually manufactured. (See Tables).

Resources. Productions of the soil, \$63,100; mechanical labor, \$10,500; stocks and bonds, \$6,200; money at interest, \$9,750; deposits in savings banks, \$15,749; stock in trade, \$5,475.

Churches and Schools. Methodist, Elder George A. Tyrrell, pastor; Union, Rev. W. H. Eastman, pastor. There are eight schools in town; average length for the year, fifteen weeks; amount of money appropriated for school purposes, annually, \$748.48.

Hotel. "Grantham House."

First Settlers. Grantham was granted July 11, 1761; but the proprietors not fulfilling the conditions of the charter, it was regranted to Colonel William Symms and sixty-three others in 1767, under its present name. The name was changed in 1786 to "New Gran-

tham;" but it was restored to its original name in 1818.

First Minister. Rev. Dana Clayes, ordained in 1821.

Boundaries. North by Enfield, east by Springfield and Croydon, south by Croydon, and west by Plainfield.

Area. 24,000 acres; improved land, 9,445, acres.

Distances. Via Newport, fifty miles north of Concord, and ten north from Newport.

Railroads. Ten miles to Newport station on Sugar River Railroad. The Sugar River Extension Railroad, if ever built, will pass through this town. A stage runs to Newport daily.

GREENFIELD.

HILLSBOROUGH COUNTY. The surface of Greenfield is broken and uneven, but the soil is deep and fertile, and yields fine crops of wheat, corn, barley, and potatoes. The hills afford excellent grazing, while the valleys and plains are favorable for grain, &c.

Summer Resorts. The fine scenery, pure air, and pure water have caused many city invalids to spend their summer vacation in Greenfield. The town is noted for the longevity of its inhabitants.

Rivers and Ponds. Contoocook River forms part of the western boundary, and separates it from Hancock. It affords some very good water power. There are five ponds, the largest of which is about one mile in length, and one third of a mile in width.

Mountains. A part of Crotched Mountain, rising from the north part, and part of Lyndeborough Mountain from the south and east

sections of the town are the principal elevations.

Employments. The inhabitants are generally engaged in farming. 360,000 feet of lumber are annually sawed. Sash and blinds and wooden measures are also made.

Resources. Agricultural products, \$57,354; mechanical labor, \$6,500; stocks and money at interest, \$18,575; deposits in savings banks, \$54,037; stock in trade, \$4,725; from summer tourists, \$3,000.

Churches and Schools. Congregational church, Rev. S. H. Partridge, pastor. There are ten school districts in town, and seven schools; average length for the year, nineteen weeks.

Hotel. Dunklee House.

First Settlements. Greenfield was first settled by Captain Alexander Parker, Major A. Whittemore and others in 1771. Incorporated June 15, 1791. It received its present name from Major Whittemore. A Congregational church was formed in 1791.

First Ministers. Rev. Timothy Clark, ordained 1800, dismissed in 1811; Rev. John Walker, ordained in 1812, dismissed in 1822.

Boundaries. North by Bennington and Frankestown, east by Frankestown and Lyndeborough, south by Lyndeborough and Temple, and west by Peterborough and Hancock. Improved land, 7,611 acres.

Distances. Thirty-eight miles south-west from Concord, and about fourteen north-west from Amherst.

Railroads. The Wilton Railroad has been extended to this town, thence to Peterborough.

GREENLAND.

ROCKINGHAM COUNTY. Greenland is one of the most pleasant farming towns in the State. The orchards and gardens are valuable, yielding a good return to the farmers. The town is celebrated for its excellent fruit, it being excelled in the value of its orchard products by no town in the county. Some of the most valuable and productive farms in the State, are in this town.

Great Bay waters the northern section of the town, and the rest is watered by small streams.

Employments. The people are generally engaged in agriculture. The farmers find a ready sale for their produce in Portsmouth, four miles distant. About 280,000 feet of lumber are annually sawed, and about 18,000 pairs of sale boots and shoes made. Owing to the pleasant location of the town, quite a number of summer tourists spend the warm weather here.

Resources. Productions of the soil, \$119,794; mechanical labor, \$6,600; stocks, bonds and money at interest, \$28,470; deposits in savings banks, \$39,976; stock in trade, \$1,875; from summer tourists, \$2,000.

There is no means of knowing the amount of money securities owned by many people in this town, but it is very large in proportion to the population.

Churches and Schools. There are two churches; Congregational, Rev. Edward Robie, pastor; and Methodist, Elder F. Chandler, pastor. There is a fund of \$5000, the income of which is applied to the support of a congregational minister and for missionary purposes. There are three public schools in

town; average length of schools for the year, thirty-three weeks.

Hotel. Bracket "Hotel."

First Settlement. Greenland was originally part of Portsmouth, and was incorporated in 1703; one hundred years ago there were more inhabitants in the town than at the present time.

First Ministers. Rev William Allen, the first minister, was ordained July 15, 1707; died September 8, 1760; Rev. Samuel McClintock, D.D., ordained in 1756; died in 1804. He was a chaplain in the revolutionary army, and very active in the cause of his country.

Boundaries. North by Great Bay and Newington, east by Portsmouth and Rye, south by North Hampton, and west by Stratham; area 6,360 acres; improved land, 5,839.

Distances. Forty miles southeast from Concord, and five west from Portsmouth.

Railroads. The Eastern, and Portsmouth and Concord railroad pass through a portion of this town, affording excellent railroad facilities to the inhabitants.

GREENVILLE.

HILLSBOROUGH COUNTY. Greenville is a small township taken from the northern section of Mason, and includes within its limits "Mason village." The surface of the town is uneven, but the soil is productive and produces excellent crops, the farmers finding a home market at Mason village for all their surplus productions.

Rivers. Souhegan River passes through the northwestern part of the town and affords some fine water power, about one-half of which is improved. The town has

voted to exempt from taxation for a term of years any new manufactories which may be erected. With this inducement held out, there is a prospect that the whole water power will be improved within a short time.

Employments. The people are largely engaged in manufacturing, although there are many fine farms under a high cultivation. There are annually manufactured 3,524, 400 yards of cotton goods, valued at \$617,100; lumber mills annually sawing 700,000 feet of lumber; furniture manufactory annually making 700 sets of furniture; besides various small manufactories. The Columbian Manufacturing Company are building another large mill which will go into operation in a short time. The total value of goods annually manufactured is estimated at \$655,800.

Resources. Productions of the soil \$37,682; mechanical labor, \$108,200; deposits in savings banks, \$35,800; from summer tourists, \$2,500; stock in trade, \$42,800.

Village. The village of Greenville is situated on the Souhegan river, and is one of the pleasantest villages in the State. There are several large cotton mills, an extensive furniture manufactory, lumber mills, blacksmith, tin ware, shoe shops, and various other mechanical works. There are eight or ten stores of various kinds, two churches, a large school house with graded schools, bank, hotel, insurance, telegraph, post office, two physicians' offices, and about 100 dwelling houses.

Churches and Schools. Congregational, Rev. George F. Merriam,

pastor; number of members, 95; church value, \$8,000; Baptist, Rev. William H. Walker, pastor; number of members, 100; church value, \$7,000. There are five schools in town, two of which are graded; average length of schools for the year, twenty weeks.

Bank. Mason Village Savings Bank. (See table.)

Hotels. "Columbian House," number of arrivals, 1,200.

First Settlers. See Mason. The town was incorporated under the name of Greenville in June, 1872.

Boundaries. North by Temple and Wilton, east by Mason and Brookline, south by Mason, and west by New Ipswich.

Distances. Forty-three miles southwest from Concord, and twenty west from Nashua.

Railroad. A branch of the Fitchburg railroad, formerly the Peterborough and Shirley railroad, has its terminus at Greenville village.

GROTON.

GRAFTON COUNTY. The surface of Groton is uneven, but the soil is deep and fertile, and the husbandman reaps a rich reward for his labor, in fine crops of corn, oats, buckwheat, potatoes, etc. About 15,000 pounds of maple sugar are annually made.

Rivers and Ponds. This town is well watered on its northerly border by Baker's River, affording some very good water privileges. Several small streams have their source in the southerly part, and flow into Newfound lake. Spectacle Pond is the largest body of water. It lies about a mile northeast from Groton meeting house.

Employments. The people are

generally engaged in agriculture; 1,035,000 feet of lumber, 90,000 clapboards and 430,000 shingles are annually produced. (See tables.)

Resources. Productions of the soil, \$70,367; money at interest, \$8,200; stock in trade, \$4,878; deposits in savings bank, \$14,020; mechanical labor \$6,000.

Churches and Schools. Christian church twenty members, and Baptist church thirty members. There are ten schools in town. Average length of schools for the year, ten weeks.

Organizations. In 1776 Groton was granted to George Abbott and others, by the name of Cocker-mouth. It was incorporated December 7, 1796. The first settlers were James Gould, Captain E. Melvin, James Hobart, Phinehas Bennett, and Samuel Farley, in 1770.

First Ministers. Rev. Samuel Perley, Congregational, ordained in 1779, dismissed in 1785; Rev. Thomas Page, ordained in 1790, died in 1813.

Boundaries. Bounded north by Wentworth and Rumney, east by Hebron, south by Orange, and west by Dorchester. Area, 16,531 acres.

Distances. Forty-five miles north-west from Concord, and ten west from Plymouth.

Railroads. Six miles to Rumney station on the Montreal railroad. Daily stage to Bristol, twelve miles, on the Bristol Branch railroad.

HAMPSTEAD.

ROCKINGHAM COUNTY. This town lies partly on the height of land between the Merrimack and Piscataqua rivers. In most sections, the soil is good, and when

properly cultivated, produces fair crops.

Rivers and Ponds. Spiggot River flows from Wash Pond, near the centre of the town. Angly Pond lies in the north-east part, and is drained by Powwow River. Island Pond contains a valuable farm of about three hundred acres. It is an irregular shaped town; its contour being varied by about thirty angles.

Employments. The business is nearly equally divided between farming and manufacturing. About 75,000 pairs of sale boots and shoes, are annually made, and 700,000 feet of lumber sawed, besides there are several small mechanical shops. Value of goods annually manufactured, \$ 112,300.

Resources. Productions of the soil, \$ 38,433; mechanical labor, \$ 29,200; money at interest, and stocks, \$ 30,500; deposits in savings banks, \$ 44,032; stock in trade, \$ 9,900.

Churches and Schools. Congregational, Rev. E. W. Bullard, pastor. There are seven schools in town. Average length for the year, twenty-four weeks.

There has been a fund bequeathed to the town, for the purpose of establishing a high school under certain provisions. The late B. D. Emerson made the bequest.

First Settlements. In 1728, a Mr. Emerson made a settlement in the south part, near a brook; and at that time only a Mr. Ford and two Indians lived in the town. This territory was considered a part of Amesbury and Haverhill Massachusetts, until the division line was established between the two States, in 1741. It was granted under its present name, January

19, 1749, and after the name of a pleasant village, five miles north of London in England. It included in its grant, a portion of Kingston, which created a long dispute between the two towns, which was finally settled by Hampstead's paying one thousand pounds old tenor.

First Ministers. Rev. Henry True, ordained in 1752, died in 1782; Rev. John Kelly, installed in 1792.

Boundaries. North by Sandown and Danville, east by Kingston and Plaistow, south by Atkinson, and west by Derry. Area, 8,350 acres; area of improved land, 4,725 acres.

Distances. About thirty miles south-east from Concord, and twelve south-west from Exeter.

Railroads. The Nashua and Rochester Railroad now (1873) being built, will pass through the town.

HAMPTON.

ROCKINGHAM COUNTY. The surface of this town is level, and its soil rich and productive. It is noted for its extensive marshes, which have an area of eighteen hundred acres, or nearly one quarter of the whole surface of the town. But few towns in the State produce as much value, to each acre of improved land, as Hampton; being \$ 21.25. The soil is well adapted to tillage and mowing, but there is not sufficient pasturage, and many of the young cattle are driven in the spring, up to the pasture hills in Belknap County. Hampton River, is the only stream of any note. The constant wash of the tide, has made quite a channel, but above tide-flow it is nothing but a small brook. In its

passage to the Ocean, it receives the waters of Seabrook river.

Summer Resorts. Hampton has been celebrated for many years, for its extensive beaches and fine Ocean scenery. Nearly midway of the beach, there is a high bluff, apparently rising from the Ocean, called "Boar's Head." On the land side, is a gentle acclivity to its summit, which covers a level space of two or three acres. Upon this summit, is a large hotel called the "Boar's Head House" kept by the popular landlord, S. H. Dumas, Esq. A little south of this house, on the side of the bluff, and near the Ocean, is the Leavitt House, managed by the proprietors of the same name of the House. This House is a new structure; but is becoming quite popular, and receives its full share of patronage. At the north-easterly base, is the Granite Hotel, which is a popular House.

The views obtained from the top of Boar's Head, are the finest on the New-England Atlantic Coast. Before you is the broad Atlantic, the Isles of Shoales, the sea coast from Cape Ann to Portsmouth, and the white sails of the hundred vessels bound to some foreign land, or just returning from some long voyage to their home port, make the scene grand and interesting. The beaches, on either side of the bluff are broad, and afford excellent opportunity for invalids and parties of pleasure to bathe. There are several hotels near the beach, the largest of which is the Ocean House. It is about two miles from Hampton railway station, on the Eastern railroad, where coaches are in waiting, on the arrival of each train, to convey travelers to

the various hotels. The number of tourists who come here and stay from one week to three months, is estimated at twelve hundred, besides the thousands who stop for a day or two.

Employments. As can be seen, the people are largely engaged in keeping summer boarders, and farming is made a lucrative business by having a home market for all their surplus productions, at the hotels and boarding houses. The business of manufacturing sale shoes is carried on to a limited extent; also lumber business, and various other small mechanical shops. The total value of manufactured goods annually produced, is \$ 56,560.

Resources. Productions of the soil, \$95,447; mechanical labor, \$16,600; money at interest, \$7,100; deposits in savings banks, \$19,329; stock in trade, \$21,967; from summer tourists, estimate, \$80,000.

Churches and Schools. Congregational, no pastor; Freewill Baptist, no pastor; Methodist, Rev. Elihu Scott, pastor. There is a fund of \$12,000, the interest of which is to be devoted to the support of a Congregational minister. There are seven schools in town, two of which are graded. Average length for the year, thirty-one weeks.

Literary Institution. Hampton Academy.

Hotels. Union House, Boar's Head House, Ocean House, Hampton Beach House, Couch House, Eagle House, Granite House, and Dow House.

First Settlements. Hampton was the fourth town settled in New Hampshire, and was incorporated

May 22, 1639; and included within its limits the present towns of North Hampton, Hampton Falls, Seabrook, Kensington and South Hampton, having an area of about 45,500 acres. The Indian name of the town was "Winnicummet," and at the time of its settlement it was considered within the jurisdiction of Massachusetts. The first settlers were emigrants of Norfolk, England. The first house was erected in 1636. Like all the early settlements, it suffered from Indian depredations. August 11, 1703, a party of Indians killed five persons, among whom was a widow Muzzey, celebrated as a preacher among the Quakers.

First Ministers. Rev. Stephen Batchelder ordained in 1638; removed in 1641. Rev. Timothy Dalton, ordained in 1639; died in 1661. Rev. John Wheelwright, ordained in 1647; dismissed in 1658. Rev. Seaborn Cotton, settled in 1666; died in 1686. Rev. John Cotton, settled in 1696; died in 1710. Rev. Nathaniel Gookin, settled in 1710; died in 1734. Rev. Ward Cotton, settled in 1734; dismissed in 1765. Rev. Ebenezer Thayer, settled in 1766; died in 1792. Rev. Jesse Appleton, D.D., settled in 1797; dismissed in 1807, and died in 1819.

Boundaries. North by North Hampton, east by the Atlantic Ocean, south-west by Hampton Falls, and west by Exeter. Area, 8,130 acres; area of improved land, 3,908 acres.

Distances. Fifty miles south-east from Concord, ten south-west from Portsmouth, and seven miles east from Exeter.

Railroad. The Eastern Railroad passes nearly through the centre of

the town, in a northerly and southerly direction.

HAMPTON FALLS.

ROCKINGHAM COUNTY. Hampton Falls is very pleasantly situated on the Atlantic. The land back from the marshes is elevated, and affords some delightful views of the ocean. The soil is very fertile, and large crops of corn, oats, potatoes and hay are produced. Some of the best farmers to be found in the state reside in this town.

Employments. The inhabitants are generally engaged in agriculture. 1,578,000 feet of boards, &c., are annually sawed, and 90,000 pairs of shoes manufactured. Cotton batting is also manufactured. (See tables.)

Resources. Productions of the soil, \$82,794; mechanical labor, \$19,500; stocks and money at interest, * \$9,420; deposits in savings banks, \$16,297; stock in trade, \$2,470.

Churches and Schools. Baptist Church, Rev. H. H. Beamans, pastor; Christian Church, Rev. J. H. Graves, pastor; Unitarian Church, ———. There are three schools in town; average length for the year, thirty-two weeks. There was an academy here for many years.

First Ministers. Rev. Theophilus Cotton settled in 1712; died in 1726. Rev. Joseph Whipple, ordained in 1727; died in 1757. Rev. Josiah Bagley, settled in 1757; died in 1762. Rev. Paine Wingate, settled in 1763; removed in 1771. Rev. Samuel Langdon, D. D., settled in 1781; died in 1797. Rev. Jacob Abbott, settled in 1798.

* Massachusetts savings banks receive large deposits from this town.

First Settlements. Hampton Falls was originally a part of Hampton, and for many years much associated with it in the various employments of its people. It was incorporated in 1712.

Boundaries. North - east by Hampton, south-east by Atlantic Ocean, south by Seabrook, and west by Kensington. Area, 7,400 acres. Improved land, 5,786 acres.

Distances. Fifty miles south-east from Concord, eleven south-west from Portsmouth, and six south-east from Exeter.

Railroads. Eastern Railroad. When completed, the Newburyport and Amesbury Railroad will pass through this town.

HANCOCK.

HILLSBOROUGH COUNTY. The surface of this town is uneven, frequently broken by hills, and in the west part by mountains of considerable elevation. These elevations afford excellent pasturing, besides some very good tillage land. On the Contoocook river, which forms its eastern boundary, are some fine meadows which produce large crops of hay. There are many farms under a high state of cultivation.

Ponds. There are several ponds, the most important of which is Norway Pond, near the center of the town, and Half Moon Pond, named from its peculiar shape. Long pond lying partly in this town and partly in Nelson is one of the sources of Contoocook River. The stream from this pond flows through Nelson, Harrisville, and into the Contoocook at Peterborough; thence its mingled waters pass back on the eastern line of Hancock, after a passage of

over twenty miles from the pond.

The village is very pleasantly situated on a plain. Here are several mechanical shops, church, school house, town house, academy, several stores, hotel and fifty or sixty dwelling houses. It is a very desirable village to live in, and is the resort of many summer tourists.

Employments. The inhabitants are principally engaged in agriculture, and, as one has truly said, "It is emphatically one of the good old farming towns, where any one would be proud to point out the home of his ancestors." There are several small manufactories, annually producing; leather, \$10,000; flour and meal, \$9,200; lumber, \$5,000; besides wheelwrights, blacksmiths, harness makers, carpenters, painters, &c. Total value of all mechanical productions, \$29,500.

Resources. Productions of the soil, \$84,300; mechanical labor, \$10,300; stocks and money at interest, \$28,325; deposits in savings banks, \$85,196; stock in trade, \$4,650.

Churches and Schools. Congregational, Rev. Askel Bigelow, pastor. There are nine schools; average length for the year, nineteen weeks. Hancock Academy, A. N. Hardy, principal (in 1870.)

Hotel. Jefferson House.

First Settlement. The first settlement was commenced here by John Grimes, in May, 1764. The town was incorporated under the name of Hancock, November 5, 1779. It was named in honor of Governor John Hancock, of Boston, who was one of the original proprietors. But very few towns have retained their staid, antique customs, and

former opinions of their friends and neighbors, without regard to political views, like the people of Hancock. They had one postmaster for nearly fifty years; and many of their town officers have had similar length of terms. In 1871-2, Mr. Joel Gates, over eighty years of age, was sent from this town as its representative in the Legislature of this State. But few men had more influence in that body, in discussion, than Mr. Gates.

First Minister. Rev. Reed Page, ordained in 1791, died in 1816.

Boundaries. North by Antrim, east by Bennington and Greenfield, south by Peterborough and west by Nelson and Harrisville. Area, 19,372 acres; area of improved land, 10,409 acres.

Distances. Thirty-five miles south-west from Concord, and twenty-two north-west from Amherst.

Railroad. Six miles by daily stage to Greenfield railroad station.

HANOVER.

GRAFTON COUNTY. The surface of this town is delightfully diversified with hills and valleys, and the larger portion is suitable for cultivation. There is a small proportion of waste land, probably less than in any other town in Grafton County. Over one half of the surface of the town is under improvement. Some of the farms are under a high state of cultivation, producing excellent crops of wheat, corn, oats, potatoes and hay. But one town in the county produces as many bushels of corn. Much attention has been given to the raising of sheep, and the large flocks to be seen on the pasture

hill sides in the summer, indicate that the farmers find it a lucrative business. The annual clip of wool is about 50,000 pounds. As a general thing the farmers are wealthy, prosperous and happy; with ample means ahead to gently ease them down the declivity of life.

Rivers and Streams. Connecticut River is the only considerable stream in town. Mink, Slate, and Goose Pond Brooks are the other principal streams, neither of which have sufficient water for mill privileges. In the Connecticut, there are several small islands within the limits of the town, the largest of which is Parker's Island containing twenty acres. A handsome bridge over the Connecticut connects Hanover with Norwich Vermont.

Mountain. About five miles east from the Connecticut, is Moose Mountain, a considerable elevation extending across the town from north to south. There are many other elevations which offer some very fine views.

Village. At the south-west corner of the town about a half mile from Connecticut River and 180 feet above the level of its waters, is located the beautiful village of Hanover, on a level plat of ground. The Common or Park is a square, level area of about six acres, shaded by rows of thrifty elms, and surrounded by streets of considerable width. On the north side is a church, chapel, and several beautiful residences; on the west is a street containing other fine residences adorned with spacious gardens, the Dartmouth banking building &c. On the south is Dartmouth Hotel, several business blocks, the gymnasium

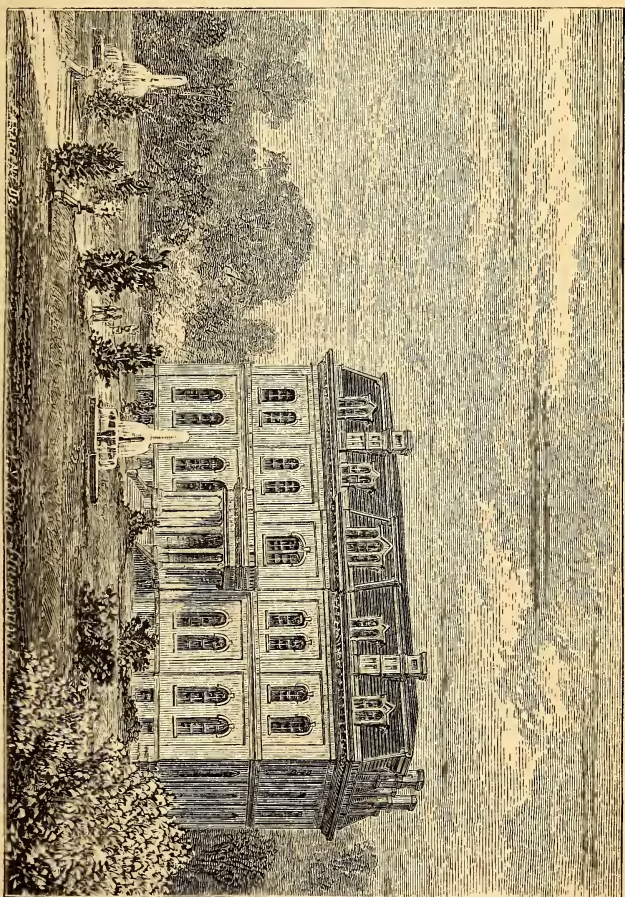
and many dwelling houses; and on the east are the College grounds, including the College buildings which with the observatory are five in number. A few rods north of the Park, on College street, is the medical building, a brick structure some seventy feet in length, and three stories in height. South of the observatory and a few rods east of the old college buildings is located "Culver Hall" the "New-Hampshire College of Agriculture and the Mechanic Arts." Culver Hall is pronounced, by competent judges, one of the finest educational structures in New-England. Nearly the whole basement of this building is to be reserved for an extensive collection of agricultural implements and models of machinery. More than one thousand of such implements and models are already in the building for the purpose of illustration and instruction. This is a State institution in connection with Dartmouth College, and organized expressly for the promotion and "aggrandizement" of the agricultural interests and mechanical arts of New-Hampshire; industries the most important, and, if placed before the people in their true light, the most honorable callings a man can devote himself to.

On the road leading to Lebanon, as you ascend to the crest of a hill, you obtain a delightful and attractive view of the village and the surrounding country. At your feet nestles the village, quietly reposing among the stately elms and maples, while a little farther to the west and south can be traced the meandering course of the Connecticut clothed on either

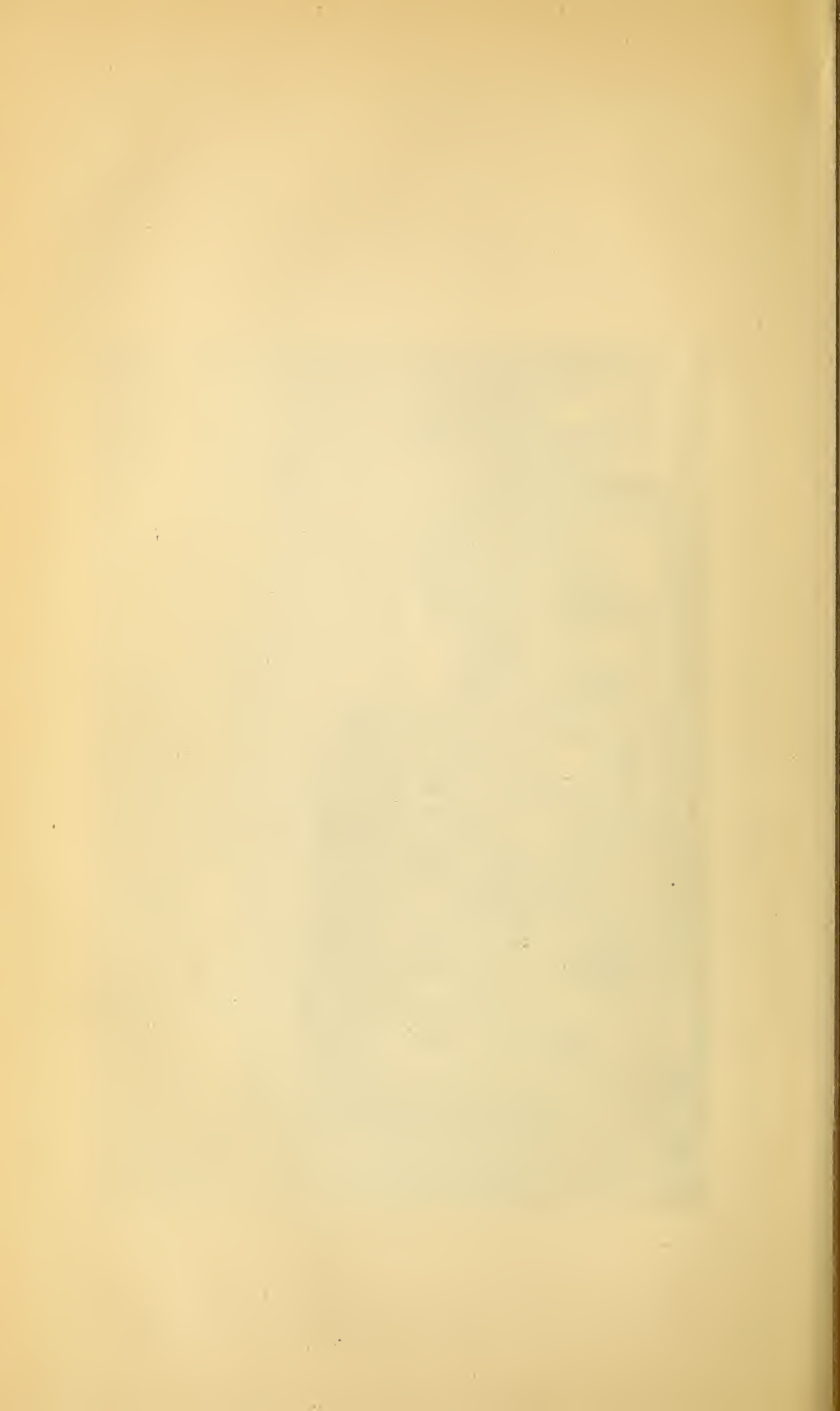
side by verdant meadows and well cultivated fields, dotted with pleasant and substantial farm mansions; and still farther in the distance can be seen gradually rising the "Green Hills" of Vermont, whose towering summits seem to meet the clear blue ethereal sky, the whole presenting a picture of nature and art combined, not soon forgotten by the thousands who have visited this spot. With the pleasant village, the delightful scenery which surrounds it, with the friendly acquaintances formed, the ties broken by separating after a collegiate life of four years, to launch forth on life's broad ocean, the associations formed in Hanover are more lasting, and their memory more sacred in the breasts of thousands than those of any other town in the State.

Hanover is one of the most desirable locations, for the prosecution of studies, in New England. The pleasant resorts, the beautiful and romantic scenery, away from the bustle and confusion of city life, all contribute to render it in every essential, a desirable seat of literature and science. For a full description of this popular Institution, see another part of this volume.

Employments. The inhabitants are generally engaged in agriculture, but 20,000 clapboards; 55,000 shingles and 200,000 feet of boards are annually sawed, and about 6,000 bushels of grain are ground. The total value of manufactured articles, of all kinds, is \$53,200. The many associated attractions connected with the college for the past fifty years, together with the fine scenery afforded from the surrounding hills, make Hanover a popular resort for tourists, who



CULVER HALL,
COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE AND MECHANIC ARTS,
HANOVER.



are a source of considerable income to the inhabitants.

Resources. Agricultural products, \$153,112; mechanical labor, \$10,200; money at interest, \$32,560; stocks &c., \$43,140; deposits in savings banks, \$120,459; stock in trade, \$37,500; from tourists, \$25,000; from College boarders estimated, \$50,000; professional business, \$60,000.

Churches and Schools. Baptist, Rev. F. Merriam, pastor; Christian, Rev. J. W. Tilton, pastor; 1st. Congregational, ———, pastor; 2d Congregational, Rev. S. P. Leeds, pastor; Episcopal, Rev. J. Haughton, rector. There are eighteen school districts, and twenty schools in town. Two of the schools are graded. The average length of schools for the year is twenty weeks. The total amount of money annually appropriated for school purpose, is \$2,654.97.

Libraries. Second Social Library Association, 700 volumes; College Library, 20,000 volumes; Social Friends Library, 9,300 volumes; United Fraternity, 9,000 volumes; Society of Inquiry's Library, 300 volumes; Philotechnics Society Library, 1,200 volumes; Medical School Library, 1,100 volumes; Northern Academy Library, 2,300 volumes; Thayer School Library, 1,800 volumes; Agricultural College Library, 1,000 volumes; Total number of volumes in all the libraries in this town, 46,700.

Banks. Dartmouth National Bank, and Dartmouth Savings Bank. (See tables.)

Hotels. "Dartmouth Hotel." There are two livery stables, with 18 horses.

First Settlers. Hanover Plains

was formerly called Dresden, and was granted by charter to eleven persons by the name of Freeman, and fifty-two others, principally from Connecticut, July 4, 1761. The first settlement was made in May, 1765, by Colonel Edmund Freeman from Mansfield Connecticut. Benjamin Rice, Benjamin Davis, Gideon Smith, and Asa Parker, settled here in 1766. Dartmouth College was established in 1770, by Dr. Wheelock. Among the worthy men who finished their earthly career in this town, may be mentioned the following: Rev. Eleazer Wheelock, who died April 24, 1779, aged sixty-nine years. Hon. John Wheelock, LL. D., President of the College thirty-five years, who died April 4, 1817, aged sixty-three years. Hon. Beraleel Woodward, who died August, 1804. Rev. John Smith, D. D. who died April 1809. Hon. John Hubbard, who died in September 1810. Rev. Francis Brown, D. D., who died July 27, 1820, aged thirty-six years. These gentlemen were all connected with the College.

First Ministers. Rev. Eden Burroughs, D.D., installed in 1772, dismissed in 1810; Rev. Samuel Collins, installed in 1788, dismissed in 1795; Rev. Abel Bridgman, settled in 1791, died in 1800. *College Church,* Rev. E. Wheelock, D. D. settled in 1771, died in 1779. Rev. Sylvanus Ripley, settled in 1779, died in 1787; Rev. John Smith, D. D., settled in 1786, died in 1809.

Boundaries. North by Lyme, east by Canaan, south by Lebanon, and west by Norwich, Vermont; area, 27,745; improved land 21,798 acres.

Distances. By railroad, seven-

ty-three miles north-west from Concord; thirty south from Haverhill and five north of Lebanon.

Railroad. One half mile from the College to Norwich station, on the Passumpsic and Connecticut Rivers Railroad.

HARRISVILLE.

CHESHIRE COUNTY. Harrisville was formed from the northern part of Dublin, and the southern portion of Nelson, and incorporated, as a town. July 2, 1870. The village of Harrisville received its name many years ago, from Bethuel Harris, an active and enterprising man, who, in 1820, commenced business here without any capital save his energy and perseverance. Mr. Milan Harris has a large interest here in the woolen mills, and received the honor of being the first representative to the Legislature of New-Hampshire after the town organization. The surface of the town is rough and uneven, being situated on the height of land between the Connecticut and Merrimack rivers, but the soil is good and yields fine crops. The water power at Harrisville is staple and as good as can be found in the State. The mills are situated on a small stream called North Branch or Nubaunsit River, and discharging its waters into the Contoocook at Peterborough, nine miles distant from Harrisville, and in its course has a fall of over 600 feet. This stream is fed by large ponds lying in the towns of Hancock, Nelson, and Harrisville, which have been dammed at their outlets, and now flow several thousand acres, including the original ponds. From Spotswood Pond ten feet can be drawn

into Long Pond which is over four miles in length. Fourteen feet can be drawn from Long Pond into Harris Pond which is at the head of the river, and at Harrisville. When the gates are closed at night scarcely a drop of water escapes. The four mills at Harrisville, as yet, have never been able to test the full capacity of this valuable reservoir, by several feet. Nearly all the manufactories at Peterborough are situated on this small river.

Employments. Harrisville is decidedly a manufacturing town. M. Harris Woolen Co., have two mills; capital invested, \$160,000; employ 60 males, and 65 females, who annually receive for their labor, \$48,000; and annually produce 200,000 yards of tricot cloth, of all colors, and Moscow beavers valued at \$330,000. Cheshire mills have \$100,000 invested; employ 40 males, and 40 females; annual pay roll \$30,000, and produce 800,000 yards colored flannel, valued at \$360,000. There are also lumber mills, and clothes-pins, and wooden ware are manufactured, to some extent.

Resources. Production of the soil, \$35,000; mechanical labor, \$84,000; stock in trade, \$43,161; stocks and money at interest, \$22,460; deposits in savings banks, \$57,308.

The village of Harrisville, is situated on elevated ground, about 1,300 feet above the ocean, and is probably the most elevated ground in New-England for manufactories as extensive as these. There is one store, one church edifice, one graded school-house, post office, telegraph office, seventy-five dwelling houses, and about 450 inhabitants.

Churches and Schools. Congregational, Rev. Amos Holbrook, pastor. At West Harrisville, Baptist, Rev. G. S. Smith, pastor. There are six schools in town, two of which are graded. Average length for the year, twenty weeks; value of school-houses \$5,100.

(For first settlers and ministers, see Nelson and Dublin.)

Boundaries. North by Nelson and Hancock, east by Hancock and Peterborough, south by Dublin, and west by Marlborough and Roxbury.

Distances. Thirteen miles east from Keene, and forty-five southwest from Concord.

Railroads. The Manchester and Keene Railroad, when built, will pass through this town.

HAVERHILL.

GRAFTON COUNTY. Haverhill is one of the most valuable farming towns in the State, and the annual value of its agricultural products is not exceeded by any New-Hampshire town on the Connecticut river. The soil is adapted to every species of cultivation, common to the climate. There is considerable interval land, composed of a deep rich loam, yielding large crops of grass, &c.

Streams. Connecticut River waters its western border, while Poole Brook runs nearly through the town from north-east to southwest, and falls into the Connecticut, near the "Great Ox Bow," in Newbury, Vermont. Oliverian Brook, having its rise in Benton, runs through the southern section of the town. There is considerable water power on these two streams, which is generally improved.

Minerals. There is a soapstone quarry which has been partially opened, and pronounced, by many, as being the best quarry now known. It is about three miles from the Montreal Railroad. There is a good lime-stone quarry, also granite of good quality. This granite is suitable for mill-stones, and good for building purposes. Large quantities of scythe stones are also quarried or manufactured. On the west side of Benton, bordering this town, is a bed of iron ore. Fine specimens of crystals are also found.

Villages, &c. Haverhill is one of the shire towns of the County. The County buildings are located at "Haverhill Corner," which is the principal village in town. This village is located in the south-west angle of the town, on a plain about one hundred and fifty feet above the level of the Connecticut. From the tops of the buildings, a fine view of the adjacent country, for many miles, north and south, and six or seven miles east and west may be obtained. There is a beautiful common in this village, laid out in an oblong square, ornamented with trees, and enclosed by a handsome fence. Around this common stand the principal buildings, several of which are large and well constructed. There are two churches and a court-house, jail, county buildings for county offices, an academy, hotel, printing office, several stores, and shops of various kinds. This is considered one of the most delightful and pleasant villages on the Connecticut. In the northern section of the town, is another village situated on a street nearly a mile in length, straight and level,

and called North Haverhill. In the north-west corner of the town, at the junction of the Boston, Concord and Montreal, Passumpsic, and White Mountain Railroads, is the young, but growing village of Woodsville, which bids fair to rival the older villages in point of business. It is connected with the thriving village of Wells River, in Newbury, Vermont, by a substantial bridge across the Connecticut. One of the most romantic views on the Connecticut, is obtained at this point, and it is worthy of a visit from any lover of beautiful, and romantic scenery.

Summer Resorts. The elevated position, and the delightful views on the Connecticut, have caused many summer tourists to spend their vacation in this town, and the time is not far distant when it will become one of the most popular resorts for tourists in the State.

Employments. The people are largely engaged in agriculture. Over 4,000 bushels of wheat, 16,000 bushels of corn, 34,000 bushels of oats and barley, 70,000 bushels of potatoes, 36,000 lbs. of wool, 11,000 lbs. maple sugar, and 7,000 tons of hay are annually produced. Nearly 1,000, tons more hay is annually cut in Haverhill, than in any other town in the State.

There is considerable manufacturing of various kinds carried on. There are nine saw mills, annually producing nearly 5,000,000 feet of lumber, five starch mills, annually producing 160 tons of starch, three scythe stone manufactories, annually producing 36,000 gross of scythe stones, one paper mill, one pulp mill, three grist mills, &c. Also 36,000 boxes and 10,000 dozens of

shovel handles are annually made, valued at \$ 18,640; besides various other manufactories. (See tables.) There is considerable mercantile trade in this town.

Resources. Annual productions of the soil, \$ 272,581; mechanical labor, \$ 41,000; money at interest, \$ 73,922; deposits in savings banks, \$ 57,308; stock in trade, \$ 38,118; professional business, \$ 25,000; from summer tourists, \$ 8,000. The future prospects of Haverhill are very encouraging and offer better inducements to the farmer and mechanic than can be found in any western state this side of the Rocky Mountains. Let them be contented, and prosperity will surely attend them in this fertile and delightful town.

Churches and Schools. There is one Congregational, Rev. E. H. Greeley, pastor; three Methodist, Josiah Hooper, pastor at Corner; and one Freewill Baptist, —; There are nineteen schools in town; average length of schools for the year, twenty-one weeks. The average amount of money annually expended for each school is \$ 145.

Academy. The Haverhill Academy is one of the oldest literary institutions in the State. It was incorporated February 11, 1794. Rev. Josiah Hooper is the present Principal.

Library. N. B. Felton, Esq., has a library of nearly six hundred volumes.

Hotels. "Smith's Hotel" at Haverhill, and "Mount Gardner House" at Woodsville.

First Settlers. This town was granted to Captain John Hazen and seventy-four others, May, 18, 1763. Captain Hazen came here in

the spring of 1762, and built his encampment on the "Little Ox Bow," near where there was formerly an Indian fort and burying ground. Several of the early settlers came from Haverhill, Massachusetts, from which place this town derived its name. Its original name was "Lower Cohos."

The first court was held here in 1773. The first newspaper was printed here April 21, 1808, and was called the "Coos Courier." Since that time it has been published under different names. At the present time, there is no paper published in town. Years ago, the courts in Haverhill called together as much legal talent as could be found in any section of the State, Haverhill furnishing her full share. At the present time, the Grafton Bar is fully up to the standard with her sister counties in point of position and talent. Hon. James Woodward and Hon. Ezekiel Ladd, Judges of the old county courts; Hon. Moses Dow, a distinguished citizen; Hon. Charles Johnston, an officer in the revolution and Judge of Probate; Hon. John Page former Governor of New-Hampshire; Hon. Joseph Bell a distinguished lawyer, and many other prominent men, were residents of this town.

It is a remarkable fact that the sound of cannon at Bunker Hill, was distinctly heard in Haverhill, the scene of action being more than one hundred miles distant. This statement is established by the testimony of many respectable witnesses who were alive on that memorable day.

First Ministers. The Rev. Ethan Smith, Congregational, ordained, January 25, 1792, dismiss-

ed in 1799; Rev. John Smith, ordained December 21, 1802, dismissed in 1807.

Boundaries and Area. North by Bath, east by Benton, south by Piermont and west by Newbury, Vermont. Area 34,340 acres; improved land, 24,300 acres.

Distances. Thirty-one miles north-west from Plymouth, and eighty-one north-west from Concord.

Railroads. The Passumpsic Railroad passes along the western border of the town, in Vermont, and the Boston, Concord and Montreal passes through in a direction nearly north-west, and south-east. At Woodsville in the north-west corner of the town, the two roads form a junction with the White Mountain Railroad which connects with the Grand Trunk Railroad, in Northumberland, and extends from Portland to Montreal.

HEBRON.

GRAFTON COUNTY. The surface of Hebron is broken and uneven, and although generally the soil is hard, yet, when carefully cultivated, it yields excellent crops of corn, wheat, potatoes &c.

Rivers and Lakes. Newfound Lake lies mostly in this town. There are several small streams affording considerable water power.

Employments. Agriculture is the chief occupation of the people. 500,000 feet of lumber, and 100,000 shingles are annually sawed.

Resources. Agricultural products, \$57,049; mechanical labor, \$6,140; money at interest, \$1,900; stock in trade, \$1,800; deposits in savings banks, \$17,090; from summer tourists, \$3,000. *

Churches and Schools. A Union church, supported by persons of the Congregational, Baptist and Methodist persuasion, Lorenzo Draper, pastor. There are five schools; average length for the year, thirteen weeks. There is frequently a High school, which is open during the spring and fall.

First Organization. A large portion of Hebron was included in the Cockermouth Grant, the remainder was taken from Plymouth.

Hotels. Central House.

Boundaries. North by Rumney and Plymouth, east by Plymouth, south by Alexandria and Orange, and west by Groton. Area, 13,305 acres.

Distances. Forty miles north from Concord, and nine west from Plymouth.

Railroads. Eight miles by daily stage to Bristol station, on the Bristol Branch Railroad.

HENNIKER.

MERRIMACK COUNTY. Henniker is pleasantly situated in the valley of the Contoocook. The surface of the town is broken, but the soil is deep, and produces excellent crops of wheat, corn, hay, &c. As an agricultural town Henniker is not inferior to any town in Merrimack county, either in soil or cultivation. Many of the farms are under a high state of cultivation, and yield abundant crops. The farmers have reaped a rich reward for their labor, and have carefully laid by a portion of their surplus earnings, if the records of the various savings banks in the State are not deceptive. But few if any farming towns in the State, show more wealth, thrift

and prosperity than Henniker. With its railroad facilities, central location, and with one of the best water privileges on the river, it can be made one of the largest manufacturing towns in the State, and that too on its own surplus resources. At the present time the people appear to be alive to manufacturing interests. Capital invested for manufacturing purposes, over a certain amount, and for a certain length of time, is exempted from taxation. With this inducement, the Henniker Manufacturing Company has been formed and is now erecting a large building sixty feet long, thirty feet wide and three stories high, for the manufacture of boots and shoes. The future prospects of Henniker, with the present facts before us, appear very flattering.

Rivers and Ponds. Contoocook River passes through this town in an easterly direction, and affords in its course abundant water power. There are several ponds of considerable size. Situated about one mile from the village is Long Pond, nearly two miles long, and sixty rods wide. The town is also watered by several small streams in different sections.

Elevations. Crany Hill is the principal elevation, and is of considerable altitude, and embraces a large portion of the territory on the south of the town. It is mostly under good cultivation.

Village. Near the centre of the town on the Contoocook is the pleasant village of Henniker. It is the centre of considerable trade and manufacturing of various kinds. There are four stores, two church edifices, academy, town house, one large hotel, and about

one hundred dwelling houses. The streets are wide and in many places beautifully shaded with the maple and elm. The dwellings are neat and enclosed in spacious yards, while the fences and houses are painted in pearly white, the whole presenting an air of neatness so much admired by every lover of a New-England village home.

Employments. The inhabitants are generally engaged in agriculture, but manufacturing and trade are important and extensive branches of business in town. There are two large paper-mills, annually manufacturing 800 tons of manilla, news and book paper; two saw-mills, two grist-mills, one kit manufactory, annually making 50,000 fish kits, one dry measure and box-mill, making \$ 5,400 worth annually, one cabinet maker, machine shop, several blacksmith and shoe shops, &c., professional business, \$ 18,000. The total value of goods annually manufactured, is \$ 308,300.

Resources. Productions of the soil, \$ 149,877; mechanical labor, \$ 38,400; stocks, bonds and money at interest, \$ 35,140; deposits in savings banks, \$ 177,376; stock in trade, \$ 10,500; from summer tourists \$ 3,000. The central and delightful location of Henniker, with its varied landscape scenery, has made it a popular resort for tourists who are yearly increasing, as the summer months come around.

Churches and Schools. Congregational, Rev. S. S. Morrill, pastor; number of members 150; church value, \$ 5,000; Methodist, Rev. W. W. Smith, pastor; number of members, 100; church value, \$ 3,000; Friends, 25 members;

church value, \$ 1,000. There are twelve public schools, in town, average length for the year, twenty-three weeks; amount of money annually appropriated for school purposes, \$ 1,508,70. There is an academy in the village where one or two terms are annually kept.

Library. Henniker Library, 800 volumes.

First Settlement. Twelve gentlemen of Portsmouth, the most prominent of whom were John and Mark Wentworth, and Theodore Atkinson, bought all the right and title of lands of the heirs of Mason, and caused it to be surveyed and laid out into townships. This town was called "Number Six" in the range of townships, and was known by that name before it was granted to the parties. The Rev. James Scales built the first building in 1760. John Peters built the next house in 1761. The first two-story house was built in 1767 by Amos Campbell; the second two-story house was built in 1768, and was destroyed by fire in 1873. Captain E. Ham was among the early settlers. It received its present name from Gov. Wentworth, in honor of his friend, John Henniker, Esq., a wealthy merchant of London, and a member of the British Parliament. Incorporated November 10, 1768.

Boundaries. North by Bradford and Warner, east by Hopkinton, south by Weare and Deering, and west by Hillsborough. Area, 26, 500 acres; improved land, 18,612 acres.

Distances. Seventy miles north-west from Boston, fifteen west from Concord, and thirty-four north-east from Keene. Contoocook Valley Railroad passes

through this town in an easterly and westerly direction. There are two stations "Henniker" and "West Henniker." At the latter station is a pretty village, containing a large paper-mill, store, post-office, school house, and fifteen or twenty neat dwelling houses.

HILL.

MERRIMACK COUNTY. The surface of Hill is uneven, but the soil is good and in some localities very fertile. There are many fine farms under a high state of cultivation, producing excellent crops.

Rivers and Ponds. This town is watered by Pemigewasset and Smith's Rivers, besides there are several small streams. Eagle Pond is the most noted sheet of water.

Mountain. Ragged Mountain is of considerable elevation and but little inferior to Kearsarge. From its summit a good view of the surrounding country may be obtained.

Employments. The inhabitants are generally engaged in farming. There is some trade and manufacturing. About 3,000 pairs of sale boots and shoes are annually made. Woodward's patent Latch Needles for hosiery, are manufactured to the value of \$8,000 annually. (See tables.)

Resources. Agricultural products, \$53,539; mechanical labor, \$6,500; stocks, bonds and money at interest, \$7,670; deposits in savings banks, \$54,720; stock in trade, \$9,276; from summer tourists, \$800.

Churches and Schools. There are two Christian Churches—Revs. Calvin Osgood and H. A. Stratton are their pastors. There are ten

schools in town; average length for the year, fifteen weeks.

First Settlers. September 14, 1753, this town was granted to eighty-seven proprietors, (the greater part of whom resided in Chester), and was called "New Chester," which name it retained until January 1837, when it received its present name, in honor of Hon. Isaac Hill, who was Governor of the State at that time. The first settlers were Captain Cutting Favor, and Carr Huse, Esq., in 1768. Incorporated November 20, 1778.

First Church. Congregational church, December 11, 1816.

Boundaries. North by Danbury, Alexandria and Bristol, east by New-Hampton and Sanbornton, south by Franklin and Andover, and west by Wilmot and Danbury. Area, 20,000 acres.

Distance. Twenty-four miles north from Concord.

Railroad. Bristol Branch of the Northern Railroad.

HILLSBOROUGH.

HILLSBOROUGH COUNTY. Hillsborough is considered as one of the best and most enterprising farming towns in the county. The surface is uneven, but the soil is strong and very productive. There are some fine farms under a high state of cultivation, producing good crops of corn, grass, &c.

Rivers and Ponds. Contoocook River passes through the southeast corner of the town, and affords some excellent water power. Hillsborough River has its source from ponds in Washington, passes through the town, and forms a junction with the Contoocook on the south line of the town. The

largest body of water is Lyon's Pond, about one mile in length, and two thirds of a mile in width.

Minerals. Plumbago of a good quality is found. It occurs in narrow veins, which have been wrought to some extent.

Villages. There are four pleasant villages, the most important of which is called Hillsborough Bridge. At this village is the terminus of the Contoocook Valley Railroad, which has caused a large increase of business in almost every branch of industry common to a thriving New-England village. Here are two churches, two school-houses, a bank, ten or fifteen stores of various kinds, one hotel, two hose, drawers and shirt manufactories, a bedstead and shovel handle manufactory, besides many other mechanical shops too numerous to mention. For a busy, lively village, "Hillsborough Bridge" is not excelled by any village of its size in New-Hampshire. No man in this village is considered a peer with his neighbor unless he labors.

At the Centre Village there are two churches, several stores, offices, and several manufactories.

Employments. Agriculture is the principal employment of the inhabitants, but there is considerable manufacturing carried on. Over \$60,000 worth of leather is annually tanned; \$60,000 worth of Gent's. hose, shirts and drawers are made; over 5,000 bedsteads, 25 tons of castings, 5,000 barrels of flour, and 50,000 bushels of meal are annually produced; besides lumber, shovel handles, and various other manufactures. The whole manufactured products annually amount to over \$350,000.

Resources. Productions of the soil, \$133,496; mechanical labor, \$38,100; stocks and bonds, \$13,760; money at interest, \$28,235; deposits in savings banks, \$91,659; stock in trade, \$64,200; from summer tourists, \$6,000; professional business, \$30,000.

Churches and Schools. At Hillsborough Bridge: Congregational, Rev. John Bragdon, pastor; Methodist, Elder L. W. Prescott, pastor. At Hillsborough Centre: Methodist, Elder S. S. Dudley, pastor; Congregational, Rev. John Adams, pastor. There are eighteen school districts and seventeen schools in town; average length of schools for the year, eighteen weeks.

Hotels. "Valley House" at the Bridge, and "St. Charles" at the Lower Village.

Banks, First National Bank. A Savings Bank has been chartered.

Newspaper. Hillsborough Bridge Messenger, Sargent & Whittemore, Editors and Proprietors.

First Settlers. Hillsborough was known, originally, as "Number Seven." The first settlement was made in 1741, by James McCalley, Samuel Gibson, Robert McClure, James Lyon, and others. The wife of James McCalley was the only woman in town during the first year of the settlement. By reason of the Indian war, the settlement was abandoned in 1744, and was not resumed until near 1755. In the mean time Col. John Hill of Boston, received a grant of the town from the Masonian proprietors, and from Col. Hill it derived its present name. The first children born were John McCalley and Mary Gibson, who inter-

married and received as a gift a tract of land from the principal proprietors. The citizens of Hillsborough struggled hard to secure the independence of our country. General Benjamin Pierce, a veteran of the Revolution, and afterwards Governor of New-Hampshire, was a resident of this town. He was father of the late General Franklin Pierce, who was President of the United States, from March 4, 1853, to March 4, 1857. The town was incorporated Nov. 14, 1772.

First Church and Minister. The first Congregational church was formed Oct. 12, 1769. The same year, Rev. Joseph Barnes was ordained; dismissed in 1803. A Baptist Society was organized May 21, 1813.

Boundaries. North by Bradford, east by Henniker, south by Deering and Antrim, and west by Windsor and Washington. Area, 27,320 acres; improved land, 15,945, acres.

Distances. Thirty miles south-west from Concord, and twenty-three north-west from Amherst.

Railroads. Terminus Contoocook Valley Railroad. It is intended to have this road extended to Peterborough, where it will connect with the Monadnock Railroad.

HINSDALE.

CHESHIRE COUNTY. This town lies in the extreme south-west corner of the State. The surface is varied, containing mountains, hills, valleys, and plains or intervals. The soil is of the best quality, and produces excellent crops of corn, oats, and tobacco. In 1870, no other town in the State

raised one third as much tobacco, amounting to 96,850 pounds.

Rivers. The Connecticut extends along its western border for nine and one-half miles. The Ashuelot passes through the southern portion and joins the Connecticut a short distance below the great bend, called Cooper's Point. The water privileges on this river through the town are numerous and valuable. It is also watered with many smaller streams and springs. There are several islands in the Connecticut belonging to the town. The intervals are extensive and fertile.

Mountains and Hills. In the north part is West River Mountain, which extends from the Connecticut across the entire width of the town. The highest peak is called Mine mountain, and is about nine hundred feet above low water mark. Iron ore, beds of silicate of manganese, and other minerals are found in several localities about the mountains. South of the Ashuelot is Stebbins' Hill, a tract of excellent land, and under a high state of cultivation. The intervals here are broad and of a superior quality. On a point of a hill, not far from the Connecticut, are the remains of an Indian fortification constructed before the first settlers came here.

Village. The village is located on the Ashuelot. The valley here is narrow, the land rising abruptly on both sides of the river, affording but little chance for the village to expand. The water runs rapidly, and affords good mill sites. The main street runs parallel with the river, and some portions of it is handsomely shaded with the maple. Considerable manufacturing

is done here—there are two woolen mills, two paper mills, mowing machine manufactory, tool factory, bolt and machine shop, foundry, water wheels, besides printing and several other mechanical shops. There are three churches, two school houses, eight or ten stores, one hotel, and about one hundred dwelling houses. The Ashuelot Railroad gives it good railroad facilities.

Employments. The inhabitants are about equally divided between manufacturing, trade, and professional business, on one side, and agriculture on the other. The manufactures are important. In 1870, Haile & Co. employed 38 males and 42 females; annual pay roll, \$34,000, and annually producing 450,000 yards of cashmerett, valued at \$230,000. Boydon & Amadon employed 23 males and 20 females; annual pay roll, \$15,800; annually producing 230,000 yards of cashmerett, valued at \$110,000. John N. Beers, tannery, annually producing leather to the value of \$72,000. Wilder & Hopkins, chisels and spoke shaves, \$18,500. Newhall & Stebbins mowing machines, valued at \$52,000. Paper mills, \$60,000; box manufactory, \$10,000; foundry, \$14,000; machine shop, \$75,000; 1,500,000 feet of lumber sawed, \$34,000; grain ground, \$8,200; also bolts, shooks, boots and shoes, water wheels, besides blacksmiths, carpenters, masons, painters, wheelwrights, harness makers, and various other trades and professions. The total capital invested in the various manufactures, is \$371,900, employing 206 males, and 65 females and children, who annually receive for

their labor \$125,600, and manufacture goods to the value of \$690,400, being the third town in the county in the amount annually paid for mechanical labor, and the fourth in the value of its manufactured productions.

Resources. Agricultural productions, \$118,408; mechanical labor, \$125,600, stocks, \$16,300; money at interest, \$31,160; deposits in savings banks, \$26,958; professional services, \$15,000; stock in trade, \$58,820; professional business, \$20,000.

Churches and Schools. Congregational, Rev. C. C. Watson, pastor; Methodist, Rev. D. S. Dexter, pastor; Baptist, — — —; Universalist Society, — — —. There are eleven schools in town, three of which are graded. Average length of schools for the year, twenty-one weeks. Total amount of money appropriated for school purposes, \$2,353.80.

Library. Hinsdale Library Association, 800 volumes.

Newspapers. Star Spangled Banner, monthly, and Hinsdale Mirror, quarterly. (See tables.)

Hotel. Ashuelot House.

First Settlement. This town was originally a part of Northfield, Massachusetts, and for a number of years called Fort Dummer. The first settlers encountered all the horrors of the Indian warfare, and struggled with other hardships, common to many of the early settlements in New-Hampshire. They were protected by Fort Dummer, Hinsdale's Fort, Shattuck's Fort, and Bridgeman's Fort; but, with all these precautions they were not effectually secured from savage incursions and many cruel murders. June 17,

1746, three men were killed, two wounded, and two were taken prisoners, near Bridgeman's Fort. Daniel How, one of the captives, killed one of the Indians in the struggle. Several persons were killed and taken prisoners, and Fort Bridgeman destroyed, in 1747. June 16, 1748, Nathan French, Joseph Richardson, and John Frost were killed, and several others captured, while crossing from Colonel Hinsdale's to Fort Dummer. In 1755, two persons were killed and Jonathan Colby captured, while working in the woods. In July of the same year, Caleb How, Hilkiah Grout, and Benjamin Gaffield were ambushed and killed, while returning from labor. The town was incorporated under the name of Hinsdale, September 3, 1763, in honor of Colonel Ebenezer Hinsdale, long a highly esteemed resident here.

Boundaries. North by Chesterfield, east by Winchester, south by Northfield, Mass., and west by Vernon, Vermont. Area, 14,000 acres; area of improved land, 7,381 acres.

Distances. seventy-five miles south-west from Concord, and fifteen south-west from Keene.

Railroads. The Ashuelot Railroad passes through the southern part of the town, and joins the Connecticut River Railroad, at Vernon, with the Cheshire Railroad, at Keene.

HOLDERNESSE.

GRAFTON COUNTY. The surface of Holderness is hilly, but the soil is fertile, and produces good crops of corn, barley, potatoes and hay. There is some very fine interval

land along Pemigewassett river.

Rivers and Ponds. This town is well watered by the Pemigewassett river, which affords some good water privileges. Squam Lake lies in the south-easterly part, and Squam Pond lies partly in this town, and partly in Ashland. It is two miles long, and half a mile wide. The route from Plymouth, through this town, to Centre Harbor and Wolfeborough, is charming, affording views, wild and romantic. Many summer tourists stay in this town through the warm season of the year.

Employments. Farming is the principal employment of the inhabitants. 1,200,000 feet of boards &c., and 1,100,000 shingles are annually produced; 3,000 pairs of boots and shoes, and \$3,000 worth of files are manufactured, and 2,000 deer skins annually tanned, valued at \$2,400; 13,900 pounds of maple sugar are manufactured.

Resources. Productions of the soil, \$118,444; mechanical labor, \$6,000; stocks, and money at interest, \$9,470; deposits in savings banks, \$5,950; stock in trade, \$1,950; from summer tourists, \$6,000.

Churches and Schools. There are three churches in town, of the Freewill Baptist denomination, Elders Batchelder, Balch, Stevens and Wyatt, Pastors. There are thirteen school districts, and eleven schools. Average length for the year, sixteen weeks.

First Settlements. Holderness was first granted to John Shepard and others, October 10, 1751, but the grantees failed to obey the conditions of the charter, and it was forfeited. It was regranted, October 24, 1761, to John Wentworth and sixty-seven others.

William Piper first settled here in 1763. The southwestern portion of Holderness was disannexed, and the town of Ashland formed, July 1, 1868.

First Minister. Rev. Robert Fowle. An Episcopal church was established here in 1770.

Boundaries. North by Camp-ton, east by Squam Lake, south by Center Harbor and New Hampton and west by Ashland and Plymouth. Area improved land, 10,454 acres.

Distances Forty-five miles north from Concord, and six east from Plymouth.

Railroads. The nearest railroad communication is at Ashland, four miles, on the Boston, Concord and Montreal Railroad. It is expected that the New-Hampshire Central Railroad will pass through this town, when completed.

HOLLIS.

HILLSBOROUGH COUNTY. The surface of this town is varied, consisting of upland and interval. The interval produces excellent crops of corn, oats, hay, etc. The upland is good for grazing, and much attention is given to raising cows, for the production of milk, for the market. The farmers find a ready sale for all their surplus products, in the city of Nashua, at remunerative prices. The orchard production is more valuable than that of any other town in the county. Hollis is one of the wealthiest towns in the county, and everything pertaining to the farms and farm-houses, betokens an air of thrift and wealth.

Rivers and Ponds. The Nashua River passes through the southeasterly portion of the town. The Nisitisset flows through the south-

westerly part. There are four ponds, Flint's, Penichuck, Long and Rocky Ponds. These ponds afford an excellent field for fishing.

Employments. The inhabitants are largely engaged in agriculture. Especially in the cultivation of fruit, this town ranks the first in the county. Quite an extensive business is carried on in the production of milk for the market. Over 350,000 quarts are annually sold. There are saw mills annually manufacturing over 1,400,000 feet of lumber. The manufacture of kegs and barrels is an important branch of business. (See tables,)

Resources. Productions of the soil, \$133,321; mechanical labor, \$21,500; stocks, \$21,840; money at interest, \$19,852; deposits in savings banks, \$168,710; stock in trade, \$25,951; summer tourists, \$1,000.

Churches and Schools. Congregational church, Rev. James Laird, pastor. There are fourteen school districts in town. Average length of schools for the year, nineteen weeks.

Library. Hollis Social Library, sixteen hundred volumes.

Settlement. This town was formerly a part of Dunstable and Monson, Mass. Its original name was Nisitisset, and it was afterward called the West Parish of Dunstable. It received its present name from the Duke of Newcastle, whose name was Hollis. The first settlement was made by Peter Powers, in 1731. A son of his, Peter Powers jr., was the first child born in town. Hollis was incorporated in 1746.

First Minister. Rev. Daniel Emerson, ordained in 1743, died in 1801.

Boundaries and Area. North by Milford and Amherst, east by Nashua, south by Massachusetts line, and west by Brookline. Area of improved land, 10,805 acres.

Distances. Thirty-eight miles south from Concord, eight miles south from Amherst, and five west from Nashua.

Railroad. Nashua and Worcester Railroad passes through the south-easterly part of the town.

HOOKSETT.

MERRIMACK COUNTY. Merrimack River passes through nearly the centre of this town. The surface is uneven but the soil is generally good, producing fine crops. Near the center of the town in the Merrimack is "Hooksett Falls." The descent of the water is about sixteen feet, in a distance of thirty rods. A large ledge just above the falls divides the stream and answers as a pier for the Concord Railroad bridge which spans the river at this place. The water power here is valuable. There is one cotton factory which gives employment to seventy-five males and one hundred and seventy-five females. The rest of this privilege remains unimproved.

Elevation. From an eminence called the Pinnacle on the west side of the river, a delightful view of the surrounding country can be obtained. At your feet, is the pleasant village of Hooksett; across the river, on elevated ground, stands the palatial residence of Gen. Natt Head, acknowledged as being one of the most expensive and beautiful country residences in the State. At the north-east, a distance of one mile, can be seen the enterprising

village of Suncook, while the Merrimack, above and below the falls, with its verdant banks, the cultivated fields, and the distant hills in the back-ground, form a grand and picturesque scene. This Pinnacle on its south-eastern side has an abrupt altitude of two hundred feet. At its foot, on the west side, is a beautiful pond of water, of a bright greenish tinge, remarkably clear, of great depth, and having no visible outlet. It is supposed this pond was the bed of the pinnacle from which the latter, by some violent convulsion of nature, was upturned. Hooksett holds out many inducements for tourists to spend their summer vacation, around the falls or among the surrounding hills. Four trains daily to and from Boston, leave and arrive at the Hooksett depot. But few towns in the State have better railroad facilities.

Employments. The employment of the inhabitants is about equally divided between agriculture and manufacturing. The farmer finds a ready market for his surplus products either at Manchester, Concord, Suncook or at Hooksett village. The future prospects of the farmers are flattering.

The manufacturing of brick is extensively carried on. Over ten millions of bricks are annually produced, employing over one hundred men in their manufacture. Gen. Natt Head has the most extensive yards, annually producing over three millions of bricks. At a large granite quarry, twenty-five men are employed, who annually receive for their labor over \$10,000. One cotton manufactory annually produces over three million yards of cotton cloth. One har-

ness shop produces \$ 12,000 worth of harnesses. (For manufactories, see tables.)

Resources. Agricultural products, \$ 118,708; mechanical labor, \$ 107,000; stocks and money at interest, \$ 4,897; deposits in savings banks, \$ 112,217; stock in trade, \$ 32,995.

Churches and Schools. Congregational, ———; Methodist, Elder J. E. Robins, pastor. There are seven school districts, and eight schools in town; average length for the year, twelve weeks. Estimated value of school houses, \$ 9,100.

Hotels. Ayer House and Stearns Hotel.

First Organization. Hooksett was taken from Chester, Goffstown, and Dunbarton, and incorporated July 3, 1822.

Boundaries. North by Bow and Allenstown, east by Candia and Auburn, south by Goffstown and Manchester, and west by Goffstown, Dunbarton and Bow.

Distances. Sixty-two miles north-west from Boston, nine south from Concord and eight miles north from Manchester.

Railroads. The Concord Railroad passes through this town. The Suncook Valley Railroad forms a junction with the Concord at Hooksett depot.

HOPKINTON.

MERRIMACK COUNTY. This town is one of the most important farming towns in the county in point of its agricultural productions, and wealth of the inhabitants; and ranking as the eleventh in the State as an agricultural town. The intervals and meadow lands on the rivers are very fertile,

while the uplands and hills afford excellent pasturing and tillage land. Some of the best farms in this town are on Putney, Diamon, and Beech Hills:

Rivers. The Contoocook River passes through the town in an easterly and north-easterly direction. In its passage it receives the Warner river, coming from Bradford, Sutton and Warner, and the Blackwater coming from Andover, Salisbury and Webster. The Contoocook furnishes some fine water power in this town.

Elevations. There are no mountains, but three or four hills of considerable height, and all capable of cultivation to their summits. The most important of these elevations, is Putney Hill, about one mile west of Hopkinton village, and about five hundred feet above it. On this hill commenced some of the first settlements; the traces of many of the original houses can be distinctly seen by the half-filled cellars. On the extreme summit is one of the first cemeteries, containing about one acre, and well fenced. It is said that this yard is nearly full of graves, and has been for over sixty years. The roughness of the ground, caused, by indentations, and the many stones apparently set edgewise, all go to prove the veracity of the statement. There are but very few stones legible to mark the spot of those who once lived here and cultivated the broad fields, and viewed the delightful scenery upon the crest of their home hills. Among some names that can be traced, we noticed Lieut. Aaron Kimball, died July 30, 1760, aged 51 years; Jeremiah Kimball, died in 1764, aged 57 years; Dr. John

Clement, died in 1804, aged 61 years; his son died in 1779, aged 10 years, also a son Phinchas Clement, who died in 1872, aged 94 years. The Rev. James Scales, the first minister of Hopkinton, lies in this yard, but no legible stone marks the spot. Dr. Clement was a popular physician in this town and the surrounding country for many years. The cellar upon which his house stood, can be distinctly seen but a short distance from where his ashes now rest.

Northeast from the graveyard, about thirty rods, are the remains of the old Putney Fort. Here the people of the neighborhood congregated nights, when the Indians were lurking round for captives; but with all these precautions, the inhabitants suffered much from their depredations. April 22, 1746, six Indians broke into the garrison, and captured eight persons while in their beds, and hurried them off. April 13, 1753 they took Abraham Kimball, the first male child born in town, and Samuel Putney, (whose grandson is now living on this hill) and carried them away. The third day after their capture, the Indians were surprised while encamped on a hill west of Boscawen Plains, and in order to escape, they left Putney behind. Kimball was rescued through the help of a dog, which seized an Indian, while in the act of drawing his tomahawk to kill him.

The views obtained from Putney Hill, are some of the finest and most extensive to be found in the State. At the north can be distinctly seen Mooshillock, in Benton, while a little further to the

east are the White Face, and Chocorua's Peak in Sandwich, Waterville and Albany. At the north-east, the Gilmanton Mountains in Gilford, at the east, the Catamount in Pittsfield, and Fort Mountain in Epsom; further to the south, are the high hills in Francestown and Deering; at the southwest, the towering summit of the Monadnock in Jaffrey, is in full view; at the west, the Sunapee lifts its lofty crest; at the northwest, right before you, stands the old Kearsarge, as the central monarch of this vast chain of mountains which make a circumference of nearly two hundred and fifty miles; while at your feet can be seen the villages, the farm-houses, the meadows and the broad intervals through which meanders the Contoocook, whose limpid waters sparkle in the summer sunbeams. On this hill, mountains and hills in seven of the ten counties in the State can be seen.

Villages. About eight miles west from Concord, is situated, on elevated ground, the old but pleasant village of Hopkinton. Seventy years ago, this village was the most important with the exception of Concord, in central New-Hampshire. The State Legislature convened here in 1798, 1801, in 1806, and 1807. The decision stood on a pivot for several years, as to having the capital of the State here, or at Concord, but it was finally decided in favor of Concord, and permanently established there in 1808. The courts for Hillsborough county were alternately holden here and at Amherst, for nearly forty years, or until it was set off to help form Merrimack county in 1823. The main

street is wide and beautifully shaded with the elm and maple. The elms in this village, with the exception of Exeter, are the largest in the State. Many of the houses have an antique appearance, but all are kept in good repair, and betoken an air of wealth. There are eight or ten wells in the village, from 45 to 65 feet in depth, nearly all of which were dug over a hundred years ago.

In the fall of 1872, the Perkins House was destroyed by fire. This hotel was a great resort for summer tourists. In the spring of 1873, the Town House and Academy building was burnt. It was built sometime in the last century. In this house the Legislature of the State met, also the county courts. For many years an Academy was kept in it, and became very popular for the reason of there being a very quiet and moral community around it. The old cemetery is near the centre of the village, and is a lovely spot. Many interments in these grounds date back over one hundred years. A new cemetery of fifteen acres has been located a little east of the village, towards Concord. In the village are three churches, school-house, library, one store, and seventy or eighty dwellings.

About three miles west of Hopkinton village, on the Contoocook river, is situated the enterprising village of Contoocook. It has grown up within the last thirty years, and is the seat of considerable trade and manufacturing. One flannel mill annually manufactures 120,000 yards of flannel, valued at \$36,000. One grist-mill annually grinds 8,600 bushels of grain of all kinds valued at \$8,600. Doors, sash and blinds, \$20,000, be-

sides lumber mills, wool carding, carriages, fish kits,* harnesses, tin ware, black-smith's, &c. There are three church edifices, two school-houses, an Academy, six or eight stores of all kinds, one hotel, telegraph, express and post offices, insurance agent, three physicians, and over one hundred dwelling houses. It is a very pleasant and desirable village to reside in, having as citizens, some of the wealthiest men in the State. The Contoocook Valley Railroad forms a junction with the Concord and Claremont, at this point, thus affording excellent railroad facilities for all sections of the country.

Employments. The larger portion of the people are devoted to agricultural pursuits; the farmers find good markets for their surplus products at Contoocook, Concord and Fisherville. 14,600 bushels of corn, 8000 bushels of oats and barley, 19,000 bushels potatoes, 1,200 bushels onions, 54,000 pounds butter, 19,000 pounds cheese, and 4,600 tons of hay are annually produced; 125,000 clapboards, 450,000 shingles and laths, 1,120,000 feet of boards, of all kinds, are annually sawed, valued at \$23,600; leather tanned to the value of \$17,300; doors, sash and blinds, \$20,000, besides flannel, wool carding, kits, &c. The total value of manufactured goods, is \$119,800.

Resources. Annual productions of the soil, \$186,582; mechanical labor, \$25,600; stocks and money at interest, \$69,333; deposits in savings banks, \$192,628; stock in trade, \$15,720.

* Saturday night, November 15, 1873, the buildings containing the above manufactories were destroyed by fire.

Churches and Schools. At Hopkinton, Congregational, Rev. J. K. Young, pastor; members, 120; church value, \$8,000; Baptist, Rev. A. Snyder, pastor; members, 75; value, \$7,500; St. Andrews, Episcopal, supplied by St. Paul's School; communicants 40; value, \$3,000. Contoocook; Methodist, Rev. D. Howard, pastor; members, 22; value, \$3,000; Freewill Baptist, Rev. J. D. Osgood, pastor; members, 80; value, \$3,000; Swedenborgian, Rev. Charles Hardon, pastor; members, 32; value, \$2,000. There are 21 schools in town; average length for the year, eighteen weeks; total amount annually appropriated for school purposes, \$2,499.84.

Literary Institutions. Contoocook Academy, Charles Hardon, Principal.

New-Hampshire Philomathic and Antiquarian Society. This society was established November 19, 1873. Its rooms are located in Contoocook. This society is the outgrowth of the *Philomathic Club* formed in 1859, by three young men then residing in this village. There is now a museum of some 2,000 or 3,000 specimens of antiquities and other curiosities. The society desires and solicits the acquaintance and co-operation of all persons of antiquarian or scientific pursuits throughout the State. The Rev. Silas Ketchum, of Bristol, is the Corresponding Secretary.

Libraries. Hopkinton Public Library, 750 volumes. Contoocook Social Library, 650 volumes.

Hotel. Contoocook House.

Early Settlements. Hopkinton was granted by Massachusetts to John Jones and others, January 16, 1735, and was called "Number

Five," afterwards "New-Hopkinton." The settlements were commenced in 1740, by emigrants from Hopkinton, Mass. Among the first settlers were the Kimball's and Putney's. Henry Miller and others received a new grant of this town in 1756, which was the occasion of long and bitter disputes in regard to titles. January 11, 1775, the population was 1,085, and, with the exception of Amherst, was the most populous town in central New-Hampshire.

First Ministers. Rev. James Scales, Congregational, ordained in 1757, dismissed in 1770. Mr. Scales was ordained in Putney's Fort, on Putney's Hill. Rev. Elijah Fletcher, ordained in 1773, died in 1789. Rev. Jacob Cram, ordained in 1789, dismissed in 1794. Rev. Ethan Smith, settled in 1800, dismissed in 1817.

Boundaries. North by Warner and Boscawen, east by Concord, south by Bow, Dunbarton and Weare, and west by Henniker. Area, 26,967 acres; improved land, 17,590.

Distances. Eight miles west of Concord.

Railroads. Concord and Claremont Railroad runs through the northeast corner of the town. The station is at Contoocook. The Contoocook Valley Railroad has its terminus at Contoocook, and forms a junction with the Concord and Claremont Railroad.

HUDSON.

HILLSBOROUGH COUNTY. The surface of this town, back from the Merrimack, is uneven, and the soil is more suitably adapted to pasturage, and the growth of wood and timber, than to tillage. On

the river, there are large intervals of a deep, fertile soil, producing fine crops of corn, vegetables, and hay. The surplus products of the farmers are readily sold in the city of Nashua, at fair prices.

River and Ponds. The western border of Hudson, is washed by Merrimack River. Little Massabesick and Otternick, both covering a surface of three hundred acres, are the principal bodies of water.

Employments. Agriculture is the principal employment of the people who receive a good return for their labor. There is some manufacturing done in town, but not on an extensive scale. Extension tables, plane woods, &c., are manufactured. About 700,000 feet of lumber, are annually sawed.

Resources. Agricultural products, \$133,321; mechanical labor, \$12,500; stocks, &c., \$20,600; money at interest, \$2,900; deposits in savings banks, \$135,775; stock in trade, \$14,483. The resources of this town clearly show that the inhabitants are prosperous, and ought to be happy.

Churches and Schools. Congregational, Rev. S. M. Blanchard, pastor in 1870; Methodist, Elder C. A. Cressey, pastor; Baptist, Rev. A. W. Chaffin, pastor. There are ten schools in town; average length for the year, twenty-two weeks. Annual amount appropriated for school purposes, \$1,394.80.

First Settlements. This town was included in the grant of Dunstable, and formerly called Nottingham West, now Nashua, and settlements were commenced by Messrs. Blodgett, Winn, Lovewell, Colburn, Hill, Greeley, Cross, Cummings, Pollard, Marsh and Merrill, in

1710. Incorporated July 5, 1746, name changed to Hudson in 1830. The first settlements were commenced on the banks of the river, where the Indians had cleared fields for the cultivation of corn. Near the old Indian cornfields, cinders have been found, similar to those produced in blacksmiths' works. The first inhabitants lived in garrisons. While the men were abroad in the fields and forests, the women and children were lodged in these places of security.

First Ministers. Rev. Nathaniel Merrill, Congregational, settled in 1737, died in 1796; Rev. Jabez P. Fisher, settled in 1796, dismissed in 1807.

Boundaries. North by Litchfield and Londonderry, east by Windham and Pelham, south by Tyngsborough, Massachusetts, and west by Nashua. Area, 17,379 acres; improved land, 9,443 acres.

Distances. Thirty-eight miles south from Concord, and two and one half miles east from Nashua.

Railroads. Two miles to Nashua station, on the Concord and Nashua Railroad. The Nashua and Rochester Railroad, now being constructed, will pass through Hudson.

JACKSON.

CARROLL COUNTY. Jackson is a mountainous town. Along the streams are some very fine lands, producing excellent crops, which find a home market, for the reason that summer tourists who frequent this romantic town, number about 500 annually.

Rivers and Mountains. The two branches of Ellis River are the principal streams. Thorne and Iron Mountains are the most important elevations in town.

Minerals. Tin ore has been found here in considerable quantities. In the southern part, bordering on Bartlett, and near Rocky Branch, an affluent of Ellis River, is one of the most valuable mines of iron ore in the United States, with everything considered. The vein now being opened, is 55 feet in width, and 175 rods in length. It is evident the whole mountain is intersected by numerous veins of excellent iron ore, and will furnish an inexhaustible supply. This ore has been tested by one of the most celebrated English iron and steel manufacturers, who favorably reported upon its good qualities, as producing the finest quality of steel. Until recently, this ore has been far from any means of transportation by railway, but now the Portland and Ogdensburg Railroad, which extends through Bartlett, will pass within three miles of the mine, and a branch road may be easily built up Rocky Branch, to a point near the shafts. (See Bartlett.) The future prospects of Jackson are very flattering.

Employments. The inhabitants are generally engaged in farming and keeping summer boarders. Some new manufactories are expected to be built, the coming season.

Resources. Productions of the soil, \$72,243; mechanical labor, \$1,800; money at interest, \$3,800; deposits in savings banks, \$4,084; from summer tourists, \$25,000; stock in trade, \$2,700.

Churches and Schools. There are two churches of the Freewill Baptist denomination, Rev. Cha's. Hurlin, is pastor of one of them. There are seven public schools.

Average length of schools for the year, ten weeks. There is an annual church and school fund of \$400.

Hotels. Jackson Falls Hotel, "Thorne Mountain House," and "Iron Mountain House." These Houses are full of guests, through the summer season.

First Settlers. Benjamin Copp, came to this town with his family in 1779, and remained fourteen years before any other person settled here. The town was incorporated by the name of Adams, December 4, 1800. It was changed to its present name, in 1829.

First Minister. Rev. Daniel Elkins, F. Baptist, settled here in 1809. A Freewill Baptist church was formed in 1803.

Boundaries. North and west by Pinkney's Grant, east by Chatham, and south by Bartlett. Area 31,968 acres, improved land, 5,496 acres.

Distances. 90 miles north from Concord, and forty-five north from Ossipee.

Railroad. Two and one half miles to railway station, on Portland and Ogdensburg Railroad.

JAFFREY.

CHESHIRE COUNTY. The uneven surface of this town affords numerous meadows and rich pastures, causing it to be peculiarly adapted to raising cattle. There are some very fine farms, however, well cultivated, and producing excellent crops; but, like too many of the neighboring towns, the farming interest is neglected—the young men being inclined to leave their paternal home, and seek their fortunes elsewhere. There are but few country towns which offer better inducements in natural resources, for the people

to be happy and prosperous, than Jaffrey. Its fine water power and delightful scenery have attracted the attention of capitalists, and the lovers of lake and mountain scenery. The number of tourists who spend their summer vacation in this delightful town is estimated at over eight hundred, while thousands annually visit the mountains for a day's recreation. With this advantage the farmer can find a ready sale for all the surplus products of his farm, at remunerative prices.

Mountain. The Grand Monadnock, which lies mostly in this town, has an altitude of 3718 feet above the ocean. From the summit of this mountain, some fine views of the surrounding country for many miles in extent can be obtained. Monadnock Mountain House is situated about half way from the main road to the top of the mountain, and can be easily reached by a passable road. The number of arrivals at this hotel last year was 12,000.

Spring. About one and one-half miles in a south-easterly direction from the mountain, is Monadnock Mineral Spring. The waters are impregnated with carbonate of iron and sulphate of soda. Yellow ochre collects in considerable quantities, where the spring issues from the earth. The temperature of the water is so high that it has never been known to freeze over.

Streams and Ponds. Several streams issue from the sides of the Monadnock, the largest of which rises about one hundred rods from its crest, and forms the principal source of the Contoocook River. There are several ponds in town,

out of three of which issue streams sufficient to carry mills. In the largest, which is four hundred rods long, and one hundred wide, is an island containing about ten acres. There is considerable water power in the east part of the town near the Monadnock Railroad, still unimproved.

Employments. The inhabitants are largely engaged in manufacturing, mercantile trade, and keeping summer boarders, who visit this town in the summer months, for recreation and health. The value of cotton drills annually manufactured is \$192,000; 1,000,000 shingles, and 2,210,000 feet of boards are annually sawed. The Contoocook River knife works annually manufacture \$14,000 worth of shoe knives of all kinds. Besides these, are nest boxes, bobbins, clothes pins, chair stock, boots, shoes, &c., produced.

Village. East Jaffrey is one of the pleasantest villages in the State. In this village is a cotton manufactory, knife manufactory, large saw and grist mill, wooden ware, boots, shoes, &c., eight or ten stores, one large hotel, two banks, three churches, express and telegraph office, post office, railroad station, and about one hundred dwelling houses.

Resources. Agricultural productions, \$67,136; mechanical labor, \$61,400; railroad stock and bonds, \$72,500; money at interest, \$33,600; stock in trade, \$39,630; deposits in savings banks, \$134,858; from summer tourists, \$32,000. Jaffrey, in wealth, ranks the fourth town in the county; in population the seventh.

Churches and Schools. 1st Congregational, Rev. Rufus Case, pas-

tor, at East Jaffrey; 2d Congregational, Rev. D. N. Goodrich, pastor; Baptist, ———; Universalist, Rev. J. M. H. Smith, pastor. 1st Congregational, 80 members, value, \$4,000; 2d Congregational, 50 members, value, \$3,500; Baptist, 86 members, value, \$3,000; Universalist, 20 members, value, \$3,000. There are thirteen school districts, and fourteen schools in town. Average length of schools for the year, nineteen weeks. Value of school houses, \$11,000. The Conant High School has placed Jaffrey in the front rank of facilities for common and high school education.

Libraries. Jaffrey Social Library, East Jaffrey, 500 volumes; J. M. H. Smith's private library, 669 volumes.

Banks. Monadnock Savings Bank, East Jaffrey, and Monadnock National Bank, East Jaffrey.

Hotels. Monadnock Mountain House, Cutter's Hotel; Centre, Central House, Massasoit House, and Granite State Hotel, East Jaffrey. Total Value of hotels, \$62,000. number of arrivals for the year at all the hotels, 19,600. There are three livery stables with 26 horses, which are valued at \$12,600.

First Settlements. This town was granted by the Masonian proprietors, to forty persons, in 1749. In 1758, a Mr. Grant, and John Davidson made the first settlement. It was originally called Middle Monadnock, or Number two. In 1773, the town was incorporated and received its name from George Jaffrey, Esq., of Portsmouth.

First Minister. Rev. Laban Ainsworth, settled in 1778; dis-

missed in 1782. The Congregational Church was formed in 1780.

Boundaries. North by Dublin, east by Peterborough and Sharon, south by Rindge and Fitzwilliam, and west by Troy and Marlborough. Area, 28,600 acres.

Distances. Forty-six miles south west from Concord, and fifteen south-east from Keene.

Railroad. Monadnock Railroad passes through the south-east part of the town. Railroad station at East Jaffrey. Two miles to the centre of the town; conveyance by stage.

JEFFERSON.

COOS COUNTY. The surface of this town is rough, uneven and broken with mountains and hills. On the south-west side of Pliny Mountain, the soil is rich and productive, and furnishes several excellent farms. An extensive and delightful view of the White Mountains is obtained from this farming neighborhood. The hills and base of the mountains furnish some excellent grazing and tillage land. In proportion to the number of acres of improved land, Jefferson produces more bushels of potatoes than any other town in the State.

Ponds and Streams. Cherry and Safety Ponds, are the principal bodies of water. Israel's River passes through the town from south-east to north-west, and here receives a considerable tributary. There is some very good water power on these streams.

Summer Resorts. The fine mountain scenery found in Jefferson, has made it quite popular as a summer resort. There are three large hotels, besides many houses

prepared for the reception of summer boarders. The Waumbeck, Mt. Adams, and Jefferson Hill, are the names of the public houses. The scenery, at the Waumbeck House of the surrounding country, is grand. At the rear of the house is Star King Mountain which is easily ascended. From the piazza of the Hotel, people on the summit of Mount Washington can be distinctly seen with a glass. Fine views can be had from all the Hotels in town.

Employments. Agriculture is the principal vocation of the people. Lumber to the value of \$46,500 is annually sawed; four starch mills manufacture 190 tons starch, valued at \$15,200; 11,000 bushels meal and flour ground, \$13,800. Total value of goods manufactured, \$75,600. bushels potatoes produced, 78,467.

Resources. Agricultural productions, \$84,600; mechanical labor, \$19,900; deposits in savings banks, \$717.00; stock in trade, \$4,399; from summer tourists, \$20,000.

Churches and Schools. Methodist, I. J. Tebbetts, pastor. There are eight schools in town; average length for the year, fourteen weeks.

First Settlements. This town was granted to Colonel John Goffe under the name of Dartmouth, October 3, 1765; June 26, 1772, it was regranted to Mark H. Wentworth and others. Colonel Joseph Whipple, Samuel Hart and others, commenced the first settlement about 1773. Colonel Whipple was captured here in his house, by a party of Indians, headed by a white man, during the war of the revolution. He succeeded in making

his escape through stratagem. Jefferson was incorporated December 8, 1796.

Boundaries. North by Lancaster and Kilkenny, east by Randolph, south by White mountain region and Carroll, and west by Whitefield. Area, 26,676 acres; area of improved land, 6,980 acres.

Distances. Ten miles southeast from Lancaster, and by railroad and stage, one hundred and forty-seven miles north from Concord.

Railroad. Ten miles to Lancaster station on the Montreal Extension Railroad.

KEENE.

CHESHIRE COUNTY. Coming in the cars from Bellows Falls, Vermont, on the Cheshire railroad, as you wind around the brow of a hill, you first obtain a view of Keene, nestling in the valley of the Ashuelot. Before you are the meadows, the cultivated fields, the meandering Ashuelot, the farm houses, the church spires peering through the maple or elm, while farther in the distance are the hills which act as citadels to guard this delightful vale against the chilling blasts of a northern climate—the whole presenting a grand panoramic view of nature and art combined, rarely excelled.

Keene is situated in a broad valley, which was in ages past the bed of a primeval lake. Its alluvial deposits extend down to unknown depth, covering about one third the surface of the town, and varying in character from a clean sand to pure clay, with vast deposits of peat and swamp muck composed of the vegetable accumulations of centuries. These, when

properly drained, will make meadow lands that will vie in fertility with the prairies of the West. This valley is watered by the Ashuelot river and its tributaries, which run through the town, affording several valuable mill sites, some of which are still unoccupied. The soil, generally, in the valley, is fertile, while the hill-sides are well adapted to grazing. Granite, of good quality for quarrying, abounds in many parts of the town. A peculiar quality of granite, designated "rotten stone," is found in abundance in several localities, affording the best material for road-making. It contains a portion of sulphuret of iron, which decomposes, and leaves the rock in a very fragile condition, easily reduced, and convenient for use. All branches of business pursued in the place are in a very flourishing condition. In point of energy, enterprise, and growth, it may be considered the leading town in the State, with a population of about seven thousand five hundred. The offices, depots, and shops of the Cheshire and Ashuelot railroads are at this place, and with their extensive business, find employment for a large number of hands. These buildings measure more than a mile in length, and with their solidity and beauty, constitute an important part of the village. The new shops and factories, erected in different parts of the place, are generally substantial and beautiful structures, imparting a business air to the town. There is a flannel factory, a pail factory, an iron foundry, two carriage manufactories, two chair shops, two furniture shops, one sash and blind factory, and another in process of

erection, one boot and shoe factory, one glue factory, two soap factories, four tanneries—one of them the largest in the State—two potteries, two brick yards, two grist-mills, and six saw mills. There are in use eight steam engines, furnishing motive power for the various occupations, in addition to several water powers in use. There are from fifty to seventy-five stores of all kinds, three large hotels, town hall, court house, seven church edifices, several school-houses, three printing offices, five banks, besides many lawyers', physicians', dentists', and insurance offices. Some of the business blocks are the finest and most expensive structures of the kind in the State. Its natural resources consist in its numerous water privileges, some of which are still unoccupied, its wood and timber, its fertile soil, favorable for agriculture, its granite quarries, its vast beds of clay for making brick, its peat beds, which in time may be utilized as fuel, or prepared for fertilizing the adjacent fields. There are hundreds of acres in different parts of the town, consisting entirely of peat and muck beds, which by a proper manipulation can be made into compost that for all practical purposes is equal in value to ordinary stable manure. This can easily be made available by the proprietors, who can thus add an immense value to their cultivated lands.

The location of the town in the great basin makes it the natural centre of business for most of the county and portions of the adjacent territory, by affording means of communication and commercial facilities unsurpassed by any other

town in the State. Its increasing population since the close of the war has required the erection of a number of houses, varying from seventy-five to one hundred annually, some of which, in point of beauty and value, are not excelled by any private residences in the State. These with the generally neat appearance of the streets, shaded with majestic elms, make Keene one of the most beautiful villages in New-England. The park in the centre of the village, with its grove and soldiers' monument, surrounded by substantial business blocks, makes the place particularly attractive to visitors. It is supplied with an abundance of pure water from a small lake three miles distant, of sufficient elevation to force a stream of water over the roofs of the highest buildings, thus rendering the place comparatively secure against the ravages of fire. Its advantageous situation, in connection with the enterprise of its citizens, and its local resources, gives it a prospect of future prosperity and continued growth in manufactures, wealth and population, and, ere long, it will be ranked as one of the *cities* of New-Hampshire.

Employments The inhabitants, are principally engaged in manufacturing and mercantile trade. It is one of the largest centres for trade in the State. The manufactures are varied and extensive. 86,400 sides of leather and 11,500 calf-skins are annually tanned, valued at \$624,000. At the Beaver Mills are annually manufactured furniture, chairs, machinery, and other mechanical works, to the value of \$242,000. There are made 60 tons of glue, valued at

\$30,000; 3,800 chamber-sets, \$115,000; soap and candles, \$54,500; 5,550 cases of men's and women's boots and shoes, \$255,000; 143,600 chairs, of all kinds, \$182,866; 260,000 pails, \$43,000; doors, sash, and blinds, valued at \$125,000; brush handles, \$14,000; machinery of all kinds, \$80,000; foundry, \$75,000; pottery works, \$35,000; 700,000 yards of flannel of the best quality, \$315,000; 550 sleighs and 150 carriages, \$65,700; besides gas works, railroad shops, carpenters, butchers, photographers, custom boot and shoe manufacturers, plumbers, organ manufacturer, bookbinders, cloth dryers, tin ware, marble workers, blacksmiths, brick, bakery, hair work, tailors, milliners, and various other kinds of mechanical work too numerous to mention. The total amount invested in manufactories is \$1,138,300. 1,221 males, and 109 females are employed, who annually receive for their labor, \$636,000. Total value of manufactured goods, \$2,757,700. (See statistical table.)

Resources. Agricultural products, \$144,134; mechanical labor, \$636,000; stocks &c., \$372,350; money at interest, \$118,910; deposits in savings banks, \$583,338; stock in trade, \$426,450; estimate from summer tourists, \$6,000. The clerical and professional services are estimated at \$300,000 or more.

Churches and Schools. Congregational Unitarian, Rev. W. O. White, pastor; number of members, 90; church valuation, \$30,000. First Congregational, Rev. Cyrus Richardson, pastor; members, 290; church value, \$45,000. Second Congregational, Rev. J. A. Leach, pastor; members, 290;

church value, \$33,000. Grace Church, (Methodist) Rev. T. L. Flood, pastor; members, 300; church value, \$50,000; Baptist, Rev W. H. Eaton, D. D., pastor; members, 184; church valuation, \$16,000. St. James, (Episcopal,) Rev. George W. Brown, rector; communicants, 100; church value, \$40,000. St. Bernard's (Catholic,) Rev. D. W. Murphy, priest; members, 1,600; church value, \$10,000. The Baptist society is now building a new church edifice, (1873). Total number of churches, 7; number of members, 2,850; church valuation, \$223,000. There are eleven school districts, and thirty schools in Keene. Number of scholars, 1,190; average length for the year, twenty-nine weeks; annual amount of money appropriated for school purposes, \$14,978. 14. The schools in this town stand as high as in any town in the State.

Keene Natural History Society was organized in 1872, and has met with eminent success in collecting illustrative specimens of the several departments pertaining to the natural sciences. The interest in this enterprise is growing rapidly and its members have already a museum consisting of numerous objects exemplifying the mineral, and animal kingdoms, in their various phases, together with rare and curious works of art.

Libraries. Keene Public Library, 3,000 volumes; A. S. Carpenter, M. D., (private), 800; D. H. Woodward, Esq., 500; Rev. E. A. Renouf, 1,000; Messrs. Wheeler and Faulkner, Esqs., 450; G. B. Twitchell, M. D., 1,000; Mrs. Ingersoll, 1,200; Gen. James Wilson, 700; Rev. W. O. White, 1,800; C.

S. Faulkner, Esq., 500; George Cook, Esq., 800; J. H. Elliott, Esq., 500; Rev. J. A. Leach, 2,700; Samuel W. Hale, 500; D. W. Gilbert, 400; I. F. Prouty, 400; Gen. S. G. Griffin, 800; C. T. Buffum, 400; Rev. G. W. Brown, 900; Dr. H. H. Darling, 600; Rev. W. H. Eaton, D. D., 900; C. C. Webster, Esq., 500; Rev. D. W. Murphy, 400; G. H. Tilden & Co., 600; Horatio Colony, Esq., 800; Julius N. Morse, 500; Hon. T. M. Edwards, 500; and Samuel Dinsmore, 500. Total number of volumes in libraries of 400 volumes or more, 24,150. There are at least six Sunday-school libraries, ranging from 500 to 1000 volumes each.

Hotels. Cheshire House, Eagle Hotel, and American House. Total value of hotels in the town, \$170,000; total number of arrivals for the year, 24,300.

Livery Stables. There are four livery stables, with fifty-nine horses, valued at \$12,000.

Banks. Cheshire National, Ashuelot National, Keene National, Cheshire Provident Institution for Savings, and Keene Five Cent Savings Bank.

Newspapers. New-Hampshire Sentinel; Cheshire Republican.

First Settlements. Keene was originally granted by Massachusetts, under the name of Upper Ashuelot. The first settlement was commenced about the year 1734, by Jeremiah Hall, Elisha Root, Nathaniel Rockwood, Seth Heaton, Josiah Fisher, Nathan Blake, and others. It was incorporated under its present name, April 11, 1753, in honor of an English nobleman, Sir Benjamin Keene.

From Hayward's Gazetteer, we

append a few extracts, showing the danger, hardships, and cruelties which the first settlers of Keene were subjected to by Indian incursions.

"The usual scourge which attended the frontier settlements visited this town. In 1745, the Indians killed Josiah Fisher, a deacon of the church; in 1746, they attacked the fort, the only protection of the inhabitants. They were, however, discovered by Capt. Ephraim Dorman, in season to prevent their taking it. He was attacked by two Indians, but defended himself successfully against them, and reached the fort. An action ensued, in which John Bullard was killed; Mrs. M'Kenney, being out of the fort, was stabbed and died; and Nathan Blake taken prisoner and carried to Canada, where he remained two years. Mr. Blake afterwards returned to Keene, where he lived till his death, in 1811, at the age of ninety-nine years and five months. When he was ninety-four, he married a widow of sixty. The Indians burnt all the buildings in the settlement, including the meeting house. The inhabitants continued in the fort until April, 1747, when the town was abandoned. In 1753, they returned, and recommenced their settlements. In 1755, the Indians again attacked the fort. Their number was great, and the onset violent, but the vigilance and courage of Capt. Syms successfully defended it. After burning several buildings, killing cattle, &c., they withdrew. They again invaded the town, but with little success."

Colonel Isaac Wyman, an active and influential man, and a brave

soldier, marched the first detachment of men from this town, in the war of the revolution, and participated in the battle of Bunker (Breed's) Hill. This company consisted of thirty men. The list of the foot company in Keene, at this time, numbered one hundred and twenty-six men; the alarm list forty-five.

Hon. John Prentiss, who established the "*New-Hampshire Sentinel*," at Keene, in March, 1799, is still living in this town, and is one of the oldest printers in the United States. Father Prentiss deposited his 74th annual vote for State and county officers, on the 11th day of March, 1873.* Keene has been the birth place and residence of many prominent and talented men, who have held many honorable positions, both in the State and Nation.

First Ministers. A church edifice was erected in this town in 1736. In 1736, the Rev. Jacob Bacon was ordained; left in 1747. Rev. Ezra Carpenter settled in 1753; left in 1760. Rev. Clement Sumner, ordained in 1761; left in 1772. Rev. Aaron Hall, settled in 1778; died in 1814.

Boundaries. North by Westmoreland, Surry, and Gilsum, east by Sullivan and Roxbury, south by Swanzey, and west by Chesterfield and Westmoreland. Area, 22,040 acres; improved land, 11,445 acres.

Distances. Ninety miles north-west from Boston, and fifty-five south-west from Concord.

Railroads. The railroad facili-

Since writing the above, Mr. Prentiss died, Friday, June 6, 1873, aged 95 years. He was an excellent man in every relation of life, and he died full of both years and honor.

ties of this town are good. Cars on the "Ashuelot" and the "Cheshire" railroads leave daily for all sections of the country. When the "Manchester and Keene Railroad" is completed, thereby giving a more direct communication with the central portion of the State, the railroad facilities of Keene will be nearly perfected.

KENSINGTON.

ROCKINGHAM COUNTY. Kensington has generally an even surface, and the soil is deep and fertile, and well adapted to grazing and tillage, and produces excellent crops. The average value of agricultural products for each acre of improved land is over \$14. This includes all improved land except wood land. The State of Illinois averages less than \$11, or 22 per cent less than Kensington. The farmers find a ready market at Exeter, three miles distant, for their surplus products, at fair prices. There are some fine farms under a high state of cultivation. From the summit of Fogg's or Moulton's Hill, an extensive view can be had of the broad Atlantic, and many cities and villages. Many tourists stop through the summer in this ancient and pleasant town.

Ponds. Muddy Pond is the only body of water of any note. It derives its name from the turbid appearance of its waters.

Employments. Agriculture and shoe business is the principal employment of the people. 120,000 pairs of shoes are annually made, valued at \$120,000, giving employment to about 40 men. 650,000 feet of lumber, of all kinds, are annually sawed. There is one

small tannery, a plow manufactory, and a wheelwright's shop.

Resources. Productions of the soil, \$82,794; mechanical labor, \$25,650; stocks and money at interest, \$13,129; deposits in savings banks, \$16,856; stock in trade, \$9,445; from summer tourists, \$1,200.

Churches and Schools. Congregational, Rev. E. D. Eldridge, pastor; Baptist, ———; Universalist, ———. There are two schools in town. Average length of schools for the year, thirty-four weeks.

Libraries. Kensington Ladies' Sewing Circle Library, 500 vols.

First Settlements. Kensington was settled at a very early period, but the exact date is not known. It was originally a part of Hampton, from which it was detached and incorporated, April 1, 1737.

First Ministers. Rev. Jeremiah Fogg, (Congregational,) ordained in 1737, died in 1789; Rev. Nathali Shaw, ordained in 1793, dismissed in 1812. The Congregational society was organized in 1737.

Boundaries. North by Exeter, east by Hampton and Seabrook, south by South Hampton, and west by East Kingston. Total area, 7,045 acres; improved land, 5,729 acres.

Distances. About forty miles south-east from Concord and three south from Exeter.

Railroads. By Newburyport and Exeter daily stage to Exeter station, three miles to the Boston and Maine Railroad. When completed, it is expected that the Exeter and Salisbury Railroad will pass through Kensington.

KILKENNY.

COOS COUNTY. Since the last gazetteer of New-Hampshire was issued, but little if any change has occurred in this town. It is a rough, rocky, and cold township. Along the southern border of the town is a narrow strip of land which is quite productive and easily cultivated.

Mountains. Pilot and Willard's mountain include a large portion of this territory; they receive the name of Pilot and Willard's mountain from a fact that a hunter named Willard, was once lost on this mountain, while out hunting with his dog. On the east side of the mountain was his camp; each day he noticed the dog left him, as he supposed in pursuit of game, but towards night he would return. At last he resolved to follow him; and, on the following day, he set out with the dog, and after three days of hunger and fatigue, was brought back to his camp by his faithful guide and companion.

Organization. This town was granted to Jonathan Warner and others, June 4, 1774. In 1840, it contained 19 inhabitants; in 1856, 19, and we have no way of knowing any different census, at the present time.

Boundaries. North by Stark, east by Milan, Berlin and Randolph, south by Jefferson, and west by Jefferson and Lancaster. Total area, 15,906 acres. The total value of the whole town, is \$20,000.

Distances. One hundred and twenty miles north from Concord, and fifteen east from Lancaster.

KINGSTON.

ROCKINGHAM COUNTY. The surface of this town is generally

level, the soil being of a sandy loam, easy to cultivate, and when properly fertilized, produces good crops. The plain land is rich and very fertile. The highest elevations are called High Hill, and Rockrimmon.

Ponds. There are several ponds, the largest of which is Great Pond, which covers about three hundred acres. All the ponds have an area of eight hundred acres.

Village. Near the centre of the town, is located the village, on a large plain. The carriage business is extensively carried on here, and, with the exception of Concord, more business is done in that line, than at any other point in the State.

There are three churches, school house, academy, three hotels, four or five stores, of various kinds, and about one hundred dwelling houses. It is about two miles to the railway station, on the Boston and Maine Railroad, at East Kingston.

Employments. The inhabitants are about equally divided between manufacturing, and mercantile trade on one side, and farming on the other. Carriages, to the value of \$126,000, are annually manufactured, leather, \$10,000; lumber, \$5,000, besides sale shoes, and other small mechanical shops. The total value of goods annually manufactured, is \$163,800.

Resources. Annual productions of the soil, \$56,303; mechanical labor, \$53,600; stocks, and money at interest, \$12,679; deposits in savings banks, \$13,172; stock in trade, \$9,495; from summer tourists, \$2,000.

Churches and Schools. Congregational, Rev. Jacob Chapman, pastor; Methodist, Rev. Joseph

Hayes, pastor; Union, ———. There are six schools in town. Average length of schools for the year, twenty-two weeks.

Literary Institution. Kingston Academy, John W. Sanborn, principal.

Hotels. Alpha House, Towle's Hotel, and Farmer's Hotel.

First Settlements. Kingston was granted by Lieutenant Governor Usher, to James Prescott, Ebenezer Webster, and others from Hampton, August 6, 1694, and contained within its borders, East Kingston, Danville and Sandown.

The proprietors erected garri- sons, and other buildings, and began to cultivate their lands, soon after they obtained their charter. But they were soon attended with troubles from the hostile Indians, which had a discouraging effect upon the infant settlement. In 1707, Stephen and Joel Gilman, were ambushed between Exeter and Kingston, but fortunately made their escape. Again in 1712, Stephen Gilman and a comrade, Ebenezer Stevens, were attacked and wounded, and Gilman taken and put to death. Jabez Colman and son were killed while laboring in the field, in 1724, and at the same time four children were taken—one escaped, and the others were redeemed. Ancient French coins, and Indian implements of various kinds, have been ploughed up near the ponds. Major Ebenezer Stevens, one of the first settlers, was a very distinguished and useful citizen. Kingston was also the residence of the Hon. Josiah Bartlett, who was first governor of the State, under its free constitution. He was a valuable and useful man, both in the town and State, He

died in 1795, aged sixty-five years.

First Ministers. Rev. Ward Clark, (Congregational,) ordained in 1725, died in 1737; Rev. Joseph Secombe, settled in 1737, died in 1760; Rev. Amos Tappan, ordained in 1762, died in 1771; Rev. E. Thayer, D.D., settled in 1776, died in 1812.

Boundaries. North by Brentwood, east by East Kingston, south by Newton and Plaistow, and west by Hampstead and Danville. Area, 12,188 acres; area of improved land, 5,786 acres.

Distances. Thirty-eight miles south-east from Concord, and six south from Exeter.

Railroad. By daily stage to East Kingston station, on Boston and Maine Railroad, two miles distant.

LACONIA.

BELKNAP COUNTY. This town was disannexed from the eastern section of the town of Meredith, and incorporated under the name of Laconia, in July, 1855. It is a small township, but the soil is good, and, when properly cultivated, yields abundant crops.

It is watered on its eastern border by Long Bay and Winnipiseogee river, which separates it from Gilford. A portion of Winnisquam Lake lies in the south-eastern part, near the village of Laconia. This lake is a beautiful sheet of water, about six miles in length, and from one half to two miles in width. A small steamboat plies on its waters during the warm season, to the order of picnics and private parties. With these advantages for varied recreations, Laconia has become quite popular as a resort for summer

tourists. The Winnipiseogee river in its passage from Long Bay to Winnisquam lake, for the distance of two miles, furnishes some of the best water power in the State, which is improved to the extent of over 1,400 horse power in the two villages, Laconia and Lake Village.

Villages. Lake Village, lying partly in this town and partly in Gilford, is situated at the foot of Long bay, and on Winnipiseogee river. About one mile from Lake Village, on the Winnipiseogee, and on the shore of Lake Winnesquam, is located the thriving village of Laconia. For further description of these villages, see Gilford.

Employments. Laconia is a large manufacturing and mercantile town, being excelled by but one town in the State in proportion to its population. At Laconia village is situated the Ranlet Car Manufacturing Company. They employ over two hundred men, who annually receive for their labor, \$150,000, while the annual production of various kinds, is valued at over \$500,000. For many years they manufactured only baggage cars; but for several years past they have been increasing their facilities for the manufacture of passenger cars, and at the present time (1873) they manufacture every species of cars from common baggage, to the finest palace cars that run over our railroads. Some of the splendid palace cars seen on the Montreal, Vermont Central, Northern and Concord railroads, are made by the skilled workmen of this company. Their work is pronounced as good and as handsomely finished, as

comes from any car manufactory in New England. Unlike most manufactories of this character, their shops are so arranged, that every part of a car, from the most simple bolt to the wheels and springs, is made in their own shops, with the exception of the axle. This gives them an advantage in competing with the manufacturers who purchase their wheels, springs, bolts, &c., from other shops. The annual value of their manufactured productions has increased from \$280,000 to \$500,000, within the past three years.

The Belknap cotton and woolen mills have the capacity of employing 90 males and over 300 females, and annually turn out manufactured goods to the value of \$756,000. They are at present making some changes in their business and consequently are not in operation. There are five hosiery mills, usually employing 84 males and 166 females, and annually producing 262,000 dozens of cotton and merino hose, valued at \$353,000. One of the mills at present is not in operation. There is an iron foundry for loom castings, &c.; a machine shop for mill work, shafting, and machinery, grist mill, saw mills, and various other mechanical shops. The total number of hands employed in the various manufactories, when all are in operation, is males, 447, females 508, and the annual value of goods manufactured, is \$1,814,500.

Resources. Productions of the soil, \$66,157; mechanical labor, \$351,950; stocks and money at interest, \$56,150; deposits in savings banks, \$148,280; stock in trade, \$107,000; professional business,

\$60,000; from summer tourists, \$2,000.

Churches and Schools. Congregational, Rev. W. F. Bacon, pastor; Unitarian, Rev. C. Fowler, pastor; Catholic, Father M. J. Goodwin, priest; Methodist, Rev. B. W. Chase, pastor; Freewill Baptist, Rev. F. H. Lyford, pastor. There are eight schools in town, five of which are graded. Average length of schools for the year, twenty-six weeks. The total amount of money appropriated for school purposes, is \$2,183.60.

Libraries. The Laconia Library Association has a fund to the amount of \$1,500 to establish a Public Library at Laconia Village. Hon. O. A. J. Vaughan, private library, 1,200 volumes; Judge E. A. Hibbard, 1,200 volumes.

Newspaper. Laconia Democrat. (See tables.)

Banks. Laconia National Bank, Belknap Savings Bank, and Laconia Savings Bank. (See tables.)

Hotels. Mount Belknap House, Lake Village; Laconia Hotel, and Willard House, at Laconia Village.

First Settlements and First Minister. (See Meredith.)

Boundaries. North and north-east by Long Bay, east by Gilford, south by Sanbornton, and west and north-west by Meredith. Area of improved land, 4,702 acres.

Distances. Twenty-five miles north from Concord to Gilford Court House in Laconia Village.

Railroads. The Boston, Concord & Montreal Railroad passes along the eastern and north-eastern border of the town, through Laconia and Lake Villages, thence to the Weirs, landing at the outlet of Winnipiseogee Lake, where,

in the warm season, steamboats are in readiness, on the arrival of the trains, to convey passengers to Centre Harbor, Wolfeborough, Alton Bay, and other important points in and around the lake.

LANCASTER.

COOS COUNTY. Lancaster was formerly the whole shire town of Coos county. The population, after the introduction of the Grand Trunk Railway, increased quite rapidly in the northern section of the county, and Colebrook was assigned as shire town for the Northern Judicial District. The meadows and intervals in this town are considered the most extensive and finest there are in the whole valley of the Connecticut, extending back nearly a mile to the uplands. The soil of these intervals is alluvial and produces excellent crops of corn, oats and grass; while the uplands, when properly cultivated, raise fine wheat and other crops. The annual value of its agricultural products exceeds that of any other town in the county, and it ranks as the twelfth town in the State in agriculture.

There is no town in the State that is more pleasantly situated for fine mountain scenery than Lancaster. The town itself is not mountainous, but towering mountains can be seen on every hand. At the south and south-east, the Franconia hills and the whole range of the White Mountains are in full view; and in the north and east the Stratford or 'Percy' Peaks, with many of the Green Mountains in Vermont are distinctly visible to the west; while before you is the meandering Connecticut with its broad, cultivated intervals

dotted with beautiful farm houses; the whole presenting a picture of nature and art combined, worthy of the pencil of a limner's brightest skill.

Rivers and Ponds. Connecticut River washes its north-western border for about ten miles. It is about 20 rods wide at this point, very deep and crooked. Israel's River passes through the town in a north-westerly direction, and affords some valuable water power. There are several ponds, the largest of which is Martin Meadow Pond, named for a hunter who frequented this locality many years ago. This communicates with Little Pond. The Baker Pond, one mile north of the village, is a pleasant sheet of water and is situated so near the Connecticut that, by a short canal, logs are run into it from that river, thus affording remarkable facilities for the steam saw mill, on the track of the railroad, near the inlet.

Minerals. Limestone is found in limited quantities.

Villages. On Israel's river and about one mile from the Connecticut, is located the large and pleasant village of Lancaster. The fine country which surrounds it, the excellent roads, and pleasant drives, together with the magnificent mountain scenery on every side, have rendered it very attractive as a summer resort, for the denizens of our large cities and villages. From the cupola of the Lancaster House nearly as fine a view of river, country, and mountain scenery can be obtained as in any other section of the State. The streets are wide and beautifully shaded, while the business blocks and pri-

vate residences, betoken an air of neatness, so much admired by every lover of a village home.

The river passes through nearly the center of the village, and is spanned by two substantial bridges, the one on Main street being a fine structure. In its passage through the village it furnishes some fine water power, which is generally improved. There is one paper mill, two saw mills capable of sawing 4,500,000 feet of lumber annually, one carriage factory, one of the largest grist-mills in the State, door, sash and blind factory, furniture shop, foundry, machine shop, tannery, starch mill, two printing offices, shoe shops, harness shops, blacksmith shops, marble shop, tailors &c. The total value of goods annually manufactured in the village, including meal and flour ground, is estimated at \$300,000. It is the centre of a large mercantile trade. There are between twenty and thirty stores, of all kinds, with a capital of over \$200,000. There are also one bank, two hotels, five church edifices, with another in process of erection, one large graded school house, academy, court house and jail, insurance, express, telegraph, and post offices, twelve lawyers, six physicians, two dentists, &c. There are about three hundred dwelling houses and fifteen hundred inhabitants in the village. At South Lancaster there is a large steam saw mill doing an extensive business. There are four large potato starch mills in town, and an excellent fair ground and race course where annual fairs and races are held.

Employments. The inhabitants in their vocation are about equal-

ly divided between agricultural on one side, and manufacturing, mercantile trade and professional business on the other. 4,700 bushels of corn, 2,300 bushels of wheat, 31,000 bushels oats, 115,000 bushels potatoes, 68,000 lbs. butter, 27,000 lbs. maple sugar, and 5,833 tons of hay are annually produced; 115,000 clapboards, 1,000,000 shingles and laths, and 8,500,000 feet of boards and dimension timber are annually sawed, valued at \$139,000; 45,000 bushels of grain of all kinds, ground, valued at \$60,000; 350 tons of manilla and straw wrapping paper, valued at \$42,000; 150 to 200 tons potato starch, worth from \$15,000 to \$30,000; carriages \$20,000; sash and blinds, \$6,000; furniture, \$12,000; machine shop, \$15,000; harness-making, \$10,000, besides printing, foundry, boots and shoes, tin ware, marble work, and various other smaller shops. The total value of goods of all kinds annually manufactured is \$403,200. (See tables.)

Resources. Productions of the soil, \$181,344; mechanical labor, \$95,800; money at interest, \$45,450; deposits in savings bank, \$10,334; stock in trade, \$200,000; professional business, \$80,000; from summer tourists, \$10,000.

Churches and Schools. Congregational, Rev. H. V. Emmons, pastor; Baptist, Rev. Kilburn Holt, pastor; Methodist, Rev. Otis Cole, pastor; Unitarian, Rev. Lyman Clark, pastor; Catholic, Father I. H. Noiseaux, priest. The foundation for an Episcopal church edifice is now (1873) being laid. There are fifteen schools in town, three of which are graded; average length for the year, thirty-one weeks; annual amount of money

appropriated for school purposes, \$3,181. There is quite a fund for public schools. The whole number of scholars in town is 563.

Literary Institution. Lancaster Academy is a flourishing institution, and holds three terms a year.

Libraries. Lancaster Public Library, 1,600 volumes; Judge W. S. Ladd's private library, 1,200 vols; Hiram A. Fletcher Esq., 4,000 vols; Ossian Ray, Esq., 1,200 vols; Jacob Benton, Esq. 1,000 vols; Col. H. O. Kent, 1,000 vols.

Bank. The County of Coos Savings Bank. (See tables.)

Newspapers. The Coos Republican and the Independent Gazette. (See tables.)

Hotels. Lancaster House and American House. Total number of arrivals, for the year, 6,000. There is a livery stable attached to each house.

First Settlements. Lancaster was granted to Captain David Page and others, July 6, 1763. Mr. Page with his family, and in company with Edward Buckman and Emmons Stockwell, made the first settlement, April 19, 1764. The war of the revolution impeded the progress of the settlement for fear of Indian incursions. All but Stockwell left the settlement and fled for safety to older towns—he determined to stay and risk the consequences. Many others were induced to return through his courageous example, but the town did not increase very rapidly having only 161 inhabitants in 1790. It was originally called "Upper Coos." From 1790 Lancaster has been advancing steadily in population and wealth, and is now one of the most important towns in the State.

First Minister. Rev. Joseph Willard; installed in July, 1794; dismissed in 1822.

Boundaries. North by Northumberland, east by Killkenney, south by Jefferson, Whitefield and Dalton, and west by Guildhall and Lunenburg, Vt. Area, 23,480 acres; area of improved land, 15,394 acres.

Distances. One hundred and thirty-seven miles (by railroad) north of Concord.

Railroad. The White Mountain extension of the Boston, Concord & Montreal Railroad passes through this town in a northerly and southerly direction.

LANDAFF.

GRAFTON COUNTY. The soil of this town is very fertile, and the farmers are well rewarded for their labor. There are many fine farms under a high state of cultivation, producing excellent crops of wheat, corn, oats, barley and potatoes. But one town in the county produces as many potatoes as Landaff.

Rivers and Mountains. The wild Amonoosuck passes from south-east to north-west, through the southerly part of the town, and the Great Amonoosuck passes through the north-westerly extremity.

These rivers afford some of the best water privileges to be found in the county. In the east part is Landaff Mountain, in the centre Cobble Hill, and in the west Bald Hill, which are the principal elevations.

Minerals. Veins of Magnetic iron ore have been discovered in Cobble Hill.

Employments. A large portion of the inhabitants are engaged

in agriculture and lumbering. 2,950,000 feet of boards &c., 880,000 shingles, and 450,000 clapboards are annually produced. Also 344 tons of potato starch are annually manufactured, valued at \$44,200 using 75,000 bushels of potatoes in its manufacture. Two hundred tons of lime is annually made, valued at \$1,600 and 45,800 pounds of maple sugar manufactured.

Resources. Productions of the soil, \$163,537; mechanical labor, \$18,100; stocks and money at interest, \$26,150; deposits in savings banks, \$759; stock in trade, \$16,350; professional business &c., \$10,000.

Churches and Schools. Methodist Church, Rev. Joseph E. Robins, pastor; Union society at Landaff centre, Rev. Albert Gordon, pastor. There are ten schools in town; average length for the year, seventeen weeks.

First Settlements. Landaff was granted January 3, 1764, to James Avery and others, but the grantees failing to comply with the conditions of the charter, it was declared to be forfeited, and was then granted to Dartmouth College. After the revolution, on the ground that the adjudication of the forfeiture was irregular the original grantees set up their claims and several cases were tried by the court, and finally the claims of the grantees, were sustained.

Boundaries. North by Lisbon, east by Lincoln, south by Benton, and west by Bath. Area, 29,200 acres; improved land, 14,071 acres.

Distances. Ninety-five miles north-west from Concord, and twelve north-east from Haverhill.

Railroads. The White Moun-

tain (N. H.) Railroad passes through this town, but the nearest station is at Lisbon, three and one half miles.

LANGDON.

SULLIVAN COUNTY. Langdon is a small town, both in territory and population. The soil is very productive, and many farms are under a high state of cultivation, producing excellent crops of corn, oats, hay &c. This town, for many years, has been noted for its large, handsome cattle, and, in fact, everything pertaining to agriculture, bears strong marks that farming is not a secondary business with the inhabitants.

River. A considerable branch of Cold River passes in a southerly direction through this town, and unites with the main branch, near the south line.

Employments. The inhabitants are principally engaged in farming, which yields to the husbandman a rich reward. In proportion to the population, Langdon is the most wealthy farming town in the State. 360,000 feet of boards are annually sawed.

Resources. Productions of the soil, \$74,800; mechanical labor, \$2,500; stocks and bonds, \$6,700; money at interest, \$22,626; deposits in savings banks, \$28,098; stock in trade, \$3,500.

Churches and Schools. Congregational, Rev. Seth Hinkley, pastor; Universalist, ———. There are five schools; average length for the year, twenty-one weeks.

Library. The Union Library has about ninety volumes.

First Settlers. Seth Walker, Nathaniel Rice and Jonathan Willard settled here in 1773. The

town was named in honor of Governor Langdon, and was incorporated January 11, 1787.

First Minister. A Congregational Church was formed in 1792; Rev. Abner Kneeland, ordained in 1805; dismissed in 1810.

Boundaries. North by Charlestown, east by Acworth, south by Alstead and Walpole, and west by Walpole and Charlestown. Area, 9,891 acres.

Distances. Fifty miles west from Concord and eighteen southwest from Newport.

Railroad. South Charlestown, on the Sullivan Railroad, distant three miles. Stage runs to Cold River depot, and Bellows Falls.

LEBANON.

GRAFTON COUNTY. Lebanon is the largest and most important town in Grafton county, in point of wealth, manufactures and population, and ranks as the fifth town in the county in the value of its agricultural products. It is situated on the Connecticut, and is the southern town in the county, on the river. The town is noted for the enterprising spirit of its inhabitants, and but few towns in the State, have made more rapid progress in its manufactures and population for the past ten years, having increased its population fully one thousand, and doubled its manufactured productions. The surface is broken with hills, which produce fine pasturage for cattle, sheep, and horses. Many of the hills, however, are capable of cultivation, and produce excellent crops of wheat, corn, potatoes and grass, while the fine intervals on the Connecticut and Mascomy yield abundant crops of corn, oats

and grass. Some of the finest views of the Connecticut valley can be obtained from some of the farm fields in this town.

Rivers. Besides the Connecticut, which washes its western borders, it is watered by the Mascomy River, which passes nearly through the centre of the town, in a westerly direction, and affords some of the finest water power in the county. It has its source from Mascomy Lake, on the eastern border of the town. At the outlet of the lake, is a substantial dam, which regulates the supply of water, thereby making it a reliable stream to erect manufactories on. In its passage of eight miles from the lake to the Connecticut it falls nearly four hundred feet.

Villages. At the outlet of Mascomy lake, is situated the pleasant little village of East Lebanon. At this village is located W. O. Haskell's establishment, for the manufacturing of school furniture; also a mill for wood-working machinery. There are several other small shops, school house, post office, and twenty or thirty dwelling houses. About four miles from East Lebanon on the Mascomy, is situated the large manufacturing village of Lebanon. The river, in its descent through the village, (less than a mile) has a fall of over one hundred feet. In this village, is located the celebrated Sturtevant Manufacturing Company, for the manufacture of doors, sash, blinds, chamber furniture, and finishing for builders and contractors. It is the largest establishment of the kind in New-England. They employ over 400 men and boys, who annually receive for their labor, \$168,000, while the annual value of

goods manufactured is \$700,000. Cole, Bugbee & Co's machine shop, employs 35 men; annual pay roll, \$20,000; value of production of water wheels, circular saw mills and castings, \$70,000. Martin Buck & Co., machine shop, manufacture planers, mortising machines &c. and employ 8 men; annual production, \$25,000. Shepard Organ Company, employs 25 men, annual production, \$42,000. Granite agricultural works, annually manufacture 550 mowing machines, valued at \$44,000. Mascomy Edge Tool Company annually make 2,300 dozen scythes, valued at \$25,300. Goodrich & Baker, stair builders, and stair rails, products, \$10,000. Shaw, Hurlburt & Co., grist mill, annually grind, 65,000 bushels grain of all kinds, valued at \$75,000. There are also manufactured, carriages, \$6,000; 3,500 dozen rakes, \$7,000; 1,000 dozen snaths, \$7,200; printing, \$5,000; soap, \$5,000; besides boots and shoes, tailors, tin-workers, blacksmiths, house carpenters, &c. The total value of goods of all kinds annually manufactured in this village, is estimated at over \$1,100,000.

There is a handsome common in the centre of the village, of an area of two acres, neatly laid out in walks, and beautifully shaded with the elm and maple. Around this common are located the principal business buildings and some very fine residences. At the north west corner of the common, on the opposite side of the street, the ground has been excavated for the purpose of laying the foundation for one of the largest hotels in the State. There are between thirty and forty stores, of all kinds, two hotels, four church edifices, three

school houses, two banks, one newspaper office, telegraph and express office, insurance offices, four lawyers, six physicians, and two dentists, besides various other professional businesses. There are about 400 dwelling houses, and 2,500 inhabitants. West from the village, on a bluff, is to be located the new cemetery. There are some beautiful dells in these grounds, and when they are laid out by the skillful hand of Rev. Mr. Downs, it will be a lovely spot for the repose of the silent dead. There is being built (1873) a new high school building at an expense of \$20,000. When all these new improvements are completed, the people of Lebanon can truly boast as having one of the pleasantest villages in the State.

West Lebanon village is situated on the Connecticut, opposite White River Junction, and at the terminus of the Northern (N. H.) Railroad. It is one of the finest little villages in the State, and is becoming quite a resort for summer tourists, being near one of the greatest railroad centres in New-England. A bridge over the Connecticut connects it with Hartford, Vt. There are five or six stores, of all varieties, one fine hotel, church, school house, grist-mill, lumber mill &c., and seventy-five dwelling houses. The street, running parallel with the Connecticut is handsomely shaded. On a hill back of the village, and overlooking the valley of the Connecticut and on to the green hills of Vermont, is located Tilden Female Seminary. No more lovely spot for an institution of this character can be found in this country. (See Literary Institutions.)

Employments. Although Lebanon is considered one of the best farming towns in the State, still it has to be ranked as a manufacturing and mercantile town, as the receipts for labor, trade and professional business is more than double that of all the farm productions in town. The capital invested in manufactories is \$612,000, employing 591 males and 45 females, and annually producing goods to the value of \$1,221,600. (See tables.)

Resources. Productions of the soil, \$171,249; mechanical labor, \$314,800; stocks and bonds, \$77,900; money at interest, \$94,195; deposits in savings bank, \$155,592; stock in trade, \$173,940; professional business, \$95,000; from summer tourists, \$2,000.

Churches and Schools. 1st Congregational, Rev. Charles A. Downs, pastor; Methodist, Rev. Charles E. Hall, pastor; Baptist, Rev. H. F. Barnes, pastor; Catholic, Rev. M. J. Goodwin, priest; Universalist, no pastor; 2d Congregational, (at West Lebanon,) Rev. A. B. Rich, D. D., pastor; There is a Unitarian Society in town. There are twenty-two schools, seven of which are graded; average length for the year, twenty-three weeks; total amount annually appropriated for school purposes, \$4,570.70; value of school houses, \$30,000.

Literary Institutions. Tilden Female Seminary, Prof. Hiram Orcutt, Principal.

Cabinet. Rev. C. A. Downs at Lebanon village has the largest variety of minerals (it is said) of any cabinet in the State.

Library. Lebanon Library Association.

Newspaper. Granite State Free Press, E. H. Cheney, Editor. (See tables.)

Banks. National Bank of Lebanon, and Lebanon Savings Bank. (See tables.)

Hotels. Lafayette Hotel, Hamilton House. Southworth's Hotel, West Lebanon. There are five livery stables at Lebanon with 53 horses, and two at West Lebanon with 18 horses.

First Settlements. Lebanon was granted by Gov. Benning Wentworth to William Dana, John Hanks, Daniel Blodgett, Samuel Penhallow, John Storrs and 58 others, July 4th, 1761. The town was to be six miles square, and the conditions of the charter were that every grantee, for every fifty acres in his share, should plant and cultivate five acres within five years, and reserve all the pine trees fit for masting for the royal navy; that from a tract of land near the centre of the town, every grantee should have one acre as a town lot; that if demanded, one ear of Indian corn should be paid as annual rent for the space of ten years; the first rent to be paid Dec. 25, 1762. The Governor reserved five hundred acres for himself, as he did in all town grants he made. Gov. John Wentworth, his successor, disappointed in not having these lands willed to him, set aside all the titles of these lands in the State, and granted them to the actual settlers upon them. Four persons viz., William Dana, Levi Hyde, Paul Estabrooks and one other, spent the second winter in this town, near the mouth of White river. William Downer with his wife and eight children came on July 11, 1763. This was the first

family, and Mrs. Downer the first white woman who spent a night in town. Thomas Waterman was the first male child born. He was born July 11, 1766. Sarah Jones, born December 22d, 1764, was the first female child born. Among other early settlers were Oliver Davidson, Elijah Dewey, Jairus Jones, with their families, who came in the autumn of 1763. Nathaniel Porter, Silas Waterman and eleven others followed soon after.

After the Revolution, and Vermont had petitioned to the government to be received into the Confederacy, as an independent State, many of the towns on this side of the Connecticut wished to be united with Vermont. There were sixteen of these towns, of which Lebanon was one, and so earnest were they in their opinions they refused to send delegates which formed the constitution of New-Hampshire. They received no encouragement from Congress, and, after their delegates had taken their seats in the Vermont Assembly, they wished their towns to be set off into a separate county; this request was not granted, and they left the Assembly in disgust. Thus ended the first secession movement after the Revolution. The first settlers were principally from Lebanon, Connecticut: hence the present name.

First Minister. Mr. Treadway was the first minister, who preached here a few months in 1766. A Congregational Church was established in 1771. The Rev. Isaiah Potter was ordained and installed pastor, August 25, 1772. He died July 2d, 1817, having been pastor of the church forty-five years.

Boundaries. North by Hanover, east by Enfield, south by Plainfield and west by Hartford, Vermont. Area, 23,000 acres; area of improved land, 16,429 acres.

Distances. Sixty-four miles north-west, by rail, from Concord; five miles south from Dartmouth College, and twenty-eight south from Haverhill.

Railroad. The Northern (N. H.) railroad passes through this town, in an easterly and westerly direction. There are three stations in town, viz., East Lebanon, Lebanon, West Lebanon.

LEE.

STRAFFORD COUNTY. The soil of Lee, in some portions, is hard, but by careful cultivation, is made very productive, and the farmers are well rewarded for their efforts by good crops of corn, oats, barley, &c.

Rivers and Ponds. It is well watered by Lamprey, Little, North and Oyster Rivers. These rivers furnish abundant water power. Oyster River has its source from Wheelwright Pond in the north part. This pond is the largest body of water in town, covering 165 acres. It is memorable on account of a battle fought on its shores, between a body of Indians and two companies of rangers, under Captains Floyd and Wiswell in 1690, Captain Wiswell and twelve men lost their lives in this engagement.

Employments. Agriculture is the principal employment of the inhabitants. There are excellent clay beds here, for the manufacture of brick, which is carried on pretty extensively. 725,000 feet of boards, &c., and 160,000 shingles

are annually sawed; 6,000 pairs of shoes, are annually manufactured.

Resources. Productions of the soil, \$63,895; mechanical labor, \$10,000; stocks and money at interest, \$28,732; deposits in savings banks, \$34,145; stock in trade, \$9,555; from summer tourists, \$2,000.

Churches and Schools. Congregational church, Rev. J. W. Lees, pastor; Union church, Rev. A. G. Cumings, pastor. There are seven schools in town. Average length of schools for the year, nineteen weeks.

Libraries. Lee Hill Sunday School Library, 700 volumes.

First Settlements. Lee was originally a part of Durham, and was incorporated January 16, 1766.

First Minister. Rev. Samuel Hutchins, settled in 1792.

Boundaries. North by Barrington and Madbury, east by Durham, south by New Market and Epping, and west by Nottingham and Barrington. Area, 11,625 acres; improved land, 8,993 acres.

Distances. Thirty-one miles south-east from Concord and twelve south-west from Dover.

Railroads. Four miles to New-Market station. The Nashua and Rochester Railroad, to be completed in 1874, will pass through this town.

LEMPSTER.

SULLIVAN COUNTY. The surface of Lempster is broken and uneven, but the soil is fertile, and, by careful cultivation, is made to yield good crops of wheat, corn, oats, and potatoes.

Rivers and Ponds. This town is well watered by numerous small streams. A branch of Su-

gar River, and the south and west branches of Cold River, afford conveniences for water machinery. Sand Pond lies partly in this town and partly in Marlow. It is 420 rods long and 70 wide. Dodge Pond, near the centre, covers about 50 acres, and, near the western boundary, is a pond 320 rods long, and 80 wide. the town is very pleasantly situated, and, on many of its elevations, affords some fine scenery, which attracts the attention of tourists, who annually visit here, to spend a few weeks in the summer.

Employments. Agriculture is the principal employment of the people, although manufacturing is carried on pretty extensively. 1,160,000 feet of boards, &c., and 100,000 shingles are annually sawed. 200 dozen rakes are manufactured, besides there is one wheelwright and one harness shop. 20,000 pounds of maple sugar are annually made.

Resources. Productions of the soil, \$50,910; mechanical labor, \$12,600; stocks and money at interest, \$10,225; deposits in savings banks, \$21,456; stock in trade, \$3,600; from summer tourists, \$3,000.

Churches and Schools. Congregational Church, Rev. John Lebosquet, pastor; Methodist church, Rev. Geo. F. Wells, pastor; Universalist, ———. There are nine schools. Average length of schools, for the year, nineteen weeks.

Hotel. Forest House.

First Settlements. Lempster was granted to Richard Sparrow and sixty-one others, October 5, 1761. Emigrants from Connecticut, settled here in 1770.

First Minister. Rev. Elias Fisher, ordained in 1787, died in 1831. A Congregational church was organized in November, 1761.

Boundaries. North by Unity, east by Goshen and Washington, south by Marlow, and west by Acworth. Area 21,410 acres. Area of improved land, 11,359 acres.

Distances. Forty-two miles west from Concord, and about nine south-east from Newport.

Railroads. Nine miles, by daily stage, to Newport, on the Sugar River Railroad. The Windsor and Forest Line Railroad, if ever built, will pass through this town.

LINCOLN.

GRAFTON COUNTY. Lincoln is one of the mountain towns in Northern New-Hampshire, and a great resort for visitors who are traveling through the White Mountain region. It is estimated that over eight thousand people come within its borders annually. The scenery, in and around the town, is grand and romantic in the extreme. The views obtained from the Flume House, are not surpassed by any hotels in the mountains. Directly in front is Mount Liberty, with the fancied resemblance to the profile of George Washington. On the north is the picturesque notch, on the south the whole valley of the Pemigewassett is brought to view with its pleasant intervals, and the towering hills on either side, the whole presenting views of nature rarely excelled in this country. The soil yields small crops, owing to the early frosts the town is subjected to.

Rivers and Ponds. The middle branch of Pemigewassett River, having its source in Ferrin's pond,

in the south part of Franconia, passes through this town near the center. Bog, Fish, and Loon ponds are the principal bodies of water.

Employments. The inhabitants are principally devoted to attending to the wants of tourists who frequent the town in the summer. Not over one thousand acres of the land is improved.

Resources. Productions of the soil, \$6,878; mechanical labor, \$1,500; deposits in savings banks, \$480; from summer tourists, \$30,000.

Schools. There is one school in town; average length for the year, twenty-two weeks.

Hotels. Flume House, Tuttle House.

First Organization. Lincoln was granted to James Avery, January 31, 1764. The first settlement is not known. Incorporated in 1764.

Boundaries. North by Franconia, east by ungranted lands, south by Woodstock and west by Landaff. Area, 32,456 acres.

Distances. Eighty miles north from Concord, and twenty east from Haverhill.

Railroads. Nearest Railroad station is Plymouth, by stage, twenty-two miles, on the Boston Concord and Montreal Railroad. When completed, the Bristol Branch and Montreal Railroads will pass through this town.

LISBON.

GRAFTON COUNTY. Lisbon is one of the most important towns in the county, both in point of agriculture, and as a manufacturing town; ranking in agriculture as the fourth town in the county; and

in the value of its manufactured productions the sixth. The surface is uneven. The soil, on the plain land, is light, but, when properly fertilized and cultivated, produces fine crops; while the soil, on the intervals and uplands is strong and deep, affording many fine farms, producing excellent crops of wheat, oats, potatoes and hay. There are but two towns in the county which produce as many bushels of wheat, and none as many potatoes.

River and Pond. Lower Ammonoosuc River runs in a south-west direction through the whole extent of the town. Mink Pond lies in the southern part, and, at its outlet, furnishes some good water privileges.

Mountain. Blueberry Mountain is the highest elevation.

Minerals. Iron ore, in large quantities, is found in the southeastern part. Most of the ore which supplied the Franconia furnace was mined in this locality. Gold, in a quartz form, is found in various localities in Lisbon and vicinity. There is now (1873) one quartz mill, for gold, in operation, which is meeting with good success. It is under the supervision of Prof. J. H. Rae. There is other quartz in town which, when pulverized, makes an excellent fertilizer. It is called "Stevens' Mineral Fertilizer." Limestone, in considerable quantities, is found in various parts. The future prospects of Lisbon, in point of mineral wealth, look very flattering.

Villages. On the Ammonoosuc, about midway between Wells River and Littleton, is located the busy manufacturing village of Lisbon. The B. C. & M. Railroad,

passes the village, which affords it excellent railroad facilities. Here are establishments for the manufacture of carriages, (on an extensive scale,) potato starch, piano sounding-boards, boxes, kits, excelsior, bobbins, shoe pegs, and various other smaller shops, too numerous to mention. There are also one church, a fine school house, fifteen or twenty stores of various kinds, one hotel, express and telegraph office, post office, one lawyer, five physicians, two dentists, three insurance agents, and some other professional business. It is a very pleasant village, and some of the business buildings and private residences, are fine structures.

Sugar Hill is a pretty, village situated on a commanding eminence of the same name, in the eastern part of the town. Here is one church edifice, owned jointly by the Freewill Baptists and Adventists, a fine town hall, which is occupied for election purposes, by the town, on alternate years, (a similar hall located in Lisbon village, proper, being used half the time) a carriage, blacksmith, and shoe shop, a general store, one or two groceries, and some thirty or forty dwellings, with two or three summer boarding houses.

Summer Resorts. The village is surrounded by a farming community, which is unsurpassed by any in Northern New-Hampshire. It is but a short distance from the White Mountains and Franconia Hills; being but 15 miles to the Profile House, and 35 to the Crawford House. The beautiful scenery about town, and pleasant views and drives make it a desirable locality for summer

tourists. Over two hundred, spend their summer vacation here.

Employments. Agriculture is the principal employment of the people, but, as can be seen, manufacturing and mercantile trade, is an important branch of business. 3,500 bushels of wheat, 26,000 bushels oats, 111,000 bushels of potatoes, 4,500 tons hay, 40,000 lbs. of butter, 12,000 lbs. cheese, and 30,000 lbs. maple sugar, are annually produced. There are also manufactured, 200 tons of potato starch, valued at \$23,000; 20,000 bushels shoe pegs, 100,000 rough bobbins, valued at \$19,000; 38,000 bushels grain ground, valued at \$55,000; 1,800,000 feet of lumber, of all kinds, valued at \$21,900; besides carriages, piano sounding-boards, boxes, excelsior, Stevens' mineral fertilizer, quartz mills; also blacksmith, shoe shop, tin shops, &c. The whole amount of goods annually manufactured, is estimated at \$280,900.

Resources. Productions of the soil, \$194,017; mechanical labor, \$61,000; money at interest, \$57,670; deposits in savings banks, \$8,224; stock in trade, \$52,770; from summer tourists, \$8,000; professional business, \$50,000.

Churches and Schools. Methodist, Rev. J. H. Brown, pastor; Freewill Baptist, Rev. John M Chamberlin, pastor; Advent, (Sugar Hill) Rev. J. H. Shipman, pastor. There are eleven schools in town. Average length of schools for the year, seventeen weeks. Total amount of money annually appropriated for school purposes, \$1,996.64.

Library. Lisbon Village Library Association, 1,000 volumes.

Hotel. Ammonoosuc House.

First Settlements. Lisbon was granted to Joseph Burt and others, August 6, 1763, under the name of "Concord." November 20, 1768, it was again granted to Leonard Whiting and others, under the name of "Gunthwait." Soon after, its former name was resumed, and retained until 1817, when it received its present name.

First Minister. Elder Josiah Quimby was ordained in 1800.

Boundaries. North by Littleton and Bethlehem, east by Franconia, south by Landaff, and west by Lyman. Area, 29,130 acres; area improved land, 17,417 acres.

Distances. Twenty miles north-east from Haverhill, and eighty-nine miles north from Concord.

Railroads. Boston, Concord & Montreal Railroad passes, in a north-easterly and south-westerly direction through the town.

· LITCHFIELD.

HILLSBOROUGH COUNTY. Litchfield is a small but wealthy town, situated on the east side of Merrimack River. The soil is rich, and very productive, the farmers receiving a good return for their labor, and a ready market, in Nashua or Manchester, for their surplus products. But few farming districts in the State offer more encouraging inducements, to the farmer, than this town.

Employments. Farming is the principal employment of the inhabitants; the eighty men who own, or help to cultivate the soil, receive annually over six hundred dollars each, for their labor. About 1,700,000, feet of lumber, of all kinds, are annually sawed.

Resources. Productions of the soil, \$46,527; mechanical labor,

\$45,500; stocks and bonds, \$21,200 money at interest, \$10,400; deposits in savings bank, \$86,118; stock in trade, \$10,595; from summer tourists, \$2,000.

Churches and Schools. One Presbyterian Church, valued at \$8,000; There are four schools; average length for the year, thirty weeks. There is one private Library of over 400 volumes.

First Settlement. This town was originally a part of Nashua, and called Natticutt or Brenton's Farm. It was incorporated by Massachusetts in 1734, and chartered by New-Hampshire, June, 5, 1749. The first settlement was commenced in 1720. Hon. Wyseman Claggett, a native of England, came to this country before the Revolution, and died in this town. He held several important offices, under the crown, and was attorney-general under the provincial and State governments.

First Ministers. Rev. Joseph Tufts, Congregational; ordained in 1741; dismissed in 1744. Rev. Samuel Cotton, ordained in 1765; dismissed in 1784. Rev. Enoch Pillsbury, settled in 1815; died in 1818.

Boundaries. North and east by Londonderry, south by Hudson, and west by Merrimack River. Area, 7,426, acres.

Distances. Twenty-eight miles south from Concord, ten south from Manchester, eight north from Nashua, and eight east from Amherst.

Railroad. Concord and Nashua Railroad runs past Litchfield on the west side of the river. The railroad depot is reached at Thornton's Ferry one half mile from the centre of the town.

LITTLETON.

GRAFTON COUNTY. Littleton ranks in the State as the twenty-third town, in wealth, and in population the fourteenth; in the county in wealth and population, the second, and value of manufactures the third. In the value of its agricultural productions it ranks as the fifth town in the State, and in the county as the second.

The surface is uneven; on the banks of the rivers are some very excellent interval lands, and the soil, generally, through the town, is strong, and well adapted to tillage or grazing, and produces the various kinds of grasses and other farm productions in abundance. Many of the farms indicate that the husbandman's labor is attended with good returns in the form of an excellent harvest and a yearly increased value of his farm investment.

Rivers. The Connecticut River washes the north-western border of the town, for nearly thirteen miles. Fifteen Mile Falls extend the whole distance, running in foaming waves for miles together, which renders it impossible to ascend or descend, in safety, with boats. The river runs for this distance in a south-west direction. Ammonoosuc River passes through the southern part of the town, and affords some fine water privileges, many of which are utilized.

Mountains. Black, Iron, Parker's and Eustace Mountains are considerable, and the principal elevations in town.

Village. About four miles east from the Connecticut, and on the Ammonoosuc river, is situated the large and enterprising village of Littleton. Since the introduction

of the White Mountains Railroad, in and through the village, it has taken rapid strides in all branches of business, and has now become one of the principal marts in the northern section of the State. The manufactures are various and valuable, consisting of woolen goods, machinery, foundry, furniture, sash and blinds, tin ware, lumber, leather, boots and shoes, stereoscopic views, carriages, starch, washing machines, churns, scythes, photographing, printing, harnesses, and various other mechanical works. There are between thirty and forty stores, of all kinds, two banks, three churches, a large high school building, two large hotels, two livery stables and one eating house. There are besides, seven lawyers, six physicians and dentists, also, telegraph, express, insurance and various other offices, and about three hundred dwelling houses. It is an important point for visitors to or from the White Mountains, and, owing to its pleasant location among the hills, it has become a popular resort for tourists, and nearly five hundred spend a portion of the summer months in this beautiful village, and its environs. But few villages can boast of more enterprise and business life than can be seen in Littleton. Many of the stores, in quality and value of goods, or in appearance, will compare favorably with some of the fine stores to be seen in Concord, Manchester, and other New-Hampshire cities. Its future prospects look quite as flattering as those of any of the growing towns in the State.

Employments. The inhabitants are nearly equally divided in their

vocations, with agriculture on one side and manufacturing, trade and professional business on the other. 1,100,000 yards of flannel are annually manufactured; 700,000 clapboards, 1,500,000 shingles, and 4,220,000 feet of boards and dimension timber sawed, \$5,000 worth of leather tanned, 300,000 stereoscopic views made, \$12,000 worth of machinery, 1,500 dozen scythes, \$4,000 worth of churns, 160 tons of starch, besides various other mechanical works heretofore mentioned. The total value of all kinds of goods annually manufactured is about \$576,000.

Resources. Annual productions of the soil, \$226,145; manufacturing labor, \$98,000; carpenters, masons, &c., \$18,000; stocks, &c., \$65,700; money at interest, \$81,920; deposits in savings banks, \$13,876; stock in trade, \$76,575; from summer tourists, \$30,000; professional business, trade and transportation, \$100,000.

Churches and Schools. Congregational Church, Rev. C. E. Milliken, pastor, members, 150, church value, \$6,000; Methodist, Rev. George Beebe, pastor, members, 150, church value, \$7,500; Freewill Baptist, Rev. E. Gilford, pastor, members, 60, church value, \$6,000. There are twenty-one schools in town, five of which are graded. Average length of schools for the year, twenty weeks; total amount annually appropriated for school purposes, \$4,052.80; value of school-houses and school lots, \$40,000. There is a high school which gives the scholars of this town excellent school advantages. Mr. J. J. Ladd is the principal.

Libraries. Littleton Village Social Library, 1,036 volumes;

C. W. Rand, 550 volumes; Wm. J. Bellows, 550 volumes; Charles Hartshorn, 500 volumes; James J. Barrett, 500 volumes; Dr. H. L. Watson, 450 volumes; Dr. T. E. Sanger, 425 volumes; Rev. C. E. Milliken, 400 volumes; James R. Jackson, 400 volumes.

Newspaper. White Mountain Republic, H. H. Metcalf, Editor and Proprietor.

Hotels. Thayer's Hotel and Union House; arrivals the past season, 4,500; hotels valued at \$32,500.

Banks. Littleton National Bank, and Littleton Savings Bank. (See tables.)

First Settlements. In November, 1764, the territory including Littleton, was granted under the name of Chiswick. January 18, 1770, it was granted under the name of Apthorp, and included Dalton. In November, 1784, it was divided and the towns of Littleton and Dalton incorporated. Capt. Nathan Caswell came to Littleton about 1774, and was the first permanent settler.

First Church. A Congregational Church was organized in 1803. Rev. Drury Fairbanks settled here in 1820.

Boundaries. North-west by Concord and Waterford, Vermont, north-east by Dalton, south-east by Bethlehem, and south-west by Lisbon, Lyman and Monroe. Total area, 36,000 acres; area of improved lands, 17,637 acres.

Distances. One hundred miles north-west from Concord, and thirty north from Haverhill.

Railroads. The White Mountain Railroad passes through the south-east portion of the town. The inhabitants expect that the

Portland & Ogdensburgh Railroad, when completed, will pass through Littleton.

LONDONDERRY.

ROCKINGHAM COUNTY. There is but very little waste land in this town. There are no hills, swamps, nor stagnant water of any extent. The soil is unusually productive, and very easy of cultivation. But one town in the county excels it in the value of its agricultural products. The farms are pleasantly located, on gentle swells, with intervening vales, which present a beautiful farm scenery, rarely excelled by any farming country in New-England. Located on a slight elevation, is a pleasant village and the center of considerable trade.

Streams and Ponds. The principal stream in town is Beaver River, having its source in Beaver Pond, a fine body of water, in the form of a circle, about three hundred rods in diameter, and about one mile north-east from the village. Scoby's Upper, and Lower and Shield's Ponds, lie about three miles north-west from Beaver Pond. On the streams issuing from these ponds, are some valuable meadows, producing excellent crops of grass, &c.

Employments. The inhabitants are generally devoted to agriculture. Over 8,000 bushels of corn, 5,000 bushels of oats and barley, and 3,000 tons of hay are annually produced; also, over 200,000 quarts of milk are annually sold. Considerable attention is paid to the manufacturing of sale boots and shoes; over 84,000 pairs are annually manufactured.

Resources. Productions of the soil, \$146,704; mechanical labor,

\$33,300; money at interest, and stocks, \$15,700; deposits in savings banks, \$145,614; stock in trade, \$6,600; from summer tourists, \$1,000; professional business, \$12,000.

Churches and Schools. Presbyterian, Rev. William House, pastor; number of members, 150; Methodist, Rev. J. A. Steele, pastor; number of members, 75; Baptist, ———. Total church valuation, \$18,000.

There are eleven schools in town; average length for the year, twenty-two weeks. Amount of money annually appropriated for school purposes, \$1,925.20; value of school houses, \$5,750.

Library. Londonderry Public Library, 150 volumes.

First Settlers. Londonderry was one of the first settled towns in the State, and her sons and daughters, to-day, look back with pride upon their forefathers, who were the first settlers of this ancient and noble town. They were distinguished for their sobriety, industry, intelligent, prudent, and sound judgment, and natural ability. For a brief history of the first settlement, we can give none better than a few extracts from Hayward's Gazetteer.

"Londonderry, which formerly included the present town of Derry, was settled in 1719, by a colony of Presbyterians, from the vicinity of the city of Londonderry, in the north of Ireland, to which place their ancestors had emigrated about a century before, from Scotland. They were a part of 120 families, chiefly from three parishes, who, with their religious instructors, came to New-England in the summer of 1718. In

October, 1718, they applied to the government of Massachusetts for the grant of a township, and received assurance that a grant should be made them, when they should select a place, for its location. After some time spent in viewing the country, they selected the tract afterwards, comprising the town of Londonderry, at first known by the name of Nutfield.

In 1719, sixteen families, accompanied by Rev. James McGregore, one of the clergymen who had emigrated from Ireland with them, took possession of the tract, and, on the day of their arrival, attended religious services and a sermon under an oak on the east shore of Beaver Pond. The inhabitants of Londonderry, in 1720, purchased the Indian title; and, although it was long a frontier town, they were never molested by the Indians.* They introduced the culture of the potato, a vegetable till then unknown in New-England, and the manufacture of linen cloth, which, though long since declined, was, for many years, a considerable source of their early prosperity. A portion of this town, in 1828, was taken to form the pleasant town of Derry. Rev. Matthew Clark, second minister of Londonderry, was a native of Ireland, who had, in early life, been an officer in the army, and distinguished himself in the defense of the city of Londonderry, when besieged by the army of King

James II., A. D. 1688-9. He afterwards relinquished a military life for the clerical profession. He possessed a strong mind, marked by a considerable degree of eccentricity. He died January 25, 1735, and was borne to the grave, at his particular request, by his former companions in arms, of whom there was a considerable number among the early settlers of this town, several of whom had been made free from taxes throughout the British Dominions, by King William, for their bravery in that memorable siege. A company of seventy men from this town, under the command of Capt. George Reid, were in the battle of Breed's Hill, and about the same number were in that at Bennington, in which Capt. David McClary, one of their citizens, a distinguished and brave officer, was killed. Major General John Stark and Colonel George Reid, officers of the army of the Revolution, were natives of this town. Londonderry has produced many other distinguished men.

The town was incorporated June 21, 1722.

Boundaries. North by Manchester and Auburn, east by Derry and Windham, south by Hudson and west by Litchfield. The original area of this town was 64,000 acres; but Windham, parts of Manchester and Derry, have been taken off, and formed into separate towns, and its present area is less than 25,000 acres. The area of improved land is 11,710 acres.

Distances. Twenty-four miles south from Concord, six south-west from Manchester and twenty-three south-west from Exeter.

* This land was conveyed to the Rev. John Wheelwright, May 10, 1629, by four Indian Sagamores. It was deeded to the inhabitants of Londonderry, by Col. John Wheelwright, grandson of the Rev. John Wheelwright, in 1720.

Railroads. The Manchester and Lawrence Railroad passes through the north-east section of the town.

LOUDON.

MERRIMACK COUNTY. Loudon has an uneven surface which rises in swells, and affords excellent tillage and grazing. It ranks as the third town in the county in the value of its agricultural products. There are some fine farms, under a high state of cultivation. Along the banks of the river are some fine interval lands.

Rivers. Soucook River, running in a south-easterly direction through the town, is the principal stream, and affords some very good water power which is improved to some extent.

Employments. The inhabitants are generally engaged in agriculture. But two towns in the county raise as many bushels of corn, and none as much wheat, or as many pounds of maple sugar. 35,000 pounds of butter are annually produced, 40,000 shingles, 565,000 feet of boards and dimension timber annually sawed, hubs, spokes and axe helvcs, \$2,000; 1,800 bushels grain ground, and leather tanned \$25,000. Having Concord for a ready market for all the surplus productions, many of the farmers have become quite wealthy, and but few farming towns in the State have a more thrifty and prosperous appearance; but like many other New-Hampshire farming towns, for many years their sons have been receiving that education which creates an uneasy feeling and a mistaken idea, that there are better fields in the West to secure more

wealth and happiness, and the population has been gradually decreasing from 1638 in 1860, to 1282 in 1870.

Resources. Productions of the soil, \$186,307; mechanical labor, \$8,000; stocks and money at interest, \$43,440; deposits in savings banks, \$94,347; stock in trade, \$6,300.

Churches and Schools. Congregational, Rev. B. N. Stone, pastor; Freewill Baptist, Rev. Mr. Brooks, pastor; Methodist, Rev. A. R. Lunt, pastor. There are fourteen schools, two of which are graded. Average length of schools for the year, twenty-three weeks (See tables.)

Hotel. Mc Lellan House.

First Settlement. The first settlement was commenced here in 1760, by Moses Ordway, Abraham and Jethro Batchelder. It was formerly a part of Canterbury, from which it was taken and incorporated under the name of Loudon, January 23, 1773.

First Minister. A Congregational society was established in 1784; Rev. Jedediah Tucker was settled over the Church in 1789, dismissed in 1809.

Boundaries. North-west by Canterbury, north-east by Gilman-ton, south-east by Pittsfield and Chichester, and south-west by Concord. Area, 28,257 acres. Area of improved land, 19,180 acres.

Distances. Ten miles north-east from Concord.

Railroads. Six miles to Pittsfield station, on Suncook Valley Railroad, and ten miles to Concord station. If the Concord and Rochester projected Railroad is ever built, it is expected to pass through this town.

LYMAN.

GRAFTON COUNTY. The surface of this town is uneven, but the soil is generally good, producing fair crops of grain and grass. Many of the farms are well tilled, and under high cultivation.

Ponds, River and Mountain. There are several ponds, through the largest of which flows Burnham's River. There is a considerable elevation called Lyman's Mountain.

Employments. Agriculture is the general employment of the people. 2,300 bushels wheat, 3,000 corn, 12,000 oats, and 42,000 bushels of potatoes are annually produced. There are two potato starch mills annually manufacturing 84 tons starch, valued at \$8,400; 350,000 feet boards sawed, besides cooper and other small mechanical shops.

Resources. Productions of the soil, \$109,430; mechanical labor, \$6,200; money at interest, \$15,500; deposits in savings bank, \$251; stock in trade, \$3,870.

Churches and Schools. Union, Rev. A. R. Russell, pastor. There are seven schools in town. Average length of schools for the year, twenty weeks.

First Settlements. The western portion of Lyman was disannexed and the town of Monroe constituted July 13, 1854. It was granted November 10, 1761, to several persons, among whom Daniel Lyman was conspicuous, and from him the township received its name.

Boundaries. North by Littleton, east by Lisbon, south by Bath, and west by Monroe. Area of improved land, 10,363 acres.

Distances. By cars from Lisbon,

102 miles north from Concord, and 16 north from Haverhill.

Railroad. Five miles to Lisbon station.

LYME.

GRAFTON COUNTY. The Connecticut River washes the western border of this town. The intervals are not as large as in many other towns, on the river, but the uplands are much better than they average, in the river towns. Lyme is considered as one of the best farming towns in the Connecticut valley, in this State. It has been celebrated for many years for its large wheat and corn crops, and its numerous and superior flocks of sheep. It is excelled by no town in the State in its number, and value of sheep. Considerable attention has been given by the inhabitants to the agricultural interest of the town, for a few years past, with decided effects for the better.

Villages. There are two small villages; the principal village is pleasantly situated, and is noted for the neatness and order which generally prevail.

Streams and Ponds. There are three small streams passing through the town and discharging into the Connecticut. There are two small ponds, the largest of which is called Port's Pond.

Elevations. There are several elevations, the most considerable of which is called Smart's Mountain.

Minerals. Beds of lime-stone, of the granular crystalline variety, with which are large quantities of garnet, with crystals of hornblende are found in several localities. A very curious mixture of granular

quartz with carbonate of lime has been discovered, and is valued highly for the manufacture of plate or window glass. Specimens of black tourmaline have been found in different parts; some of the specimens are very handsome.

Employments. The inhabitants are principally engaged in agriculture. Over 9,000 sheep are kept; 11,000 bushels of corn and 3,000 bushels of wheat, are annually produced; and 20,000 lbs. of maple sugar, are made. 130,000 shingles, 1,400,000, feet of boards, &c., and 50 tons of potato starch, are annually manufactured. One grist-mill, valued at \$ 6,000, annually grinds 14,000 bushels of grain, valued at \$ 16,000.

Resources. Agricultural products, \$ 199,204; mechanical labor, \$ 10,300; stocks and bonds, \$ 3,785; money at interest, \$ 43,500; deposits in savings bank, \$ 34,082; stock in trade, \$ 21,425; from summer tourists, \$ 1,000.

Churches and Schools. Congregational Church, 282 members, Rev. Henry A. Hazen, pastor in 1870; Baptist, Rev. L. M. Wheeler, pastor. There are fourteen districts, and fifteen schools; average length for the year, twenty weeks.

Library. Lyme Social Library has 2,800 volumes.

Hotel. "Kent's Hotel."

First Settlers. Walter Fairfield, John and William Sloan, and others settled here in 1764. Incorporated July 8, 1761, and granted to Theodore Atkinson.

First Minister. Rev. William Connat, Congregational, settled in 1783; died in 1810.

Boundaries. North by Orford, east by Dorchester, south by Hanover, and west by Thetford, Ver-

mont. Area, 28,500 acres; acres of improved land, 18,266.

Distances. Fifty-four miles north-west from Concord, and twenty south from Haverhill.

Railroad. No Railroad passes through this town, but it is well connected by stages four times daily with the railway at West Thetford Depot.

LYNDEBOROUGH.

HILLSBOROUGH COUNTY. The situation of Lyndeborough is elevated. The soil is deep and strong. The pasturage is unequaled by any town in the county.

Mountain and Streams. Centre Mountain of considerable height, divides the town from east to west. The streams are small, originating mostly from springs within the town. On the plain below the mountain in the north-east part, is a very pleasant (though small) village, situated on the banks of Piscataquoag River.

Employments. The inhabitants are generally engaged in farming. About 10,000 clapboards, 240,000 shingles and 625,000 feet of boards &c., are annually sawed. The Lyndeborough Glass Company, obtain their quartz rock in this town from which are made, fruit jars and all kinds of glass bottles. 50 hands are employed.

Resources. Agricultural products \$ 113,484; mechanical labor, \$ 26,000; stocks and money at interest, \$ 7,850; deposits in savings bank, \$ 29,879; stock in trade, \$ 15,075; from summer tourists, \$ 2,500.

Summer Resorts. The elevated position of this town, has caused many lovers of New-Hampshire scenery, to spend their summer vacation here.

Churches and Schools. Congregational, Rev. George Smith, pastor; Baptist, Rev. E. J. Whittemore, pastor. There are ten public schools; average length for the year, sixteen weeks.

Libraries. There are two public libraries, "Franklin" Library, 500 volumes; South Lyndeborough Library, 300 volumes.

First Settlements. This town was granted by Massachusetts to Captain Samuel King and fifty-nine others, who were engaged in the Canada expedition in 1690. It was called "Salem Canada," for the reason that many of those who belonged to the expedition were from Salem. Benjamin Lynde, Esq., purchased a large portion of the township and adjoining lands, in 1753, and it received its present name from him. It was incorporated April 23. 1764. The names of the earliest settlers were, Putnam, Chamberlain and Cram.

First Ministers. Rev. John Rand, (Congregational) settled in 1757, dismissed in 1763; Rev. Sewall Goodrich, settled in 1768, died in 1809.

Boundaries. North by Greenfield, Francestown and New-Boston, east by Mount Vernon and Milford, south by Milford, Wilton and Temple, and west by Temple and Greenfield. Area, 20,760 acres.

Distances. Thirty-five miles south from Concord, eighteen north-west from Nashua, twenty south-west from Manchester, and ten north of west from Amherst.

Railroads. Three and one half miles to Wilton depot. A daily stage connects the railroad with this town. The Peterborough and Wilton Railroad will pass through

Lyndeborough, when completed in the fall of 1873.

MADBURY.

STRAFFORD COUNTY. The surface is generally even and the soil productive. In the valleys it consists of a portion of clay, on the uplands, a mixture of sand and loam. Much of this land is excellent for hay, of which large crops are annually produced.

Streams and Pond. Its extreme southeasterly point extends to the tide-water, on or near the Piscataqua. Bellamy Bank River, coming from Barrington and passing through the northeasterly part of Madbury, is the only stream of note; and Barbadoes Pond is the principal body of water.

Minerals. Bog iron ore, and red and yellow ochre, in considerable quantities, are found in several localities.

Employments. The people are almost exclusively devoted to agriculture. Dover, three miles distant, affords an excellent market for the disposal of their surplus productions.

Resources. Agricultural productions, \$50,980; stocks and money at interest, \$14,746; deposits in savings banks, \$60,593.

Churches and Schools. Congregational, Rev. M. Leese, pastor. There are four schools, of which only one averages twelve scholars through the year. Average length of schools through the year, nineteen weeks.

First Settlement. Madbury was originally a part of Dover, and its early history is connected with the history of that ancient town. It was incorporated May 31, 1775, and at that date contained a popu-

lation of 677. In 1870, it had 408 inhabitants.

First Ministers. Rev. Samuel Hyde commenced preaching in 1758, and remained till 1770; Rev. Eliphaz Chapman preached from 1771 to 1773.

Boundaries. This is a small, triangular-shaped town, and is bounded north-east by Dover, south-west by Durham and Lee, and north-west by Barrington. Area, 7,600 acres; improved land, 4,600 acres.

Distances. Thirty-six miles north-east from Concord, and three south from Dover.

Railroad. Boston and Maine Railroad passes through the eastern part of the town in a northerly and southerly direction.

MADISON.

CARROLL COUNTY. The surface is uneven, but the soil is generally good, producing fine crops of corn, oats and potatoes.

Pond. Six-Mile Pond is the principal body of water. It is four miles long and about one mile wide. Its waters flow into Ossipee Lake.

Minerals. There is a zinc and lead mine, and a lead and silver mine in this town. The Carroll County Lead and Zinc Mining Company were extensively working these mines in 1870. At that date, the company employed twenty-two men. Eleven men were in the mine and eleven were above ground. The depth of tunnel is seventy feet. The annual amount of product, 23,475 grains of silver, 109½ tons lead, and 327¾ tons zinc, valued at \$46,360. For some reason, their operations have ceased for the present.

Employments. The inhabitants

are generally engaged in agriculture. There is considerable manufacturing and trade in town, besides the mining interest. There are about 12,000 pairs of shoes annually manufactured, and clothing to the value of \$20,000, is made. (See tables.)

Resources. Agricultural products, \$78,478; mechanical labor, \$30,800; money at interest, \$2,424; deposits in savings banks, \$13,447; stock in trade, \$5,613; from summer tourists, \$10,000.

Summer Resort. Madison is quite a resort for all lovers of New-Hampshire summer scenery. There are about five hundred visitors, who spend a part or the whole of their vacation in this town.

Churches and Schools. Freewill Baptist Church, Elder A. C. Peasley, pastor. There are nine schools. Average length of schools for the year, eighteen weeks.

Hotels. Churchill House, and Madison House.

First Town Organization. Madison was taken from the western portion of Eaton, and incorporated as a town, December 17, 1852.

Boundaries. North by Albany, east by Conway and Eaton, south by Freedom, and west by Tamworth and Albany. Acres of improved land, 6,232.

Distances. Sixty-four miles north-east from Concord, and twenty north from Ossipee.

Railroad. Portsmouth, Great Falls and Conway Railroad passes through this town.

MANCHESTER.

HILLSBOROUGH COUNTY. A city, and part shire town of the county. But few towns in New-England or

in this nation, have made such rapid progress in population, manufacturing and wealth, for the past thirty years, as Manchester. It ranks, in its value of cotton and woolen cloths manufactured, as the fourth city in the United States, and as the first in New-Hampshire. Forty years ago, where the city now stands, there was but a hamlet, and the only noise to break the stillness of the quiet, was the waters of the Merrimack, as they thundered over the falls, and for ages had been waiting to assist man to do its part in the great drama of creation's work; is now a great city of nearly thirty thousand people, and the busy hum of life is heard through the buzz of its 200,000 spindles, the clatter of its 5,000 looms, and the bustle of business through its crowded streets, from morn till night. Unlike Lowell, Lawrence, and many other cities in the vicinity of Boston, it is far enough away from that commercial metropolis, as not to destroy its mercantile trade, and there is no city outside of Boston, Providence and Worcester, in the eastern section of New-England, which shows the business life in the streets, like Manchester.

The surface is generally level, but the soil of a considerable part of the town is light and sandy. The intervals on the river are limited, but of easy cultivation, and fertile, while the swells afford many excellent farms, under high cultivation.

Lake. Massabesic Lake, in the eastern portion, towards Auburn, lies partly in this town. It is a handsome sheet of water, with many islands, and presenting some of the finest scenery in this section

of the State. It has an area of twenty-three hundred and fifty acres—about twenty-five miles in circumference; and is divided into two equal parts by a narrow strait crossed by a bridge. Each of these parts is about three miles in length by one mile in width. Lying within four miles of the city proper, it has become quite a public resort for pleasure. The Massabesic House, on the shore of the lake, is a fine hotel, and receives a good share of the public patronage.

Rivers and Streams. The Merrimack River passes along the western part of the city; Amoskeag Falls is the largest on the river. In the ordinary stage of the water, the fall to the foot of the locks is forty-seven feet and the whole fall in the space of a mile is fifty-four feet. One of the most substantial stone dams on the river is built at the head of these falls, capable, at the average flow of water, to turn the whole river into a spacious basin connected with the upper canal, for the use of the mills. The Amoskeag, or lower canal, was first constructed for navigation around the falls, and was connected with the Middlesex in 1816, and at that date was the most expensive canal in New-England, with the exception of the Middlesex. The Hon. Samuel Blodgett, who died here many years ago, was the founder of this canal and expended a large fortune in its construction without reaping any benefit therefrom—his death occurring about the time of its completion. He was a man of intelligence and enterprise and a Judge of the Court of Common Pleas, soon after the Revolution. The upper canal is 4,950 feet long,

forty-five feet wide, ten feet deep and is walled throughout with stone. The lower canal is 7,500 feet in length, and corresponding in its other dimensions with the upper. The fall from the upper to the lower canal, is twenty feet. The water power, secured by the dam and two canals, is estimated to be sufficient to drive nearly 250,000 spindles, and belongs to the Amoskeag Mill and water power company. These falls were the resort of the Indians in the season, to secure fish for their year's supply. Tribes would congregate here, for many miles around, and catch and dry the fish, there appearing to be no end to the supply. The early settlers followed in the tracks of the Indians, in this respect, for many years. Parties would come with teams freighted with salt and barrels, fifty miles distant, and camp out, and catch and salt down Salmon, Shad, Alewives, Eels and other kinds of fish, sufficient to last them the year. It was rare sport, and the fishing season, at "Skeag," was looked forward to with pleasure by the settlers, for many weeks, before the time arrived. Dams and other obstructions have destroyed the whole run of fish, which swarmed the river from the ocean to its source in the White Mountain streams.

Piscataquoag River has its rise in Francestown. Weare, Dunbarton and New-Boston, passes through Goffstown and joins the Merrimack at the south-west part of the town. There is some valuable water power near its mouth. Cohas or Massabesic River is the outlet of Massabesic Lake. In the short passage of three miles to

Merrimack River, at Goff's Falls, it falls over one hundred and twenty-five feet. Near the Merrimack there is a fine water power which is improved. There are several brooks in various sections of the town.

City. The city proper of Manchester is located on the east side of the Merrimack and near the Amoskeag Falls. But few cities can boast of more rapid growth, enterprise, and general intelligence of its people. The Amoskeag Manufacturing Company was incorporated in 1831, and purchased all the land around the falls on the east side, and where the city now stands, including the valley cemetery. They now own nearly all the land to within one hundred feet of the west side of Elm street, and own and maintain all those streets on the west side of Elm, running towards the canal. The Amoskeag is the largest, and most powerful corporation in the State, and while it has always looked at the main chance (or their own interest,) it has always looked at the best interest of the city. For (what is termed) a soul-less institution, it has been very liberal in its donations. They gave the land for the Valley Cemetery, and many other lots in various other sections. In 1837, their first mill went into operation, and from that date commenced the growth of the town which had increased in 1840 to 3,235 inhabitants. The streets are regularly laid out, and, in various sections of the city, public lawns were reserved which have been laid out into walks and planted with shade trees. Some of them have beautiful artificial ponds. These parks

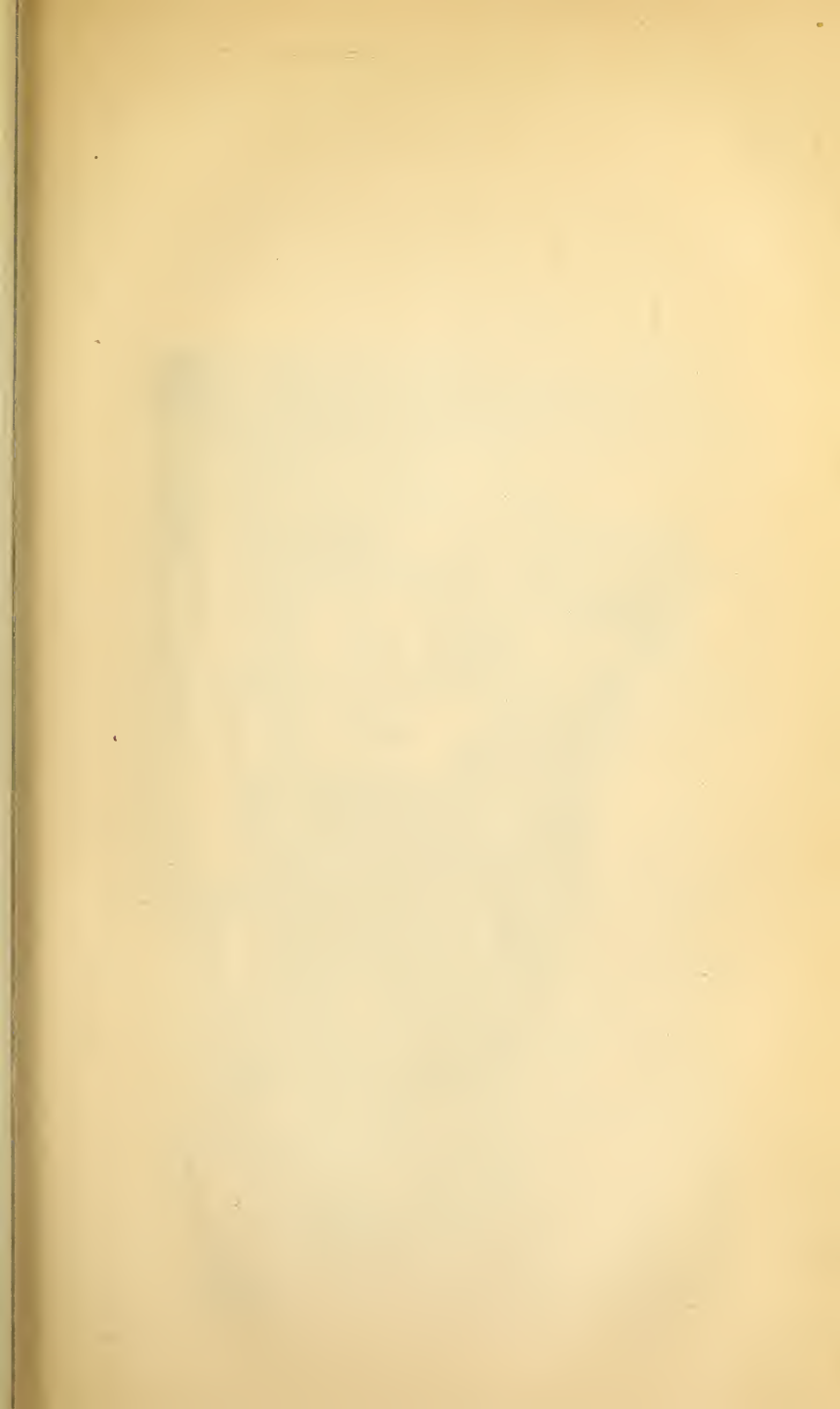
add much beauty to the city, and the streets around them, and are desirable locations for private residences. Many of the public and private buildings are handsome and expensive structures. Some private residences, including grounds, have cost nearly \$100,000. There are fourteen church edifices, between thirty and forty school-houses, eighteen halls, eight hotels, court house, city hall, public library, two daily, two weekly, and one monthly newspapers, eight banks, one hundred and fifty factories and mechanical shops, of all kinds, thirty-six lawyers, ten insurance agents, thirty-four physicians, six dentists, and (in 1870) 3,286 dwelling houses, but at the present time (January, 1874,) it is estimated at 4,000. In 1870, ward one had 419 dwellings and 4,080 inhabitants; ward two, 253 dwellings, 2460 inhabitants; ward three, 768 dwellings and 4,296 inhabitants; ward four, 615, dwellings, 4,073 inhabitants; ward five, 338 dwellings, 3,170 inhabitants; ward six, 556 dwellings, 3,300 inhabitants; ward seven, 237 dwellings, 1,662 inhabitants; and ward eight, 100 dwellings, 541 inhabitants.

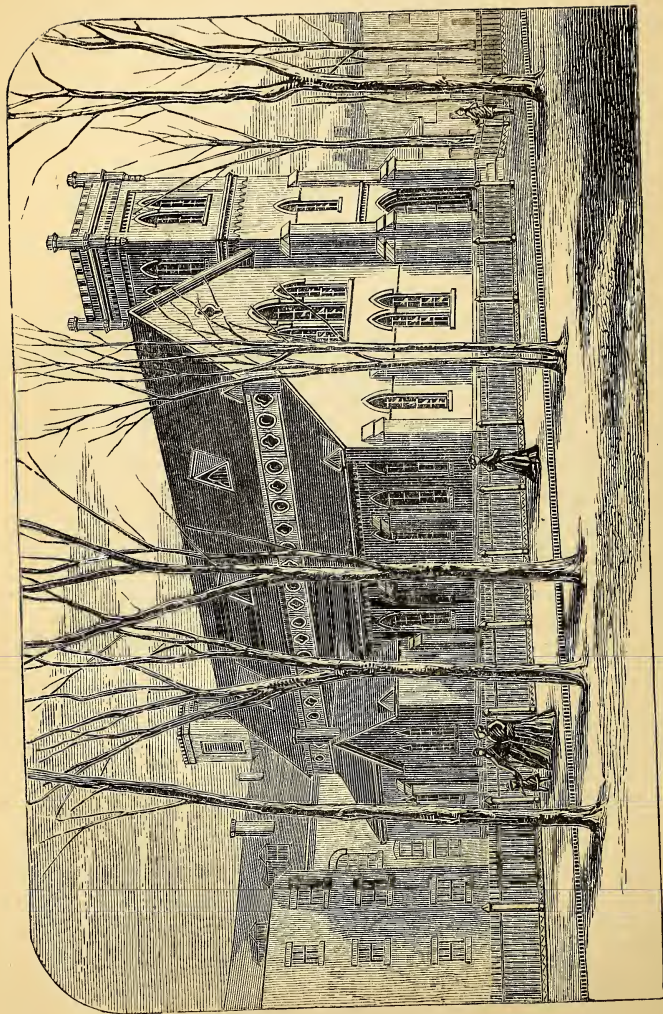
Churches. First Methodist Episcopal Church. Rev. C. W. Taylor, pastor; organized 1829; house erected 1830. St. Paul, Methodist Episcopal, Rev. James Pike, pastor; church erected in 1840, value, \$16,000. Universalist, Rev. G. S. Demarest, pastor; church dedicated February, 1840, value \$11,000. 1st Congregational. Rev. Cyrus W. Wallace was pastor of this church for nearly thirty years. He resigned his charge in 1873. No man who has grown up with Manches-

ter, is more generally respected and beloved by the whole community than Mr. Wallace. House erected in 1839; value \$6,500. Franklin Street Congregational, Rev. William J. Tucker, pastor; church organized in 1844, as the Second Congregational Society. House valued at \$11,000. First Baptist, Rev. A. C. Graves, pastor; church value, \$60,000; organized in 1839. Merrimack Street Baptist, Rev. A. Sherwin, pastor; church value \$7,000. First Free-will Baptist, ———, pastor; organized in 1839. Pine Street Free-will Baptist, Rev. N. L. Rowell, pastor; organized in 1859. Unitarian, Rev. C. B. Ferry, pastor; organized in 1840. Grace Church, Episcopal, Rev. Lorenzo Sears, rector; organized in 1841. Christian, worship at City Hall, Rev. Elisha H. Wright, pastor. Advent, worship at Martin's Hall, Rev. Caleb Richardson, pastor; St. Anne's, Catholic, Rev. William McDonald, priest; House erected in 1850; cost \$20,000. St. Augustine's, Catholic, Rev. J. A. Chevalier, priest; House erected in 1872; cost \$45,000. St. Joseph's, Catholic, Rev. John O'Brien, priest; House erected in 1869, at an expense of \$70,000.

The church property of Manchester is estimated to be worth \$270,000; the three catholic churches owning nearly one half. Some of them are the finest and most expensive structures, of the kind, in the State.

Schools. The whole number of schools in the city is forty-five, of which thirty-six are graded; average length for the year, forty weeks; total amount of money annually appropriated for school





CITY LIBRARY, MANCHESTER, N. H.

purposes \$44,683.51; or \$12.76 to each scholar in the city. The estimated value of school houses and lots is \$220,000. There are 1760 male, and 1800 female children enrolled as scholars attending the public schools, and there are 500 children between the ages of four and fourteen years who do not attend any school. New-Hampshire laws, obliging parents or guardians of children, at certain ages, to send them to school a part of the year are very specific. It is evident that there is something wrong somewhere to allow one-eighth of the children to be brought up in ignorance, which if allowed to continue will be sure to breed vice and misery in any community. No city in New-England makes better provisions for schools and appropriates more money for school purposes in proportion to its wealth and population than Manchester, but if the children are not made to attend, it is money and labor lost. In 1844, the total amount of money appropriated for school purposes was \$3,100. The principal school houses are, High School, on Beech Street; Training School, Merrimack Street; Franklin Street Grammar School; Lincoln Street Grammar School; Spring Street Grammar School; Piscataquoag Grammar School; and Amoskeag Grammar School.

Joseph G. Edgerly is Superintendent of public instruction, William W. Colburn principal of the High School, and Daniel A. Clifford, Benjamin F. Dame, William E. Buck, Allen A. Bennett, and Charles F. Morrill, principals of the Grammar schools.

Library. The Manchester Ath-

eneum was established in 1844, mainly through the exertions of Hon. Samuel D. Bell, Hon. Daniel Clark, Hon. Herman Foster, Hon. Moody Currier, and other prominent citizens, with the design of founding a library, reading-room, and museum. The first purchase of books was made in March 1840, of six hundred and eighty-three volumes to which additions were soon made.

January 28, 1846, the Amoskeag Manufacturing Company generously gave \$1,000 for the purchase of books; March 24, of the same year, the Stark Mills gave \$500, for the same purpose. In 1850, Manchester Print Works gave \$500, for the same object. There were many donations made by members of the Association, and the library continually increased for nearly ten years.

In 1854 the Manchester City Library was incorporated, and through Hon. Frederick Smyth the Mayor of the city, arrangements were made with the Atheneum Association together with the consent of the principal donors, to transfer their library to form the basis of a free city library. September 6, 1854, the transfer was made, and the Manchester City Library was established, with 2,956 volumes. There was a provision in the contract that no less than \$1,000 should be appropriated annually for the increase of the library, besides paying incidental expenses &c. February 5, 1856, Patten's building in which the Library was located, was destroyed by fire, and all, save 596 volumes, were burned. The number of volumes in the library at the time of its destruction, was not less than

5,446. A new building has been built expressly for the library at an expense of \$30,000, being the finest structure of the kind in the State. The library now contains 17,300 volumes. It has a fund of \$5,000, the interest of which is to be expended for the purchase of books. In looking down through the vista of the future, with its present provisions for increase, the magnitude of this library, fifty years hence, can readily be imagined, if nothing befalls it. The present officers are John P. Newell, President; Samuel N. Bell, Treasurer; and C. H. Marshall, Librarian.

Newspapers. Manchester Mirror and American, daily; Manchester Mirror and Farmer, weekly; Manchester Daily Union; The Union Democrat, weekly, and New-Hampshire Journal of Music, monthly. (See tables.)

Among some of the early papers which were published prior to 1844, were the Manchester Democrat, by William H. Kimball, and Joseph Kidder. Iris & Literary Souvenir by S. H. N. B. Everett; Weekly Advertiser, by Isaac Kinsman; Manchester Gleaner, by John Caldwell.

Banks. Amoskeag National; First National; Manchester National and City National; capital stock \$600,000. Amoskeag Savings Bank; Manchester Savings Bank; City Savings Bank, and Merrimack River Savings Bank. Total amount of deposits \$7,541,044.52 and more than twenty five per cent of all deposits in the savings banks of the State.

Hotels. The Manchester House, City Hotel, Webster House, Merrimack House, Tremont House,

Amoskeag, Stearns House and Hazeltine House.

The Hazeltine House was opened in 1872, and built at an expense of \$100,000. The Stearns House is a new and a fine four story building, handsomely furnished, and well arranged. City Hotel has been built over twenty years and still holds its rank with good hotels. The Manchester House was built over thirty years ago, when Manchester was considered only a growing village. It has always been under the control of Mr. William Shepard, and has, in the various changes in the city, in erecting new hotels of more modern architecture, maintained the position of being a first-class house, and always received its full share of public patronage. The four last named hotels are considered first class houses. The other hotels are good, respectable houses and are well patronized.

Halls. City Hall is located on the corner of Elm and Market streets. It was built in the season of 1845, at an expense, including the clock, of \$35,000. When it was erected it was considered the finest building of the kind in the State; but the rapid change in architecture gives it an antique appearance, and many prominent citizens are talking of a new City Hall in keeping with the growth and wealth of their city.

The Old Town Hall was built on the same ground in 1841, costing \$17,000. It was destroyed in 1844 and the City Hall took its place.

Brown's, Merchant's Exchange, Faneuil, Grand Army, Granite, Kennard's, Merrimack, Music, Smyth's and Town's Hall on Elm

Street; Globe, Masonic, Odd Fellow's and Pytheon on Hanover Street, and Lafayette and Lyceum Halls on Merrimack Street, are the principal halls in the city. Symth's Hall is one of the largest in the State; Music Hall is a very handsome room.

Squares and Parks. Concord, Hanover, Merrimack, Tremont and Park, are the principal parks. They are all located within the city proper, and offer a pleasant retreat in warm weather for the people to secure healthy recreation, and pure air.

Cemeteries. There are many cemeteries in Manchester, the most important of which will be briefly mentioned.

Valley Cemetery. The grounds for this cemetery were generously donated by the Amoskeag Manufacturing Company, the deed bearing date, January 25, 1840, and conveying nineteen and seven-tenths acres, pleasantly located on Mill Brook, and bounded north by Auburn Street, east by Pine Street, south by Valley Street, and west by Willow Street. There were certain provisions in the deed, debarring the use of money obtained for the sale of lots, for any other purpose than to benefit and beautify the grounds. The grounds are laid out with much care and taste, and the brook which is clear and meandering in its course through the grounds, adds much beauty to this lovely spot, the home of the dead, and the retreat of the mourner. Nearly all the lots have been sold, and another purchase has been made, of forty acres, and owing to the growth of Pine which covers this lot, it is called Pine Grove Cemetery. Cen-

tre Cemetery was located in the south part of Meeting house lot in 1759. It was much used till 1840. Forest Cemetery was located near the south-west corner of ancient Chester, and was used as early as 1735. A dense forest has now grown up over the graves. There are, on the west side of the Merrimack, Piscataquoag, Amoskeag, and the Catholic cemetery. All these grounds are pleasantly located and are capable of being made pleasant resting places for the dead.

Masonic. Trinity Commandery No. 1; Adoniram Council, No. 3; Mount Horeb Royal Arch Chapter, No. 11; Lafayette Lodge, No. 41; Washington Lodge, No. 61.

Knights of Pythias. Granite Lodge, No. 3; Merrimack Lodge, No. 4.

I. O. of Odd Fellows. Wonolanset Encampment, No. 2; Wildey Lodge, No. 45; Hillsborough Lodge, No. 2; Mechanics' Lodge, No. 13; Mount Washington Encampment, No. 16; Odd Fellows Mutual Relief Association. Odd Fellows Building on Hanover Street, is one of the finest edifices in the city. The Order owns the building, and rents the lower story.

Independent Order of Good Templars. Stark Lodge, No. 4; Merrimack Lodge, No. 44; St. Paul's, Total Abstinence Mutual Benefit Society. Union Degree Temple, No. 20. Tornverian.

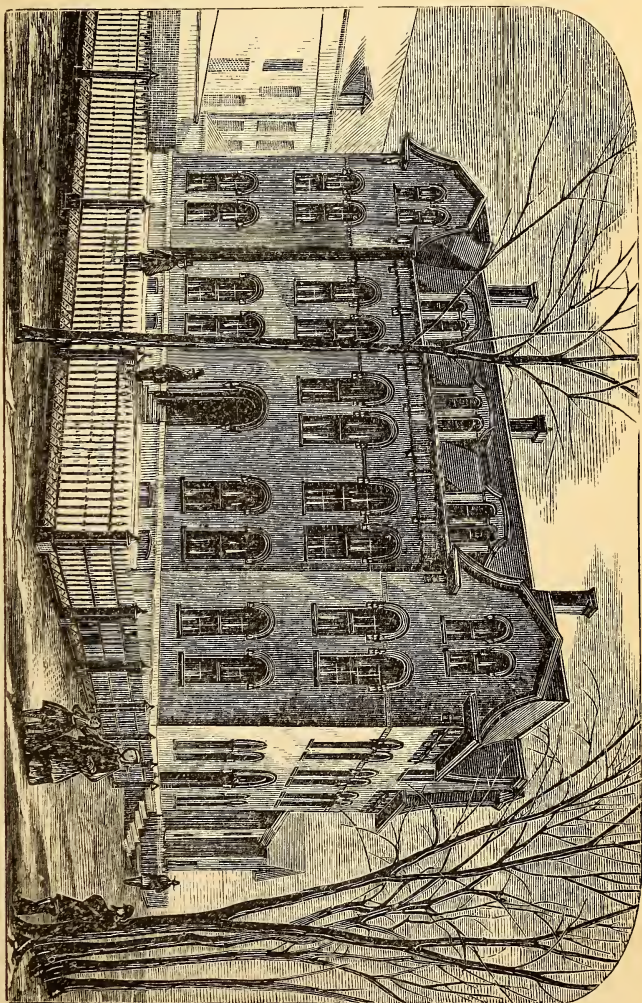
Military. First Regiment New-Hampshire Volunteer Militia, Headquarters, Grand Army Hall. Amoskeag Veterans, Armory, Town's block; organized in 1854. Head Guards, Armory in Lafayette Hall, organized in 1865. Sheri-

dan Guards, Armory in Museum building, organized in 1865. Manchester Veterans, Armory in G. A. R. Hall; organized 1870. Clark Guards, Armory, Granite Block, organized in 1867. German Brass Band; rooms in Merchants' Exchange.

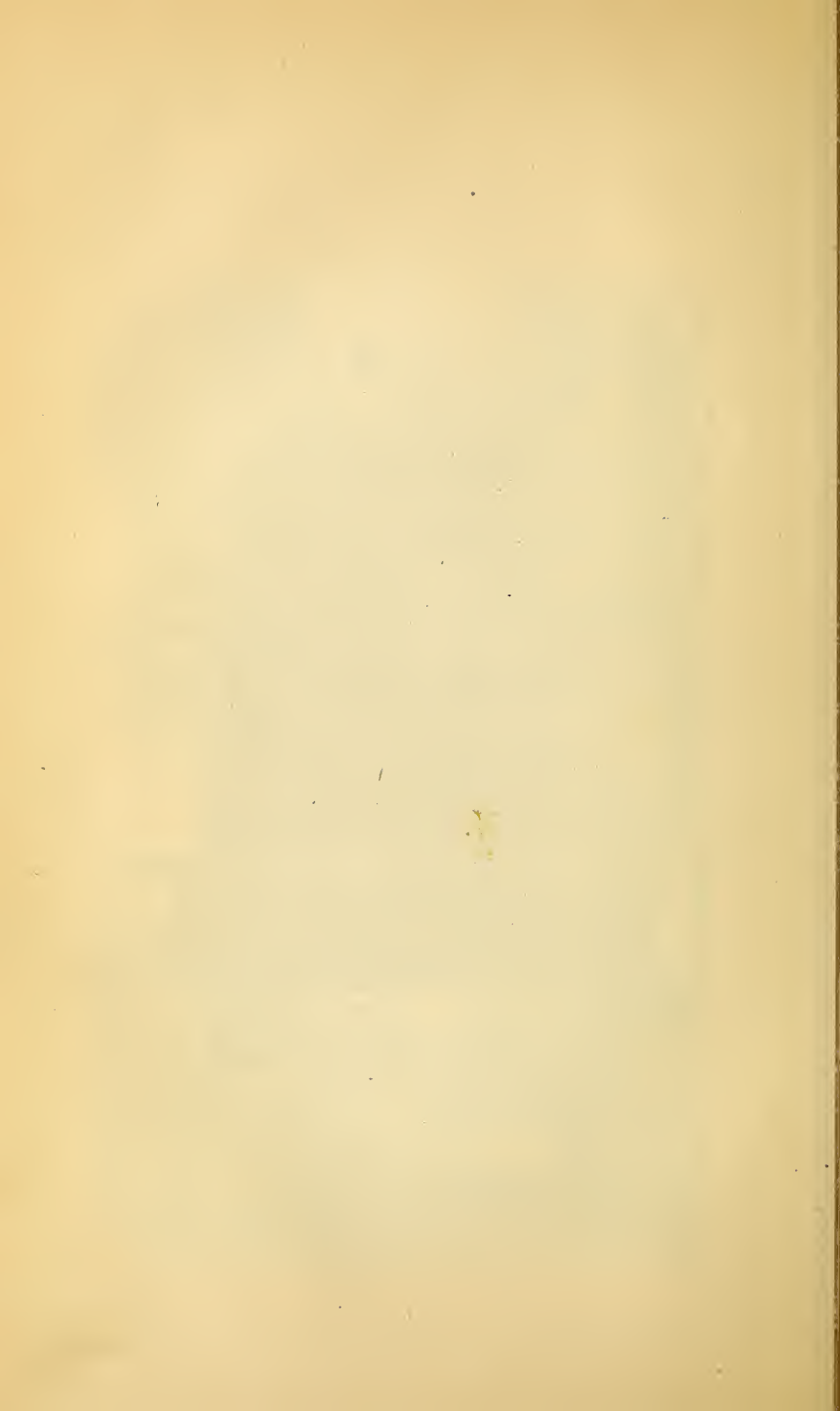
Mercantile Trade. The trade of Manchester is extensive. The city affords a market for a good farming country from eight to fifteen miles around it, having a population of about 15,000 inhabitants—consequently many of these farmers do their trading where they market their produce. Elm is the principal street where the mercantile houses are located, although trade is increasing on many of the streets which are connected with Elm Street. There are about four hundred and fifty stores and shops for trade, of all kinds, many of which do a large business. Elm Street is straight, about one hundred feet wide, and paved with square blocks of granite, while the side walks are wide and paved with brick or concrete. For over one mile this street is lined with large, mercantile blocks, and, for that distance, there is no street in New England, of the same length, outside of Boston, that can show more business life, with streets filled with teams and pedestrians, all busy in their various vocations. Some of the most important blocks are Blodgett's, Bradford's, Burge's, Brown's, Central, Connor's, Emerald, Ferris's, Johnson's, Kennard's, Kidder's, Lincoln, Marshal's, Museum, Martin, McHugh's, Mercantile, Merchant's, Exchange, Merri-mack, Methodist Church, Music Hall, Parsons', Bell's, Riddle's,

Quint's, Sanborn's, Smyth's, Smith's, Stark, Towne's, Union, Weeks', and Wells' blocks, are all on Elm Street; Calley's, Globe, Johnson's, Masonic, Odd Fellows', and Post Office blocks, on Hanover Street, and many other mercantile buildings too numerous, to mention. There are several large jobbing houses, dealing in flour, and corn. The capital invested in trade is estimated at \$1,813,200.

Manufactories. The manufacturing business is very extensive and important, being nearly equal to that of Concord, Dover, and Nashua, combined. The largest and most important is, first, the Amoskeag Manufacturing Company. This company was incorporated in 1831, with a capital of \$3,000,000. The business is divided into three departments, viz. first, land and water power; second, manufacturing cotton goods, and third, machine and repair shop. They own all the land and all the water power used and occupied by all the mills and shops. This land and power they rent to the other mills at very low rates, the whole amounting to less than \$40,000 annually. Their cotton manufactories are the largest in the State, consisting of five large mills. The first went into operation in 1837. The machine shops manufacture machinery for cotton and woolen mills, steam fire engines, &c. There is a large foundry shop producing various kinds of castings. They now annually employ in their various manufactories, at the rate of 1,200 males and 1,800 females and children, with an annual pay roll of \$1,110,000, and annually producing 24,000,000 yards, consisting of



COURT HOUSE, MANCHESTER, N. H.



denims, tickings, and sheetings, valued at \$4,165,000; 70 steam fire engines, castings and various kinds of machinery, to the value \$1,269,000, making the total production \$5,434,000. Hon. Ezekiel A. Straw has the management of this large business, assisted by competent men.

Manchester Print Works, incorporated in 1839 as the Manchester Mills. In 1847, its charter was changed to Merrimack Mills, and again in 1851, to Manchester Print Works, with a capital of \$1,800,000. In 1853 a part of their works was destroyed by fire, inflicting a loss of \$125,000. It was soon rebuilt, but, in 1855, they were again visited by the fiery element, which destroyed one half of their large mill, causing a loss of \$271,000.

Their business is under one general supervision, but in two departments, viz. Mills for manufacturing cotton print cloths, and delaine cloths, &c.; mills for printing cotton goods and delaine cloths. They annually employ, in both departments, 1,000 males and 1,400 females and children, who annually receive for their labor \$910,000, and annually produce 9,500,000 yards print cloth, valued at \$712,500; 9,000,000 yards delaine cloth, valued at \$1,440,000; 380,000 yards casimere valued at \$410,000, making the total \$2,562,500. The goods printed in the other departments, are valued at \$2,750,000.

Stark Mills. capital, \$1,250,000, were incorporated in 1838, and commenced operations in 1839. This corporation employs 400 men and 900 women and children; the annual pay roll is \$450,000, and their annual product 4,500,000

yards sheeting, 4,500,000 yards drilling, 240,000 yards duck, 1,500,000 yards crash, and 1,100,000 seamless bags; the whole valued at \$2,000,000. Phinehas Adams, agent.

Langdon Mills. Capital \$500,000; men employed, 150; women and children. 350; annual pay roll, \$200,000; producing 5,000,000 yards sheeting of various grades, valued at \$700,000. W. L. Killey, agent.

Namaskee Mills. Capital \$680,000; employ 91 males, and 145 females; annual pay roll, \$102,000; annually producing 1,600,000 yards gingham, \$232,000; 500,000 yards flannel, \$135,000. E. A. Straw, agent.

J. Brugger, Hosiery mill. Capital, \$50,000; employs 55 men, and 95 women and children; annual pay roll, \$85,000; annually produce 78,500 dozen pairs woolen stockings, valued at \$265,000.

A. P. Olzendam, Hosiery. Capital, \$50,000; employs 37 men, and 58 women and children; annual pay roll, \$51,000; annually produces 60,000 dozen pairs woolen hose, valued at \$180,000.

Manchester Locomotive Works. Capital, \$150,000; employs 675 hands; annual pay roll, \$405,000; and annual product 156 locomotives, besides castings of every description, valued at \$1,560,000.

Amoskeag Ax Company. Employs 60 hands; pay roll, 40,000; annual value of goods manufactured, \$130,000.

Lowell's Iron Foundry. Produces iron fences, lamp posts, columns, water pipes, gas pipes, &c.; employs 40 hands; annual pay roll, \$27,000; annual productions, \$75,000.

In 1870 the Unconoonook Mills employed 20 males and 8 females; pay roll, \$15,000; manufactured paper to the value of \$180,000. Amoskeag Paper Mills employ 20 males and 20 females; pay roll, \$16,800; produce paper to the value of \$300,000.

Manchester Gas Light Company. Incorporated in 1841, with a capital of \$100,000. It has laid twenty-one miles of pipe, from two to fourteen inches, extending through different parts of the city. The works have the capacity to furnish 300,000 feet of gas every twenty-four hours. The city, in all departments, is now consuming 50,000,000 feet annually, and, rated at \$2.50 per 1,000 feet, it amounts to \$125,000. In 1854, 8,837,000 feet were consumed; in 1870, 30,000,000 feet. The number of burners in the mills is 10,000, in stores, houses, &c., 9,000, besides 224 street lamps. Forty-five men are employed, annually receiving for their labor, \$28,000.

W. W. Hubbard, doors, sash, blinds, moldings and stair rails, employs 30 men, pay roll \$21,000; value of productions, \$42,000. Jeremiah Hodge, window frames, &c., employs 8 men, value of productions, \$20,000. Bisco & Denny, card clothing, value of productions, \$26,000. John Cloworth, loom reeds, \$8,000. B. H. Chase, pickers, \$6,000. J. Baldwin, bobbins, spools and shuttles, employs 52 men and boys, pay roll, \$24,000, annual value of productions, \$55,000. S. C. Forsaith & Co., machine works, annual productions, \$115,000. D. B. Varney, brass foundry, annual value of productions, \$80,000. There are also three grist mills, annually grind-

ing 320,000 bushels grain, of all kinds, valued at \$290,000; 6,075,000 feet boards and dimension timber, valued at \$128,000; newspapers and job printing, \$100,000; excelsior, \$30,000; carriages, made and repaired, \$100,000; spokes, \$5,000; fliers, \$25,000; ale, \$50,000; boots and shoes, \$75,000; granite and marble works, \$75,000, besides shops to manufacture files, rolls, harnesses, straw goods, window shades, tin ware, hair restorative, cigars, confectionery, belts, and many other shops too numerous to mention; the whole, in the aggregate numbering nearly 150. There are tailors, milliners, carpenters, masons, painters, book binders, gas fitters, blacksmiths, &c., &c. The capital invested in all the manufactories is \$9,970,000, employing 4,290 men, and 4,966 women and children, with an annual pay roll of \$3,674,000, and producing manufactured goods to the value of \$18,108,000. The manufactured productions have increased, since 1870, nearly \$5,000,000, and the operatives about 1,000. But few cities in New-England, in proportion to their population, have exceeded these gains in manufactories.

Professional Services, Trade and Transportation. This branch of business includes all persons not employed in farming or in manufactories and house keeping. It means merchants, clerks, book keepers, bankers, men employed on railroads, day laborers, teachers, lawyers, clergymen, physicians, dentists, &c. The number of persons employed in these professions is estimated at nine per cent of its population, or 2,700.

Resources. Productions of the

soil, \$ 148,403; mechanical labor, \$ 3,674,000; professional services, &c., \$ 1,620,000; stocks, \$ 272,120; money at interest, \$ 48,300; deposits in savings banks, \$ 3,057,676; stock in trade, \$ 1,902,080.

Manchester Water Works. The bill, establishing these works, was obtained at the June session of the Legislature, 1871. The water is taken from Massabesic lake, which is noted for its purity, being very clear from mineral substances, and is about four miles from the City Hall. The water is raised into a large reservoir, about one hundred and fifty-two feet above Elm Street, at the City Hall, by hydraulic power pumping. The pumping station is located on Cohas river, the outlet of the lake, with an outflow of water averaging not less than forty-five million gallons per day, which, acting on the fall at this point, is equal to a five hundred horse power privilege, and has the capacity to pump and furnish the water for a city of 125,000 inhabitants. The present pumping machinery has a capacity to force into the main reservoir not less than five and one third million gallons of water every twenty-four hours, while to supply the present wants of the city, less than two million gallons are required.

The pipes are wrought iron, cement lined. The force main and supply main are twenty inches in diameter, while the other pipes are respectively, fourteen, twelve, ten, eight, six and four inches; the greatest length being six inches. There are over one hundred and fifty fire hydrants, set uniformly on the north-west corners of the respective intersecting streets, and

over one hundred and twenty gates, set invariably in range with the curb stone lines of the intersecting streets.

The facilities for extinguishing fires, alone, through force hose pipes, with a head of one hundred and fifty feet, is equal to an efficient fire department in many cities in New-England, and, in connection with the excellent fire organization in this city, nearly excludes the risk of any devastating fires. The total expense of the works was about \$ 600,000.

Sewerage. An excellent plan of sewerage has been surveyed, and much of it laid, and together with the excellent water facilities, must make Manchester a clean and healthy city.

Fire Department. The fire organization consists of No. 1, Amoskeag Steam Fire Engine Company, No. 2, Fire King Steam Fire Engine Company, No. 3, The E. W. Harrington Steam Fire Engine Company, No. 4, N. S. Bean; No. 1, Pennacook Hose Company; No. 1, Excelsior Hook and Ladder Company. Benjamin C. Kendell, Chief Engineer.

First Settlement. Manchester was originally a part of the towns of Chester, Londonderry, Bedford Goffstown, and a tract of land called Harrytown. It was incorporated under the name of Derryfield, September 3d, 1757, and changed to Manchester in 1810. The character of the soil was such that it offered poor inducement for the early pioneers to settle here in large numbers, for many years. One hundred years ago, the Amoskeag falls were as noted in New-Hampshire as they are to-day, but for very different purposes. To-

day they are noted for the vast amount of machinery the waters move, which give employment to ten thousand persons, thereby drawing a large city around them, of nearly 30,000 souls. One hundred years ago they were noted for the large quantities of various kinds of fish that were annually caught at the falls by people from all sections of the State. These fish, in the spring, would move out of the Ocean, up the Merrimack, to deposit their spawn at or near the various sources of the river, and the falls, in the spring high water, would naturally impede their passage up the streams. They have been known to swarm so plenty as to affect the progress of boats, near the canal, at the foot of the falls. The people would come prepared to camp out, and the light of the camp-fires at night, the roar of the foaming flood, mingled with the loud laugh, and camp-fire songs of the fishermen, were rare sports which they yearly looked forward to with delight.

But this great resource of the State afforded no material growth to the town. In 1775 there were but 285 inhabitants; in 1790, only 362, and in 1820, 762.

Major General John Stark died here May 8, 1822, aged 93 years, 8 months and 22 days. The cemetery is enclosed on his own farm, overlooking the Merrimack. By his grave is placed a plain granite shaft, with the simple inscription

"MAJOR GENERAL STARK."

History gives his deeds done for his country.

Hon. Samuel Blodgett, the founder of the canal, died here in 1806.

Parker Murder. March 27, 1845,

Manchester was the scene of one of the most atrocious murders ever committed in a civilized community. Mr. Jonas L. Parker, a prominent citizen and tax collector of the city in 1844, was enticed from his place of business, late in the evening, by a man unknown to any one, save Parker, under a plea that a lady in Janesville, wished to see him, on urgent business. This little village was situated about one mile east from the City Hall, and at that time a small piece of woods intervened between the two places. In this woods, the next morning, the body of Mr Parker was found with his throat cut, and the light snow on the ground revealed the fact that a desperate struggle had taken place between the assassin and his victim. The pocket book containing several thousand dollars, in the side pocket of Parker's coat, was missing, but a wallet in his pants-pocket having sixteen hundred dollars in it, was left. This horrid murder naturally created a great excitement in Manchester, and every means was taken to ferret out the perpetrators of this dark and bloody deed; but to day it is still veiled in mystery to the public.

Manchester was incorporated as a city in June, 1846. The Mayors, up to the present time, are as follow: 1846, Hiram Brown; 1847, Jacob F. James; 1849, Warren L. Lane; 1850, Moses Fellows; 1852, Frederick Smyth; 1855, Theodore T. Abbott; 1857, Jacob F. James; 1858, Alonzo Smith; 1859 E. W. Harrington; 1861, David A. Bunton; 1863, Theodore T. Abbott; 1864, Frederick Smyth; 1865, Darwin J. Daniels; 1866, John Hosley; 1867, Joseph B. Clark;

1868, James A. Weston; 1869; Isaac W. Smith; 1870, James A. Weston; 1872, P. C. Cheney; 1873, Charles H. Bartlett; resigned in February 1873; succeeded by John P. Newell.

The population, at different times, has been as follows: 1850, 13,933; 1860, 20,108; 1870, 23,586; at the present time, (December 1873,) it is estimated at about 30,000. The polls charged for taxes in 1871, were 5,404; in 1872, 5,911, a gain in one year of 507.

The assessed valuation of the city as returned to the Legislature in 1872, to base the State proportional tax, was \$ 13,930,822; the true valuation, upon the usual basis of assessing property at two thirds of its actual value, is not far from \$ 21,000,000.

Railroads. The Railroad facilities of Manchester are very good; no less than three roads have their termini here, and the Concord road passes through the depot. The Manchester and Lawrence Railroad, connects Lawrence and intervening towns with the city; Concord and Portsmouth Railroad, from Manchester to Portsmouth; Manchester and North Weare, Railroad, from Manchester to North Weare, and the Concord Railroad, connects Manchester south, via Nashua, with Boston, Worcester, New-York, Albany, Chicago, &c., North via Concord, on the Northern Railroad, with White River Junction, Montpelier, Burlington, St. Albans, Montreal and the West; on the Montreal Railroad, with Littleton, White Mountains, Lancaster and Grand-Trunk Railroad; on the Concord and Claremont Railroad, with Hillsborough, New-

port and Claremont; at Hooksett, to Pittsfield over the Suncook Valley Railroad. A charter for a railroad from Manchester to Keene, has been granted, and no doubt the road will be built within the next five years. The Concord Railway was first opened to this city and the first train of cars run June 28, 1842, and opened for the public July 4, of the same year. The depot is a fine, brick structure, and is the largest building of the kind in the State.

Future Prospects. With its vast water power, its excellent railroad facilities, the completion of its public works its fine churches and schools, its large commercial trade, its rapidly growing wealth, together with the intelligence and enterprising spirit of its inhabitants, all portends to a brighter future for this city, in wealth, population and social position than it has ever enjoyed in the past. Thirty-five years ago where the city proper now stands there were less than 100 persons, now there are 30,000, and contains nearly one tenth of all the population and wealth in the State, and produces one sixth part of all the manufactured goods. With the past and present before us, by the next decade we may expect to see a city of 36,000 inhabitants and a wealth of thirty million dollars. Seven years hence, may the statistical facts exceed our prediction.

Boundaries. North by Hooksett, east by Auburn, south by Londonderry and Bedford and west by Bedford and Goffstown. Area of improved land, 5,140 acres.

Distances. Seventeen miles south from Concord and fifty-six miles north-west from Boston.

MARLBOROUGH.

CHESHIRE COUNTY. The surface of this town is uneven and frequently broken by hills, being excellent for grazing. There are some very good farms on the streams which produce fine crops of corn, oats, hay, &c.

Ponds and Rivers. There are several ponds which are sources of some of the branches of the Ashuelot. The North Branch, passing through the two villages, is supplied by a large reservoir, about seven miles above, and two smaller ones, nearer, and thus furnishes some of the best water power in the county. Marlborough is one of the growing towns of the State.

Employments. Agriculture, in this town, is superseded by manufacturing, the people being largely engaged in that branch of business. The value of horse blankets annually manufactured is \$150,000; tricots, diagonals, fancy cassimeres, \$70,000, and machine-shop productions, \$25,000. There are also manufactured 20,000 boxes, 10,000 toy wagons, 1,500 toy bedsteads, 1,340,000 pails, 14,000 chairs, and 300,000 feet of lumber. There are ground, annually, 26,000 bushels grain, of all kinds. There is an extensive granite quarry which gives employment, during the months from April to December, to about forty men. This stone is of the best quality, and is shipped to all parts of the country. Several other branches of mechanical business are carried on. (See tables.)

Resources. Agricultural products, \$60,306; mechanical, \$92,900; money at interest, \$18,482; deposits in savings banks, \$76,785;

stock in trade, \$21,225; from summer tourists, \$2,250.

Churches and Schools. Congregational, Rev. J. L. Merrill, pastor; Methodist, Elder A. K. Howard, pastor; Universalist, Rev. E. L. Senft, pastor. Church valuation, Congregational, \$8,000; Methodist, \$2,000; Universalist, \$4,000. There are nine school districts and ten schools in town. Average length of schools for the year, fifteen weeks. Annual amount of money appropriated for school purposes, \$1,149.10. Marlborough High School, C. E. Houghton, principal.

Library. Frost Free Library, has 2,300 volumes.

Hotel. Marlborough Hotel, arrivals last year, 2,310.

First Settlements. Marlborough was granted to Timothy Dwight and sixty-one others, April 29, 1751. The conditions of this charter were not seasonably fulfilled, by reason of the French and Indian war, and a second charter was granted September 20, 1754, and called Monadnock, No. 5. Incorporated, December 13, 1776. The first settlers were William Barker, Abel Woodward, Benjamin Tucker, Daniel Goodenough, and one McAlister. Colonel Andrew Colburn, an officer killed in the Revolutionary struggle, belonged to this town.

First Ministers. Rev. Joseph Cummings, ordained in 1778, dismissed in 1780; Rev. Holloway Fish, ordained in 1793, died in 1824.

Boundaries. North by Roxbury, east by Dublin and Jaffrey, south by Troy, and west by Swanzey and Keene.

Area. 13,000 acres; improved land, 8,007 acres.

Distances. Five miles south-east from Keene, five from Monadnock Mountain, and fifty-eight south-west from Concord.

Railroads. Cheshire Railroad passes through the western part of the town.

MARLOW.

CHESHIRE COUNTY. The surface of this town is generally uneven; but the soil is productive. On the river, and other streams, there are large tracts of interval land, of an excellent quality. Many of the farms are under a high state of cultivation, producing fine crops of grain and grass.

River. Ashuelot River passes through almost the whole length of the town in a south-westerly direction. There are some fine water privileges, which are generally improved.

Village. There is a very pleasant and lively village in Marlow, which is the centre of considerable trade. There are several stores, various kinds of manufactories, about seventy-five neatly painted dwelling houses, and four hundred inhabitants.

Employments. The larger portion of the people are engaged in agriculture, but there is considerable manufacturing done. 750,000 feet of lumber are annually sawed; 100,000 trowel handles, 2,000,000 pail handles, 300,000 bucket buttons, 100,000 tassel moulds, plant protectors, &c., are manufactured. One of the largest tanneries in the State is in this town. Over 40 men are employed, who annually receive for their labor, \$22,000. 75,000 calf skins, besides slaughter, are annually tanned, valued at \$275,000. (See tables.)

Resources. Agricultural products, \$65,176; mechanical labor, \$33,500; stocks and bonds, 4,700; money at interest, \$28,775; deposits in savings banks, \$73,736; stock in trade, \$26,100.

Churches and Schools. Methodist, Elder Irad Taggart, pastor; Christian, Rev. William H. Nason, pastor; Baptist, — — —; Universalist, — — —. There are eight public schools in town. Average length of schools, for the year, sixteen weeks.

Academy. There is a flourishing academy, called the Marlow Academy. Mr. Carl Allen is the principal.

Hotels. Forest House, and Jones' Hotel.

First Settlers. This town was granted to William Noyes and sixty-nine others, October 7, 1761. Joseph Tubbs, Samuel and John Gustin, N. Royce, N. Miller, Nathan Huntley, and others, were the first settlers. The first town meeting was held in March, 1776.

First Ministers. Rev. Caleb Blood, (Baptist) settled in January, 1778, dismissed in 1779; Rev. Eleazer Beckwith succeeded, and preached till his death, in 1809.

Boundaries. North by Acworth and Lempster, east by Washington and Stoddard, south by Gilsum, and west by Alstead. Area, 15,937 acres.

Distances. Forty miles south-west from Concord, and fifteen north from Keene.

Railroads. No railroad passes through Marlow. The nearest point is at Keene, 16 miles, or Bellows Falls, the same distance. The Windsor and Forest Line Railroad will pass through this town, if ever built.

MASON.

HILLSBOROUGH COUNTY. The surface of Mason is uneven, but the soil is rich and productive, and yields good crops of corn, oats, potatoes and hay. The soil in the valleys is exceedingly rich and free from early frosts. For this reason excellent grapes and peaches are produced. Some of the finest graperies and peach orchards to be found in the State are in Mason. In 1872 the north-west part of Mason was disannexed, and the town of Greenville formed, in which is included nearly all the water power in the old town.

Employments. Agriculture is the principal employment of the inhabitants. 1,500 pairs of shoes are annually made. There are several granite quarries and the stone being of a superior quality, it will soon be considered a valuable resource.

Resources. Productions of the soil, \$55,000; mechanical labor, \$14,000; stocks and money at interest, \$10,275; deposits in savings banks, \$20,000; stock in trade, \$10,000; from summer tourists, \$1,500.

Churches and Schools. Congregational Church, Rev. Daniel Goodwin, pastor. There are six schools in town. Average length of schools, for the year, twenty-two weeks. Mr. John Boynton, a native of Mason, left a fund of \$10,000, the interest of which is to be devoted to public schools.

Libraries. There are two private libraries, of 500 volumes each.

First Settlements. Mason was granted and known by the name of Number One, August 26, 1768. An effort to settle here was made

in 1751. Enoch Lawrence and Deacon Nathan Hall made a permanent settlement, in 1752.

First Ministers. Rev. Jonathan Searle, ordained in 1772, dismissed in 1782; Rev. Ebenezer Hill, ordained in 1790. A Congregational Church was formed in 1772, and a Baptist Church organized in 1786.

Boundaries. North by Greenville, east by Brookline, south by Ashby, Mass., and west by New-Ipswich. Area of improved land, 6,500 acres.

Distances. Forty-three miles south from Concord, and fifteen south-west from Amherst.

Railroads. The Peterborough and Shirley branch of the Fitchburg Railroad passes through this town.

MEREDITH.

BELKNAP COUNTY. In 1855 the eastern portion of this town was set off and formed the present town of Laconia, and included the thriving villages of Lake Village and Meredith Bridge, on the west side of the Winnipiseogee River. Meredith is still a large and important town, in agriculture, manufactures and trade, and as a resort of summer tourists. As a farming town it is surpassed by but few in the State. The soil is deep, fertile, easily cultivated, and many of the farms beautifully situated on the shores of Lake Winnipiseogee, which washes a large portion of its southern and north-eastern borders. At Meredith Village there is one of the best water privileges in the State, which is controlled by the Meredith Mechanics' Association, with a capital of \$50,000. Besides the manufactories in the village, it is the centre

of a large mercantile trade. In the summer season, steamboats leave its wharves for all important points on the lake. There are ten or fifteen stores, 3 churches, a savings bank, two livery stables, and one hotel in the village. Until 1873 a portion of the village of Centre Harbor was in this town. It is estimated that nearly 1000 summer tourists visit the town annually. There are but few towns in the State where the future prospects are more flattering than those of Meredith.

Ponds and Streams. Waukewan Lake, near the village, is connected with Lake Winnipiseogee by a stream affording a large amount of water power. At the outlet of the pond is a substantial dam (owned by the Mechanics' Association) which forms a large water basin.

Employments. Agriculture is the principal employment of the inhabitants, who receive a rich reward for their labor. There is considerable capital invested in manufactures. 35,000 pairs of cotton hose, 4,000,000 feet of dimension lumber, 600,000 lath, and 5,000 shooks are annually manufactured, besides chair stuff, bobbins, &c., &c. (See tables.)

Resources. Annual productions of the soil, \$175,900; mechanical labor, \$45,000; stocks and bonds, \$6,900; money at interest, \$34,726; deposits in savings banks, \$111,020; stock in trade, \$23,557; from summer tourists, \$20,000.

Churches and Schools. Congregational, Rev. G. I. Bard, pastor; Calvin Baptist, — — —; Freewill Baptist, Rev. Lincoln Given, pastor. There are 20 school districts and seventeen schools in town.

Average length of schools, for the year, twelve weeks.

Hotel. Elm House.

Bank. Meredith Village Savings Bank.

First Settlers. Hon. Ebenezer Smith moved into this town at an early period of its settlement, and was looked to as an adviser by the settlers for many years. He died, August 22, 1807. Meredith was originally called New-Salem. Incorporated Dec. 30, 1768.

First Ministers. Rev. Simeon F. Williams, settled in 1792; dismissed in 1798. Rev. David Smith, settled in 1819; died in 1824.

Boundaries. North by Centre Harbor and Winnipiseogee Lake, north and north-east by said lake, south-east by Laconia, south by Sanbornton, and west and north-west by New-Hampton. Number of acres of improved land, 16,586.

Distances. By the Montreal Railroad, thirty-seven miles north from Concord, and nine north from Gilford.

Railroads. The Boston, Concord and Montreal Railroad passes through this town. The Meredith and Conway Railroad is a projected line which may be built at some future time.

MERRIMACK.

HILLSBOROUGH COUNTY. The surface of this town is generally even, broken by a few moderate swells. The soil, in various places, is fertile; but there is considerable plain land which is not very productive, without heavy fertilizing. The intervals on the rivers, produce fine crops of grain and grass.

Rivers. Merrimack River washes its eastern border. Souhegan River enters the town from Am-

herst, and pursues a winding course and joins the Merrimack one mile above Thornton's Ferry. Babboosuck Brook, issuing from Babboosuck Pond, in Amherst, empties into the Souhegan near its confluence with the Merrimack. Penichook Brook has its source from a pond in Hollis, and forms the southern boundary of the town. About one mile from the mouth of the Souhegan is the best water power on the river. The water falls 83 feet in three separate falls within the space of half a mile. It is estimated, that if the power on these falls was properly utilized, it would sustain a village of 4,500 inhabitants.

Villages. There are four small villages, each with a post office, viz., Merrimack, Reed's Ferry, Thornton's Ferry, and South Merrimack, on the Nashua and Wilton railroad. The three first are on the Concord railroad, and all have some manufacturing. At Reed's Ferry there is one store, school house, and several manufactories, such as brick, barrels, and overalls (on an extensive scale). At Thornton's Ferry there is a school house and store; also manufactories of bricks, barrels and furniture. At Merrimack there is one church edifice, school house, a new and commodious town house, store, and hotel; also manufactories of extension tables and woollens. At South Merrimack there is a church edifice, school house, and store.

Employments. Farming is the principal employment of the inhabitants, but manufacturing is an important branch of business. M. Houghton & Son manufacture black walnut and chestnut extension tables; annual value of pro-

ductions, \$40,000. Parker & Co., black walnut centre tables, ornamented and carved work, with marble tops, \$60,000. David Henderson, flannel and carpets, \$70,000. Fessenden & Lowell, cooper stock, \$20,000. Nelson H. Brown & Co., barrels and lumber, \$6,000. Hosea Evans, barrels, \$2,000; besides overalls, pants and sacks, \$200,000; meal and flour, \$3,500; lumber, \$8,700; also blacksmiths, carpenters, wheelwrights, painters, coopers, harness makers, &c. The total value of all kinds of mechanical productions, is \$435,000 annually. Merrimack claims the first discovery, in this region, of making what are called Leghorn bonnets. Misses Burnaps first made them, several years ago, and some of their bonnets were sold at auction for \$50.00 each.

Much attention is now given to manufacturing sale sacks, pants, and overalls. Two firms make 20,000 dozens annually, valued at \$200,000. The amount paid for making this clothing is over \$24,000. Females take the goods (cut out) from the shops, and make them, at their respective homes.

Resources. Productions of the soil, \$94,496; mechanical labor, \$96,400; stocks and money at interest, \$25,380; deposits in savings banks, \$157,847; stock in trade, \$25,375; from tourists, \$2,000; professional business, \$10,000.

The large available water power still unimproved, together with its railroad facilities, make the future prospects of Merrimack look encouraging for seeing a large manufacturing town within a few years.

Churches and Schools 1st Congregational, Rev. C. L. Hubbard, pastor; number of members, 125.

at South Merrimack, 2d Congregationalist, no settled pastor, 40 members. There are twelve schools in town; average length, for the year, twenty-one weeks; total value of school houses, \$6,900.

Hotel. Merrimack House.

First Settlements. This town was part of Dunstable (now Nashua) and originally called Souhegan East. Settlements were commenced as early as 1733. The first house was erected in town, several years before any permanent settlement was made. It was located on the margin of the river, and occupied as a place of traffic with the Indians. It was owned by John Cromwell, of England, and was called Cromwell's House. He carried on a profitable trade with the Indians, for some time, in purchasing their furs, having as a weight on the opposite scale his foot for their furs to weigh down. This deception, at length, they found out, and they determined to kill him for his perfidy towards them. Cromwell heard of their intention, through some source, buried his furs, and made his escape. Soon after his flight a party of the Pennacook tribe made their appearance, and not finding him, burned his house. The town was incorporated April 2, 1746, and derived its name from the river on which it was situated.

Hon. Matthew Thornton, one of the signers of the Declaration of American Independence, resided many years in this town. The old town records show that Mr. Thornton presided over their town meetings, and held various town offices. Statesmen and eminent men of to-day, who hold honorable positions of trust, would do well

to ponder the epitaph on his head stone, in the cemetery at Merrimack. It is short, but a worthy biography of a life time. It is enough to fill volumes, but all implied in three words, "*The Honest Man.*" He died in 1803, at the age of eighty-nine.

The people are to-day noted for their staid integrity, and general intelligence.

First Minister. Rev. Jacob Bur-nap settled in 1772, died in 1821.

Boundaries. North by Bedford, east by Litchfield, south by Nashua, and west by Amherst. Area, 19,361 acres; area of improved land, 8,798 acres.

Distances. Twenty-seven miles south from Concord, eight north from Nashua, and six miles east from Amherst.

Railroads. The Concord Railroad passes along its eastern border, while the Nashua and Wilton Railroad runs through the southern part. On the Concord road there are stations at Reed's Ferry, Merrimack, and Thornton's Ferry; on the Wilton road, at South Merrimack.

MIDDLETON.

STRAFFORD COUNTY. The surface is even, and in some portions rocky. By careful cultivation, the soil can be made to yield fine crops.

Mountains. Moose Mountain, which separates this town from Brookfield, is the principal elevation,

There are no ponds nor streams of any note, consequently there is but very little water power.

Employments. The employments of the people are varied. Some are engaged in Agriculture,

while others are employed in mechanical labor. 75,000 shoe and carving knives are annually manufactured; 2,000 clapboards, 62,000 shingles, 42,000 feet of boards and dimension timber sawed, and 6,600 bushels of grain ground, besides other small mechanical works. The total value of manufactured goods annually produced, including grain ground, is \$33,000.

Resources. Productions of the soil, \$23,939; mechanical labor, \$20,000; money at interest, \$2,700; deposits in savings banks, \$21,792; stock in trade, \$2,100; from summer tourists, \$400.

Churches and Schools. Free-will Baptist, Rev. Seth Sawyer, pastor; There are four schools in town; average length for the year, sixteen weeks.

Hotels. "Rollins Hotel," and "Shapley House."

First Settlements. Thomas Morgan, and others came to this town and made a settlement a few years before the Revolution. It was Incorporated March 4, 1778.

First Minister. Rev. Nehemiah Ordway settled in 1778.

Boundaries. North by Brookfield and Wakefield, east by Milton, south by Milton and New Durham and west by New Durham. Area, 9,840, acres; improved land 3,806 acres.

Distances. Forty miles northeast from Concord, and twenty-five north-west from Dover.

Railroad Three miles to Union station on the Portsmouth, Great Falls and Conway Railroad.

MILAN.

COOS COUNTY. Although there are no mountains of any considerable altitude, in Milan, the surface

is uneven, and broken. The soil is good, and well adapted to agriculture. But few towns in the county produce better or more valuable crops to the acre.

Rivers and Ponds. The upper Amonoosuck and Androscoggin Rivers pass through this town, flowing in nearly opposite directions. The latter receives several tributaries in Milan. There are several ponds, of which Cedar is the largest.

Employments. The inhabitants are mostly engaged in agriculture. There are several saw mills, which annually manufacture over 4,000,000 feet of lumber, and two starch mills manufacturing 175 tons of starch.

Resources. Productions of the soil, \$79,972; mechanical labor, \$10,200; money at interest, \$4,687; deposits in savings banks, \$324; stock in trade, \$4,900; from summer tourists, \$4,500.

Churches and Schools. Methodist Church, Rev. L. E. Gordon, pastor. There are ten school districts in town; average length of schools, for the year, eight weeks.

Hotel. Union Hotel.

Settlements. This town was granted to Sir William Mayne and others, under the name of Paulsburg in 1771. It retained this name until December 16, 1824, when it was incorporated under the name of Milan.

Boundaries and Area. North by Dummer and Cambridge, east by Success, south by Berlin, west by Stark and Killkenney. Area, 31,154 acres; area of improved land, 5,512 acres.

Distances. One hundred and fifty miles north from Concord,

twenty-two miles north-east from Lancaster.

Railroad. Grand Trunk Railroad, passes through this town.

MILFORD.

HILLSBOROUGH COUNTY. Milford is one of the most important towns in the State, in point of agriculture, manufactures, and trade. It ranks in population and wealth as the thirteenth town in the State, and in the county, the third. It lies on both sides of the Souhegan River, which runs in an easterly direction through the town, and affords many valuable water privileges. The surface is moderately uneven. There is some very fine interval land on the Souhegan, about half a mile in width, the larger portion of which is annually overflowed, which causes the soil to be deep, black, and exceedingly fertile. The uplands, when properly cultivated, produce excellent crops of corn, oats, &c. Large quantities of fruit, of various kinds, are annually produced. Much attention has been given for a few years past, to the production of milk for the market. Over 220,000 gallons are annually sent to Boston, besides what is sold in the village. The farmers of Milford know the valuable results obtained through "New-Hampshire" farming; and everything about their farms and farm buildings indicates that their knowledge has been put into practical operation.

Village. On the Souhegan is located the large and thriving village of Milford. For many years it has been the seat of considerable manufacturing and trade, but since the completion of the Wilton Rail-

road, a new impetus has been given to all branches of business. In the season of 1871, the Souhegan cotton mill was burned, which, to some extent, has paralyzed business; but the inhabitants are vigorous and industrious, and, no doubt, will soon recover from this disaster, and go forward with renewed zeal. Nearly all branches of industry are pursued. There are two meat markets, five grocery stores, four dry goods, two clothing, two drug and medicine, two hardware, one book, two boot and shoe, one merchant tailor, two stove and tin ware, one jewelry, two millinery, one furniture and crockery store, and one fish market. Besides, there are two eating houses, one hotel, two livery stables, two churches, one large high school building, two banks, one large social library, and about two hundred and fifty dwelling houses. There are also four lawyers, five physicians and dentists, and various other offices.

One of the finest town halls in the State was erected, at an expense of \$45,000, about five years since, and is an ornament to the village. The streets are wide and many of them pleasantly shaded. In the centre of the village is a handsome Common, beautifully shaded, and around this park are located many of the business blocks. Many of the dwellings are very neat, adorned with beautiful grounds, and enclosed with handsome fences. The whole village bears that impress of thrift and enterprise, which every stranger admires, who has the pleasure of making a visit to this delightful town. It is becoming a popular resort for tourists, and

many spend their summer vacation here.

Employments. Many of the inhabitants are devoted to agriculture, but manufacturing and trade, are the most important branches of business; 813,000 yards of cotton goods are manufactured; carpets, &c., are annually made to the value of \$260,000; 153,000 lbs. of knitting and tidy yarn valued at \$107,100; 9,000 pairs men's boots and shoes; furniture to the value of \$100,000; 90,000 mackerel kits; 90,000 barrels, half barrels, and kegs; 120,000 picture and mirror frames; 70,000 portable desks and fancy boxes; printers' furniture, \$10,000; 700,000 shingles, 1,800,000 feet of boards and dimension timber sawed; 40,000 bushels grain ground; 24,000 sides upper leather and 31,000 sides sole leather tanned, valued at \$306,000; besides piano actions, toys, extension tables, window springs, and various other manufactured articles, too numerous to mention. There are also blacksmiths, carpenters, masons, marble workers, painters, tailors, milliners, jewelers, &c.

The granite quarrying is becoming an important branch of industry. This granite is pronounced of the best quality—free from iron, and is of easy access to the railroad. Seventy-five men are employed on the various ledges. The total capital invested in manufactories is \$722,300; males employed, 445, females, 211; value of goods annually produced is \$1,360,500.

Resources. Productions of the soil, \$162,500; mechanical labor, \$252,100; stocks &c., \$59,300; money at interest, \$95,340; deposits in savings banks, \$355,390; stocks in trade, \$142,688; from

summer tourists, \$4,000; professional service, trades &c., \$100,000.

Churches and Schools. Congregational, Rev. George Prince, Jr., pastor; number of members, 265. Baptist, Rev. J. D. Tilton, pastor. There are thirteen schools in town classified as follows: three of the primary grade, two grammar, seven mixed or ungraded, and one high school. Milford has taken the advance step in education, under the public free school system. At the June session in 1870, the Legislature passed an act to enable towns to abolish the district school system, and have the district embrace the whole town, under the supervision of a board of education. Under this system the school terms are of the same length throughout the town. At the annual town meeting in March, 1871. Milford claimed the benefit of this law, and abolished the several districts in town, and it is now comprised in one school district. No doubt the system is a correct one, for every scholar in town now has the same privilege as to the length of school terms, and grades, and is the equal, only in distance from school room, which cannot be obviated.

The length of schools for the year is thirty-six weeks, divided into three terms of twelve weeks in length. Amount of money annually appropriated for school purposes, \$6,200. Amount of money expended to build and repair schoolhouses the past year, (1872,) \$7,103.52 Present Board of Education, W. B. Orcutt, G. Pierce, Jr., and D. S. Burnham.

Library. Milford Free Library. Number of volumes, 2,005. Books taken out for the year ending Jan-

uary, 1873, equal to one volume 9,207 times. Number of persons taking out books, 750.

Banks. Souhegan National Bank, and Milford Five Cents Savings Bank.

Hotel. Union Hotel. Valuation, \$10,000. Two livery stables valued at \$11,000

First Settlers Milford was incorporated January 11, 1794, and included what was anciently called Mile Slip and Duxbury School Farm. John Burns, William Peabody, Benjamin Hopkins, Caleb Jones, Nathan Hutchinson, Andrew Bradford, Elisha Town, Captain Josiah Crosby, and William Wallace were the first settlers. Captain Crosby was a revolutionary officer.

The blood of the sons of Milford ran freely in the war of the great rebellion. The memorial tablet in the Town Hall building gives the names of sixty soldiers belonging to this town, who were killed or died from the effects of the war.

First Churches and Minister. A Congregational Church was organized in 1788, and the Baptist organized September 5, 1809, Rev. Humphrey Moore (Congregational) was the first settled minister, and was ordained in 1802.

Boundaries. North by Lyndeborough Mount Vernon and Amherst, east by Amherst and Hollis, south by Hollis and Brookline, and west by Mason and Wilton. Area 15,402 acres; area of improved land, 10,547.

Distances. Thirty-one miles south from Concord, five southwest from Amherst, and ten northwest from Nashua.

Railroad. Nashua and Wilton Railroad passes through the town,

in an easterly and westerly direction.

MILLSFIELD.

COOS COUNTY. The surface of this town is uneven, but the soil is strong, and might produce good grass and grain, if the cold climate and isolated location did not debar its being settled to any extent. In 1870, there were 28 inhabitants, 180 acres of improved land, 4 horses, 14 cattle, 6 sheep, and 3 swine in town. The northern portion is mountainous. There are several ponds, the largest of which is 300 rods long and 140 wide. Clear Stream waters its northern extremity, and Philip's River with several small streams the other parts of the town.

This town was granted to Sir Thomas Mills, George Boyd and others, March 1, 1774.

Boundaries. North by Dixville, east by Errol, south by Dummer, and west by Odell and Dixville Area, 23,200 acres.

Distances. 150 miles north from Concord, and 36 north-east from Lancaster.

MILTON.

STRAFFORD COUNTY. This is an important town in point of manufactories. The surface is broken and affords excellent pasturage. The soil is generally good, and, when properly tilled, produces fair crops.

Rivers. Salmon Falls River waters the eastern section of the town. A branch of this river passes through the northern part, and unites with it at the eastern border of the town, near the center of the line. There is some valuable water power, a part of which is im-

proved with valuable manufactories.

Ponds and Mountains. Milton Pond lies at the foot of Teneriffe Mountain, a bold and rocky elevation which extends along the eastern part of the town.

Employments. The employments of the inhabitants are nearly equally divided between farming on the one side and manufacturing and trading on the other. At Milton Mills there is considerable manufacturing—one manufactory annually producing over \$170,000 worth of flannels and blankets. There are also produced in other manufactories, 200,000 yards of felt cloth, 150,000 yards of embossing cloth, 20,000 printing, or piano and table covers. Also carriages. At the South part there are made over \$100,000 worth of shoes, 15,000 clapboards, 325,000 shingles, 15,000 railroad splices, 5,000 shooks, 475,000 feet of lumber; besides, there are carriage and other small mechanical shops. The total value of goods, of all kinds, annually manufactured in town is \$520,000.

Resources. Productions of the soil, \$68,192; mechanical labor, \$65,000; money at interest, \$5,250; deposits in savings banks, \$67,874; stock in trade, \$21,193.

Churches and Schools. Congregational, Rev. F. Haley, pastor; Freewill Baptist, Rev. Joseph F. Joy, pastor; Christian, Rev. D. E. Goodwin. Milton Mills, Congregational, Rev. D. B. Scott, pastor; Baptist, Rev. Caleb F. Page, pastor. There are also Rev. J. S. Potter, Freewill Baptist, and Elder I. J. Tebbits, Methodist. There are thirteen schools in town. Average length of schools, for the year, seventeen weeks. Amount of

money annually appropriated for school purposes \$1,645,85.

Literary Institution. Milton Classical Institute, Mr. J. H. Ham, principal.

Hotels. Franklin House. At Milton Mills, Central House.

First Organization. Milton was formerly a part of Rochester, and was incorporated June 11, 1802.

Boundaries. North - west by Middleton and Wakefield, east by Salmon Falls river, which separates it from Lebanon, Maine, and south-west by Farmington and New Durham. Area, 25,000 acres; area of improved land, 8,517 acres.

Distances. Forty miles north-east from Concord, and twenty north-west from Dover.

Railroads. The Portsmouth, Great Falls and Conway Railroad passes through this town, nearly north and south.

MONROE.

GRAFTON COUNTY. The surface of this town is broken with hills and valleys, and affords excellent grazing. The soil is generally good, and, when properly cultivated, produces fine crops of grain and hay. There is considerable interval on the river, and the west slope of Gardner's mountain produces excellent grass and wheat.

River. Connecticut River washes its western border. At the narrows in this town, the river is only five rods in width, being confined by walls of slate. The scenery, at this point, is grand and picturesque. Near the north-western extremity of the town, at the confluence of the Connecticut and Passumpsic rivers, the former assumes the shape of a diamond, its

greatest width being about one mile, encircling twenty islands, and affording a delightful landscape.

Minerals. Bog iron ore, zinc and copper ore are found in various localities.

Employments. The inhabitants are largely engaged in farming. The lumber business is extensively carried on. 1,400 bushels wheat, 3,000 bushels corn, and 9,000 bushels of oats and barley are annually produced.

Resources. Productions of the soil, \$61,254; mechanical labor, \$15,000; money at interest, \$19,976; deposits in savings banks, \$20; stock in trade, \$8,800; from tourists, \$3,000.

Churches and Schools. Christian, Union, and Methodist. There are six schools in town. Average length of schools for the year, twenty-three weeks.

Hotel. Monroe House.

First Organization. Monroe was disannexed from the western part of Lyman, and formed into a separate town, July 13, 1854.

Boundaries. North by Littleton, east by Lyman, south by Bath, and west by Barnet, Vermont. Area of improved land, 8,246 acres.

Distances. By railroad, ninety-seven miles north from Concord, and fifteen north from Haverhill.

Railroad. At McIndoe's Falls, on the Passumpsic Railroad, in Vermont, is the station for Monroe.

MOULTONBOROUGH.

CARROLL COUNTY. The surface of Moultonborough is mountainous, but the soil is deep and fertile, and yields good crops of

wheat, corn, potatoes, &c. The town ranks as the sixth town in the county, in the value of its agricultural products.

Rivers, Ponds, &c. Red Hill River, the principal stream, originates in Sandwich, and passes through this town into the Winnipiseogee. Long Pond is a beautiful sheet of water, and connects with the lake by a channel sixty rods in length. Squam and Winnipiseogee Lakes lie partly in this town.

Mountains. Red Hill, lying wholly in this town, is about 2,000 feet above the level of the sea, and commands notice from the east, south, and west, and extends about three miles from east to west, between Red Hill River on the north, Great Squam on the west, Great Squam and Long Pond on the south, terminating south-east by a neck of fine land, extending into the Winnipiseogee. A number of oval bluffs rise on its summit, from each of which the prospect, on either hand, is extensive and delightful. The north bluff is supposed to consist of a body of iron ore. Bog ore is found in a brook descending from this bluff. This mountain is covered with soil, and is wooded nearly to its summit. It owes its name to the circumstance of the leaves, *Uva Ursa*, with which it is covered, changing to a brilliant red in the autumn. Ossipee Mountain extends its base into this town, and is a commanding elevation.

Springs. On the south part of Ossipee Mountain, in Moultonborough, is a mineral chalybeate spring, the water strongly impregnated with iron and sulphur, and

efficacious in cutaneous eruptions. About a mile north is a spring of pure, cold water, sixteen feet in diameter, through the centre of which the water, containing a small portion of white sand, is constantly thrown up to the height of two feet. The spring furnishes water sufficient for mills. On the stream, nearly a mile below, is a beautiful water-fall of seventy feet perpendicular. Descending on the left of this fall, a cave is found, containing charcoal and other evidences of its having once been a hiding place for the Indians.

Indians. The Ossipee tribe of Indians once resided in this vicinity, and some years since a tree was standing in Moultonborough, on which was carved in hieroglyphics the history of their expeditions. Many Indian implements and relics have been found, indicating this to have been once their favorite residence. In 1820, on a small island in Lake Winnipiseogee, was found a curious gun barrel, much worn by age and rust, divested of its stock, enclosed in the body of a pitch pine tree, sixteen inches in diameter. On the line of Tuftonborough, on the shore of the lake, at the mouth of Melvin River, a gigantic skeleton was found, about sixty years since, buried in a sandy soil, apparently that of a man more than seven feet high, the jaw bone easily passing over the face of a large man.

Employments. Agriculture is the principal employment of the people. 700,000 shingles, and 325,000 feet of boards &c., are annually sawed.

Resources. Productions of the

soil, \$109,622; mechanical labor, \$7,600; money at interest, \$3,064; deposits in savings banks, \$22,442; stock in trade, \$10,401; from summer tourists, \$3,000.

Churches and Schools. Methodist Episcopal Church, Rev. Henry Chandler, pastor. There are seventeen school districts in this town, and sixteen schools. Average length of schools for the year, nineteen weeks.

Hotels. Jaclard House.

First Settlements. Moultonborough was granted by the Masonian proprietors to Col. Jonathan Moulton and sixty-one others, November 17, 1763. Incorporated November 27, 1777.

In the month of August, 1784, a boy of Mr. Leach, eight years of age, was sent to a pasture, towards the close of the day, to put out a horse and bring home the cows. His father, being in a neighboring field, heard a cry of distress, and running to the fence, saw his child lying on the ground, and a bear standing by him. He seized a stake and crept along, with a view to get between the bear and the child. The bear took the child by the throat, and drew him into the bushes. The father pursued till he came up, and aiming a stroke at the bear, the stake broke in his hand, and the bear, leaving his prey, turned upon the parent, who, in the anguish of his soul, was obliged to retreat, and call for help. Before any sufficient help could be obtained, the night was so far advanced that a search was impracticable. The night was passed by the family in the utmost distress. The neighbors assembled, and, at break of day, renewed the pursuit. The child's hat,

and the bridle, which he had dropped, were found, and they tracked his blood about forty rods, when they discovered the mangled corpse. The throat was torn, and one thigh devoured. Whilst they were standing around the body, the bear arose from behind a log. Three guns were fired at him at the same instant, which dispatched him, and a fire was immediately kindled, in which he was consumed.

First Ministers. Rev. Samuel Perley, Congregational, ordained in 1778, died in 1779; Rev. Jeremiah Shaw, ordained in 1779; Rev. Joshua Dodge, settled in 1808. The first house for public worship was erected in 1773, and blown down by a violent east wind, in 1819. The Congregational church was formed March 12, 1777.

Boundaries. North by Sandwich and Tamworth, east by Ossipee and Tuftonborough, south by Lake Winnipiseogee, and west by Centre Harbor and Squam Lake. Area of improved land, 14,265 acres.

Distances. Fifty miles north from Concord, and about fifteen north-west from Ossipee.

Railroads. By daily stage to Meredith station, ten miles, on the Boston, Concord, and Montreal Railroad. When completed, it is expected that the New-Hampshire Central, and Meredith and Ossipee Railroads will pass through this town.

MOUNT VERNON.

HILLSBOROUGH COUNTY. The surface of this town is uneven and elevated, but the soil is strong and productive, well adapted to grass and grain. On many of the eleva-

tions a fine prospect of the country, east and south-east, can be obtained. On the top of one of these elevations is situated the flourishing village of Mount Vernon, which has become noted for its fine scenery, healthy location, literary institution, and as a summer resort for tourists from Boston, New-York, and other large cities.

Streams. There is but one stream of any note. It rises in the north part and passes into Amherst near the eastern extremity of the plain. This stream was called, by the Indians, *Quohquinaspassakessanun-uaguog*.

Employments. Farming and keeping summer boarders are the principal occupations of the inhabitants. The manufacture of fancy writing desks and boxes has been carried on quite extensively for a number of years. The value of these desks and boxes, annually manufactured, is about \$45,000.

Resources. Productions of the soil, \$72,973; mechanical labor, \$21,200; money at interest, \$13,670; deposits in savings banks, \$36,739; stock in trade, \$6,225; from summer tourists, \$6,200.

Churches and Schools. Congregational Church, Rev. Seth H. Keeler, pastor. There are five schools in town, average length for the year, twenty weeks.

Literary Institution. McCollom Institute was organized in 1850; D. A. Anderson is the Principal.

Library. Mount Vernon Public Library, 200 volumes, and McCollom Institute Library, 600.

Hotels. One of the finest hotels in the State was burnt in this town, in April, 1872, and has not been rebuilt.

First Organization. Mount Vernon was originally a part of Amherst, from which it was disannexed, and incorporated, December 15, 1803.

First Church. The Congregational Church was organized here in 1780.

Boundaries. North by New-Boston, east by Amherst, south by Amherst and Milford, and west by Lyndeborough. Area, 7,957 acres, improved land, 6,942 acres.

Distances Twenty-eight miles south from Concord, and three north-west from Amherst.

Railroads. It is four and one-half miles to Milford station, on the Wilton railroad.

NASHUA.

HILLSBOROUGH COUNTY. Nashua (a city) and part shire town of the county, is one of the most important cities in the State, being the second in the value of its manufactures, the third in population, and fourth in wealth. It presents a very even surface in the eastern portion, while the western part is more broken, but not mountainous. The soil is varied and easy of cultivation, and produces good crops, especially along the banks of the rivers.

Rivers. It is well watered by rivers and smaller streams. The Merrimack washes its eastern border, and the Nashua River, having its source in Massachusetts, flows in a north-easterly direction through the city, and joins the Merrimack near the principal settlement. This river near its mouth furnishes some excellent water power, which is occupied by large Cotton Manufactories. The river was named for a tribe of In-

dians called the "Nashaway," who had their headquarters on its banks, in the present town of Lancaster, Massachusetts. It was a great resort for them near the Falls in Nashua for fishing, and, above and below its mouth, on the Merrimack, for cultivation. Salmon Brook is a considerable stream, flowing from Massachusetts, and joins the Merrimack here. There is some water power, which is improved.

This city is noted for its extensive Iron Mills and Cotton Manufactories and the enterprising and public spirit of its inhabitants. It is one of the largest railroad centres in the State. No less than six railroads have their termini here; viz. Boston, Lowell and Nashua, Worcester and Nashua, Nashua and Acton, Nashua and Wilton, Concord and Nashua and Rochester Railroads. These various roads lead to all sections of the country, north, east, south, and west.

It has many fine streets, beautifully shaded, and many of the private residences are fine structures and compare favorably with those of any city or town in the State. Some of the business blocks are large and very expensive; a number of which have been built within a few years. The City Hall is a fine brick building, having a dome surmounted by a large gilt eagle. The mercantile houses are principally located on two streets, and contain about one hundred and twenty-five stores and shops for trade of various kinds—many of them being large, with goods finely displayed. There are eleven church edifices, twenty-eight schools, three hotels, seven

eating houses, five banks, two weekly and two daily newspapers, 2,100 dwelling houses and about 12,000 inhabitants. The per cent. of increase in wealth and population, for the past three years, has been quite as great as that of any city in the State.

Manufactories. The manufactures are varied and quite extensive, the most important of which are as follows:

Nashua Manufacturing Company, capital, \$1,000,000; employs 300 men and 800 women and children; annual pay roll \$360,000; produce 13,970,891 yards of fine sheetings, print cloth, and cotton flannels, valued at \$1,862,275.

Jackson Manufacturing Company, capital, \$600,000, employ 100 men, and 350 women and children; annual pay roll \$150,000; produce 9,054,800 yards of cotton cloth, valued at \$1,086,576.

Vale Mills. Capital, \$300,000; employ 30 men, and 50 women and children; annual pay roll \$24,000, and produce 884,000 yards of cotton cloth valued at \$97,200;

Nashua Iron and Steel Company, capital, \$500,000; employ 300 men; annual pay roll \$180,000; value of productions, \$2,000,000. This Company produces steel tire, locomotives, cranks, heavy iron and steel shafting, and all kinds of heavy and light iron and steel work. Their grounds cover twenty acres. Within their enclosure, are six large buildings each 200 feet long, and 75 feet wide, making the area covered with buildings about two acres.

Nashua Iron Company, capital, \$60,000; employ 95 men; annual pay roll, \$52,800; annual value of production, \$190,000.

Nashua Foundry, capital, \$45,000.00; employ 70 men; annual pay roll, \$36,000; annual sales, \$100,000.

Warner and Whitney. Machine Shop, capital, \$50,000; employ 60 men; pay roll \$28,000; annual value of productions, \$100,000.

A. H. Saunders, Machinist, capital, \$25,000; employs 10 men; annual pay roll, \$8,600; production, \$40,000.

Flathen & Company, Machinists, capital, \$12,000; employ 16 men; annual pay roll \$9,600; production, \$24,000.

Nashua Lock Company, capital, \$60,000, employ 134 males, and 16 females; annual pay roll, \$60,000; sales, \$180,000.

American Patent Horse Clipping Company, capital, \$10,000; patent sales, \$10,000.

Nashua Card and Glazed Paper Company, capital, \$100,000, employ 75 males, and 75 females, annual pay roll, \$57,000; annual value of productions, \$450,000.

Eaton and Ayer, bobbins, spools and shuttles for cotton and woolen factories. Capital \$100,000, employ 200 men, pay roll, \$84,000; productions, \$175,000.

Fletcher, Webster & Co., manufacturers of black walnut and chestnut furniture, capital \$75,000; employ 60 males and 20 females; annual pay-roll, \$44,600; sales, \$120,000.

Nashua Novelty Works, manufacture bird cages, toy sleds, toy wagons, and almost every description of toys in the juvenile line. Capital, \$25,000; employ 15 males and 3 females; annual pay-roll, \$9,600; sales, \$30,000.

Gregg & Son, doors, sash and blinds; capital, \$65,000; employ

65 men; pay-roll, \$36,000; annual sales, \$96,000.

Melendy & Co., planing and mouldings, capital, \$20,000; employ 12 men, annual pay-roll, \$7,200; business \$65,000 annually; lumber \$60,000, and flour and meal ground, \$13,400. (See tables.)

There are, also, annually produced, monuments, grave stones, and granite cutting, \$100,000; confectionery and baker's bread, \$120,000; mattresses, \$50,000; gas, \$40,000; newspaper and job printing, \$45,000; bedsteads, \$10,000; besides soap-stone work, Underhill's edge tools, wooden boxes, paper boxes, suspenders, and various other mechanical shops and trades, such as tailors, milliners, shoe workmen, blacksmiths, carpenters, painters, &c., &c. The total capital invested in manufacturing, of every description, is \$3,436,300; number of males employed, 1690; females, 1380. Annual amount paid for labor, \$1,374,000; annual value of productions, \$7,393,500.

Resources. Productions of the soil, \$88,550; mechanical labor, \$1,374,000; engaged in professional and personal business, trade and transportation, 1080 persons; annual amount received for their labor, \$648,000; stocks and bonds, \$188,040, money at interest, \$53,098; deposits in savings banks, \$1,410,231; stock in trade, \$994,000.

Churches and Pastors. First Congregational, Rev. F. Alvord; Oliver St. Congregational, Rev. J. S. Blake; Pearl Street Congregational, Rev. C. Wetherby; First Roman Catholic, Rev. J. O' Donnell, priest; French Roman Catholic, Rev. J. Millette, priest; Main Street Methodist, Rev. V. A. Cooper; Chestnut Street Metho-

dist, Rev. H. L. Kelsey; Unitarian, Rev. T. L. Gorman; Universalist, Rev. L. A. Philbrook; Baptist, Rev. G. W. Nicholson; Episcopal, Rev. J. B. Goodrich, rector.

Many of these Churches have very fine edifices. The French Catholic church is new and a handsome and expensive structure.

Schools. There are twenty-eight graded schools. Average length of schools, for the year, thirty-nine weeks. Number of scholars, 2,325. Amount of money annually appropriated for school purposes, \$26,400.65, or \$11.36 to each scholar in the city. A high school building is to be erected on the grounds of the old cemetery, on Spring Street, at an expense of \$65,000, also one at the Harborborough, costing \$10,000. When these two school buildings are completed, the value of school houses, including lots, will be \$170,000. But one other city in the State appropriates as much money for school purposes. The high school is under the charge of T. W. H. Hussey. The Nashua Literary Institution was established in 1835. David Crosby is the principal. (See Literary Institutions.)

Libraries. Nashua City Library, 6,000 volumes. Persons owning private libraries, of 600 volumes or over, are A. H. Saunders, Dr. E. Spaulding, William Barrett, H. B. Atherton, Judge G. Y. Sawyer, Hon. John H. Goodale, W. W. Bailey, and Rev. J. O' Donnell.

Newspapers. New-Hampshire Telegraph, weekly; Daily Telegraph; New-Hampshire Gazette, and Hillsborough County Adver-

tiser, weekly; and Nashua Daily Gazette. Nashua Historical Society is in a flourishing condition, having a large collection of antique curiosities. (See tables.)

Banks. First National Bank, Indian Head National Bank, capital, \$270,000; City Savings Bank, Nashua Savings Bank, and Mechanics' Savings Bank; total amount of deposits, \$2,861,102.82. (See tables.)

Hotels. Indian Head House and Tremont House.

Waterworks. Pennichuck Waterworks were constructed in 1854. The water is taken from an artificial pond, containing from twenty to thirty acres, and is fed by many never-failing springs. The water is forced into a large reservoir, half a mile north of the City Hall, and about one hundred and ten feet above its foundation. Hydrants have been placed at convenient distances through the city proper, to guard against devastating fires. The water is pure, soft and excellent for culinary use.

Its Future. Few cities in this section of New-England have a more flattering future, as to increase of wealth, population, and all other advances in civilization, such as schools, churches, benevolent societies, etc. With its six railroads, coming from all sections of the country, its large iron mills, constantly increasing in business, its extensive cotton factories, and many other important manufactories, there is no doubt but it will increase in every resource, fifty per cent. within the next ten years. She yields the palm to none of her sister cities, in the mechanical and inventive genius of her sons.

First Settlements. Nashua was settled prior to 1673, and was the earliest settlement in southern New-Hampshire. October 15, 1673, it was incorporated by Massachusetts, under the name of Dunstable, and comprised within its borders, Hollis, Merrimack, and Hudson, in New-Hampshire, and Tyngsborough, Dunstable, and parts of Groton, Peperell, and Townsend, in Massachusetts, and portions of Pelham, Litchfield, Milford, and Brookline, in New-Hampshire. It belonged to Massachusetts till the division line between the two provinces was settled, in 1741. It was incorporated by New-Hampshire, April 1746, under the same name, and continued so till 1837, when it was changed to Nashua. In 1680, there were thirty families in town. Among the first settlers in this locality, was Edward Tyng, who came here soon after it was incorporated. The names of Weld, Blanchard, Waldo, Cummings &c. were among the first settlers. In 1803, a post office was established at the village of Nashua, then containing a few stores, hotel and several dwelling houses. The first canal boat was launched about this time, with much parade, and christened, "The Nashua," and "Nashua Village." The charter for the Nashua Manufacturing Company was obtained in 1824, and Mill No. 1 went into operation in December, 1825. In 1827, No. 2 Mill was built, and No. 3 in 1836.

Indians. Dunstable was the frontier settlement, for over fifty years, and as such was exposed to Indian attacks, and subjected to all the cruelties and hardships of a

savage warfare. During Philip's war in 1675, the town was abandoned. In 1691, several persons were killed. In 1702, a party of Indians made an assault upon the settlement, and killed several persons, among whom was the Rev. Thomas Weld.

On the third day of July, 1706, a party of Indians made a descent upon Dunstable, (now Nashua), where they fell on a garrison that had twenty troopers in it. The troopers had been ranging the woods in the vicinity, and at night came towards the garrison; apprehending no danger, they turned their horses loose upon the interval, piled their arms and harness in the house, and began a carousal, to exhilarate their spirits after the fatigues of the day. The Indians had lately arrived in the vicinity. That day they had designed to attack both Wells' and Golusha's garrisons. One of their number had been stationed to watch each of these houses, to see that no assistance approached, and no alarm was given. A short time previous to the arrival of the cavalry, the Indian stationed at Wells' returned to his party, and reported that all was safe. At sunset, a Mr. Cummings and his wife went out to milk their cows and left the gate open. The Indians who had advanced undiscovered, started up, shot Mrs. Cummings dead upon the spot, and wounded her husband. They then rushed through the open gate into the house, with all the horrid yells of conquering savages, but started with amazement at finding the room filled with soldiers, merrily feasting. Both parties were completely amazed, and

neither acted with much propriety. The soldiers, so suddenly interrupted in their jovial entertainment, found themselves called upon to fight, when entirely destitute of arms, and incapable of obtaining any. The greater part were panic struck, and unable to fight or fly. Fortunately, all were not in this sad condition; some six or seven men, with chairs, clubs, and whatever they could seize upon, furiously attacked the advancing foe. The Indians who were as much surprised as the soldiers, had but little more courage than they, and immediately took to their heels for safety, thus yielding the house, defeated by one quarter of their number of unarmed men. The trumpeter, who was in the upper part of the house at the time of the attack, seized his trumpet, and commenced sounding an alarm, when he was shot dead by an Indian on the stair way. He was the only one of the party killed.

September 4, 1724, the Indians again fell on Dunstable, and took two captives in the evening. The persons taken were Nathan Cross, and Thomas Blanchard, who had been engaged in the manufacture of turpentine, on the north side of the Nashua River, near where the city of Nashua now stands. At that time there were no houses nor settlements on that side of the river. These men had been in the habit of returning every night, to lodge in a saw mill on the other side. That night, not returning as usual, an alarm was given. It was feared that they had fallen into the hands of the Indians. A party consisting of ten of the principal inhabitants of the place start-

ed in search of them, under the direction of one French, a sergeant of militia. In this company was Farwell, who was afterward lieutenant under Lovewell. When they arrived at the spot where the men had been laboring, they found the hoops of the barrels cut, and the turpentine spread upon the ground. From certain marks upon the trees, made with coal mixed with grease, they understood that the men were taken and carried off alive. In the course of this examination, Farwell perceived that the turpentine had not ceased spreading, and called the attention of his comrades to this circumstance. They concluded that the Indians had been gone but a short time, and must still be near, and decided upon instant pursuit. Farwell advised them to take a circuitous route to avoid any ambush. But, unfortunately, he and French, a short time previous, had had a misunderstanding, and were still at variance. French imputed this advice to cowardice, and called out, "I am going to take the direct path; if any of you are not afraid, let him follow me." French led the way, and the whole party followed, Farwell falling in the rear. Their route was up the Merri-mack, towards which they bent their course, to look for their horses upon the interval. At the brook, near Lutwyche's (now Thornton's Ferry,) they were waylaid. The Indians fired upon them and killed the larger part instantly. A few fled, but were overtaken and destroyed. French was killed about a mile from the place of action. Farwell, in the rear, seeing those before him fall, sprang

behind a tree, discharged his rifle and ran. Two Indians pursued him; the chase was vigorously maintained for some time, without gaining much advantage, till Farwell passing through a thicket, the Indians lost sight of him, and fearing he might have loaded again, they desisted. Farwell was the only one of the company that escaped. A company from the neighborhood mustered, upon the news of this disaster, proceeded to the fated spot, took up the bodies of their friends and townsmen, and interred them in the burying ground. Blanchard and Cross were carried to Canada; after remaining there some time, they succeeded, by their own exertions, in effecting their redemption, and returned to their native town. In 1725, John Lovewell with Josiah Farwell as lieutenant, raised a company of volunteers, and marched northward in pursuit of the enemy. In their two first expeditions, they killed eleven Indians, and took some prisoners; but in the third they met with a disastrous defeat by incautiously falling into an ambuscade at Lovewell's Pond, in Fryeburg, Maine. Sixteen were killed and eleven wounded. Among the killed were Captain Lovewell, Lieutenant Farwell and Ensign Robins, all of Dunstable. The noted chief "Pagus," was killed. This disaster was a hard blow to the settlement, but it brought peace to this whole section of New England, and taught the Indians that swift retribution was sure to follow their savage cruelties to the settlers. The song of the heroes of "Lovewell Fight," was cherished, and sung at the evening fireside, by the

sons and daughters of the settlers, for many years.

In 1842, the northern portion of Nashua, on the north side of Nashua river, and on the south side as far as the Concord railroad, was disannexed and formed into a town called Nashville, and dividing the village by the river, leaving in the new town the Depot, the Jackson Cotton Mills, three churches, two hotels, fifteen or twenty stores and over two thousand inhabitants. This division was caused largely on the location of the Town Hall.

City Charter. In 1853, the two towns were consolidated and chartered as the city of Nashua. The mayors under the city charter have been, in 1853, Joseph Baldwin; 1855, Freeman S. Rogers; 1857, Thomas W. Gillis; 1858, Albin Beard; 1860, Aaron W. Sawyer; 1861, George Bowers; 1862, Hiram T. Morrill; 1864, Edward Spaulding; 1865, Virgin C. Gilman; 1866, Gilman Scripture; 1868, George Bowers; 1869, Jonathan D. Otterson; 1871, Dana Sargent; 1872, Seth D. Chandler; 1873, Frank A. McKean.

The population, at the various decades, has been, in 1775, 705; 1790, 632; 1800, 862; 1810, 1,049; 1820, 1,142; 1830, 2,417; 1840, 5,960; 1850, 8,942; 1860, 10,065; and 1870, 10,541. At no time since 1840, has the town increased in population, and business more rapidly than it has since 1870, and the number of inhabitants is now (1874,) estimated at 12,000—polls, 2,800. The valuation of the city is \$10,388,693'.

First Ministers. Rev. Thomas Weld, Congregational; settled in 1685; killed by the Indians in 1702,

Rev. Nathaniel Prentice, settled in 1718; died in 1737; Rev. Josiah Swan, settled in 1738; dismissed in 1746; Rev. Samuel Bird, settled in 1747; dismissed in 1751; Rev. Joseph Kidder, settled in 1767; died in 1818.

Boundaries. North by Merrimack, east by Litchfield and Hudson, south by Tyngsborough and Dunstable Massachusetts, and west by Hollis. Area, 18,898 acres; area of improved land, 6,069 acres.

Distances. Thirty-five miles south from Concord, and forty north of west from Boston.

NELSON.

CHESHIRE COUNTY. Nelson is situated on the height of land, between the Connecticut and Merrimack Rivers. The surface is hilly but affords excellent pasturage. The soil is generally hard to cultivate, but yields the husbandman a good return for his labor. Harrisville was disannexed from its southern part, and, with the northern portion of Dublin, formed into a separate town, with the name of Harrisville, in 1870.

Ponds. There are several ponds in town of which Long Pond is the largest.

Employments. Agriculture is the principal vocation of the people. At a small village, called Monsonville, in the north-west section of the town, are several manufactories. J. D. Colony & Sons' cotton mill annually manufactures 468,000 yards cotton sheeting, valued at \$58,500. There are, also, chair, lumber, and other small mechanical shops.

Resources. Productions of the soil, \$22,362; mechanical labor,

\$ 16,800; stocks and money at interest, \$ 5,600; deposits in savings banks, \$ 48,781; stock in trade, \$ 7,645.

Churches and Schools. Congregational, Rev. Mark Gould, pastor. There are six schools in town. Average length of schools, for the year, sixteen weeks.

First Settlement. The town was originally called Monadnock number six. It was granted by the Masonian proprietors, February 22, 1774, under the name of Packersfield, and included a part of Roxbury. It was changed to its present name in June, 1814. Breed Batchelder and Dr. Nathaniel Breed commenced the first settlement in 1767.

First Minister. The Congregational Church was organized here, January 31, 1781. Rev. Joseph Foster was installed as its pastor the same year. He was dismissed in 1791.

Boundaries. North by Stoddard, east by Hancock, south by Harrisville, and west by Sullivan.

Distances. Forty miles southwest from Concord, and eleven north from Keene.

Railroad. By stage, three times a week, eleven miles, to Keene station.

NEW BOSTON.

HILLSBOROUGH COUNTY. New Boston is an important farming town, ranking as the fourth in the county in the value of its agricultural productions. Its surface is uneven, consisting of fertile hills, productive vales, and some valuable meadows. The soil is favorable for all the various productions common to this section of the State, and the many fine farms to

be found in different localities, show that the agricultural interest is not wholly neglected.

Streams and Ponds. Several streams water this town, the largest of which is the south branch of the Piscataquog River, having its source in Pleasant Pond, in Francestown. Beard's Pond, and Jo English Pond are the principal bodies of water. There are many good water privileges.

Elevations. In the south part is a considerable elevation, called Jo English Hill, one side of which is nearly perpendicular. The scenery around here partakes largely of the alpine character, with rocks piled on rocks, and hills on hills.

Employments. Agriculture is the principal vocation of the inhabitants. 1,200 bushels wheat, 7,600 bushels corn, 36,000 pounds butter, and 3,600 tons of hay are annually produced.

There are annually manufactured, news paper, valued at \$ 78, 300; leather, \$ 8,400; 20,000 clapboards; 225,000 shingles and laths, 1,500,000 feet boards and dimension timber, valued at \$ 27,300; 15,000 bushels grain ground, \$ 24,000; 900 piano forte cases, \$ 15,000; door knobs, \$ 1,500; besides, bureaus and fancy boxes, harnesses, boots, shoes, &c. There are also carpenters, blacksmiths, painters, masons and other trades. The total value of mechanical goods, annually produced, is \$ 178,400.

The lower village, which lies in a deep, narrow valley, and on the Piscataquog, is the seat of considerable trade and manufacturing, having a church, graded school, several stores, hotel, etc.

Resources. Productions of the

soil, \$ 150,057; mechanical labor, \$ 32,500; stocks and money at interest, \$ 18,030; deposits in savings banks, \$ 187,923; stock in trade, \$ 20,000; from summer tourists, \$ 3,000; professional business, \$ 12,000.

Churches and Schools. Baptist, (in 1870), Rev. Jesse M. Colburn, and Rev. John Atwood, pastors; Presbyterian, Rev. D. C. Frink, pastor. There are fifteen schools in town, two of which are graded. Average length of schools, for the year, eighteen weeks. Value of school houses, \$ 8,050.

Hotel and Livery Stable. Columbian Hotel. H. Lynch, livery stable.

First Settlements. Persons by the name of Cochran, Wilson, Caldwell, Mc Neil, Ferson and Smith made the first settlement, in 1733. It was granted, by Massachusetts, to inhabitants of Boston, January 14, 1736, and, for many years, was called "Lane's New-Boston." It was incorporated by New-Hampshire, February 18, 1763, as New-Boston. Fifty years ago the town contained 1,686 inhabitants; at present, (1870) 1,241.

First Minister. Rev. Solomon Moor, ordained in 1768, died in 1803.

Boundaries. North by Weare, east by Goffstown and Bedford, south by Mount Vernon and Lyndeborough, and west by Lyndeborough and Frankestown. Area, 26,536 acres; area of improved land, 15,947 acres.

Distances. Twenty-two miles south from Concord, and nine north from Amherst.

Railroads. Railway station, at Parker's, on the Manchester and North Weare Railroad.

NEWBURY.

MERRIMACK COUNTY. Newbury is uneven and broken with hills, but the soil is deep and fertile, and produces large crops of corn, wheat, oats and potatoes.

Rivers and Ponds. Todd's pond, 500 rods long, and 60 wide, is the largest body of water in town. This pond affords a small branch to Warner River. Sunapee Lake lies on its western border.

Employments. The people are generally engaged in farming. 1, 100,000 feet of lumber is annually sawed. (See tables.)

Resources. Productions of the soil, \$ 81,174; mechanical labor, \$ 5,000; stocks, and money at interest, \$ 13,150; stock in trade, \$ 6,375; deposits in savings banks, \$ 44,555.

Churches and Schools. There is one church of the Freewill Baptist denomination, seventy-four members; no pastor, at present. There are eleven schools in town. Average length of schools for the year, fifteen weeks.

Hotel. Sunapee Mountain House. This new hotel was opened, for the first time, in July, 1873. It is situated near the summit of Sunapee mountain. From this house a fine view of Sunapee lake and an extensive and delightful view of the surrounding country can be obtained.

First Organization. Newbury was originally called Dantzic. In 1778 it took the name of Fishersfield, and derived its present name in 1837. It was first settled by Zephaniah Clark, in 1762.

Boundaries. North by New-London, east by Sutton, south by Bradford, and west by Goshen and Sunapee.

Distances. Thirty miles west by north from Concord.

Railroad. Sugar River Railroad passes through the town.

NEWCASTLE.

ROCKINGHAM COUNTY. New-Castle is situated in Portsmouth harbor, and was formerly called *Great Island*. It is connected with Portsmouth by a bridge. The town is rocky and but a small part is fit to till.

Fort Constitution is located on this Island; also a light-house.

Employments. The soil among the rocks is of good quality and is made to yield abundantly. Fishing is pursued with success. About 12,000 pairs of men's and women's boots and shoes are annually made.

Churches, Schools and Library. There are three churches, Congregational, Rev. Lucius Alden, pastor; Christian, Rev. J. H. Graves, pastor; and Advent, transient supply. One school district with three schools; average length of schools for the year, 26 weeks. There is a town library of 400 volumes.

Summer Resorts. About one hundred summer tourists stay in this town through the warm weather. They find entertainment at private residences. A public conveyance runs from Portsmouth twice a day, distance three miles.

Resources. Productions of the soil, \$5,160 annually; mechanical labor, \$20,000; fisheries, not known; deposits in savings bank, \$33,523; stock in trade, \$14,407; summer tourists, \$5,000.

First Settlers. The first settlement of New-Castle, no doubt, commenced about as soon as that of Dover or Portsmouth, but there is no positive date, as it originally

was part of the latter c.ty. Hon. Theodore Atkinson, for a number of years Chief Justice of the Province of New-Hampshire, Secretary and President of the Council, was born in this town, Dec. 20, 1697, and died, Sept. 22, 1789.

First Ministers. Rev. John Emerson, ordained in 1704, dismissed in 1712. Rev. William Shurtleff, settled in 1712, dismissed in 1732. Rev. John Blunt, settled in 1732, died in 1748. Rev. David Robinson, settled in 1748, died in 1749. Rev. Stephen Chase, settled in 1750, died in 1778. Rev. Oliver Noble, settled in 1784, died in 1792.

Distances. An Island in Portsmouth harbor, about three miles from the Eastern Railroad depot, in Portsmouth.

NEW DURHAM.

STRAFFORD COUNTY. The surface is uneven, and a portion rocky. The soil is moist and well adapted to grazing. Good crops of corn, oats and potatoes are produced.

Ponds and Rivers. There are five ponds, the largest of which, Merry Meeting Pond, is about ten miles in circumference. A never failing stream issues from it and discharges into Merry Meeting Bay in Alton. Ellis River flows from Coldrain Pond into Farmington, and on it are some fine water privileges. The Cocheco River, also, has its source in this town.

Mountains. Mount Betty, Crop-crown, and Straw's Mountains are the principal eminences. On the north-easterly side of Straw's Mountain, is a remarkable cave, the entrance to which is about three feet wide and ten feet high. The outer room is twenty feet

square; the inner apartments become smaller, until, at the distance of fifty feet, they are too small to be investigated. The sides of these rooms are solid granite, and bear marks of having been once united. The south side of Rattlesnake hill is one hundred feet high and nearly perpendicular. Several other hills in this town contain precipices and cavities, some of considerable extent.

Employments. Agriculture is the chief employment of the people, although there are some manufactories of importance. The Union Powder works annually manufacture 49,000 gallons of acid, and 250 tons of Excelsior, valued at \$10,150. There are annually sawed 4,000 clapboards, 700,000 shingles, and 1,500,000 feet of boards and timber, valued at \$22,500. There are several other small manufactories in town. 100,000 pairs of shoes are annually made. There is plenty of good water power unimproved.

Resources. Annual agricultural productions, \$62,233; mechanical labor, \$29,300; deposits in savings banks, \$40,613; money at interest, \$800; stock in trade, \$14,000.

Summer Tourists. The various natural curiosities in this town have caused some of the summer tourists to visit it. When the town is more fully known, no doubt it will become one of their summer resorts.

Churches and Schools. There are two churches, Freewill Baptist and Advents, and thirteen schools; average length of schools for the year, nine weeks.

First Settlers. New-Durham was granted to Ebenezer Smith and others, in 1749. It was incorpor-

ated, under its present name, Dec. 7, 1762.

First Minister. Rev. Nathaniel Porter, D. D., ordained in 1773, removed in 1777. (See Conway.)

Boundaries. North-west by Wolfeborough, and Alton, east by Brookfield and Middleton, south-east by Farmington, and west and south-west by Alton. Area, 23,625 acres.

Distances. About thirty-five miles north-east from Concord, and twenty-two north-west from Dover.

Railroad. Dover and Winnipisogee Railroad passes through the town.

NEW-HAMPTON.

BELKNAP COUNTY. The surface of this town is broken and uneven, but the soil is remarkably fertile, and produces excellent crops of grain and grass.

Rivers. Pemigewasset River, which washes its western boundary, is the only stream of any note in town.

Springs. On the west side of Kelley's Hill is a remarkable spring, from which issues a stream sufficient to supply mills. It is never affected by rains or droughts and empties into the river after running one mile.

Elevation. In the south part of the town is a high, conical-shaped hill, which can be seen for quite a distance in almost any direction.

Village. The village of New-Hampton is pleasantly situated among the hills and mountains, from the crests of which a beautiful and delightful view of the village and the surrounding country can be obtained. There are two churches, a literary institu-

tion, five or six stores, of various kinds, and some seventy or eighty neat dwellings.

Employments. The people are largely engaged in agriculture. But some lumber is sawed, and there are wheelwrights, blacksmiths, tailors, etc.

Resources. Agricultural productions, \$137,240; mechanical labor, \$4,000; money at interest, \$18,800; deposits in savings banks, \$46,479; stock in trade, \$6,510; from summer tourists, \$900.

Churches and Schools. Freewill Baptist, Rev. E. H. Prescott, pastor; Calvin Baptist, Rev. D. M. Dearborn, pastor. There are thirteen schools in town. Average length of schools, for the year, fifteen weeks.

Literary Institution. New-Hampton Literary and Biblical Institution, A. B. Meservey, principal.

Libraries. Social Fraternity, 3,500; Literary Adelphi, 3,000 volumes, and Ladies' Library, 200 volumes.

Hotel. Wankeneto House, value, \$3,000.

First Settlement. New-Hampton was formerly a part of Moultonborough Gore, and was called Moultonborough addition. The first settler was Samuel Kelley, who moved here in 1775. In 1763, General Jonathan Moulton, of Hampton, having an ox, weighing 1,400 pounds, fattened for the purpose, hoisted a flag upon his horns, and drove him to Portsmouth, as a present to Governor Wentworth. The General refused any compensation for the ox, but he would like a charter of a small gore of land he had discovered adjoining the town of Moulton-

borough, of which he was one of the principal proprietors. The Governor granted this simple request of General Moulton, and he called it New-Hampton, in honor of his native town. This "small" gore of land contained 19,422 acres, a part of which now constitutes Center Harbor.

First Ministers. Rev. Jeremy Ward, (Baptist,) ordained in 1782, died in 1816; Rev. Salmon Hibbard, ordained in 1800, dismissed in 1816.

Boundaries. North by Ashland and Holderness, east by Center Harbor and Meredith, south by Sanbornton and Hill, and west by Bristol and Bridgewater. Area, 19,422 acres; area of improved land, 13,750 acres.

Distances. Thirty-five miles north-west from Concord, and fifteen north-west from Gilford.

Railroads. The Montreal Railroad passes through the extreme northern part of the town. Five miles to Bristol station, on the Bristol Branch of the Northern Railroad. The Portland and Rutland Railroad will pass through the town, if ever built.

NEWINGTON.

ROCKINGHAM COUNTY. Nearly all of the inhabitants in this town are engaged in agriculture. But few are considered rich, and few are classed as poor, there being but two persons dependent on the town.

The soil, near the water, is rich, and yields good crops of grain and grass; but certain portions of the town are sandy and unproductive.

Schools. There is but one school district in town. In 1872, a brick school-house was built, costing

\$5,500. The upper story is to be used as a town hall, and the lower part for school purposes. The schools are considered good, as the people take quite an interest in the future welfare of their children.

Indians. In May, 1690, a party of Indians, led by a sagamore, by the name of Hapgood, made an attack on Fox Point, and destroyed several houses, killed fourteen persons and took six prisoners. The inhabitants pursued the Indians, and, after a severe action, some of the captives were recovered, and part of the plunder. The chief, Hapgood, was severely wounded.

Resources. Annual productions of the soil, \$59,042: deposits in savings banks, \$17,839 stocks, bonds and money at interest, \$7,150.

Newington was originally a part of Portsmouth and Dover. It was called "Bloody Point," for many years, on account of a bloody fight in 1631, and was settled over two hundred years ago. Incorporated in July, 1764.

First Ministers. Rev. Joseph Adams, ordained in 1715, and died in 1783. Rev. Joseph Langdon, ordained in 1788, dismissed in 1810.

Boundaries. North-east by the Piscataqua, east by Portsmouth, south by Greenland and Great Bay, and west and north-west by Great and Little Bays. Area, 5,273 acres.

Distances. Forty-four miles east south-east from Concord, and five west from Portsmouth.

Railroads. The Portsmouth and Dover Railroad passes through this town.

NEW-IPSWICH.

HILLSBOROUGH COUNTY. The soil is of a clayey loam, very productive, when properly cultivated. There are many fine farms under a high state of cultivation.

Rivers and Ponds. Souhegan River is the principal stream, and affords some valuable water power. The first or second Cotton Manufactory, built in this State, was situated on this river, in this town. There are several brooks in various sections of the town. Pratt's and Hoar's Pond's, contain about fifty acres each.

Village. The principal village is in the centre of the town, in a beautiful and fertile valley. Here are several church edifices, several stores, bank, two hotels, Appleton Academy, and forty or fifty dwelling houses. The houses are neat and substantial, many of them built in the style so common among gentlemen who lived in the country forty or fifty years ago, with spacious yards and gardens, while others are modern cottages; but all betoken a degree of wealth and prosperity, for which the people are distinguished.

Summer Resorts. The pleasant location has justly drawn the attention of many tourists who spend a few weeks in the summer months in this pleasant town. The number of visitors of this class, through the summer, is estimated at 200.

Employments. The people are generally engaged in agriculture, but their manufactories are important. A cotton factory belonging to the Columbian Manufacturing Company, was burned in 1871. It has been rebuilt. Chairs, cigars, boxes, bedsteads, harnesses,

lumber, machine work, &c., are manufactured, to the value of \$ 72, 400 annually.

Resources. Productions of the soil, \$ 92,995; mechanical labor, \$ 19,100; money at interest, \$ 12, 450; deposits in savings banks, \$ 85,128; stock in trade, \$ 24,048; from summer tourists, \$ 6,000; professional business, \$ 15,000.

Churches and Schools. Congregational, Rev. T. S. Robie, pastor; Methodist, Rev. Jacob F. Spaulding, pastor; Baptist, no pastor; There are thirteen schools in town; average length, for the year, twenty weeks.

New Ipswich Academy was incorporated, June 18, 1789. Appleton Academy is the name of the literary institution there, at the present time. John Herbert is the Principal.

Library. New-Ipswich Library, 1,000 volumes.

Bank. New-Ipswich Savings Bank. (See tables.)

Hotels. Clark's Hotel, and Appleton House.

First Settlements. New-Ipswich was originally called Ipswich Canada, and was settled prior to 1749, by Reuben Kidder, Archibald White, Joseph and Ebenezer Bullard, Joseph Stephens and eighty others. In 1750 it was granted by the Masonian proprietors, and incorporated September 9, 1762. The town sent sixty men to Bunker Hill. Twenty-six men gave up their lives in the great rebellion of 1861 to 1865.

First Minister. A Congregational Church was gathered in 1750. Rev. Stephen Farrer was ordained in 1760, died in 1809.

Boundaries. North by Sharon and Temple, east by Greenville

and Mason, south by Massachusetts, and west by Rindge. Area, 20,860 acres. Area of improved land, 9,620 acres.

Distances. Fifty miles south-west from Concord, and eighteen south-west from Amherst.

Railroad. By stage, twice a day, to Greenville station, three miles distant, on the Peterborough and Shirley Railroad.

NEW-LONDON.

MERRIMACK COUNTY. The principal settlements of this town are formed on three large swells of land. The soil is deep and good. In some portions of the town, the land is rocky, but there is very little not capable of cultivation. There are many fine farms which clearly show they are cultivated by practical farmers.

Ponds and Streams. Sunapee Lake separates New-London from the town of Sunapee. Little Sunapee Pond, one and one-half miles in length, and three-fourths of a mile in width, lies in the west part, and empties into Sunapee Lake. Near the centre of the town, are Harvey's and Messer's Ponds, which are the principal sources of Warner River. Pleasant Pond, in the north part, is nearly two miles long and one wide. There are some elevations in this section of the town, but they can hardly be considered mountains. The elevated location of the town, together with its lake and ponds, afford some very delightful and attractive scenery, which has caused many tourists to visit here, through the summer months. One of the most flourishing institutions of learning in the State, is located here.

Employments. The inhabitants are chiefly devoted to agriculture, but the manufactures are considerable. Over 4,500 dozens of scythes are annually manufactured, valued at \$45,000. 750,000 shingles, 10,000 clapboards, and 150,000 feet of boards, &c., are annually sawed; also, 8,000 bushels grain ground, and \$24,000 worth of leather tanned and curried. (See tables.)

Resources. Agricultural productions, \$78,678 mechanical labor, \$20,300; stocks, &c., \$9,200; money at interest, \$46,990; deposits in savings banks, \$30,488; stock in trade, \$30,000; from summer tourists, \$3,000; professional business, \$10,000.

Churches and Schools. Baptist, ———; Christian Union, Rev. Lewis Phillips, pastor. There are seven public schools in town. Average length of schools, for the year, twenty-four weeks. The New-London Literary and Scientific Institution was incorporated in 1854. It is one of the largest literary institutions in the State. The school property is valued at about one hundred thousand dollars, besides an endowment of fifteen thousand dollars. There is a library connected with the institution, containing 1,500 volumes.

Hotel. Seaman's House.

First Settlements. New-London was originally called Dantzick, and was incorporated January 25, 1779. James Lamb and Nathaniel Merrill were the first settlers.

First Church. A Baptist Church was formed October 23, 1788.

Boundaries. North and east by Wilmot, south by Sutton and Newbury, and west by Sunapee

Lake. Area of improved land. 11,100 acres.

Distances. Thirty miles north of west from Concord.

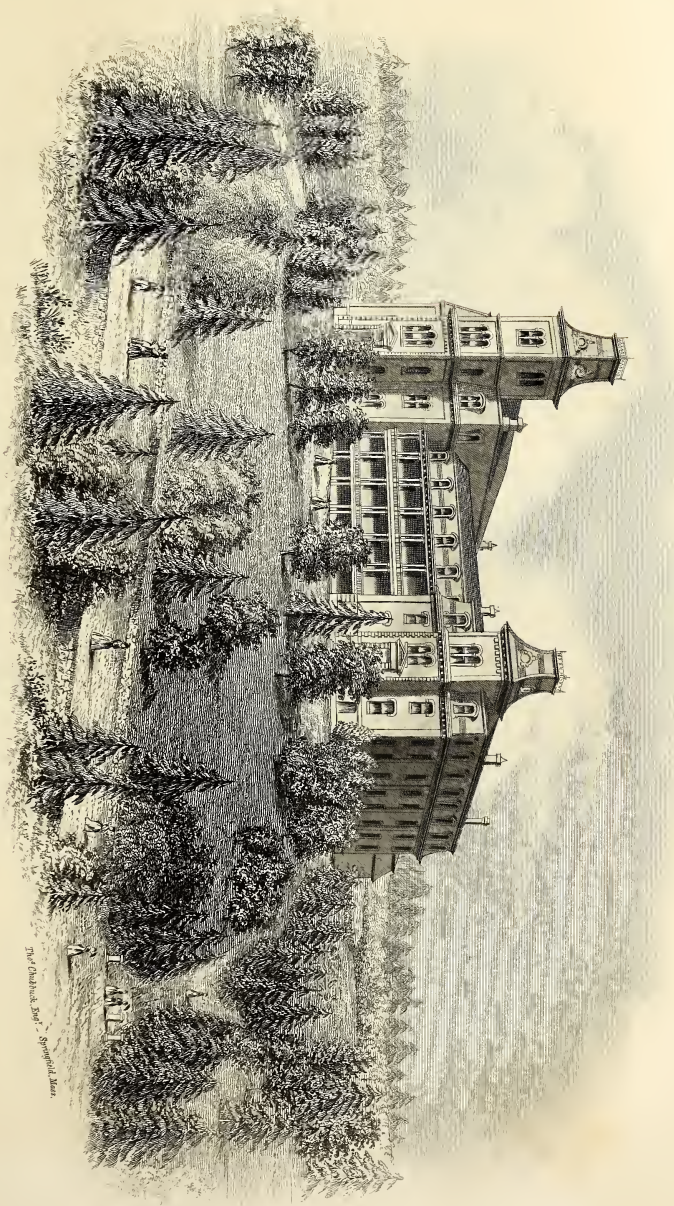
Railroad. Daily stage to Potter Place station, on the northern Railroad. Also daily stage to Bradford station, on the Concord and Claremont Railroad.

NEWMARKET.

ROCKINGHAM COUNTY. Newmarket is a small township, but the soil is good, well cultivated, and produces excellent crops, which are readily sold in the village at fair prices.

Rivers. Piscassick River passes through this town in a northerly direction. Lamprey River washes its north-eastern boundary and meets the tide water at Lamprey River village, over falls of more than twenty feet. At these falls are located the cotton mills of the Newmarket Manufacturing Company. Below the falls, the water, at high tide, is of sufficient depth for vessels of one hundred and twenty tons to navigate. Coal, salt, and other heavy merchandise are frequently freighted up the Piscataqua, to Newmarket village. This village is the seat of considerable trade and manufacturing. There are three church edifices, two school houses, three hotels, town house, two banks, thirty-five stores, various professional offices, four cotton mills, and various other manufactories.

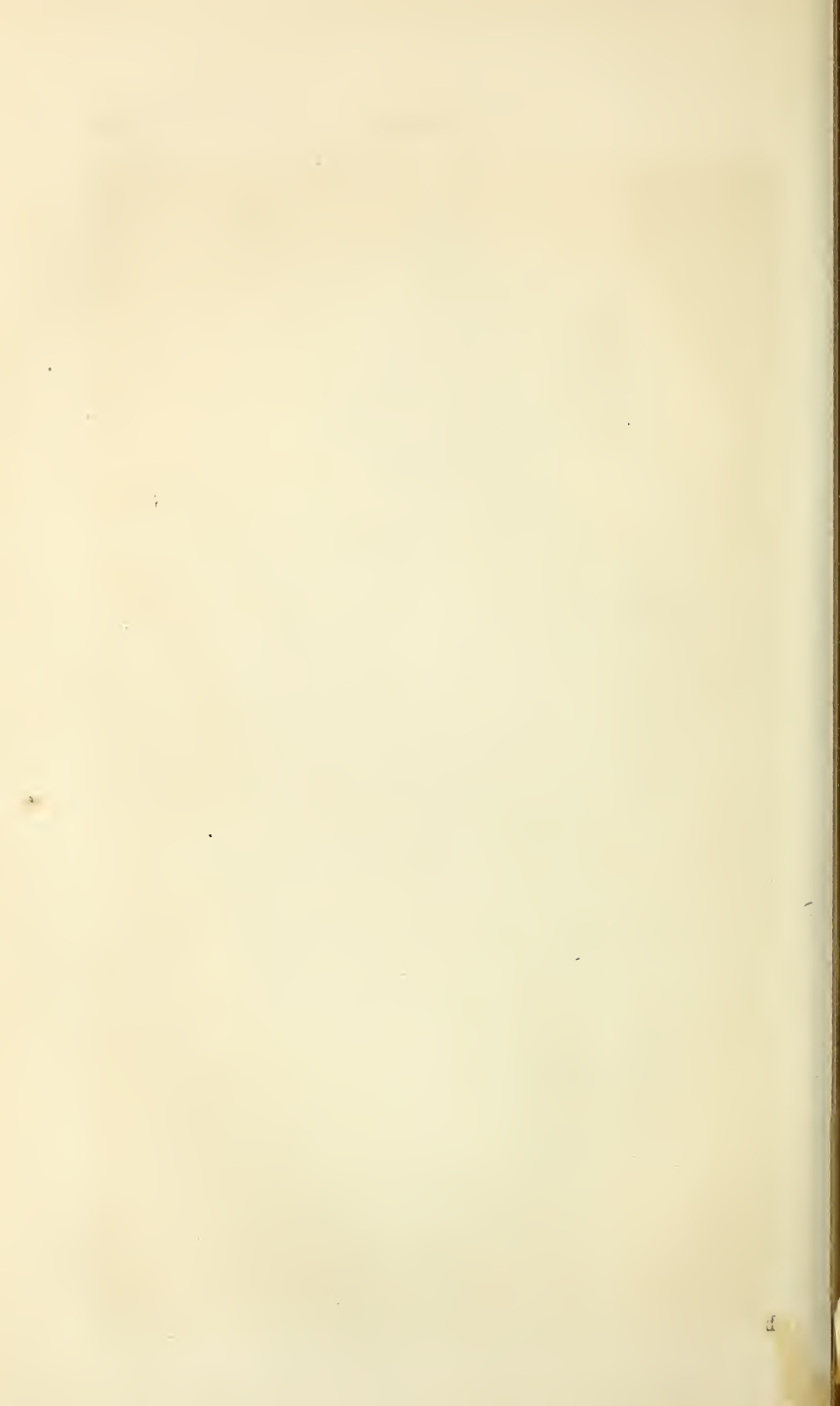
Employments. Manufacturing and mercantile trade are the principal employments of the inhabitants. 7,500,000 yards cotton cloth, and 24,000 pairs of boots and shoes are annually manufactured. The manufacture of sale clothing is an



NEW LONDON INSTITUTION.

NEW LONDON, N.H.

The Oakhurst Post - Springfield Mass.



important branch of business. The total value of goods annually manufactured, is \$889,000. It is the centre of trade for the surrounding towns. Those engaged in agriculture find it remunerative employment.

Resources. Productions of the soil, \$64,519; mechanical labor, \$177,000; stocks, &c., \$24,500; money at interest, \$22,100; deposits in savings banks, \$89,894; stock in trade, \$138,375; professional business, etc., \$75,000.

Churches and Schools. Freewill Baptist, Rev. DeWitt C. Durgin, pastor; Congregational, Rev. Isaac C. White, pastor; Methodist Episcopal, Rev. A. H. Wilkins, pastor. Total number of members, 465. Value of church property, \$32,000. There are two school districts and four schools in town. Average length of schools for the year, twenty-four weeks. Total amount annually appropriated for school purposes, \$2,736.

Library. Newmarket Library Association.

Hotels. Washington House, Newmarket Hotel, Railroad House.

First Settlements. Newmarket was originally a part of Exeter, and was separated and incorporated December 15, 1727. A large portion of its territory was detached, and the township of South Newmarket formed June 27, 1849. Mrs. Fanny Shute, when thirteen months old, was taken by a party of Indians, carried to Canada, and sold to the French. She was educated in a nunnery, and, after remaining thirteen years in captivity, was redeemed and restored to her friends. Mrs. Shute was not-

ed for her excellent qualities, and very much esteemed by all who knew her. She died here in 1819.

First Ministers. Rev. John Moody, Congregational, ordained in 1730, died in 1778. Rev. Nathaniel Ewers, settled in 1795, died in 1832.

Boundaries. North by Lee and Durham, east by Great Bay, south by South Newmarket, and west by Epping. Area of improved land, 4,844 acres.

Distances. Thirty-eight miles south of east from Concord, and eight north from Exeter.

Railroads Boston and Maine Railroad passes through this town.

NEWPORT.

This is the shire town of Sullivan county. Owing to its central location, its valuable water power, and railroad facilities, together with the business character of its inhabitants, Newport has become one of the most important and enterprising towns in the western section of the State. For a number of years it has not kept pace in the march of improvement with other towns in the State, inferior in natural resources, for the lack of railroad facilities; but that obstacle has been removed by the completion of the Sugar River Railroad, to this town, in November, 1871, and to Claremont, in the fall of 1872. Since the first date, business, in every department, has made rapid strides, and improvements are seen on every hand.

The surface of the town is generally uneven, frequently broken by considerable elevations; but on the borders of the Sugar River and its branches are large tracts of interval land, yielding good

crops of corn, grass, &c. The soil on the uplands is strong and when properly tilled, produces excellent crops. There are many valuable farms in this town, under high cultivation. The apple productions are more valuable than in any other town in the county. Some of the finest maple sugar orchards in the State, may be found in this town. Forty thousand pounds of maple sugar are annually manufactured.

Rivers. Sugar River, the outlet of Sunapee Lake, together with the North and South branches, are the principal streams in town. Near the village, the Sugar receives the waters of the South branch, which has its source in Lempster, Unity and Goshen; thence flowing north about two miles, it meets the waters of the North branch, coming from Springfield, Grantham and Croydon, nearly in an opposite direction, whence it passes west through Claremont into the Connecticut. At the outlet of Sunapee Lake, there is a stone dam, with gates arranged for drawing from the surface of the lake ten feet of water. The full capacity of this valuable reservoir has never been tested.

Mountains. Bald, Coit, Blueberry ledge, and East mountains, are the principal elevations in town. From the summit of these mountains a fine view is presented of the surrounding country.

Villages. On Sugar River, about six miles from Sunapee Lake, is located the thriving village of Newport. It is considered one of the pleasantest and most enterprising villages in the State, both in manufacturing and as a centre of mercantile trade. The

main street is more than a mile in length, crossing the river over a handsome bridge nearly in the centre of the village. On this street are located four elegant church edifices, the court and town house, jail and county buildings, three school-houses, two large hotels, two banks, the Argus and Spectator office, seven lawyers', three insurance, and six physicians' and dentists' offices, between thirty and forty stores and shops for trade, of various kinds, and over one hundred dwelling houses. There are many other pleasant streets, with well built residences on them. The manufactories are valuable, being situated on water power which never fails in a dry time. The woolen manufactories annually produce 1,600,000 yards of flannel, valued at \$408,000. The amount paid for labor, by these mills, is over \$60,000. 18,000 sides of leather and 16,000 lbs. splits are annually produced, valued at \$77,200; there is annually ground 19,000 bushels of grain, valued at \$33,000. There are lumber mills, carpenter shops, and various other kinds of mechanical shops, common to a New-England village.

The court house and town hall building was erected in the fall of 1872, and the spring and summer of 1873, at an expense of over \$40,000, and is one of the finest edifices of the kind in the State. The hotels are new, commodious, and pleasantly located. The books of the hotels show the number of arrivals last year to be over 12,000. Some of the business buildings are large and substantial structures. Richards' building is one of the finest mercantile

blocks in the county. In the north part of the village is a beautiful common, shaded with the maple, and capacious enough to parade a regiment on. On either side of this common stand some of the finest residences in the village, adorned with yards and gardens. The future prospects of the inhabitants of this town are very flattering; and their fond anticipations of seeing a large village, double its present size, may be fully realized within the next ten years.

About two miles north-west from the principal village is the small, busy, manufacturing village of Northville. Here are annually made, 1,600 dozens of scythes, valued at \$17,000; 500 dozens of rakes; 13,000 butter tubs; 5,000 pails; besides, there are lumber mills, and other small manufactories.

Summer Resorts. But few localities in the State offer better inducements to summer tourists than Newport. The fine roads, pleasant drives, and delightful views from the crests of its many hills, render it very attractive to lovers of country homes and natural scenery in its varied forms. A pleasant ride of six miles brings you to the romantic shores of Sunapee Lake. This lake is about nine miles in length, and from one half to two miles in width. Three miles south of Newport village, is Unity Springs, which has become quite noted for its medical qualities. Its waters are highly charged with salts of iron, and possess tonic properties. Here is a fine hotel to accommodate invalids and lovers of recreation. A ride on the cars, or by carriage, of six miles, carries you to the "Sunapee Mountain House" in Newbury.

The views from this house, of Sunapee Lake and the surrounding country, are some of the finest in the State. This house is becoming a popular summer resort. The number of tourists who spend their summer vacation in Newport and vicinity, is estimated at over five hundred.

Employments. The employment of the inhabitants is nearly equally divided between agriculture on the one side, and mechanical, mercantile, and official business on the other, with the preponderance in favor of the latter. The capital invested for manufacturing purposes is over \$375,000; the annual value of manufactured productions, \$619,100.

Resources. Annual value of agricultural products, \$148,156; mechanical labor, \$117,700; professional services, \$105,000; stocks, &c., \$64,800; money at interest, \$41,724; deposits in savings banks, \$118,282; stock in trade, \$105,975; from summer tourists, \$15,000.

Churches and Schools. The Congregational, Rev. G. W. R. Scott, pastor; number of members, 248; church valuation, \$50,000. Methodist, Rev. E. R. Wilkins, pastor; members, 230; valuation, \$13,000. Baptist, Rev. H. C. Leavitt, pastor; members, 189; Christian church at Northville. There are eighteen school districts, and sixteen schools; average length for the year, twenty weeks; average amount of money annually appropriated for school purposes, \$2,334.50. It is intended to build a large school house (with all the modern improvements), in the village, the coming season, (1874.)

Banks. There are two banks in

town,—the First National, and Newport Savings banks.

Libraries. Newport Social Library, 400 volumes; Hon. Edmund Burke's private library, 6,000 volumes; besides several other private libraries with over 1,000 volumes each.

Hotels. Newport House, and Phenix Hotel.

First Settlers. Ezra Parmelee, then about twenty-one years of age, in company with Dea. Jesse Wilcox, and his two sons, Jesse and Phineas—Samuel Hurd and Jesse Kelsey, came, early in the month of June, 1766—occupied the lands to which they were entitled, built their camps, and commenced the actual settlement of the town. These men were from old Killingworth, Connecticut. Some years later, John McGregory, (father of the late John McGregory, M. D.,) Joel McGregory, and Deacon Daniel Chapin, made a settlement in the north-western section of the town. Joel McGregory died a few years since, aged one hundred and one years. A son of his is now living in town, between eighty and ninety years of age. Newport has been the birthplace and residence of many prominent men and women of this country, Mrs. Sarah J. Hale, was a native of this town. The town was incorporated October 6, 1761. Hon. Benjamin Giles, long a resident, and highly respected, built the first grist-mill, in 1768. Captain Ezra Parmelee settled on the Unity road about one mile south of the village, and built his barn soon after coming to Newport. This barn is now (1873,) standing and in good repair. It is safe to say that it has been built, and been in use,

over one hundred years. The covering boards are fastened to the timbers with strong wooden pins, which clearly shows the scarcity of nails in those early days of the settlement. A few rods from the barn, stands an apple tree, which is quite as old. Captain Parmelee brought it from Connecticut, over one hundred years ago.

First Ministers. Rev. John Remelee, ordained in 1783, dismissed in 1791; Rev. Abijah Wines, settled in 1785, dismissed in 1816. Congregational and Baptist churches were established in 1779.

Boundaries. North by Croydon, east by Sunapee and Goshen, west by Claremont, and south by Goshen and Unity. Area, 25,267 acres; improved land, 18,533 acres.

Distances. Forty miles north of west from Concord, and about thirty-five miles north from Keene.

Railroad. Concord and Claremont Railroad passes through the town in an easterly and westerly direction.

NEWTON.

ROCKINGHAM COUNTY. Newton is a small township bordering on Massachusetts. The surface is broken but the soil is deep and fertile, and yields good crops of grain and grass. The farmers find a ready sale for their produce at Haverhill, Massachusetts. Nearly one third of Country Pond lies in this town, and it is the only body of water, of note.

Employments. The employment of the inhabitants is about equally divided between farming and mechanical labor. 1,000,000 feet of boards &c., and 180,000 shingles, are annually sawed; and

120,000 pairs of shoes are made.

Resources. Productions of the soil, \$38,259; mechanical labor, \$30,000; money at interest, \$3,400; deposits in savings banks,* \$3,174; stock in trade, \$11,827.

Churches and Schools. Baptist church, Rev. B. H. Lane, pastor; Christian, Rev. Nathaniel Day, pastor. There are six schools in town; average length, for the year, twenty weeks.

Hotels Traveller's Home, and Depot House.

First Minister. Rev. John Eames, in 1791. A Baptist Society was formed here in 1755, and it is the oldest religious society, of that denomination in the State. A Congregational Church was organized about 1759.

First Settlements. Joseph Bartlett and others first settled in this town in 1720. Twelve years previous to his settlement he was taken captive by the Indians at Haverhill, and conveyed to Canada where he remained four years.

Boundaries. North by Kingston, east by South Hampton, south by Amesbury, Mass. and west by Plaistow. Area, 5,250 acres,

Distances. Forty miles south-east from Concord, and twenty-eight south-west from Portsmouth.

Railroads. Boston and Maine, and Amesbury and Newton Branch Railroads pass through this town.

NORTHFIELD.

MERRIMACK COUNTY. The surface of this town is uneven, being broken by hills. The best section

* Depositors in Savings Banks are induced to place their surplus earnings in Massachusetts Savings Institutions.

of land for agriculture, lies on two ridges extending nearly through the town. The soil is of good quality, producing excellent crops of corn, oats and grass. There are many fine farms, under a high state of cultivation.

Ponds and Rivers. Chestnut Pond lies in the east part of the town, and flows into the Winnisseege, three miles from the junction with the Pemigewasset. Sondagard Pond discharges its waters into the Merrimack. Winnisseege River waters its western border, and separates it from Tilton. The town formerly possessed some fine water power, on this river, near its junction with the Pemigewasset, but this portion of its territory is now embraced within the limits of Franklin. It still holds some good power at the village of Tilton.

Village. A portion of what is called the village of Tilton, on the south side of the river, lies in this town. On the Northfield side are two woolen mills, annually manufacturing respectively 210,000 and 66,000 yards of repellants, valued at \$276,000 besides lumber mills, wheel-wright shop etc. There is a large graded school building and over fifty dwelling houses. For full particulars of the village, see Tilton.

Employments. A majority of the inhabitants are engaged in agriculture, but the manufactories are valuable, with fair encouragement that they will be enlarged within a few years.

Resources. Productions of the soil, \$95,311; mechanical labor, \$46,500; stocks and money at interest, \$9,648; deposits in savings banks, \$50,911; stock in trade, \$6,425.

Churches and Schools. The churches are on the Tilton side of the village. There are nine schools in town, two of which are graded; average length, for the year, fourteen weeks.

First Settlers. Benjamin Blanchard and others first settled here in 1760. It was originally a part of Canterbury, and was incorporated June, 1780, under its present name.

Boundaries. North by Tilton and Belmont, east by Belmont, south by Canterbury, and west by Franklin and Boscawen. Area, about 17,000 acres; improved land, 9,638 acres.

Distances. Seventeen miles north from Concord, by the Boston, Concord, and Montreal Railroad.

NORTH HAMPTON.

ROCKINGHAM COUNTY. This town has an even surface, and its soil has been made very productive by means of the large quantities of seaweed which the farmers spread on the ground as a fertilizer. In proportion to the number of acres under improvement, no town in the county, exceeds it in its value of agricultural productions.

Rivers. Little River is the principal stream; it has its source in the north part of the town. Meandering through it in a south-easterly direction for a couple of miles, it empties into the Ocean, between Great and Little Boar's head. Winneut River rises near the centre of the town and flows north west into Great Bay. These rivers afford some water privileges.

Summer Resorts. Part of the eastern border is washed by the Atlantic Ocean and the town has

become a popular resort for tourists. Many of the farmers make it a special business to keep city boarders through the summer months, and, in connection with their farms, find it a lucrative business.

Employments. Agriculture is the principal employment of the inhabitants. 750,000 shingles and 350,000 feet of boards are annually sawed, also 60,000 pairs of shoes, are annually made.

Resources. Productions of the soil, \$76,224; mechanical labor, \$20,500; stocks and money at interest, \$9,700; deposits in savings bank, \$46,803; stock in trade, \$1,125; from summer tourists, \$15,000.

Churches and Schools. Congregational Church, Rev. T. V. Haines pastor; Baptist Church, ———. There are three schools in town. Average length for the year, thirty-one weeks.

Library. North-Hampton Social Library, 250 volumes.

First Settlements. This town formerly constituted the parish called North Hill in Hampton. The first settlement dates back to a very early period in the history of this State, and the early settlers were much exposed to the hostilities of the Indians. Garrison were erected to which the inhabitants resorted in times of danger. In 1677 several persons were killed. Incorporated November 26, 1742. (For first settlers see Hampton.)

First Ministers. Rev. Nathaniel Gookin (Congregational) ordained in 1731, died in 1766. Rev. Joseph Hastings ordained in 1767, removed in 1774; Rev. David McClure D. D., settled in 1776, dis-

missed in 1784. Rev. Benjamin Thurston settled in 1785, dismissed in 1800. The first Congregational Meeting house was erected in 1738.

Boundaries. North by Greenland, east by Rye and Atlantic Ocean, south by Hampton Falls and Hampton and west by Stratham. Area of improved land 5,363 acres.

Distances. Forty-seven miles south east by east from Concord and nine south by west from Portsmouth by Eastern Railroad.

Railroad. Eastern Railroad passes through this town.

NORTHUMBERLAND.

COOS COUNTY. The land on the Connecticut, in this town, was originally covered with a growth of butternut wood. The soil is free from stone and gravel, and is easily cultivated. A large portion of the upland is good for pasturing and tillage. There are several good farms, producing excellent corn, oats and barley. But one other town in the county raises as many bushels of corn.

Rivers. Connecticut River washes the western border, and it is watered by the Upper Ammonoosuc River, which passes through the town in a south-westerly direction.

Elevation. Near the centre of the town is an abrupt and rugged elevation, called Cape Horn, of an altitude of nearly 1,000 feet. The scenery around this mountain is wild and beautiful. Its north base is separated from the Connecticut by a narrow plain, and its eastern side is washed by the Upper Ammonoosuc. The spring freshets usually overflow the meadows, at

this point, and give them the appearance of a large lake.

Employments. Agriculture is the principal employment of the inhabitants; but manufacturing is an important branch of business. At Northumberland Falls, there are starch, straw-board and shoe peg mills, annually manufacturing 40 tons starch, 175 tons straw board, and 20,000 bushels shoe pegs. At Groveton there are manufactories, annually producing leather, \$70,000; 100,000 clapboards, 1,000,000 shingles, and 7,000,000 feet of long timber, valued at \$102,000; meal, \$3,500; besides blacksmiths, harness makers, painters, carpenters, &c. The total value of goods, annually manufactured in town, is \$208,600.

At Groveton, the Montreal Railroad forms a junction with the Grand Trunk Railroad. In this village there is a post office, telegraph and express office, one lawyer, one physician, church edifice, large graded school house, five stores, of all kinds, one hotel and one eating house.

Resources. Productions of the soil, \$72,544; mechanical labor, \$39,800; money at interest, \$5,050; deposits in savings banks, \$1,072; stock in trade, \$20,260.

Church and Schools. Methodist, (at Groveton) Rev. G. C. Noyes, pastor. There are ten schools in town, two of which are graded. Average length of schools, for the year, thirteen weeks.

Hotels. Rogers House; at Groveton, Ammonoosuc House.

First Settlement. Thomas Burnside and Daniel Spaulding, together with their families, commenced the first settlement in this town, in 1767. North of Cape Horn

mountain, and near the river, are the remains of a fort, built during the war of the Revolution. It was placed under the command of Captain Jeremiah Eames, afterwards well known for his usefulness, wit and social disposition. The town was incorporated November 16, 1779.

Boundaries. North by Stratford, east by Stark, south by Lancaster, and west by Vermont. Area of improved land, 6,555 acres.

Distances. By railroad, one hundred and forty-five miles north from Concord, and eight north-east from Lancaster.

Railroads. Grand Trunk, and Montreal Extension Railroads.

NORTHWOOD.

ROCKINGHAM COUNTY. For beautiful and varied scenery, there is no town in the State, that surpasses Northwood, south of the White Mountain Range. Her mountains and hills, and her sparkling lakelets or ponds, lend enchantment to her many views.

Ponds. There are seven ponds in this town; viz. Suncook, Jenness, Long, Little Bow, Harvey, Durgin and Knowlton, or Demeritt Ponds, besides a part of Bow Lake and Pleasant Pond, and all covering an area of over fourteen hundred acres.

Rivers. The north branch of Lamprey River has its source in this town, at the eastern base of Saddleback mountain. The main branch of Suncook River has its rise in Jenness, Long, Little Bow, Durgin, Harvey and Suncook Ponds, draining nearly one half of the area of the town, (8,500 acres,) and furnishing nearly all of the water power.

Mountains and Hills. Saddleback Mountain, between Deerfield and Northwood, has an altitude of one thousand feet above the ocean. On the east side of this mountain are found crystals and crystalline spars, of various colors. Plumbago of superior quality is also found. Brown's or Richardson's Hill, between Jenness and Long ponds, has an abrupt elevation of three hundred feet above the latter pond. The summit is covered with an open growth of oaks, affording a fine place, in summer, for picnic parties. From the top of Fogg's Hill, eight ponds can be seen. The main street in Northwood, passes over what is called Clark's Hill, the highest cultivated elevation, in Rockingham county, from the top of which can be seen the ocean, and also nearly the whole basin of the country, at a glance.

Agricultural. The soil of Northwood is moist, and has been considered better adapted for grazing, than any other branch of agriculture; but there are only three towns in the county that raise as many bushels of corn, and but one as many bushels of wheat. Agriculture is neglected, owing to a large portion of the people being engaged in shoe business; but when the soil is properly cultivated, it yields excellent crops.

Summer Resorts. The elevated position of Northwood, commanding an extensive and delightful view of the surrounding country, has caused many summer tourists to spend their vacation here, and it is becoming a popular resort for all lovers of mountains, lakes, and hills. The Gulf, Brown's Hill, and all the ponds are pleasant,

and interesting localities for tourists to visit.

Manufactories. There is one large shoe factory in the east part of the town, employing over one hundred men and women, and manufacturing annually, over 152,000 pairs of women's boots and shoes, valued at \$215,000. There is paid for labor annually, \$55,000. The whole number of shoes manufactured, annually, in town, is nearly 550,000 pairs, valued at \$715,000, and giving the workmen for their labor over \$135,000 per annum.

Resources. Total productions of the soil, \$74,188; mechanical labor, \$140,300; stocks and money at interest, \$33,900; deposits in savings banks, \$51,115; stock in trade, \$21,170; from summer tourists, \$1,500; professional business, \$10,000.

Churches and Schools. Congregational, Rev. E. C. Cogswell, pastor; Freewill Baptist, Rev. L. P. Bickford, pastor; Baptist, Rev. A. A. Chase, pastor. There are nine schools in town, two of which are graded; average length, for the year, twenty-one weeks; total amount annually appropriated for school purposes, \$1,405.

Literary Institutions. Northwood Academy, E. C. Cogswell, Principal. Northwood Seminary, William H. Cotton, Principal. (See Literary Institutions.)

Libraries. Northwood Social Library, 1,000 volumes; Northwood Academy Library, 500 volumes; Rev. E. C. Cogswell's private library, 1,200 volumes.

Hotels. The traveling public have long appreciated the good hotels in Northwood; being excelled by no country town in the

State. It still retains its high reputation in that respect, in the Harvey House, kept by the accommodating landlord, E. C. Brown, Esq. There is a daily stage to Epsom depot, on the Suncook Valley Railroad, distance, six miles; also a stage three times a week to Newmarket, on the Boston and Maine Railroad, distance, eighteen miles.

First Settlements. This town was originally the extreme northern section of Nottingham, and some of the inhabitants, in the winter, would visit this locality for lumbering, and they called it the "north woods." Hence the name when incorporated. The first settlement was commenced, March, 25, 1763, by Moses Godfrey, John and Increase Batchelder, and Solomon Bickford. Colonel Samuel Johnson came, a few years after, and the first night he was in town he slept between two large stones covered over by a quilt or canvass. Within a few feet of where he rested the first night, his bones are now taking their last rest. It was incorporated Feb. 6, 1773. September 6, 1873, the people celebrated the one hundredth anniversary of the town organization of their town, and gave a general invitation to the sons and daughters, who had left their native town, to join them in the festivities of the occasion. Over two thousand persons met on the day appointed, and the greetings of old friends and neighbors, who had not met for half a century, were frequent, and the enjoyment such as few participate in in a life time.

Casualties. Within thirty years there have been fourteen violent deaths in town. Ten were drowned, two were thrown from a car-

riage, one killed in a saw mill and one, a girl thirteen years of age, most brutally murdered by her uncle, whose name was Evans, in October, 1872. Three other men left town temporarily, and never returned. One was thrown from a carriage, one killed on the railroad, and the other drowned.

First Churches and Ministers. The Baptist Church was organized in 1779, and the Rev. Edmund Pillsbury ordained the same year, as its pastor. The Congregational Church was formed in 1781. Rev. Josiah Prentice was ordained in 1799. He was pastor over forty years.

Boundaries. North-east by Strafford, south-east by Nottingham, south, and south-west by Deerfield, and north-west by Epsum and Pittsfield. Area, 17,075; acres; area of improved land, 10,389 acres.

Distances. Eighteen miles east from Concord, twenty-six north-west from Exeter, and about twenty miles west from Dover.

Railroads. The natural resources and growing business, of this town, demand a railroad, and if the projected Concord and Dover Railroad is built, it will pass through it. But three towns in the county do as much manufacturing as Northwood, and there are but two towns whose freight would be as valuable for any railroad, it being a longer distance to market. The largest unbroken tract of woodland in the county, is in this town, and contains between two and three thousand acres.

NOTTINGHAM.

ROCKINGHAM COUNTY. The surface of Nottingham is uneven

and broken with hills, but the soil is deep and fertile, and produces fine crops of wheat, corn, barley, potatoes, &c. There are many fine farms under a high state of cultivation.

Rivers and Ponds. Little River is the principal stream in town, and affords some very good water power. Several small streams have their source in this town, and North River passes through it. There are several ponds, the largest of which is Pawtuckaway.

Mountains. Pawtuckaway Mountain is the principal elevation in town. It lies on the line between Nottingham and Deerfield, and consists of three distinct peaks, rising abruptly, and designated as the Upper, Middle, and Lower Mountains. These mountains were once the haunts of the deer, panther, and wildcat.

Minerals Bog iron ore and white granular quartz are found.

Village. Nottingham Square is a pleasant village, situated on an elevated site, about 450 feet above the sea level, and affords a fine view of the surrounding country.

At one time it was the seat of considerable trade, and still retains its delightful views.

Employments. Agriculture is the principal employment of the people. 96,000 pairs of shoes are annually manufactured. 70,000 clapboards, 800,000 shingles, and 23,00,000 feet of boards, &c., are sawed annually.

Resources. Productions of the soil, \$72,147; mechanical labor, \$26,700; stocks and money at interest, \$22,550; deposits in savings banks, \$22,510; stock in trade, \$40,785; from summer tourists, \$1,500.

Churches and Schools. Union Church, Rev. Hosea Quimby, pastor. There are thirteen schools in town. Average length of schools, for the year, eighteen weeks.

Hotel. Rockingham House.

First Settlements. Nottingham was settled by Capt. Joseph Cilley and others, in 1727. A tribe of Indians had their rendezvous, at one time, on the shores of a pond in Northwood, near the line of this town, but no serious depredations were ever committed by them on the inhabitants of Nottingham. Incorporated May 10, 1722.

First Ministers. Rev. Stephen Emery, Congregational, ordained in 1742, dismissed in 1749. Rev. Benjamin Butler, settled in 1758, left in 1770.

Boundaries and Area. North-east by Barrington and Lee, south by Epping and Raymond, and west by Deerfield and Northwood. Area 25,800 acres. Area improved land, 11,473 acres.

Distances. Twenty-five miles south-east from Concord, fourteen miles north-west from Exeter, and twenty west from Portsmouth.

Railroad. By stage, three times a week, to Newmarket station, ten miles, on Boston and Maine Railroad.

ODELL.

COOS COUNTY. In 1860, this town had one white inhabitant, but in 1870, the person had died or moved away. The town is rocky, rough, and mountainous. A large branch of the Androscoggin has its rise here. It is bounded, north by Columbia and Dixville, east by Millsfield and Dum-

mer, south by Stark, and west by Stark, Stratford, and Columbia.

ORANGE.

GRAFTON COUNTY. The surface is uneven, being situated on the height of land between the Connecticut and Merrimack Rivers. The soil, in many parts of the town, is good, and fine crops are produced.

Streams and Ponds. The streams are small, but some of them afford a few mill privileges, which are improved. There is a small pond in the south-east part of the town, from which is taken a species of paint, resembling Spruce yellow. Chalk and magnesia have been found near this pond. Yellow Ochre, of a quality superior to that imported, is found in various localities.

Mountain. Cardigan Mountain lies in the eastern part of the town, and is of considerable elevation.

Employments. The principal employment of the people is agriculture. 25,000 clapboards, 250,000 shingles, and 450,000 feet of dimension timber are annually produced.

Resources. Productions of the soil, \$26,306; mechanical labor, \$1,300; money at interest, \$5,500; deposits in savings banks, \$3,139; stock in trade, \$2,350; from summer tourists, \$1,000.

Churches and Schools. Freewill Baptist, Rev. J. C. Waldron, pastor. There are seven schools. Average length of schools, for the year, seventeen weeks.

First Settlements. Orange was granted February 6, 1769, under the name of Cardigan, to Isaac Fellows, and others. The first

settlement was made in 1773, by Silas Harris, Benjamin Shaw, David Eames, Col. Elisha Bayne, and Capt. Joseph Kenney. Incorporated July 18, 1781.

Boundaries. North by Dorchester, Groton, and Hebron, east by Hebron and Alexandria, south by Grafton, and west by Canaan. Area 16,000 acres. Improved land, 5,624 acres.

Distances. Sixteen miles east from Dartmouth College, ten south-west from Plymouth, and forty north-west from Concord.

Railroad. The Northern Railroad passes through the south-west corner of the town. East Canaan depot, four miles distant, is where the people take the cars.

ORFORD.

GRAFTON COUNTY. Orford is one of the seven best farming towns in the State, in respect of value of agricultural productions, and ranks as the third town in the county. It is situated on the Connecticut which, through this town, furnishes broad intervals, well tilled and producing excellent crops of corn, oats, and hay. The uplands and hills afford fine pasturing and tillage lands. But one other town in the State produces as many bushels of wheat.

There are but few if any farming towns on the Connecticut that equal Orford in its fine scenery of mountain, hill, vales, and river views. As you stand on many of the farm hills which are cultivated to their summits, you have a view of the hills, and beautiful valleys around you dotted with fine farm houses, and well filled barns, and a little farther you have an indis-

tinued view of the villages nestling beneath the shades of the stately elm, while the church spire, peering through their tops, and the ring of the village school bell, all denote that religion, education, and liberal principles harmoniously dwell within; while still a little farther, flows the winding Connecticut, clothed on either side with broad intervals now burdened with the rewards of the husbandman's toil, and still beyond all this, are the green, cultivated hills of Vermont, and at their base can be seen the puffing locomotive, and the luxurious cars, freighted with precious lives as they glide through the vale.

Rivers, Ponds, and Mountains.

While the Connecticut River washes the western border of the town, Orford Mill River passes nearly through the centre and furnishes some good water power. There are four or five ponds of considerable size. Baker's Upper Pond, lies within three or four miles of the Connecticut and discharges its waters into another pond, lying partly in Wentworth, and the waters of both flow into Baker's River. Indian Pond, lies about one mile west from Baker's Upper Pond. There are two considerable elevations called Mount Cuba, and Mount Sunday, lying near the centre of the town, Mount Cuba, extending east into Wentworth.

Minerals. On the west side of Cuba Mountain there are several beds of limestone, which is granular but does not crumble in burning. Specimens of quartz containing acicular crystals of oxide of titanium are also found here. Near Sunday Mountain, is a bed of tal-

cose slate which answers well for soap stone. There are many other mineral crystals found in various sections of the town.

Villages. Orford village is situated on the upper banks of the Connecticut and on the border of the intervals and is one of the handsomest and most quiet villages in the State. Here are two church edifices, large school house, academy, five or six stores, of various kinds, one hotel, two lawyers, two physicians, one dentist, and several small manufactories and mechanical shops. The main street is broad, and beautifully shaded, while the dwelling houses have a neat appearance and are adorned with spacious yards, and beautiful gardens.

Orfordville is situated about two miles above the principal village, and contains two chair factories, lumber mill, and several other small shops. Here are also one church edifice, school house, store, post office and several fine dwelling houses. It is a pleasant village and a desirable place to live in.

Employments. The inhabitants are generally engaged in farming; but the manufactures are important. 3,900 bushels of wheat, 12,000 bushels corn, 20,000 bushels oats and barley, 41,000 bushels potatoes, 41,000 pounds of butter and 4,700 tons of hay are annually produced. There are annually manufactured 360,000 shingles, 1,480,000 feet boards and dimension timber, 12,000 bushels meal and flour, 50 tons starch, and there are two chair factories, a harness shop, blacksmith shops, wheelwright, tin ware, and shoe shops, also carpenters, painters, tailors, and various other mechanical business. The

annual value of mechanical productions is \$68,400.

Resources. Annual production of the soil \$204,200 mechanical labor \$17,700 stocks and money at interest \$62,243 deposits in savings banks, \$6,727; stock in trade, \$39,500; from summer tourists \$2,000; professional business \$10,000.

Churches and Schools. Congregational, Rev. Frank B. Knowlton, pastor; Universalist, — —; At Orfordville, Congregational, Rev. N. F. Carter, pastor. There are fourteen schools in town. Average length of schools, for the year, twenty-two weeks. Total amount annually appropriated for school purposes \$2,229.21.

Literary Institution. Orford Academy, Nathan E. Stark, principal, in 1870.

Hotel. Orford House.

First Settlement. Orford was granted to Jonathan Moulton, and others September 25, 1761. General Israel Morey, John Mann, Esq., a Mr. Caswell, and one Cross, commenced the first settlement in June, 1765.

First Ministers. Rev. Oliver Noble, (Congregational) ordained in 1771; dismissed in 1777; Rev. John Sawyer, settled in 1787; left in 1795; Rev. Sylvester Dana, settled in 1807; left in 1822.

Boundaries. North by Piermont, east by Wentworth, south by Lyme, and west by Fairlee, Vermont. Area 27,000 acres; area of improved land 16,315 acres.

Distances. Sixty-two miles northwest from Concord and twelve south from Haverhill. By cars it is eighty four miles to Concord.

Railroad. One mile to Fairlee,

Vt., station, on the Passumpsic railroad.

OSS�PEE.

CARROLL COUNTY. Ossipee is the shire town of the county. The west and south parts of the town are hilly and mountainous, while the north-eastern portion is moderately uneven or nearly level. The mountainous district affords excellent pasturage. The soil is deep, and, when properly tilled, produces fine crops of wheat, corn, oats and potatoes.

Lakes, Rivers and Ponds. Ossipee Lake, a beautiful sheet of water, lies partly in this town. It is about eight miles long and seven wide, and is quite as remarkable on account of its entire destitution of islands, and the bright, silvery belt which surrounds it, as the Winnipiseogee is famous for its numerous islands. This lake is shallow, and has many small bays and inlets. Ossipee River is its outlet. Pine and Bear Camp Rivers discharge their waters into Ossipee Lake, and are the principal streams in town. There are several ponds, of which Bear Pond, in the south-east part, is noted for not having any visible outlet.

Mountains. Ossipee and Green mountains are the principal elevations in the vicinity of Ossipee. The most lofty peak of Ossipee mountain has an altitude of nearly 2,500 feet above the ocean level. In the crevices of the rocks, on Green Mountain, ice may be found at all seasons of the year.

Summer Resorts. The bright and silvery waters of Ossipee Lake, and the beautiful mountain scenery in and around Ossipee,

have induced many tourists, and lovers of New-Hampshire scenery to spend their summers in this pleasant town, and enjoy the many attractions which nature has so lavishly bestowed upon it. From the valleys or plains nearly as fine a home-view can be obtained as in any town in the State. Around you are fine farms, where waves the growing grass or grain, and rustle the leaves of the green corn, fanned by the mountain air. On the hill-side can be seen flocks and herds, grazing on its gentle knolls, or quietly reposing within the shade of the gorgeous oak or maple. At the foot of the hills, nestle the waters of the beautiful Ossipee, or meander the sparkling mountain streams. To the south-east is Green Mountain, with its icy fetters glistening in the summer sunbeam. To the west is the Ossipee Mountain, with its towering peaks, and in the distance, at the north, the White Mountains show their snowy summits; and a little further to the west Chocorua Peak is distinctly seen, down the precipitous sides of which, tradition says, an Indian made his last leap when pursued by the white man. Near the foot of Ossipee Mountain is a beautiful cascade, which attracts many visitors; also a spring, slightly impregnated with sulphuric acid gas. Near the western shore of Ossipee Lake, in a level field, is a circular mound, about fifty feet in diameter, and 10 feet in height, supposed to be the place where the Indians buried their dead after an encounter with Captain Lovell. Several entire skeletons, besides hatchets, tomahawks, etc., have been taken

from this mound. About 500 visitors spend their summer vacation in Ossipee. There are three hotels and many farm houses, where summer boarders are accommodated.

Employments. Ossipee is one of the best farming towns in the State, many of its inhabitants being engaged in agriculture. There is considerable money invested in manufactories. Over 12,000 dozen pairs of hose, over 1,250,000 feet of boards, 100,000 clapboards, and 150,000 shingles, are annually manufactured, besides an extensive tannery and bedstead manufactory, annually producing 10,000 Bedsteads. 72,000 pairs of shoes are annually made. (See tables.)

Resources. Productions of the soil, \$155,603; mechanical labor, \$55,950; money at interest, \$3,994; deposits in savings banks, \$41,557; from summer tourists, \$25,000; Stock in trade, \$19,980.

Churches and Schools. There are in town one Congregational, two Methodist, and two Freewill Baptist Churches. There are twenty schools in town. Average length of schools, for the year, ten weeks.

Hotels. Carroll and Centre Houses, and Banks' Hotel. Arrivals for the year, 7,500.

First Settlement. Ossipee was originally called New Garden. Incorporated February 22, 1785.

First Minister. Rev. Samuel Arnold, settled in 1829, dismissed in 1831.

Boundaries. North by Tamworth, north-east by Freedom and Effingham, south-east by Wakefield, and west by Wolfeborough, Tuftonborough and Moultonborough. Area over 55,000 acres.

Area of improved land, 17,740 acres.

Distances. Sixty miles north-east from Concord.

Railroad. Great Falls and Conway Railroad affords this town excellent railroad facilities.

PELHAM.

HILLSBOROUGH COUNTY. The surface of this town is moderately uneven, but the uplands are excellent for grazing and for the raising of fruit. But two towns in the county exceed it in the value of its fruit productions. Over 6,000 barrels of cider were made in town, in the fall of 1872.

Lowell and Lawrence furnish the farmers a convenient market for their surplus productions. About sixty cans of milk are daily carried to Lowell, and thirty to Lawrence, the year round. In the eastern part of the town are valuable quarries of granite. About twenty stone workmen are constantly employed at these quarries.

Streams and Ponds. Beaver River is the principal stream, and together with its tributaries furnishes some good water power. Gumpas, White's, and Island Ponds are the principal bodies of water.

Employments. The inhabitants are principally devoted to agriculture. Every hundred acres of improved land in town yields the farmer, on an average, \$1,300 annually. This includes pasturage, tillage, &c. The lumber business is valuable, over 1,100,000 feet of lumber, of all kinds, are annually sawed. A frocking manufactory annually produces \$35,000 worth of frocking. Stone quarried and dressed \$15,000. Besides there

are five blacksmith and two wheelwright shops, two grist mills, and about 3,400 pairs of sale shoes made. Total value of goods annually manufactured, \$96,800.

Resources. Productions of the soil, \$109,965; mechanical labor, \$19,500; money at interest, stocks, etc., \$23,190; deposits in savings banks,* \$54,698; stock in trade, 28,491.

Churches and Schools. Congregational Church, Rev. Augustus Berry, pastor. There are six schools in town. Average length of schools, for the year, twenty-six weeks.

Libraries. Abel Gage, private, over 500 volumes; A. Batchelder, private, over 500 volumes.

First Settlements. Pelham was originally a part of Dracut, Massachusetts, and was formerly included in Wheelwright and Mason's purchase. The first permanent settlement was made by John Butler, William Richardson, Joseph Hamblett, and others, in 1721, by erecting a log house. Two years before the above date, a block house was built by the Mason proprietors, to assist those who might purchase, and protect them from Indian incursions. The inhabitants of Pelham have always stood ready to defend their country, whenever assailed. In the French war of 1755, nine of her citizens sacrificed their lives, to give England Canada. In the Revolution, 86 of her townsmen were enrolled on the lists of the army; and the record shows she furnished 98 men to assist in quelling the Rebellion of 1861. The

* The savings banks of Massachusetts get a large portion of the deposits of the farmers of Pelham.

town was incorporated, July 6, 1746, and the first town meeting was holden July 27, 1746.

First Church. The first church edifice was erected in 1746. A Congregational society was formed November 13, 1751, and the Rev. James Hobbs was ordained as its pastor; he died in 1765; Rev. Ames Moody, ordained in 1765, dismissed in 1792; Rev. J. H. Church, D. D., settled in 1798.

Boundaries. North by Windham and Salem, east by Methuen and Dracut, Massachusetts, south by Dracut, and west by Hudson. Area of improved land, 8,049 acres.

Distances. Thirty-seven miles south from Concord, ten south-east from Nashua, and six north from Lowell, Massachusetts.

Railroads. Six miles to Lowell station, by mail carriage, three times a week. A new railroad is in contemplation, from Lowell, through Pelham, to Windham depot, on the Manchester and Lawrence Railroad; also one from Nashua, through Pelham to Plais-tow, on the Boston and Maine Railroad.

PEMBROKE.

MERRIMACK COUNTY. Pembroke is situated on the eastern side of Merrimack River, and is one of the growing towns of the State, both in wealth and population. The soil is various, and generally productive. The intervals on the river are valuable, and produce excellent crops of corn, oats and grass. From these intervals, the land rises in large swells, which yield abundant crops, when properly cared for.

Rivers. Pembroke has no considerable stream running

through it, but it is well watered by small streams, while its borders are nearly surrounded by rivers. The Soucook River washes its north-western borders, and separates it from Concord; the Merrimack waters it on the west, and separates the town from Bow; while the Suncook passes along its south-eastern boundary, and separates it from Allenstown. There is a small curve in the Suncook, at Suncook village, which has been made since the town line was formed, and brings a saw, and sash and blind mill, into Pembroke, situated apparently on the south-east bank of the river, in Allenstown. The Suncook furnishes some fine water power in Pembroke, which is well improved.

Villages. Pembroke street is situated on a high swell of land, about one mile from the Merrimack. The main street runs parallel with the river, and is wide and very pleasant. Thirty years ago it was the principal village in town, and the seat of considerable trade. At that time there were two flourishing academies, several stores, etc.; but the thriving village of Suncook has taken away its former prestige. The Blanchard or Pembroke Academy still remains, and meets with varied success. The views from this village, of the surrounding country in the summer, are delightful.

Suncook. Near the mouth of the Suncook River, is situated the manufacturing village of Suncook. The river runs through the village,—consequently it is located partly in Allenstown, but the larger portion in Pembroke. The growth of this village, it might be

said, commenced less than twenty years ago, for a few years prior to that time a destructive fire swept over a large part of the business portion of the village, and its future prospects looked gloomy for a number of years. Since 1860, it has more than doubled its population, and trebled its wealth.

On the Pembroke side the Webster Manufacturing Company employs 94 males, and 225 females, and annually manufactures 7,382,000 yards of cotton print goods, valued at \$552,000. The Pembroke Mills employ 49 males, and 115 females, and manufacture 3,740,000 yards of print cloth, valued at \$280,000. There is also one grist-mill, grinding 20,000 bushels of grain annually, valued at \$23,900; 700,000 feet of lumber sawed, valued at \$10,000; sash and blinds, and printing cases, valued at \$10,000; besides bakery, foundry, boots and shoes, harnesses, blacksmiths, tailors, &c. On the Allenstown side is the China Manufacturing Company, employing 144 males and 340 females, and manufacturing 11,122,000 yards of cotton print cloth, valued at \$832,000. The total capital invested in the various manufactories in Suncook is estimated at \$1,650,000 employing 345 males, and 700 females, who annually receive for their labor, \$384,000, and manufacture goods to the value of \$1,754,000. There are two church edifices, two large graded school-houses, one bank, telegraph and express office, from thirty to forty stores, of all kinds, two hotels, and about 2,500 inhabitants. But few villages in this State, have made more rapid progress for the past ten years than Suncook. The Sun

cook Branch of the Concord Railroad, and the Suncook Valley Railroad to Pittsfield, furnish the village with excellent railroad facilities.

About three miles north of Suncook village, on Suncook River, is a small village, where there are a lumber mill, grist-mill, a cotton twine manufactory, and several other small shops.

Employments. As can be seen, Pembroke has become a manufacturing and trading town, instead of agricultural, as it was twenty years ago. It might be said that the agricultural products have not decreased within that time, but the manufactories have increased enough to over-balance the farm productions. Large quantities of brick are made; 40,000 clapboards, 950,000 shingles and laths, and 1,800,000 feet of boards and dimension timber, are annually sawed; besides meal, flour, cotton goods, &c. The total value of goods annually manufactured, of all kinds, is estimated at \$ 1,010,800.

Resources. Productions of the soil, \$ 126,170; mechanical labor, \$ 228,600; stocks and money at interest, \$ 39,750; deposits in savings banks, \$ 202,102; stock in trade, \$ 59,025; professional business &c., \$ 80,000.

Churches and Schools. Baptist, Rev. T. M. Goodwin, pastor; Congregational, Rev. L. White, pastor; Methodist, Rev. James Noyes, pastor; Catholic, Rev. I. B. Richer, priest. There are eleven schools in town, six of which are graded; average length, for the year, twenty-five weeks; value of school-houses, \$ 11,500; total amount of money annually appropriated for school purposes, \$ 2,230.25.

Literary Institutions. Pembroke Academy, Isaac Walker, A. M., Principal.

Hotels. Pembroke House, and Suncook House.

Bank. China Savings Bank, at Suncook, on the Allenstown side.

First Settlement. This town was granted by Massachusetts to Captain John Lovewell, and his company of fifty-nine men, in consideration of their faithful services against the Indians. The grant was given under the Indian name,—"Suncook,"—in May, 1727. The settlement made slow progress for many years, for the reason of Indian depredations upon the property of the inhabitants. James Carr,—killed May 1, 1748,—was the only person who lost his life by the Indians in this town. For many years the people led a life of watching, anxiety, and fear, which few persons in these days know much about.

"The death of James Carr, of Pembroke, who was killed by the enemy early in 1748, was attended with a singular instance of canine attachment and fidelity. He, with two others, was ploughing on the west bank of the river, within the present township of Bow. Toward night, some Indians, who had been concealed in a thicket of bushes all day, watching them, rushed upon them. His two companions were taken; but in attempting to run to the river, Carr, was shot and fell dead on his back, with his arms somewhat extended. As the savages ran up to scalp him, his dog,—a large and fierce animal,—instantly attacked them, but was stunned by the blow of a tomahawk, and left for dead. The people at the garrison in Pembroke,

heard the firing, but, it being near night, did not venture on an immediate pursuit, from the apprehension of falling into an ambuscade. After the departure of the enemy, the dog revived, guarded the corpse of his master through the night, and was found the next morning with his nose laid in its open hand; nor would the faithful animal permit any one to remove or even touch the body, until after the use of much flattery and some force."

This town was concerned in the tedious controversy with the proprietors of Bow, who claimed certain lands belonging to the grantees in this vicinity. Some of the grantees settled here as early as 1729. It was incorporated under its present name November 1, 1759.

First Ministers. Rev. Aaron Whittemore, Congregational; ordained in 1737; died in 1767. Rev. Jacob Emery, settled in 1768; left in 1775. Rev. Zaccheus Colby, settled in 1786; dismissed in 1803.

Boundaries. North-west by Soucook River, which separates it from Concord; east and north-east by Chichester and Epsom; south-east by Suncook River, dividing the town from Allenstown; and west by the Merrimack River. Area, 10,242 acres; improved land, 9,950 acres.

Distances. Six miles south-east from Concord, and ten miles north from Manchester.

PETERBOROUGH.

HILLSBOROUGH COUNTY. The surface is uneven; diversified with hills, vales, meadows, broad swells, and rills; the whole presenting many beautiful landscapes, worthy the pencil of a skilful

artist. The soil on the uplands is rich and productive; the hills and mountain sides afford excellent pasturing, while the meadows, on the rivers, yield abundant crops of grass. There are many good farms under a high state of cultivation, showing what they are capable of producing under the management of skillful husbandmen, who intend to make farming their business in New-Hampshire.

Rivers. The Contoocook River runs in a northerly direction, through the centre of the town, and affords some valuable water power. Nubanusit (or Goose Brook) River takes its rise in ponds in Hancock, Nelson and Harrisville, and, after a passage of nine miles from Harrisville, and a fall of over 600 feet, joins the Contoocook in the village of Peterborough. For a description of the valuable reservoirs, at the head of this river, see Harrisville. This river furnishes nearly all of the water power for the manufactories in Peterborough, with the exception of a woolen mill, grist mill, and barometer shop, and several lumber mills. There are many excellent water privileges, on both rivers, still remaining unimproved.

Mountains. On the east side of the town is a chain of hills, called Pack Monadnock. The Grand Monadnock, in Jaffrey, lies in a south - westerly direction, about ten miles distant. In the centre of the town is a hill, at an elevation of two hundred feet above the river. The summit of this hill was formerly the site of a church edifice.

Villages. West Village is situated on Nubanusit River. Here

is a large cotton manufactory, employing 44 males and 87 females, and manufacturing wide sheetings, from 4-4ths to 11-4ths, also drills and print cloth; value of manufactured goods, annually produced, \$ 160,000. There are other manufactories, store, graded school house, post office, and two paper mills.

Peterborough Centre Village is situated at the confluence of the Nubanusit with the Contoocook rivers, and is one of the largest and most enterprising villages in the State. The Monadnock Railroad was completed about two years ago, (June 6, 1871) between this place and Winchendon, Massachusetts, and has given a new impetus to the business of this village. There are two cotton manufactories, carriage manufactory, grist mill, harness shop, shoe shops, piano stools, barometers, grave stones, trusses and supporters, tailors, jewelers, and various other mechanical shops. There are five church edifices, high school building, one large graded school house, two banks, two hotels, Peterborough Transcript office, telegraph and express office, three lawyers, five physicians, three dentists, between twenty-five and thirty stores, of various kinds, and about two hundred and fifty dwellings. There are many fine buildings in the village, both public and private, and some of the streets and private residences are beautifully shaded. The projected lines of railroad, being from Hillsborough Bridge to this village; the Greenfield extension, and the Manchester and Keene roads, will, in all probability, be built within a few years, and thus

open direct railway communication with Concord and the northern section of the State; to Portsmouth, through Manchester; to Boston and Portland, through Nashua, Lowell and Rochester; to Connecticut River, north or south, through Keene; and, on the completion of the Hoosac Tunnel, will give this town railroad facilities second to none in New-Hampshire. With this prospective view, together with the large amount of valuable water power still unimproved, the future growth and prosperity of this village looks very flattering.

Summer Tourists. The good roads and delightful drives, in and around Peterborough, and the fine views obtained from the crests of its many hills, have rendered it a popular resort for tourists to spend their summer vacation. The number who stop here, through the warm season, is estimated at 400.

Employments. Peterborough is decidedly a manufacturing and mercantile town, as their annual receipts, from these two sources, far exceed the value of the whole agricultural production. The Union Manufacturing Co., Phoenix Manufacturing Co., and Peterborough Manufacturing Co., annually produce cotton sheetings, from 36 inches to 100 inches wide, cotton drills and print cloth, to the value of \$ 383,000; J. Noone's Sons, woolen goods, to the value of \$ 75,000; J. Briggs, piano stools, to the value of \$ 50,000; foundry and machine shop, \$ 25,000; Charles Wilder, thermometers and barometers, \$ 25,000. There are also manufactured: leather, \$ 10,000; flour and meal, \$ 35,000; wrapping paper, \$ 28,000; harness-

es, \$10,000; custom boots and shoes, \$7,000; trusses and supporters, \$8,000; monuments and gravestones, \$15,000; lumber, \$18,700; carriages, \$6,000; besides printing, millinery, tailors, jewelry, tin, iron, blacksmith, and various other mechanical shops. There are invested in manufactories, of all kinds, \$525,900; employing 275 men and 216 women and children, who annually receive for their labor, \$175,600, and produce manufactured goods to the value of \$740,900; J. Briggs, the patentee and proprietor of Briggs' patent piano stools, has purchased water power on Nubanusit River, and is erecting buildings capable of employing 70 men. The increased demand for his stools has forced him to make this enlargement in his business.

Resources. Agricultural productions, \$128,742; mechanical labor, \$175,600; stocks and money at interest, \$112,719; deposits in savings banks, \$307,382; stock in trade, \$107,306; professional business, \$80,000; from summer tourists, \$12,000.

Churches and Schools. Catholic, supplied by the priest in Wilton the first Sabbath of each month; 300 members; church value, \$5,000. Congregational Unitarian, Rev. A. W. Jackson, pastor; members, 159; value, \$25,000. First Congregational, Rev. George Dustan, pastor; 87 members; value, \$12,000. Methodist Episcopal, Rev. A. F. Baxter, pastor; 40 members; value, \$8,000. First Baptist, Rev. W. O. Ayer, pastor; 60 members; value, \$4,000.

There are fourteen schools in town, five of which are graded. Average length of schools, for the

year, twenty-one weeks. Value of school houses, \$11,200. Total amount of money appropriated for school purposes, \$3,314.50. There is a public high school which has been established about two years—Thomas P. Maryatt, principal.

Library. Peterborough Town Library has about 4,000 volumes.

Newspaper. Peterborough Transcript.

Banks. First National Bank and Peterborough Savings Bank.

Hotels. French's Hotel, valued at \$45,000; annual arrivals, 7,256. Union Hotel, value, \$5,000; annual arrivals, 3,300.

First Settlements. This town was granted by the government of Massachusetts to Samuel Heywood and others in 1738. The first settlers were Scotch Presbyterians, from Ireland, and being unaccustomed to clearing and cultivating wild lands, they endured great privations. Their nearest gristmill was at Townsend, Mass., twenty-five miles distant, and their road was only a line of marked trees.

It appears that as early as 1750 the inhabitants were afflicted with Indian depredations. October 6, 1750, Alexander Robbe, Thomas Morrison, James Mitchell, William Robbe, John White, James Gordon, John Smith, John Hill, William Scott, and Thomas Vender, petitioned to the General Court of Massachusetts to allow them to build a fort and block houses at the expense of this State, and, also, to have a guard of twenty men sent them for their protection. Their excuse for calling on Massachusetts for this assistance, was, that if

they were obliged to give up the settlement at Peterborough, Townsend, Leominster, and Lunenburg, in that State, would be left exposed to the depredations and cruelties of the savages. John Ritchie was the first male child born in town. He was born February 22, 1759, and died in the defense of his country, at Cambridge, in 1776. Hugh Gregg and Samuel Stinson were among the first settlers. The town was incorporated January 17, 1760. Peterborough has furnished many eminent men, who have adorned the bench, chair of State, the pulpit, the bar, the halls of Legislature and of Congress.

First Ministers. Rev. John Morrison, ordained in 1766, resigned in 1775; Rev. David Annan, settled in 1778, left in 1792; Rev. Elijah Dunbar, ordained in 1799, dismissed in 1827.

Boundaries. North by Hancock and Greenfield, east by Greenfield and Temple, south by Temple, Sharon, and Jaffrey, and west by Jaffrey, Dublin, and Harrisville. Area, 23,780 acres. Area of improved land, 15,925 acres.

Distances. Forty-two miles south-west from Concord, and twenty west from Amherst.

Railroads. Monadnock Railroad has its terminus in this town.

PIERMONT.

GRAFTON COUNTY. The surface is hilly but the soil is fertile and produces good crops of wheat, corn, oats, potatoes and hay. Along the banks of the Connecticut, is some good interval land. The hills afford some very fine pasturage for sheep grazing, large numbers being kept in town.

Streams. Eastman's Brook is a

large mill stream, and affords some good water power, which is improved.

Mountains. Peaked and Black Mountains are the principal elevations, from the summits of which a fine view of the country can be obtained.

Minerals. Iron ore hill contains inexhaustible supplies of specular and magnetic iron ore of superior quality. A vein of stone runs through this town, which is peculiarly adapted for whet stones, large quantities being annually manufactured.

Employments. Agriculture is the principal employment of the inhabitants. 150,000 shingles and 675,000 feet of boards, &c., are sawed annually. There is also one hub manufactory, where 12,000 hubs are manufactured, valued at \$2,250, and one whet stone and scythe rifle manufactory, where 1,300 gross of whet stones, and 100 gross of rifles, valued at \$4,300 are annually made.

Resources. Productions of the soil, \$127,175; mechanical labor, \$12,800; money at interest, \$62,300; deposits in savings banks, \$7,276; stock in trade, \$12,114.

Churches and Schools. Congregational, Rev. A. L. Marden, pastor. Methodist, Rev. Moses Sherman, pastor. There are thirteen schools in town. Average length of schools, for the year, twenty-two weeks.

First Settlement. Piermont was granted to John Temple and 59 others, November 6, 1764. The first settlement was made in 1770.

First Minister. Rev. John Richards, settled in 1776, left in 1802. A Congregational Church was organized in 1771.

Boundaries. North by Haverhill, east by Warren, south by Orford, and west by Bradford, Vermont. Total area 23,000 acres; improved land, 16,315 acres.

Distances. Seventy-five miles north-west from Concord, and eight south from Haverhill.

PITTSBURG.

COOS COUNTY. Pittsburg is the northernmost and by far the largest town in the State, and was originally called Indian Stream Territory. A large portion of the town is still covered with a heavy growth of wood and timber, which was principally the property of the State, prior to 1868. In these heavy forests the Deer, Bear, Wolf, and Sable still roam, while the streams, lakes and ponds abound with Trout, and Pickerel, and along the banks, are the Otter, Mink, and Musk-rat. The surface of Pittsburg is broken and uneven, but the soil is well adapted to grazing. Corn, buckwheat, and the English grains are successfully produced.

Rivers and Lakes. Indian, Hall's, and Perry's streams furnish abundant water power. In the north-east portion of the town, is Connecticut Lake. It is four miles in length, and three in width, and is the source of Connecticut River. Four miles above Connecticut Lake, is Second Lake, which is connected with it by a considerable stream. Third Lake lies two miles above Second Lake, has an area of 200 acres, and is situated near the highlands, which separate New-Hampshire from Canada.

Employments. The people are engaged in agriculture. About

fifty tons of starch are annually manufactured; 375,000 feet of boards &c., and 24,000 clapboards, are annually sawed.

Resources. Productions of the soil, \$45,289; mechanical labor, \$4,800; money at interest, \$4,900; stock in trade, \$10,000; from summer tourists, \$5,000.

Churches and Schools. There is an Advent Society in town; nine school districts, and six schools; average length, for the year, thirteen weeks.

Organization. The exact time of the organization of the town is not known. General Moody Bedel, who rendered valuable service in the war of 1812, John Haines, Esq., Rev. Nathaniel Perkins, Jeremiah Tabor, Ebenezer Fletcher, and about fifty others, settled here in 1810. Incorporated December 10, 1840.

Hotel. Connecticut Lake House.

Boundaries. North by the highlands that separate the waters of the St. Lawrence from those that fall into the Connecticut; east by the State of Maine, south by Connecticut River, and west by Hall's Stream. The area is over 200,000 acres; area of improved land, 6,008 acres.

Distances. One hundred and seventy-six miles north of Concord, and forty north-east of Lancaster.

Railroads. Connected by stage to North Stratford station on the Grand Trunk Railroad, about twenty-five miles. It is expected that the Montreal and Quebec Railroad, will be extended through this tract of New-Hampshire, and develop its valuable resources which are, at the present time, in a latent state.

PITTSFIELD.

MERRIMACK COUNTY. Pittsfield is one of the growing towns of the county, and its future prospects are very flattering. The surface is uneven, and, in some portions, rocky; but the soil is very fertile, producing excellent crops of wheat, corn, &c. But one other town in the county raises as many bushels of wheat, and but two sell as many gallons of milk. There are many fine farms under a high state of cultivation, and many wealthy farmers in Pittsfield.

Rivers and Ponds. Suncook River passes through this town in a southerly direction, affording many fine water privileges, several of which are not improved. The new railroad facilities will, doubtless, cause the utilizing of all the surplus water power before many years. Berry's and Wild Goose ponds are the principal bodies of water.

Mountain. "Catamount Mountain" extends across the south-east part of the town. It has an elevation of 1,450 feet above the level of the ocean, which can be distinctly seen from its summit, in a clear day. Berry's Pond is on this mountain.

Minerals &c. Black tourmaline and magnetic iron are found in a few localities; peat bogs are numerous, and, when reclaimed, produce heavy crops of grass. A short distance north-east from the village, is a spring impregnated with sulphur.

Village. In a valley on the Suncook river is situated the neat and flourishing village of Pittsfield. Since the introduction of the railroad, it has increased in business and population very rapidly. Since

1870, there have been established, three large shoe manufactories, employing 325 hands, and annually producing 500,000 pairs of women's boots and shoes valued at \$550,000. There have also been erected many business buildings and dwelling houses, with every prospect that what has already been done is but a foretaste of its future business operations. There are in the village, four church edifices, an academy, town hall, two banks, about twenty stores, of various kinds, one hotel, numerous offices, of various professions, three large shoe manufactories, one cotton manufactory, grist-mill, saw mill, and many other mechanical shops, and about two hundred dwelling houses. A disastrous fire occurred here in the fall of 1872, but the people are alive to such an emergency, and it will soon be rebuilt with more expensive structures, adding beauty and renewed life to the village. Pittsfield holds out great inducements for manufactures to locate in it.

Employments. The inhabitants are largely engaged in manufacturing and mercantile trade, though the products of the soil are valuable. About 600,000 pairs of women's boots and shoes are manufactured annually, and over 2,000,000 yards of cotton cloth, 7,000 shingles, 500,000 feet of boards and dimension timber, and 9,000 shoe boxes are annually produced. There is a planing and turning mill, and several other small manufactories. The Pittsfield Manufacturing Company enlarged their mill, in the summer of 1873, to the capacity of manufacturing fifty per cent. more goods.

Resources. Agricultural productions, \$97,973; mechanical labor, \$255,500; stocks, &c., \$30,200; money at interest, \$12,350; deposits in savings banks, \$137,248; stock in trade, \$43,375; from summer tourists, \$3,000; professional business, &c., \$60,000.

Churches and Schools. Congregational-Freewill Baptist, Rev. A. Durgin, pastor; Cal. Baptist, Rev. J. M. Coburn, pastor; Episcopal, —; Union, Rev. Joseph Harvey, pastor; Quaker, Hiram Paige, pastor. There are ten school districts, and eleven schools in town; average length, for the year, eighteen weeks; amount of money annually appropriated for school purposes, \$1,755.45.

Literary Institution. Pittsfield Academy, a prosperous institution, is located here,

Library. Pittsfield Library Association.

Newspaper. Pittsfield Star.

Hotel. "Washington House."

First Settlers. John Cram and others were the first settlers in this town. It was incorporated March 27, 1782.

First Minister Rev. Christopher Page, (Congregational,) settled in 1789, dismissed, 1793.

Boundaries. North-east by Barnstead, south-east by Strafford and Northwood, south-west by Chichester and Epsom, and north-west by Loudon. Area, 14,927 acres; improved land, 10,648 acres.

Distances. By railroad, twenty-two miles north-east from Concord; private conveyance, fifteen miles.

Railroad Pittsfield is the terminus of the Suncook Valley Railroad. Suncook Valley Extension to Alton, it is thought, will be

built another season. The Concord and Rochester Railroad passes through Pittsfield, if ever constructed.

PLAINFIELD.

SULLIVAN COUNTY. Plainfield is one of the best farming towns in the State. The Connecticut River waters its western border where can be found some very valuable interval. In other parts of the town, there are many fertile meadows. The hills furnish some of the best pasturage for sheep in the county. The soil is generally strong and fertile, producing excellent crops of wheat, corn, oats and potatoes. Nearly 4,000 bushels of wheat and 18,000 bushels of corn are annually produced.

Rivers and Ponds. Connecticut River waters its western part, while a small stream which has its source in Croydon mountains passes through the centre. Hart's Island, in the Connecticut, contains nineteen acres. There are two small ponds.

Elevation. Home Hill, on the Connecticut, is a considerable elevation. Its summit can be seen for a long distance, either up or down the river, and it was named by the Indians, who had their encampment near its base.

Lime Stone, of a good quality, is found in the western portion of the town.

Plainfield has a pleasant village situated on a plain, through the centre of which a street passes, north and south.

On a gentle eminence, in this town, is located the beautiful village of Meriden, upon the top of which eminence are two churches, a school house, two stores, a hotel,

and *Kimball Union Academy*, being one of the most distinguished literary institutions in the State. This school was founded in 1813, and incorporated the same year. It was endowed by Daniel Kimball, Esq., of Meriden, with the sum of \$42,000, and has an additional school property of \$18,000. Number of alumni, about fifteen hundred. The average expenses of each scholar, including tuition, board and room-rent, is \$150.00 per year. The average number of students, per year, for the last thirty years, has been about two hundred.

Of the income of this fund, \$150 is annually applied towards the support of a preacher; the remainder, in aid of young men who contemplate entering upon the duties of the ministry.

The success which has hitherto attended this institution, is a sufficient guarantee of its present standing and future prospects. Rev. L. A. Austin, M. A., is the Principal.

Employments. Farming is the principal employment of the inhabitants. Some of the finest farms in the State can be found in this town. Many of the farmers keep summer boarders through the warm weather, there being about 400 tourists who spend their summer vacation in this pleasant town. 50,000 clapboards, 200,000 shingles, and 700,000 feet of boards, etc., are annually sawed. Furniture to a moderate extent, is manufactured.

Resources. Agricultural products, \$179,075; mechanical labor, \$5,500; stocks and bonds, \$14,000; money at interest, \$37,710; deposits in savings banks, \$35,826; stock in trade, \$54,000; from summer tourists, \$12,000.

Churches and Schools. There are five churches in Plainfield viz. two Congregational, two Baptist and one Methodist. Revs. C. M. Palmer and Jacob Seales, pastors of the Congregational; Revs. H. G. Hubbard and E. H. Smith, pastors of the Baptist, and Elder David Moody, Methodist pastor. There are sixteen school districts and seventeen schools. Average length of schools, for the year, twenty weeks.

Hotels. Booth House.

First Settlers. L. Nash, and J. Russell settled here in 1764. Incorporated, or a grant given, August 14, 1761.

First Ministers. Rev. Abraham Carpenter, (Congregational) settled in 1765; dismissed in 1799. Rev. Micah Porter, settled in 1804; dismissed in 1824.

Boundaries. North by Lebanon, east by Grantham, south by Cornish, and west by Hartland, Vermont. Area of improved land 24,683 acres.

Distances. Sixty miles north west from Concord, seventeen north-west from Newport, and twelve south from Dartmouth College.

Railroads. Lebanon on Northern Railroad, and Windsor on the Vermont Central, are the nearest points to railroads.

PLAISTOW.

ROCKINGHAM COUNTY. Plaistow is a small township with an even surface, in the larger portion of the town. The soil is generally good, being a mixture of black loam, clay, and gravel. The many thrifty farms, attest as to the quality of the soil, and to the skill and industry of the husband-

man. Its proximity to the large manufacturing city of Haverhill, Mass., gives the farmers, a fine market for the sale of their surplus productions, at remunerative prices. Clay of the best quality is found in abundance near the centre of the town, which affords a rare opportunity for the manufacturing of brick.

Village. On the Boston and Maine Railroad, near the centre of the town, is located the pleasant village, of Plaistow. There are several stores, of various kinds, one hotel, two church edifices, school houses, post office, telegraph office, one lawyer, two physicians, and about fifty dwelling houses. If proper inducements are held out to the manufacturers in the now crowded city of Haverhill, four miles distant, the population of this village, can be doubled, and the valuation trebled within the next five years.

Employments. The inhabitants are largely engaged in the manufacturing of brick. It is estimated that there will be over 30,000,000 of brick made the present season (1873). Many people live in this town, and do business in Haverhill. 18,000 pairs of shoes, are annually manufactured, and about 350,000 feet of lumber sawed.

Resources. Agricultural productions, \$29,136; mechanical labor, \$46,500; money at interest, \$18,900; deposits in savings banks in the State,* \$2,800; stock in trade, \$31,590; from summer tourists, \$1,000.

Churches and Schools. Congregational Rev. Calvin Terry, pas-

tor; Baptist, William Hurlin, pastor. There are four schools in town. Average length of schools, for the year, twenty-four weeks.

Hotel. Union House.

First Settlement. Plaistow was originally a part of Haverhill Mass., and was part of the territory, in the Indian purchase of 1642. After it became annexed to New-Hampshire, a charter was granted Feb. 28., 1749. Its settlements commenced early, but there is no definite date given. Captain Charles Bartlett, Nicholas White, Esq., Deacon Benjamin Kimball, and J. Harriman were among the first settlers. It is said that Deacon J. Harriman was the first man in New-Hampshire who embraced the Baptist persuasion.

First Ministers. Rev. James Cushing, (Congregational) settled in 1730; died in 1764. Rev. Gyles Merrill, ordained in 1765; died in 1801.

Boundaries. North and northeast by Kingston, east by Newton, south by Haverhill, Massachusetts, and west by Atkinson. Area 6,839 acres. Area improved land 2,609 acres.

Distances. Forty miles south east from Concord, eighteen south from Exeter, and four north from Haverhill, Massachusetts.

Railroad. Boston and Maine Railroad passes through this town.

PLYMOUTH.

GRAFTON COUNTY. Plymouth is half shire town of the county. Owing to its central position on the great railway line of travel to the western sections of the White Mountains; the fine natural scenery which surrounds it, and the

* The Savings Banks, in Massachusetts, receive the benefit of the large deposits, made by the people of Plaistow.

energy and public spirit of its citizens, it is becoming one of the most important towns in the county, and it might be said, in the State.

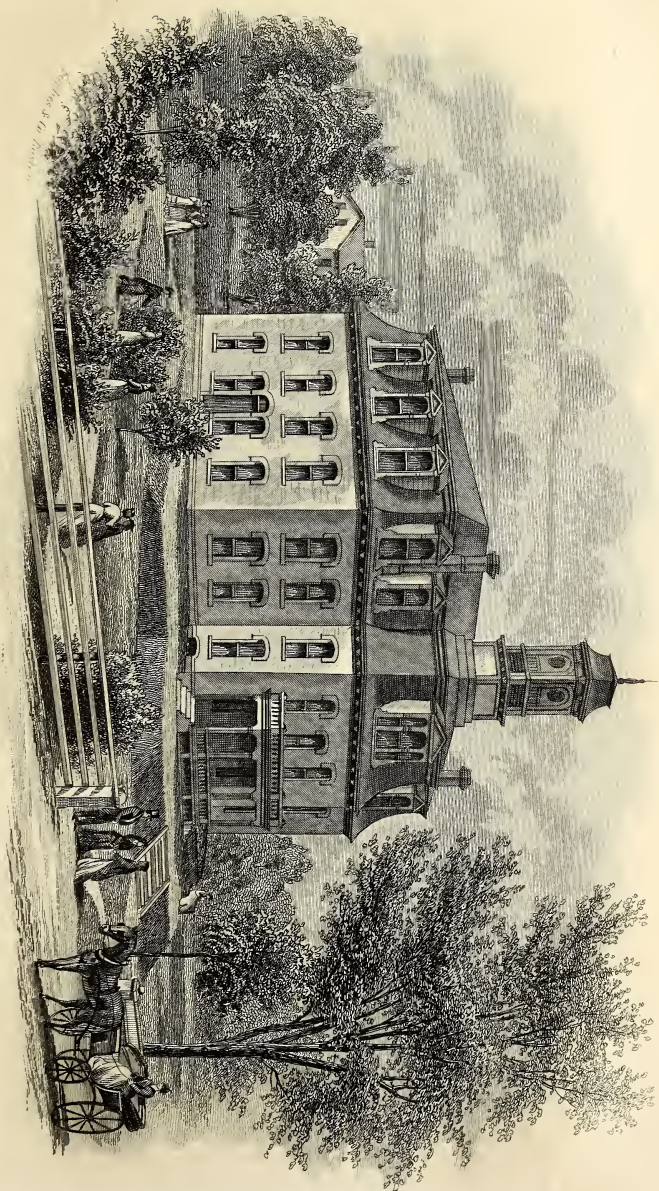
The surface is generally uneven, but the soil is very good, especially the interval land, and, usually, the farms are well cultivated. Many of the hillsides are suitably adapted to the growing of fruit, and there are but two towns in the county that raise as many apples.

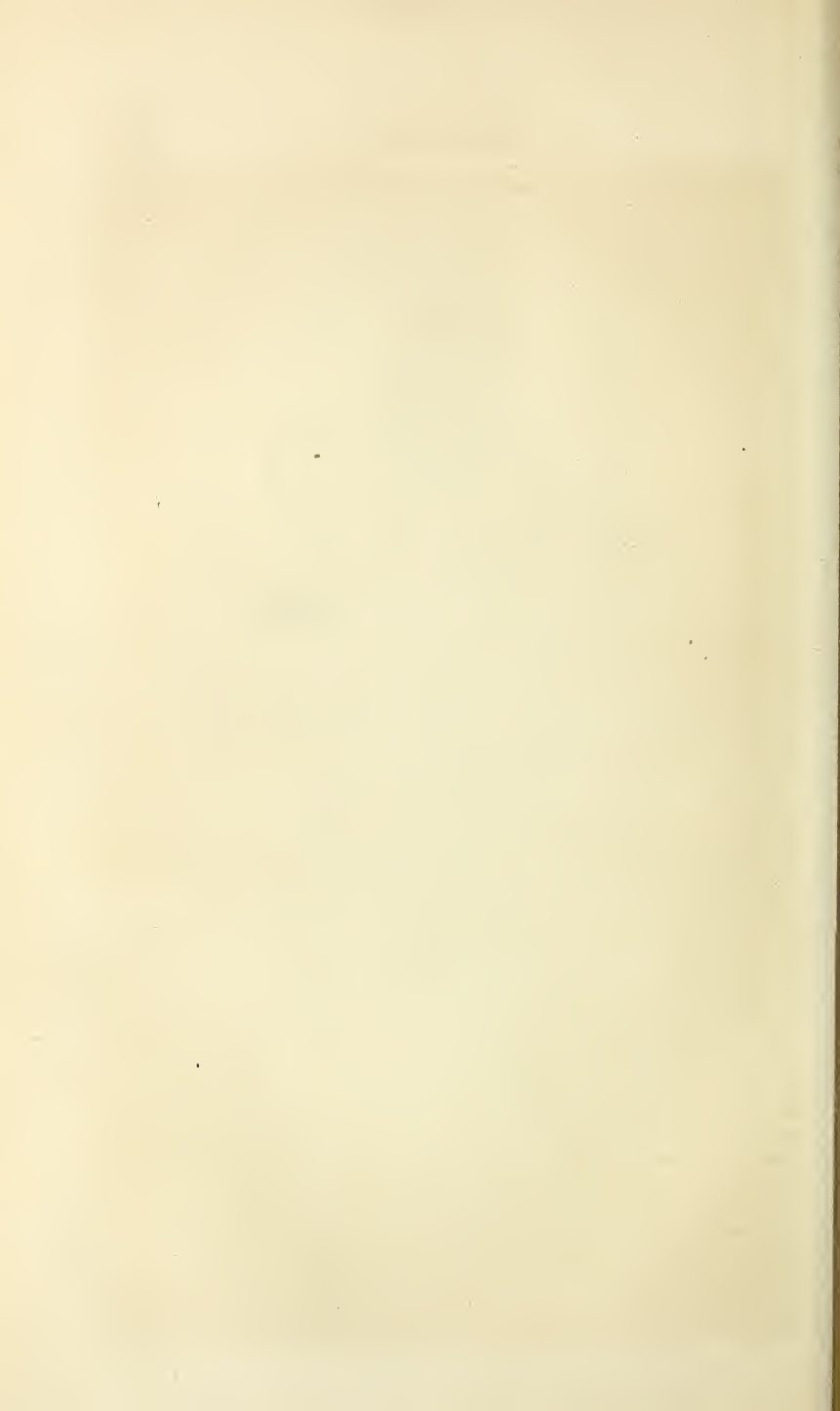
Rivers. Besides numerous small streams, in various parts, it is watered by the Pemigewasset on its western border, and Baker's River, flowing through the northern section of the town, joins the Pemigewasset in the north-eastern part. Baker's River has its rise in Benton and Orange, and is thirty miles in length. At the mouth of this river, it is said, a party of men, from Haverhill, Massachusetts, under command of Captain Baker, attacked and defeated a party of Indians, killing a number and securing a large quantity of fur; hence the name of the river.

Village. On the Pemigewasset, and on the line of the Boston, Concord, and Montreal Railroad, is situated the beautiful and growing village of Plymouth. It is situated in the midst of some of the finest scenery in the State, and this, together with the generally neat appearance of the streets and buildings, makes it a desirable place to live in. Here is located the State Normal School. The building is of brick, of modern architecture, and with every convenience for a school of this character. The office of the Montreal Railroad is also located here, and while the managers have in view the inter-

ests of their own road, they have never forgotten to lend their influence and their money, for the promotion and welfare of this village. They have erected here one of the largest and finest hotels in the State, which is an honor to the town, and to New-Hampshire. Through the warm season this house is generally filled with guests, many of them staying from two weeks to three months. The passengers on the trains north and south dine here; and one train from the north, and two from the south stay over night; and with these advantages more people know this house than any other hotel in the State. This village is the centre of a large mercantile trade, and has also been noted, many years, for the manufacturing of buck and leather gloves, and, the "Plymouth Glove" is known through the larger portion of the Northern States. There are eleven firms in this village, engaged in this business, with a capital of \$70,000. The annual value of gloves manufactured is \$120,000. There are two church edifices, one large graded school house, fifteen or twenty stores, of all kinds, two hotels, express and telegraph office, three lawyers, four physicians and two dentists. Blacksmiths, tin workmen, carpenters, painters, tailors, and all kinds of mechanics common to a thriving New-England village are found here. The number of tourists who stop in and around this pleasant village from one week to three months is estimated at 500, besides the thousands who stop for dinner or for a day. The most noted places of interest, for travellers to visit, besides the pleasant drives in any direc-

STATE NORMAL SCHOOL, PLYMOUTH, N. H.





tion from the village, are Walker's Hill, Livermore Falls, and Prospect Hill. No person will be satisfied with his tour through New-Hampshire, until he makes a visit to this delightful town.

Employments. Mercantile trade, manufacturing, hotel business, keeping summer boarders, and professional business are the chief occupations of the inhabitants, but farming is by no means neglected. There are 6,527 bushels of corn, 9,000 bushels oats, 15,000 bushels potatoes, 32,000 lbs. butter, 29,000 lbs. maple sugar, and 3,000 tons of hay, annually produced; 5,740 dozen buck, and 11,000 dozen leather gloves, annually manufactured, valued at \$120,000; lumber, \$46,800; flour and meal, \$10,300; besides various other small mechanical shops. The total value of goods, annually manufactured, is \$224,000. (See tables.)

Resources. Agricultural productions, \$104,175; mechanical labor, \$57,400; money at interest and stocks, \$9,125; deposits in savings banks, \$51,154; stock in trade, \$36,678; from summer tourists, \$50,000; professional business, \$60,000.

Churches and Schools. Congregational, Rev. Cyrus Richardson, pastor; members, 149; church valued at \$10,000; Methodist, Rev. M. W. Prince, pastor; members, 220; value, \$19,000. There are eleven schools in town, two of which are graded; average length, for the year, twenty-two weeks.

Literary Institution. State Normal School, Silas H. Pearl, the popular principal of this Institution, died in July, 1873.

Libraries. Private libraries of over 400 volumes, are Colonel H.

W. Blair, William Leverett, Esq., Joseph Burrows, and Samuel A. Burns.

Hotels. Pemigewasset House, valued at \$75,000 and Plymouth House, valued at \$10,000. Each Hotel has a livery stable attached, with from fifteen to twenty horses apiece.

First Settlements. This town was granted to Joseph Blanchard, and others, July 15, 1763. Zachariah Parker and James Hobert commenced the first settlement, in August, 1764, and in the following autumn, they were joined by Jotham Cumings, Josiah Brown, David Webster, Stephen Webster, James Blodgett, and Ephraim Weston. They organized a Congregational Church in 1765.

First Ministers. Rev. Nathan Ward, Congregational; ordained in 1765, dismissed in 1794; Rev. Drury Fairbanks; ordained in 1800, dismissed in 1818. In 1803, a Methodist church was formed.

Boundaries. North by Rumney and Campton, east by Holderness, south by Bridgewater, and west by Hebron and Rumney. Area, 16,256 acres; area of improved land, 10,103 acres.

Distances. Fifty-one miles north from Concord, by railroad; and thirty-five south-east from Haverhill.

PORTSMOUTH.

ROCKINGHAM COUNTY. Portsmouth is the only seaport town in the State, and is half shire town of the county. In 1872, with the exception of Manchester, it was the wealthiest city in the State, and the fourth in population. The first white man, who was ever known to step foot on the soil

of New-Hampshire, was Captain Martin Pring, of Bristol, England, in 1603, who landed in the vicinity of where the city now stands. In 1614, Captain John Smith sailed up the Piscataqua and examined its waters; but the regular settlement did not commence until 1623. It is situated on the south side of the Piscataqua, about three miles from its mouth. The river, at this point, is over one-half mile wide, and, at low water, is seventy feet deep, with a current of over five miles an hour. The tide rises about ten feet, and consequently, with the strong current, the river is kept clear of ice in the harbor, and for many miles up the river. The river, at its mouth, is protected by head lands and islands, thereby debarring heavy seas from the Atlantic. The channel of the river has never less than forty-five feet of water, at low tide. With these advantages, the harbor is considered one of the best and safest on the Atlantic coast. The location of the city is very pleasant; the land gently sloping towards the harbor. There is no pleasanter country, nor finer roads in New-England than are seen around Portsmouth. The country is thickly settled with good farm houses, nearly all of them betokening an air of wealth (and it might be said luxury,) while the streets are wide, level and beautifully shaded. Portsmouth has not increased in population quite as rapidly as some of her sister cities, who have been extensively engaged in manufacturing for the past thirty years, but has steadily grown in wealth. It is an old town, and was an hundred years of age before Concord or Manchester were chartered, con-

sequently many of the buildings have an antique appearance; but there are many fine structures of modern architecture. The Custom House, Athenæum, Rockingham House, and several churches, are nice buildings. Many of the streets are wide, clean, and ornamented with shade trees, while the residences are adorned with fine yards and gardens, which give the place a pleasant and inviting appearance. The proximity to the sea and neighboring beaches renders it a delightful summer resort.

Portsmouth, from 1802 to 1813, was visited with several disastrous fires. In 1802, one hundred and two buildings were burned. In December, 1806, fourteen, including St. John's church; and in 1813, fifteen acres of the town were burned over, destroying three hundred and ninety-seven buildings.

It has been the seat of considerable mercantile trade for many years, and for a number of years past it has increased quite rapidly in manufacturing.

Kearsarge Mills, employ 134 males and 237 females; annually manufacture goods to the value of \$450,000; wheat and corn ground, \$115,000; leather tanned, \$20,000; boots, shoes and slippers, \$40,000; clothing, \$100,000; foundry and machinery, \$40,000; cod liver oil, \$8,000; stone and marble work, \$30,000; gas, \$32,000; bakery, \$31,000; ship building, \$55,000; soap and candles, \$12,000; tin ware, \$18,300; printing, \$55,000; besides cigars, ale, brass foundry, patent grapplers, anchors, furniture, doors, sash and blinds, carriages, coopering, masts and spars,

tents and awnings, and various other small shops. The total capital invested in manufactories is \$1,437,000; males employed, 624; females, 401; annual value of production, \$2,944,500.

Portsmouth is so situated in its business, many being engaged in commerce, and in the fishing business, that it is impossible to give any accurate account of the resources of the city. The receipts, no doubt, from these two sources, are several hundred thousand dollars, annually.

There is no doubt but that the individual wealth of this city exceeds that of any other city in the State, with the exception of Manchester.

The agricultural products are valuable. But three towns in the county raise as many apples. The improved land is about 2,000 acres. The average value of crops to each acre of improved land, is \$45; this includes pasturage.

The mercantile trade is very large, having an extensive territory of a rich and populous farming country, both in Maine and New-Hampshire. The number of stores, of all kinds, is over two hundred and fifty, with a capital invested of over \$1,000,000.

Resources. Agricultural productions \$98,300; mechanical labor, \$406,000; stocks and bonds,*\$991,952; money at interest \$473,442; stock in trade, \$1,436,301; deposits in savings banks, \$1,099,389; from professional business, \$700,000; value of toll bridges, \$27,500; ferries, \$40,000; wharves, \$46,734.

Churches and Schools. Advent,

* This does not include U. S. bonds which it is said, amount to over a million of dollars.

——; Baptist, Rev. W. H. Alden, pastor; Christian, ——; Congregational, Rev. C. S. Martyn, pastor; Episcopal, Rev. J. F. Bingham, rector; Freewill Baptist, Rev. L. L. Harmon, pastor; Methodist, Rev. A. C. Hardy, pastor; Unitarian, Rev. James De-Normandie, pastor; Universalist, Rev. O. Van Cise, pastor; Catholic, Rev. F. C. Walsh, priest. There are twenty-seven schools in town, twenty-two of which are graded; number of scholars, 1,974; average length of schools for the year, forty-four weeks; value of school-houses, \$80,000; total amount of money annually appropriated for school purposes, \$22,377.39.

There are two high schools in connection with the public schools; viz. Girl's High School, A. M. Payson, Principal; Boy's High School; Lewis E. Smith, Principal. The schools of Portsmouth are of a high order, and rank as some of the best in the State.

Banks. First National Bank, capital, \$300,000; National Mechanics and Traders' Bank, \$300,000; Rockingham National, \$200,000; New-Hampshire National, \$150,000; Total Stock, \$950,000; Portsmouth Savings Bank; deposits, \$2,087,997.55; Portsmouth Trust and Guarantee Company; due depositors, \$247,619.97; Capital, \$100,000; unpaid dividends, \$77,60; borrowed, \$2,386.27; total, \$350,083.28; Rockingham Ten Cents Savings Bank; due depositors, \$449,425.42; (See tables.) The Portsmouth National Bank was the first bank granted by the government, and issued the first national bank notes in the United States, at the time of the rebellion. Portsmouth Savings Bank

was the first Savings Bank chartered in New-Hampshire, viz. in 1823. The capital invested in National Banks is \$300,000 more than that of any other city in the State.

Newspapers. Portsmouth Journal, Daily Chronicle, New-Hampshire Gazette, Daily Times, and States and Union. (See tables.)

Maritime. The number of foreign vessels entering the port of Portsmouth, for the year ending June 30th, 1871, was 49; tonnage, 7,306; crew, 295; American vessels, 9; tonnage, 1,446; crew, 49; Coastwise Trade and Fisheries—Trade; Steamers, 49, tonnage, 9, 713; vessels of all kinds, 540; tonnage 58,776; crew, 2,532; fisheries—vessels, 306; tonnage, 5,580; crew, 2,770.

In 1872, the tonnage of the coasting trade had increased to 72,533; and fisheries tonnage to 7,948. The number of registered, enrolled and licensed vessels, belonging to the port of Portsmouth, was 73, with a tonnage of 12,994. Five of these were steamboats, with a tonnage of 429; number of vessels built, 3; tonnage, 1,207.

The maritime business of this harbor is constantly increasing, and some predict it will nearly double within the next ten years.

Hotels. Rockingham House, Kearsarge House, National House, Franklin House, American House. The Rockingham House is one of the largest and finest furnished hotels in the State. All the hotels are of the first order, and compare favorably with the public houses in other towns and cities in New-England.

Lawyers and Physicians &c. There are eleven lawyers, eleven

physicians, and five dentists, besides various other professions, in the city.

Early History. We append a few quotations of the early settlement of Portsmouth. "In the beginning of the seventeenth century, some merchants of Bristol, England, having formed a private company for the investigation of this country, employed for that service, Captain Martin Pring, of Bristol, a skillful navigator" and of considerable note. "They placed under his command two vessels, auspiciously named the Speedwell, and the Discoverer. In the year 1603, he set sail for America, and was enabled to be the first *discoverer* of New-Hampshire. Just 270 years ago, (from 1873,) he entered the channel of the Piscataqua, and explored it for three or four leagues. He landed, and doubtless, with his companions, trod the soil of this city. The city of Portsmouth therefore, justly boasts of her antiquity of 270 years, and of being the first soil in New-Hampshire that was touched by the feet of Englishmen. In 1614, the celebrated John Smith, saved from death by the Indian girl Pocahontas, examined and extolled the deep waters of the Piscataquoag. In 1623, the company of Laconia, in England, consisting of Gorges and Mason and many eminent and enterprising merchants of London and other cities, selected some choice persons, and sent them to establish a plantation on this river. They were high minded men, who had enlarged views of government, religion and religious toleration. They were not of the Puritan party, for Gorges and Mason had not

the same religious views with the Massachusetts planters.

John Mason, the London merchant, member of the Portsmouth Company, for the planting, ruling and governing of New-England, and first governor of this province, advanced a large sum of money, for the welfare of this place, and, may be said to have laid the foundation of its commercial prosperity. David Tomson, a Scotchman, who seems to have been prominent among the planters who first settled here, built a house on Odiorne's Point, a few rods north of the evident remains of an ancient fort. It was built the year of his arrival here, was the first house erected on this plantation, and was afterwards called Mason Hall. About eight years afterward, Humphrey Chadbourne built the Great House, which was situated on the bank of the river at the corner of Court and Water streets. It was afterwards occupied by Warrenton & Cutts." "On the 28th of May 1653, the plantation, which was accidentally called Strawberry Bank, by reason of a bank where strawberries were found," on petition of Brain Pendleton, was changed by the General Court at Boston, and called Portsmouth," as being a name most suitable for this place, it being the river's mouth, and as good as any in the land. It was also the name of the English City in which John Mason was born." The first edifice erected here, for public worship, was an Episcopal Church. It was built as early as 1639, on what is now called Church Street, (formerly Church Lane,) northerly of the Court House. A parsonage erected at the same time, was sit-

uated on Pleasant Street, a few rods north of the Universalist Church edifice. The Rev. Richard Gibson was the pastor, and was the first minister settled in Portsmouth. The worship at this church was according to the ritual of the English Church. Francis Williams was appointed Governor of the plantation in 1634. He was a sensible and accomplished man, and popular with the people. He collected about him many valuable men, whose example and influence was of the best order. These circumstances gave a high character to the town. Its reputation was so great that it was always selected in the days of colonial government as a most desirable place of residence, and for many years it was the home of the royal governors and the king's council." "It has been distinguished for men of patriotism. Here lived William Vaughan, who claimed to be the projector of the siege of Louisburg, under Pepperell. Dr. Cutter was a surgeon in that expedition. "Colonel Meserve, and Major Hale, took an active part, and Samuel Langdon was the Chaplain of the New-Hampshire forces. General Whipple was one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence. Governor Langdon was always a devoted friend to his country. He, with General Sullivan, seized one hundred barrels of Gunpowder at the fort, in the mouth of the harbor, and conveyed them to Bunker Hill, where they proved very valuable on the memorable 17th of June. Governor Langdon had the honor of presiding in the Senate when General Washington was elected President of the United

States. He and John Pickering and Pierce Long were delegates to the Convention, for the adoption of the Federal Constitution, and ably sustained it.

Portsmouth points with pride to Buckminster, Haven, Sewall, Penhallow, Langdon, Cutts, Bartlett, Webster, Brown, Alden, Pickering, Sherburne, Woodbury, and the Wentworths who were natives or residents of the town.

Navy Yard. "The navy yard is situated on the east side of the Piscataqua, within the limits of Maine, and has every convenience and facility for the construction of vessels of the largest class. It is about three fourths of a mile north east from the city. The territory embraced within its limits is about 65 acres, and is nearly enclosed with permanent quay walls of dimension split granite." The water at the wharves is of sufficient depth to float the largest class of government ships, at the lowest tide. There are three large ship houses, seven large timber sheds, a mast house, and a rigging house; machine shops and wood shops on the most extensive scale and improved plans. The quarters for officers and men are not excelled by those of any navy station in the country. There is a floating dry dock, for the repair of the largest government ships. This dock is 350 feet in length, 115 in width, 38 feet in height, and cost \$800,000. The number of hands employed in this yard varies from 300, to over 2,000.

Old Organizations and Societies. Portsmouth Aqueduct Company, organized in 1798; Portsmouth Marine Society, organized in 1808; Portsmouth Athenæum, January,

1817 owned in 100 shares of \$ 100 each, contains over 11,000 volumes; Portsmouth Bridge, 1819; Howard Benevolent Society, 1829. The old fire societies were organized respectively in 1789 and 1811.

Forts and Light Houses. Fort Constitution is situated on Great Island and nearly opposite to Fort Mc Clay in Maine. These forts protect the harbor from any foreign invasion. There are four light-houses attached to this district viz., Whales Back, New Castle, White Island, and Boon Island.

Bridges. Portsmouth Bridge, connects the city with Kittery, Maine. Incorporated in 1819; Capital \$64,000. New Castle Bridge incorporated in 1821. This bridge connects New Castle, with Portsmouth.

Cemeteries. Auburn Street Cemetery has an area of thirteen acres. It is situated on two gentle swells of land at the foot of Auburn Street. In the centre of the ground is a beautiful artificial pond surrounded by a lawn, and ornamented with trees and shrubbery. The grounds are laid out in lots divided with gravel walks, shaded with the oak and maple. Harmony Grove Cemetery, is an addition to Auburn Street Cemetery.

July 4th, 1873, the sons and daughters of Portsmouth celebrated the 250th anniversary since the first permanent settlement was commenced. Almost every city and almost every section of the country was represented in the great meeting of the natives of this ancient town. It was the largest and most important gathering of people ever held in the city of Portsmouth and was considered a success.

First Ministers. Rev. John Gibson, installed in 1639; Rev. Joshua Moody, settled in 1671, died in 1697; Rev. Nathaniel Rogers, settled in 1699, died in 1723; Rev. Jabez Fitch, settled in 1725, died in 1746, Rev. S. Langdon, D. D. settled in 1747; dismissed in 1777; Rev. Joseph Buckminster D. D. settled in 1779; died in 1812.

Second Church. Rev. John Emerson, settled in 1715, died in 1732; Rev. William Shurtleff, settled in 1733, died in 1747; Rev. Job Strong, settled in 1749, died in 1751; Rev. Samuel Haven, settled in 1752, died in 1806.

Boundaries. North-west by Newington, north-east by Piscataqua River, which separates it from Kittery, Maine, south-east and south by Rye, and west by Greenland and Newington. Area 9,000 acres. Portsmouth, including Kittery, Dover, and Exeter, was an independent republic until 1641. It then, with Exeter, placed itself under the jurisdiction of Massachusetts, until 1679, when New-Hampshire was formed into a separate province. It was incorporated with its present limits, May 28, 1653. It was incorporated as a city, July 6, 1849.

Distances. Fifty-four miles north from Boston, and four hundred and eighty-nine miles north-east from Washington, D. C.

Railroads. The railroad facilities of Portsmouth are very good. The Eastern New-Hampshire, has its terminus here, and connects the city with Boston. The Eastern connects with the Portland, Saco and Portsmouth Railroad, which leads to Portland, and from thence to all sections of Maine; the eastern section of New-Hamp-

shire is reached by the Great Falls and Conway Railroad, which forms a junction with the P. S. and P. about twelve miles from Portsmouth. The Portsmouth and Concord Railroad connects it with Central New-Hampshire and the western and northern sections of the State.

The Portsmouth and Dover Railroad is now (1873,) being built, and will be open for travel the coming autumn.

RANDOLPH.

COOS COUNTY. This town is situated at the northern base of the White Mountains. The surface is uneven and broken with hills, and of its area of over 26,000 acres, only 1,400 are under any improvement. The lumber business is an important branch of resource to the people.

Rivers. Branches of Moose and Israel's Rivers are the principal streams, and afford some water power.

Employments. Farming and lumbering is the principal employment, of the people. 1,000,000 feet of lumber, of all kinds, are annually sawed. In seasons of good potato crops, quite a quantity of starch is manufactured.

Resources Productions of the soil, \$18,401; mechanical labor, \$4,000; deposits in savings banks, \$111; from summer tourists, \$2,000.

Schools. There are three schools in town; average length, for the year, nineteen weeks. The average attendance, in proportion to the number of scholars, is larger than that of any other town in the county, viz. 81 per cent.

Hotel. Wood's Hotel.

First Organization. Randolph was granted to John Durand and others from London, under the name of "Durand" August 20, 1772. It was first settled by Joseph Wilder and Stephen Gilson, and was incorporated and received its present name, June 16, 1824.

Boundaries. North by Berlin, east by Gorham, south by the White Mountains, and west by Kilkenny. Total area, 36,680 acres; improved land, 1,400 acres.

Distances. One hundred and twenty miles north from Concord, and twenty south-east from Lancaster.

Railroads. The nearest railroad communication is at Gorham station, five miles distant, on the Grand Trunk Railroad.

RAYMOND.

ROCKINGHAM COUNTY. The surface of this town is generally even, but the soil is various. The meadows on the streams are productive but not under a high state of cultivation, while other portions, if properly cultivated, produce fine crops.

Rivers and Ponds. Two branches of the Lamprey River, from Deerfield and Candia, unite in Raymond, and the waters of two ponds fall into this river in its passage through the town. Pawtuckaway River, from Nottingham, crosses through the north-east corner into Epping.

In the north part of the town, about one hundred rods from the principal road leading to Deerfield, near the summit of a hill, is a cave or an excavation in the ledge about fifteen feet, which is called the "Oven," from the appearance of its mouth.

At what is called Raymond Depot, on the Concord and Portsmouth Railroad, is quite a village. Here are three church edifices, large school house, academy, ten or twelve stores, of all kinds, one hotel, various kinds of mechanical shops, and about seventy-five dwelling houses. It is the centre of a large mercantile trade, and has a business appearance.

Employments. Agriculture is the principal employment of the inhabitants, but the manufactures, and trade are valuable. Sale shoes, lumber to the value of \$9,200; meal and flour, \$27,400; palmleaf hats, \$8,000; besides sugar boxes, hogshead staves, tubs, pails, mackerel kits, and various other small mechanical shops. Total value of goods, of all kinds annually manufactured, is \$79,800.

Resources. Productions of the soil, \$94,606; mechanical labor, \$15,700; money at interest, \$15,168; deposits in savings banks, \$39,194; stock in trade, \$30,375; professional business, \$12,000.

Churches and Schools. Free-will Baptist, Rev. Joseph Fullonton, pastor; Congregational, Rev. Samuel Bowker, pastor; Methodist, Rev. William Hews, and Matthew Newhall. There are ten schools in town; average length, for the year, fourteen weeks.

Literary Institution. Raymond High School. "Two Terms in a year."

Hotel. Central House; livery stable attached to the house.

First Organization. Raymond was originally a part of Chester, and, for many years, was called "Freetown." It was made a distinct parish in 1762. It was incorporated under the present name, May

9, 1764. Its population, in 1775, was 683. The names of twenty-four of its inhabitants are found enrolled among the soldiers of the revolution. Four were killed, or died in the service. Hon. John Dudley, a patriot of the revolution, member of the committee of safety, speaker of the house, and judge of the superior court, died here, May 21, 1803, aged eighty years.

First Minister. Rev. Jonathan Stickney, Congregational; ordained in 1800.

Boundaries. North by Deerfield and Nottingham, east by Epping and Fremont, south by Chester, and west by Chester and Candia. Area, 16,317 acres; area of improved land, 11,084 acres.

Distances. Twenty-eight miles south-east from Concord, and twenty-five west from Portsmouth.

Railroad. The Concord and Portsmouth Railroad passes through this town, in an easterly and westerly direction.

RICHMOND.

CHESHIRE COUNTY. The surface of this town is generally level, there being no elevations of any note. The soil produces good crops of rye, wheat, corn, &c.

Rivers and Ponds. Branches of the Ashuelot and Miller's rivers, are the principal streams in town. There are three ponds, one of which is one of the sources of Miller's River.

Minerals. Soapstone, quartz, felspar phosphate of lime, rutile, iron pyrites, garnets, calcareous spar, and hornblende crystals, are found in one quarry. Iolite, a rare mineral of great beauty, and highly valued, is found in the quartz.

Employments. The inhabitants are generally engaged in agriculture. 200,000 heading, 75,000 pail stuff, 440,000 staves, 1,560,000 feet of dimension timber and 75,000 pails, are annually produced. (See tables.)

Resources. Productions of the soil, \$69,640; mechanical labor, \$21,000; stocks, and money at interest, \$3,435; deposits in savings banks, \$49,918; stock in trade, \$14,945; from summer tourists, \$400.

Churches and Schools. Methodist, and Universalist. There are fourteen schools; average length, for the year, ten weeks.

Hotel. Howe's Hotel.

First Settlers. This town was granted to Joseph Blanchard and others, February 28, 1752, and the first settlement was made about 1758, by people from Massachusetts and Rhode Island.

First Ministers. Rev. Maturin Ballou, ordained in 1770; died in 1804. Rev. Isaac Kenney, settled in 1792. First Baptist Church formed in 1768; second, in 1776.

Boundaries. North by Swanzy, east by Troy and Fitzwilliam, south by Warwick and Royals-ton, Massachusetts, and west by Winchester. Area, 22,725 acres.

Distances. Seventy miles south-west from Concord, and twelve south from Keene.

Railroad. Fitzwilliam Depot, on Cheshire Railroad, distant eight miles. U. S. Mail every other day.

RINDGE.

CHESHIRE COUNTY. The surface of this town is uneven and in some parts rocky, but the soil is deep and fertile yielding fair crops of hay and grain.

Ponds and Streams. There are thirteen ponds; Long, Grassy, Bullet, Manomonack, Emerson, and Perley Ponds are the principal. The three first discharge their waters into the Contoocook, and the three last into Miller's River.

Employments. The inhabitants are principally engaged in agricultural pursuits, but the town is noted for the manufacturing of wooden ware, of various kinds. The different mills annually produce nest, fig, and salt boxes, valued at \$16,800; bobbins and spools, \$22,000; 18,000 brooms, \$6,000; 1,120,000 pails, \$19,500, 2,800,000 feet boards and dimension timber, \$43,100, 7,000 bushels meal, and flour \$11,000; besides, boots and shoes, are made. There are blacksmiths, carpenters, painters, masons, and other tradesmen. The total value of goods annually manufactured is \$150,600.

Resources. Productions of the soil, \$56,395 mechanical labor, \$14,800; stocks and money at interest, \$23,350; deposits in savings banks, \$47,666; stock in trade, \$28,658.

Churches and Schools. Congregational — —; Methodist Rev. W. H. Stewart, pastor. There are ten schools in town; average length of schools, for the year, nineteen weeks; value of school houses \$8,000; amount of money annually appropriated for school purposes \$1,577.50

Hotel. Rindge House.

First Settlement. Rindge was originally granted by Massachusetts, and was called *Rowley Canada or Monadnock Number One*. It was incorporated under its present name, February 11, 1768, for one of its proprietors.

Jonathan Stanley, George Hewetts, and Abel Platts first made a settlement here in 1752. There were more inhabitants in town in 1790, than in 1870.

First Ministers. Rev. Seth Dean, (Congregational) ordained in 1765, left in 1780; Rev. Seth Payson, D. D., ordained in 1782, died in 1820 aged sixty-two years. Dr. Payson was eminently distinguished for his many good deeds in ministerial labors.

Boundaries. North by Jaffrey, and Sharon east by New Ipswich, south by Winchendon, Massachusetts, and west by Fitzwilliam. Area 23,838 acres; improved land 14,476 acres.

Distances. Fifty-miles southwest from Concord, and twenty south-east from Keene.

Railroad. Monadnock Railroad passes through this town.

ROCHESTER.

STRAFFORD COUNTY. Rochester is one of the progressive towns in the State, having, within the past twenty years, nearly doubled its population and wealth. Its population, at the present time, (1873,) is not far from 6,000, having on its check-list, at the annual town meeting, 1,409 names. In Rochester village there have been erected, within the past three years, two hundred dwelling houses, besides many business blocks. Its railroad facilities are equal to those of any town in the State. Four railroads now come into the town, or pass through it, viz.—the Eastern, Cocheo, Portland & Rochester and Nashua & Rochester Railroads—and the Concord & Rochester Railroad has been chartered and, doubtless, will be built

within the next five years. The surface is uneven, rising in numerous swells, but the larger portion can be cultivated. The soil is very good and produces excellent crops of corn, etc. There are some very fine farms, under a high state of cultivation. The value of its agricultural products exceeds that of any other town in the county.

Elevations. Squamanagonnick Hill is the highest elevation, and constitutes a considerable part of several valuable farms.

Rivers. Salmon Falls River washes the eastern border of the town; Cochecho River runs through the whole length of the town, and nearly through the centre; Isinglass River crosses the southerly corner, just before its junction with the Cochecho River. Both Salmon Falls and Cochecho rivers furnish abundant water power, which is being improved, to some extent.

Villages. Near the centre of the town on Cochecho River, stands the principal village, formerly called "Norway Plains." In point of thrift, business, wealth, and the enterprising spirit of its inhabitants, it is equaled but by few villages in the State. Its manufactures and trade are considerable, and very important. There are located in this village the Norway Plains Manufacturing Company, (three mills) employing 350 males and females; three shoe manufactories, employing 450 males and females, a large axe handle manufactory, a door, sash and blind factory, two carriage manufactories, a tannery, lumber mills, also blacksmiths, carpenters, shoemakers, tin and the various other kinds of mechanical shops common to enterprising

and growing villages. Besides, there are three church edifices, four school houses, a bank, two hotels, forty stores, of all kinds, several eating houses, a newspaper office, three express offices, telegraph, insurance, lawyers', physicians', and various other offices, too numerous to mention. Some of the business blocks are fine, substantial buildings. The streets are wide and in many places finely shaded with the elm or maple. It is a beautiful village, and all who reside there feel proud to acknowledge it. The various lines of railroads form a junction in this village.

East Rochester is a pleasant and growing village, on the Portland & Rochester Railroad. Here are three woolen mills, employing 200 males and females, three churches, school houses, a post office, several stores and various kinds of mechanical shops.

Gonic Village has two woolen mills, employing 120 males and females. There are two banks, a church, a school house, several stores, a hotel, post office, &c. It is a very pleasant village, and is the residence of some of the most prominent men in the State.

Employments. Rochester can justly be called one of the principal manufacturing towns of the State, though its agricultural productions are valuable. The annual value of woolen goods manufactured, in eight mills, is \$1,142,000; over 700,000 pairs of boots and shoes are manufactured; \$9,000 worth of carriages are made; 72,000 lbs. splits, 18,600 sides sole leather, and 4,000 calf skins are annually produced; 200,000 shingles, 1,200,000 feet of boards, &c., are sawed; be-

sides there are door, sash and blind, furniture, and various other manufactories. The total value of goods, of all kinds, annually manufactured, is \$2,275,500.00. (See tables.)

Resources. Productions of the soil, \$139,888; from operatives in the various manufactories, \$463,000; from carpenters, painters, masons, blacksmiths, &c., \$90,000; money at interest, \$11,848; stocks, &c., \$47,600; deposits in savings banks, \$410,531; stock in trade, \$181,100; from summer tourists, \$9,000; professional services, \$150,000. This town is becoming quite a popular resort for summer tourists. The estimated number who annually visit here, for a few weeks or months, through the summer, is three hundred.

Churches and Schools. Methodist Rev. D. J. Smith, pastor; number of members, 300; church valuation, \$30,000. Congregational, Rev. H. M. Stone, pastor; members, 150; church value, \$20,000. Freewill Baptist, Rev. E. True, pastor; members, 40. Catholic, Rev. Father Pugh, pastor; members, 300; church valuation, \$4,000.—East Rochester: Methodist, Rev. A. A. Cleveland, pastor; members, 75; church valuation, \$3,000. Freewill Baptist, Rev. T. T. Kenniston, pastor; members, 80; church valuation, \$9,000. Advent Church, value, \$800.—Two other Advent churches in the town valued at \$600.—Gonic: Freewill Baptist, Rev. G. S. Hill, pastor; members, 110; church valuation, \$10,000.—One other Freewill Baptist in town, Rev. P. Chesley, pastor; members, 50; church valuation, \$2,500.

There are twenty-six schools in

town, seven of them being graded. Average length of schools, for the year, twenty-five weeks; value of school houses, \$19,950; amount annually appropriated for school purposes, \$6,355.55.

Library, Banks, Hotels, Etc. Rochester Social Library, 1,850 volumes. Gonic National Bank, Gonic Savings Bank, and Norway Plains Savings Bank. Dodge's Hotel, and "Mansion House," at Rochester, and "Varney Hotel" at Gonic. Total value of hotels, \$75,000; number of arrivals the past year, 10,750. There are four livery stables with 29 horses, valued at \$6,200.

First Settlements. Rochester was granted by Massachusetts to several proprietors in one hundred and twenty seven shares. At that time its area was 60,000 acres, but at the present time the town contains only 22,000. It was incorporated May 10, 1722. The first permanent settler was Captain Timothy Roberts, who moved here with his family, December 28, 1728. Eleazer Ham, Benjamin Frost, Benjamin Tebbetts, Joseph Richards and others came soon after.

Rochester was one of the frontier towns till Canada came into the possession of the English, in 1760. The inhabitants suffered much through Indian and Canadian cruelties for many years, often being obliged, for the protection of their lives, to live in garri-son houses, and with this precaution, they also kept a vigilant watch night and day. The frequent attacks of the Indians and their allies, caused the men to be bold and adventurous, and their sons, early trained to the use of arms, soon caught the brave spirit of

their fathers, and they quickly became a terror to their enemies, and the settlers did not suffer near as much as many towns, that were far less exposed.

In June, 1746, Joseph Heard, John Wentworth, Joseph Richards, and Gershom Downs, were killed, and John Richards wounded and captured. A boy by the name of Jonathan Door was also taken captive and carried to Canada. One Sunday morning in May, 1748, the wife of Jonathan Hodgdon was killed by the Indians for not willingly consenting to accompany them to Canada. Her husband married again, and was the father of twenty-one children in all. He died in 1815, aged ninety years.

In the Revolutionary struggle, many of the inhabitants took an active part. The deeds of Captain John Brewer and David Place, Colonel John McDuffee and others will live in the memory of the people of Rochester for many years to come. Twenty-one men from this town were killed or died in that great contest for liberty. Many men who have held distinguished positions, both in the State and nation, were natives or residents of this town.

First Ministers. Rev. Amos Main, Congregational, settled in 1737, died in 1760. Rev. Samuel Hill, ordained in 1760, died in 1764. Rev. Avery Hall, settled in 1766, and dismissed in 1775. Rev. Joseph Haven, settled in 1775, and dismissed in 1825.

Boundaries North-east by Berwick, Maine, south-east by Somersworth and Dover, south-west by Barrington, and north-west by Farmington. Area of improved land, 11,368 acres.

Distances. Forty miles east from Concord, and ten north from Dover.

ROLLINSFORD.

STRAFFORD COUNTY. Rollinsford is a very small township, taken from Somersworth, and incorporated July 3, 1849. The soil is of the best quality, and produces excellent crops of various kinds of grain, grass, etc. With one exception, the orchard productions, are more valuable than those of any town in the county. The farmers find a good market for their surplus products at Salmon Falls, Dover, or Great Falls. At Salmon Falls, in this town, is a large manufacturing village. In this village are three churches, two banks, ten or fifteen stores, of various kinds, the Salmon Falls Manufacturing Works, and two or three hundred dwellings.

Rivers. The Salmon Falls River washes the eastern border of the town, and affords excellent water privileges.

Employments. Manufacturing and mercantile trade are the principal employments of the people, although in proportion to its territory, there is not a better farming district, in the State. The Salmon Falls Manufacturing Company, have a capital of \$600,000. They employ about 150 males, and 430 females, who annually receive for their labor, over \$160,000. They manufacture about 6,000,000 yards of cotton cloth, valued at \$768,337. There are several other small manufactories.

Resources. Productions of the soil, \$60,500; mechanical labor, \$186,359; stocks etc., \$25,000; money at interest, \$16,507; pro-

fessional business, \$50,000; deposits in savings banks, \$197,520; stock in trade, \$61,875.

Churches and Schools. Congregational, Rev. Selah Merrill, pastor; Catholic, J. T. Sullivan, priest; Episcopal, ———. There are six school districts, and eight schools, in town; average length, for the year, thirty-one weeks; amount of money annually appropriated for school purposes, \$3,354.50; average amount appropriated for each scholar, \$11.11.

Banks. Salmon Falls State Bank, and Salmon Falls Savings Bank. (See tables.)

Library. Salmon Falls Library, 1,000 volumes.

Hotel. Franklin House.

Boundaries. North by Somersworth, east by South Berwick, Maine, and south and west by Dover. Acres of improved land, 2,813.

Distances. Forty miles south-east from Concord, and two miles east from Dover.

Railroads. Boston and Maine, and Portsmouth, Great Falls and Conway Railroads pass through Rollinsford.

ROXBURY.

CHESHIRE COUNTY. The surface of this small town is uneven, rising in considerable swells, and affording excellent grazing land. The soil is fertile, and, when properly tilled, produces fine crops.

Streams and Ponds. The north branch of Ashuelot River, forms the boundary between this town and Keene. Roaring Brook, on which are several valuable meadows, waters the south part, and furnishes a few water privileges. Roaring Brook Pond is on the east side of the town.

Quarry. One of the largest granite quarries in the State is in this town. At present, it is being extensively worked, and, no doubt, will be a valuable resource of wealth. Estimated value of stone quarried, the present year, (1873,) \$150,000.

Employments. Aside from the quarry business, farming is the principal employment of the people.

Resources. Agricultural products, \$27,427; mechanical labor, \$38,000; money at interest, \$4,360; deposits in savings banks, \$19,088.

Churches and Schools. Congregational, Rev. G. L. Nims, pastor. There are three schools; average length, for the year, nineteen weeks.

First Organization. Roxbury was formed of a part of Nelson, Marlborough and Keene, and incorporated, Dec. 9, 1812. Joseph Ames, Esq., a celebrated artist, and portrait painter to the Pope of Rome, was a native of this town.

First Minister. Rev. Christopher Page, Congregational; installed in 1816; dismissed in 1819.

Boundaries. North by Sullivan and Harrisville, east by Harrisville, south by Marlborough, and west by Keene. Area, 6,000 acres.

Distances. Fifty miles southwest from Concord, and five east from Keene.

Railroads. It is five miles to Keene Station, on the Cheshire Railroad. The Manchester and Keene Railroad, when built, will pass through this town.

RUMNEY.

GRAFTON COUNTY. The surface of this town is uneven, but the soil is generally fertile. There is

much good farming land, and some very fine farms. There is also a large quantity of good timber, which finds a ready market in Boston, through the Boston, Concord and Montreal Railroad.

Streams and Ponds. Baker's River and Stinson's Brook, the latter of which flows from Stinson's Pond are the principal streams. Stinson's Pond is four hundred rods long, and two hundred and eighty wide. Part of Loon Pond is on the east line of the town.

Mountains. The principal elevations are Stinson's Mountain, Webber and Rattlesnake Mountain. Stinson's Mountain received its name from Daniel Stinson, who, while on a hunting excursion with General Stark and two others, in April, 1752, was attacked by a party of ten Indians, commanded by Francis Titigaw. Stark was taken prisoner, and Stinson slain. This sad event will long perpetuate the name of Stinson, through the mountain, pond and brook, which bear his name.

Village. There is a very pleasant village in this town, and the seat of considerable business. There are two churches, several stores, a hotel, express and telegraph office, manufactories, of various kinds, and about seventy-five dwelling houses.

Employments. The larger portion of the people, are engaged in agriculture. There is considerable manufacturing of which lumber is the principal; 700,000 shingles and 2,975,000 feet of dimension timber are annually sawed. Some years, 60,000 lbs. of camphor is refined, valued at over \$21,000; 70,000 truss pads are also made.

Gloves to the value of \$14,700; rakes, 500 dozens, meal 8,900 bushels are annually produced, besides, there are various other shops, etc. (See tables.)

Resources. Agricultural products, \$115,234; mechanical labor, \$39,400; money at interest, etc., \$15,834; deposits in savings banks, \$25,983; from summer tourists, \$10,000; stock in trade, \$33,892; professional business, \$25,000.

Churches and Schools. Baptist, Rev. J. B. Breed, pastor; members, 126; church value, \$5,000. Baker's River, Baptist, Rev. G. A. Glines, pastor; members, 81; church value, \$3,000. Methodist, Elder N. P. Philbrook, pastor; church value, \$2,000; number of members, 120. There are ten schools in this town; average length, for the year, twelve weeks.

Hotel. Stinson House; arrivals, 3,000, annually; hotel value, \$10,000.

First Settlement. This town was granted to Daniel Brainard and others, March 18, 1767. The first settlers were Captain Jonathan Cummings, Moses Smart, Daniel Brainard, James Heath and others, in 1765.

First Churches and Ministers. A Congregational Church was established, October 21, 1767; Rev. Thomas Niles, pastor; dismissed in 1788; Rev. Ezra Wilmarth settled in 1779, dismissed in 1811. A Baptist Church was formed in 1780.

Boundaries. North by Ellsworth, east by Campton, south by Plymouth, Hebron and Groton, and west by Wentworth. Area, 22,574 acres.

Distances. Fifty-nine miles north-west from Concord, and

eight north-west from Plymouth.

Railroad. The Boston, Concord and Montreal Railroad passes through the southern part of this town.

RYE.

ROCKINGHAM COUNTY. Nearly one third of the sea-coast of the State, is in this town, extending for six miles along the Atlantic. On the shore, are three pleasant beaches, viz. Sandy, Jenness, and Wallis. Near Goss' Mills, there is a small harbor, into which vessels of 80 tons burden may enter at high water. The soil is hard, but is in a high state of cultivation, and yields good crops.

Employments. But very little manufacturing is done. Nearly all the people are engaged in farming, and, in the warm season, keeping summer boarders. Nearly every farm house is a boarding house, and their own tables furnish a good market for their farm products, at first-class prices.

Resources. Annual productions of the soil, \$76,296; mechanical labor, \$10,500; fisheries, not known; deposits in savings banks, \$130,660; stocks, bonds, and money at interest, \$32,910; from summer tourists, at boarding houses, \$60,000; guests at hotels, \$75,000.

Summer Tourists. Rye is becoming widely noted as a summer resort for invalids, lovers of sea-side views, and those who are delighted by the music of the ocean wave. The beaches are large and safe for bathing. The roads are good, and the drives delightful.

No finer country can be found in New England than in the vicinity of Rye. It is six miles to Portsmouth, and nine to Exeter,

both pleasant and large towns. It was estimated that fifteen hundred tourists stayed in Rye, through the warm weather in 1873. There are five large and commodious hotels viz., the Farragut, Atlantic, Sea-View, Washington and Ocean*. The number of arrivals at all the hotels last season were 10,000. People who visit Rye once are apt to come again.

Churches and Schools. There are four churches in town viz., Congregational, Christian, Methodist, and Advent. There are four schools; average length, for the year, twenty-six weeks.

First Settlements. Rye was originally a part of Portsmouth, Greenland, Hampton and New-Castle. Settlements commenced within the present limits of the town, as early as 1635, but it was not incorporated till 1719. The inhabitants suffered much in early times from frequent attacks by the Indians. In 1694, John Locke was killed while reaping grain in his field. Twenty-one persons were killed or captured, at one time, at Sandy Beach in 1696. In this invasion, in 1696, the Indians had been down to the sea-shore for the purpose of fishing, and, returning, they encamped upon the top of a hill. While preparing their breakfast, they were surprised by a party of rangers, and captured. This hill has ever since, been called "Breakfast Hill."

First Ministers. Rev. Nathaniel Morrill, ordained in 1726; left in 1733. Rev. Samuel Parsons, ordained in 1736; died in 1739.

* The Ocean House was burnt in the season of 1873. It was one of the largest, and most expensive hotels on the New-England coast, costing nearly \$100,000.

Rev. Huntington Porter, D. D., settled in 1784.

Boundaries. North and north-west by Portsmouth, north-east by Little Harbor, east by the Atlantic Ocean, south by North-Hampton, and west by Greenland.

Distances. Six miles south from Portsmouth, and fifty south-east from Concord.

Railroads. The Eastern Railroad. At the June Session, 1872, a charter was granted for a railroad to run through Rye, to be called the Eastern Branch Railroad.

SALEM.

ROCKINGHAM COUNTY. The surface of this town is uneven, affording a fair proportion of interval and upland. The soil is good, and well cultivated, producing excellent crops of corn, grain and grass. Its proximity to the large city of Lawrence, Mass., affords a fine market for the farmers to sell their surplus productions. But four other towns in the county sell as much garden produce.

Ponds and Rivers. There are several ponds, the largest of which is Policy Pond, partly in this town and partly in Windham; World's End and Captain Ponds are the principal. Spiggott River passes through this town in a southerly direction, and receives in its course many branches, which afford good water power.

There are three villages, in different sections of the town, viz. Salem, North Salem and Depot Village. At Salem village are two churches, a school house, shoe factory, woolen mill, lumber mill, several small mechanical shops, three stores, one hotel, a post of-

fice, etc. At North Salem there is a church, school house, three woolen mills, a lumber mill, two stores, and a post office. At Depot Village are two churches, a school house, shoe factory, lumber mill, wheel-wright shop, five or six stores, of various kinds, and a post office.

Employments. The inhabitants are about equally divided between farming on one side, and manufactories and mercantile trade on the other. Woolen goods, such as flannels, frocking, water-proof, and woolen yarn are manufactured, to the value of \$260,000 annually; 168,000 pairs of sale boots and shoes, valued at \$179,000 are made; 800,000 feet of lumber, valued at \$11,500, are sawed, and there are many small mechanical shops. The total value of goods, annually manufactured, is \$460,000. (See tables.)

Resources. Annual agricultural productions, \$100,137; mechanical labor, \$85,400; money at interest, \$12,400; deposits in savings banks,* \$13,174; stock in trade, \$31,635; professional business, \$35,000.

Churches and Schools. Salem: Methodist, Rev. H. Dow, pastor; Congregational, Rev. A. M. Gates, pastor. North Salem: Methodist, Rev. S. J. Robinson pastor. Depot: Methodist, Rev. J. H. Haines, pastor; Baptist, Rev. Mr. Eaton, pastor. There are eleven schools in town, two of which are graded; average length of schools, for the year, twenty-six weeks; total amount of money annually appropriated for school

* A large portion of the surplus earnings of the people, finds its way into the savings, banks in Massachusetts.

purposes, \$1,967.14; value of school houses, \$8,850,

Hotels. Salem House and Chee-ney House.

First Settlements. Salem was originally, a part of Methuen, Mass., but came into New-Hampshire in the State division in 1741. It was incorporated May 11, 1750. The town contained, as early as 1775, 1,084 inhabitants. Hon. Silas Belton, a distinguished man, died here in 1822.

First Ministers. Rev Abner Bagley, ordained in 1740; died in 1798. Rev. John Smith, D. D., ordained in 1797; dismissed in 1816.

Boundaries. North by Londonderry, north-east by Atkinson, east and south by Methuen, Mass., south-west by Pelham, and west by Windham.

Distances. Forty miles south from Concord, and twenty south-west from Exeter.

Railroad. The Manchester and Lawrence Railroad passes through the town, in a northerly and southerly direction.

SALISBURY.

MERRIMACK COUNTY. Salisbury is one of the best farming towns in the county, and is especially noted for its excellent apple orchards. But two towns in the State equal this town in its apple production. The surface is generally, uneven. The soil is strong, deep, and loamy. On Blackwater River is some very fertile interval land. The more hilly portions afford most excellent pasturage, but there is, however, some very fine tillage land, producing good crops of wheat, corn, potatoes etc. 16,000 lbs. of wool is produced annually. But very few towns in the

State hold out better inducements to husbandmen, than Salisbury. There are two very pleasant villages located on rising ground about one mile apart, and situated on what was originally called the Fourth New-Hampshire Turnpike.

River. It is watered by Blackwater River, which flows nearly through the centre of the town.

Mountain. Kearsarge ranges within the bounds of Salisbury, the north-west corner of which extends nearly to its summit.

Employments. Agriculture is the principal employment of the inhabitants. There is but very little manufacturing in the town. The railroads have had a tendency to injure the mercantile trade, which thirty years ago was very extensive.

Resources. Productions of the soil, \$129,914; mechanical labor, \$10,400; stocks and bonds, \$12,500; money at interest, \$17,500; deposits in savings banks, \$62,445; stock in trade, \$8,250.

Churches and Schools. Congregational, Rev. J. B. Cook, pastor; Baptist,——; Christian, Rev. A. H. Martin, pastor. There are eleven schools; average length, for the year, fifteen weeks.

Hotel. Elm House.

First Settlers. Salisbury was granted by the Masonian proprietors under the name of Stevestown, October 25. 1749, and included within its grant part of the town of Franklin. It was settled in 1750, by Philip Call, Nathaniel Meloon, Benjamin Pettin-gill, John and Ebenezer Webster, Andrew Bohonon, Edward Eastman and others, mostly from Kingston. It was incorporated,

by its present name, March 1, 1768.

Noted Men. Hon. Ebenezer Webster was one of the first settlers. He was a patriot of the revolution, an officer of the militia, and held responsible offices in the State, such as Senator in the Legislature, and Judge of the Court of Common Pleas. He died in 1806. He was the father of the Hon. Ezekiel and Daniel Webster, names well known throughout the country. Hon Ichabod Bartlett, Hon. Thomas H. Pettingill, and Hon. Charles Haddock were natives of this town.

Indians. The first inhabitants suffered much from the inroads of the Indians. On the 16th of May, 1753, Nathaniel Maloon, living in the west part of the town, was captured, together with his wife, and three children viz. Sarah, Rachel and Daniel. They were taken to Canada, where, himself and wife were sold to the French in Montreal. The children were retained with the Indians, one of whom returned, after an absence of nine years. After the parents had resided in Montreal about a year and a half, they had a son born, who was baptized by a French friar, by the name of Joseph Marq. Mr. Maloon returned from captivity after four years and a half, to his farm in Salisbury. Sarah died with the Indians. No record is given of the mother and son. In August, 1753, the wife of Philip Call was killed, and on the same day, Samuel Scribner, and Robert Barker were captured, and taken to Canada.

First Ministers. Rev. Jonathan Searle, (Congregational,) ordained in 1773; dismissed in 1791.

Rev. Thomas Worcester, ordained in 1791; dismissed in 1823.

Boundaries. North by Wilmot, Andover and Franklin, east by Franklin, south by Webster, Boscawen and Warner, and west by Sutton. Area, 26,000 acres.

Distances. Sixteen miles northwest from Concord.

Railroads. Five miles from North Boscawen depot on Northern Railroad. The Blackwater Railroad, when built, will pass directly through this town.

SANBORTON.

BELKNAP COUNTY. In 1828, the southern corner of Sanborton, lying between the Pemigewasset and Winnipiseogee rivers, was taken to help form the town of Franklin, and thereby taking valuable water power on both rivers. But it still retained enough territory and water power, to make it the best farming town, in the State, and to have a flourishing manufacturing village. In July, 1869, the south-eastern portion of the town, bordering on the Winnipiseogee River, was disannexed, and incorporated into a town, under the name of Tilton. This last depletory movement, severed from its territory, 8,600 acres of improved land, nearly all of its water power, and a thriving manufacturing village. If the territory of the town was the same as forty-six years ago, the value of its agricultural productions, would now be over \$340,000 annually, by far the largest of any town in the State; and its manufactured goods would be valued at nearly \$2,000,000, and it would have a population of nearly 4,000.

But notwithstanding this large draft on its territory, it is still one

of the most important farming towns in the State, ranking as the fifth in the value of its agricultural productions. The surface is generally uneven, but not mountainous, nearly all the highest hills are suitable for cultivation. Much attention has been given to the growing of the apple, and the value of its productions exceeds that of any other town in the State.

Streams and Ponds. Salmon Brook rises in Salmon Pond, in the north part of the town, and flows nearly through the centre, in a southerly direction, into Franklin, and discharges its waters into the Pemigewasset. In its passage, it furnishes some water power for small mills, and is the only stream of note. Lake Winnisquam washes its eastern border.

Sanbornton Square was the first settled part of the town, and at one time, was the seat of considerable trade, but Tilton, and Laconia, have taken nearly all of its former prestige, as to trade and other business. There are two church edifices, a school house, store, post-office, and several dwelling houses.

Employments Nearly all of the inhabitants are engaged in agriculture. There are a few saw mills, grist-mills, and some mechanical shops. There are annually produced, 1,500 bushels of wheat, 11,500 of corn, and 25,000 bushels potatoes; apples to the value of \$ 14,000; besides 51,000 lbs butter, 14,000 lbs. cheese and 5,200 tons of hay.

Resources. Productions of the soil, \$ 215,204; mechanical labor, \$ 5,000; stocks and money at interest, \$ 18,575; deposits in savings banks, \$ 93,466; stock in

trade, \$ 2,257; from summer tourists, \$ 1,000.

Churches and Schools. 1st Baptist, Rev. A. Rankin, pastor; 2d Baptist, Rev. V. B. Bunker, pastor; Congregational, Rev. M. T. Runnels, pastor; F. Baptist, —. There are fourteen schools in town; average length, for the year, eighteen weeks.

First Settlements. Sanbornton was granted by the Masonian proprietors, in 1748, to several persons by the name of Sanborn, and was settled in 1765, by John Sanborn, Andrew Rowen, David Duston and others. It was incorporated, March 1, 1770.

First Minister. Rev. Joseph Woodman, (Congregational,) ordained in 1771; died in 1807. The first Baptist Church was formed in 1793.

Boundaries. North by New-Hampton and Meredith, east by Lake Winnisquam, south by Tilton and Franklin, and west by Hill and New-Hampton. Acres, of improved land 20,935.

Distances. Twenty-one miles north from Concord, and six west from Gilford.

Railroad. Three miles to Tilton, on the Boston, Concord and Montreal Railroad.

SANDOWN.

ROCKINGHAM COUNTY. The surface of this town is uneven, but the soil is well adapted to the growing of grain or grass.

Ponds and Rivers. There are several ponds, the largest of which is Philip's Pond, lying in the south part of the town, about 340 rods long, and 200 wide. Angle Pond in the south-east part, is about 200 rods long, and 100 wide. Squam-

scot River flows from Philip's Pond, and unites with another stream of about the same size, about one half mile from the pond. These two are the principal streams in town.

Employments. In the summer months, the larger portion of the people are engaged in agriculture, but many in the winter are engaged in shoe making and lumbering. About 120,000 pairs of shoes are made. The stock, ready fitted to be bottomed, is brought, principally, from Haverhill, and Lynn, Mass. There are annually sawed, 1,000,000 feet of lumber, valued at \$13,000.

Resources. Productions of the soil, annually, \$30,694; from mechanical labor, \$22,200; deposits in savings banks, \$8,345; money at interest, \$10,625; stock in trade, \$11,437.

Churches and Schools. There are two churches, viz. Methodist, and Congregational. Methodist. W. H. H. Collins, pastor. The students furnish the Congregational. There are four schools; average length, for the year, eighteen weeks.

First Settlers. This town was originally a part of Kingston. Moses Tucker, Israel and James Huse, and others, settled here in 1736. It was incorporated April 6, 1756.

First Ministers. Rev. Joseph Cotton, ordained in 1759; died in 1780. Rev. Samuel Collins settled in 1781; left in 1788. Rev. John Webber, settled in 1795; removed in 1800.

Boundaries. North by Chester and Fremont, east by Danville, south by Hampstead, and west by Chester and Derry. Area, 8,522 acres.

Distances. Thirty-one miles south-east from Concord, twenty-six south-west from Portsmouth, and thirteen from Exeter.

Railroads. Eight miles to Plaistow, on the Boston and Maine Railroad. The Nashua and Rochester Railroad, now being built, will pass through this town.

SANDWICH.

CARROLL COUNTY. The surface is uneven, but the soil is deep, strong, and produces excellent crops of wheat, corn, oats and hay. Sandwich is situated in a basin, being nearly surrounded by mountains, and affording some of the finest and most picturesque scenery in the whole mountain region of New-Hampshire.

In the summer months, nearly every farm-house is filled with city visitors, who spend their summer vacation, in this quiet town, among the hills, and beside the mountain streams. It is estimated that nearly one thousand persons, from all sections of the country, spend their summer vacation here. Sandwich is the best farming town in the county. Its mountain pastures are excellent, and seldom affected by drouth. The town is noted for its fine horses and cattle, and the farmer finds a ready sale for all his surplus products at home.

Rivers and Ponds. There are numerous streams, many of which are well stored with trout. Bear Camp, Swift, and Red Hill Rivers, are the principal. The waters of the Bear Camp and Swift, find their way to the ocean, through the Saco,—the Red Hill, through the Merrimack. About one fourth of Squam Lake, lies in

the south-west corner of the town, and this and Bear Camp and Red Hill Ponds, are the principal bodies of water.

Mountains. Sandwich Mountains are a lofty range, extending in a north-easterly course, and terminating at Cochorua Peak in Albany. Part of Ossipee Mountain lies in the south-easterly part of the town. Squam Mountain extends from Holderness, through a corner of Campton into Sandwich. There are many elevations which would be called mountains, with geographical names, in many localities of the State, but here, under the towering Whiteface, they are considered only hills. In October, 1820, after a long drouth, a heavy rain set in, and continued for a number of days, causing a heavy slide from Whiteface Mountain, cutting a deep ravine in its sides, for several miles in extent, and sweeping rocks and trees in promiscuous confusion into the meadows, at its base. The traces of this slide, on the side of the mountain, can be distinctly seen, for nearly forty miles from the base of the mountain. As in those days when Cochorua and his tribe, roamed through this trackless waste, the sides of these mountains, and the ravines among them, are shaded with deep, dark forests, and are still the haunts of the bear, panther, and deer. But the whiz of the red man's arrow, which often pierced the heart of the innocent fawn has long since ceased.

Village. There is a very pleasant village, in this town, at a point called Hoyt's Corner. Here are several stores, one hotel, offices of various kinds, three churches, an academy and about 60 dwellings.

Employments. The people are generally, engaged in farming, and keeping summer boarders, from which they receive good returns for their labor. About 30,000 pairs of shoes are annually made, and 300,000, shingles. and 500,000 feet of boards &c., annually produced. A large mill for the manufacture of excelsior and salt boxes, has commenced operations. (See tables.)

Resources. Productions of the soil, \$181,475; mechanical labor, \$12,500; stocks, bonds, and money at interest, \$13,688; deposits in savings banks, \$10,964; stock in trade \$12,450; from summer tourists, \$30,000. Some persons, who reside here, are considered very wealthy, but the town does not have the honor of showing it on paper.

Churches and Schools. There are one Congregational, two Quaker, two Freewill Baptist, and two Methodist churches. Elder G. N. Bryant, Methodist; Rev. C. L. Tappan, Congregational; and Rev. L. B. Tasker. and H. R. Beede, are pastors. There are twenty-three school districts. and twenty-one schools; average length, for the year. eighteen weeks. Amount of money annually appropriated for school purposes, \$2,420.53.

Literary Institution. Beede's Literary Institute. (See Literary Institutions.)

Banks. There are two banks in town, Carroll County National Bank, and the Sandwich Savings Bank. (See tables.)

Hotel. Eagle Hotel.

First Settlements. This town was originally granted by Governor Benning Wentworth, in 1763, and comprised six miles square.

On September 5, 1764, the grantees, having represented that the north and west sides of their grant were rocky and mountainous, received an additional grant of territory, on the east and south side, called "Sandwich Addition." It was incorporated, October 25, 1768. Hon. Daniel Beecher, a useful citizen, resided here many years.

Early Minister. Rev. Daniel Smith, settled in 1827; dismissed in 1832.

Boundaries. North by Waterville, east by Albany and Tamworth, south by Moultonborough, and west by Holderness, Campton and Thornton. Area, 64,000 acres; improved land, 23,900 acres.

Distances. Fifty-two miles north from Concord, and twenty-two north-west from Ossipee.

Railroads. It is sixteen miles to Meredith railway station, on the Montreal Railroad. A stage runs to this station six times a week. In the summer, this stage connects with the boats, at Centre Harbor. The Portland, Rutland and Otsego Railroad, when built, will pass through Sandwich.

SEABROOK.

ROCKINGHAM COUNTY. Seabrook is one of the ocean towns, of the State, and has extensive plains of salt marsh. The middle and eastern portions of the town are comparatively level, being in many sections gentle swells. The soil is light, easy of cultivation, and productive. The farmers find a good market for their farm produce in Newburyport, Mass., five miles distant. But few towns in the State, in proportion to the number of acres under improvement, produce as valuable crops.

The land averages \$ 20.90 to every acre under improvement, while the average in the whole State is only \$ 9.32.

Streams. Carn's Brook has its rise in Salisbury, Mass., and flows through the south-east part of the town, and in its passage affords a few water privileges of moderate power. Several small streams rise in this and adjacent towns, and form the Seabrook River, in the marshes. In its course, it unites with the Hampton River, and thence, in a few miles, joins the ocean. The beach is a favorite resort in the warm season.

Elevations. Titcomb's Hill, which lies partly in this town and partly in South-Hampton, and Grape Hill, in the south-west part of the town, and partly in Massachusetts, are the principal elevations. From the summit of these hills an extensive and delightful view of the surrounding country can be obtained.

Employments. Agriculture is a valuable occupation of the people, but the manufacturing of women's and children's boots and shoes, is the most extensive branch of business. The stock is cut out and prepared for bottoming, and put into cases of 60 pairs each, in Lynn and Haverhill, Mass., and sent to the workmen in Seabrook, to be finished into shoes. There are three large shoe manufactories having machines, and employing 65 men and boys, and 15 women. These three factories annually make over 300,000 pairs. There are many shoe shops, in various sections of the town, which are filled with workmen. There are over 1,000,000 pairs of boots and shoes annually made, giving em-

ployment to over 250 men and women. Many thousand pairs of shoe uppers are sent to Seabrook, to be fitted, which gives employment to a large number of females. It is estimated that there are over 200 sewing machines, in town. Quite a number of men are engaged in making boats. The lumber business is important. 70,000 shingles, and 1,100,000 feet of boards and dimension timber are annually sawed.

Resources. Productions of the soil, \$69,370; mechanical labor \$124,250; money at interest, \$1,700; deposits in savings banks,* \$3,115; stock in trade \$10,500; from summer tourists, \$5,000.

Churches and Schools. Congregational, Rev. Wm. Rand, pastor; Baptist, Rev. H. H. Beman, pastor; Methodist, Elder W. C. Bartlett, pastor; Congregational of Seabrook and Hampton Falls. There are five schools in town; average length, for the year, twenty-five weeks.

Academy. Dearborn Academy is located in this town, and was founded in 1854, being endowed with \$15,000 by Edward Dearborn, an eminent physician, and a distinguished citizen of Seabrook. It is situated in the pleasant village of Seabrook, and commands a fine view of the ocean, and the neighboring villages. Dr. Dearborn, also left \$4,000, the income of which is to be used for the support of the Gospel.

Hotel. Washington House.

* The Savings Banks of Massachusetts get the surplus earnings of the people of this town. If the money was deposited in New-Hampshire Savings Banks, the town would annually get from the State, over \$1,000.

First Settlers. Christopher Mussey, Joseph Dow, and Thomas Philbrick, were among the first settlers. It was originally a part of Hampton, afterwards Hampton Falls, and the settlements were first commenced about 1638. The inhabitants suffered considerably by Indian depredations, and many prominent citizens were cruelly massacred. On one of their attacks, they killed the widow Mussey, a prominent member of the society of Friends. She was noted on account of her talent as a public speaker. They also killed Thomas Lancaster, Jonathan Green, a child of widow Benjamin Brown, and Nicholas Bond. These murders were committed in the most horrible and cruel manner.

It is believed that Meshech Weare the first chief magistrate of New-Hampshire, settled within the limits of this town. Nathaniel Weare was an agent of the colony to prosecute the complaints against the royal governor, Edward Cranfield, and spent some time in England. His son, Nathaniel Weare, and father of Meshech Weare was a prominent public business man. Both lived within the limits of Seabrook. Edward Gove, a member of the assembly which Cranfield dissolved, distinguished himself by his opposition to the Cranfield government. He was arrested and convicted of high treason, sent to England and confined in the Tower of London. After remaining there three years, he was pardoned and returned to his home. Seabrook was granted to Jonathan Weare and others in 1768.

First Ministers. Rev. Samuel

Perley, ordained in 1765; removed in 1775; Rev. Elias Hull, settled in 1779; died in 1822.

Boundaries. North by Hampton Falls, east by the Atlantic, south by Salisbury, Massachusetts, and west by South Hampton and Kensington. Area of improved land, 3,320 acres.

Distances. Fifteen miles south from Portsmouth, eight south-east from Exeter and forty south-east from Concord.

Railroads. The Eastern Railroad passes through the easterly section of the town in a northerly and southerly direction.

SHARON.

HILLSBOROUGH COUNTY. The surface of Sharon is uneven and is more suitably adapted to grazing than to grain, though there are some excellent farms under high cultivation. In the south-easterly part of the town, is a medical spring, which is frequently visited by invalids. This spring is strongly impregnated with iron and sulphur, and is noted for its healing qualities.

Employments. Farming is the principal employment of the people; 600,000 feet of lumber is annually sawed.

Resources. Productions of the soil, \$18,572; mechanical labor, \$3,000; stocks and money at interest, \$3,300; stock in trade, \$3,135; deposits in savings banks, \$10,855; from summer tourists, \$2,000.

Schools. There are three schools in town; average length, for the year, fifteen weeks.

Organization. This town was originally called Peterborough Slip. It was incorporated, June 24, 1791.

Boundaries. North by Peterborough, east by Temple, south by New Ipswich and Rindge and west by Jaffrey.

Distances. Forty-eight miles south-west from Concord, and eighteen west from Amherst.

Railroads. The nearest railroad communication is at Barker's station, on the Monadnock Railroad.

SHELBURNE.

COOS COUNTY. Shelburne is full of grand mountain scenery, not to be excelled by any town in the State. The soil, on both sides of the Androscoggin, is excellent, producing abundant crops of grain and grass.

Rivers. Androscoggin River passes through the center of this town into which fall the waters of Rattle River and some smaller streams.

Mountains. Moriah is the most noted elevation, and has an altitude of nearly 4,800 feet. From the top of this mountain, some of the best mountain views in the State can be obtained. "Moses Rock" is on the south side of the river, near the center of the town. It is about sixty feet high and ninety feet long, very smooth and rising at an angle of nearly 50°.

Minerals. Lead and zinc have been found in considerable quantities. The lead mine has been worked with apparent success, but at present nothing is done.

Scenery. Shelburne presents much wild and beautiful scenery, and many tourists spend their summer vacation here. Mount Moriah, Lead Mine Bridge, and Moses' Rock are interesting localities to visit.

Employment. The inhabitants

are generally employed in farming. There is not a town in the State where farming pays any greater profits, in proportion to the number of its inhabitants, than Shelburne. The annual value of farm products will average over \$160 to each person in town, while the average in the whole State is about \$70.

Resources. Farm products, \$41,922; money at interest, \$7,850; mechanical labor, \$1,800; summer tourists, \$10,000.

Churches and Schools. Two churches, viz. Congregational and Methodist. There are five schools: average length, for the year, nine weeks.

Hotel. Winthrop House.

First Settlers. Benjamin and David Ingalls commenced a settlement here in 1775. In August, 1781, a party of Indians visited the town, killed one man, captured another, and returned to Canada with their prisoner.

Boundaries. North by Success, east by Riley and Gilead, Maine, south by White Mountain region, and west by Gorham. Area, 18,140 acres; improved land, 3,170 acres.

Distances. One hundred and thirty-three miles north from Concord and about thirty south-east from Lancaster.

Railroad. Grand Trunk Railroad passes through the town.

SOMERSWORTH.

STRAFFORD COUNTY. Somersworth is a small township, and the people are almost exclusively devoted to manufacturing, mercantile trade and professional business. Next to Dover, it is the most important town, in the value

of its manufactured productions and trade, in the county, and ranks as the fifth town, or city, in the State, in manufactures.

River and Village. Salmon Falls River passes along its north-eastern border, which separates it from Maine, and is the only stream of note in town.

The village of Great Falls is situated on this river, where centres all the manufacturing and trade in town.

The Great Falls Manufacturing Company controls all the water power at this point, which is rated at 3,200 horse power.

This Company has a capital of \$1,500,000; and employs 775 men, 775 women, and 250 children, who annually receive for their labor, \$533,000, and manufacture 19,728,000 yards of sheetings etc., valued at \$2,446,000. The improvements of machinery have largely increased their productions, but not the help. The Somersworth Machine Company, iron foundry and machinists, manufacture cooking, office and parlor stoves, hollow ware, also, all kinds of castings for mills, gas work, cast iron, steam, gas and water pipes, retorts, hydrants, &c. Capital invested, \$100,000; employ 100 hands; annual pay roll, \$60,000 and producing goods, of various kinds, to the value of \$200,000.

Great Falls Woolen Company manufacture fancy cassimeres, 6-4 goods. Capital, \$100,000; employ 60 males 30 females; pay roll, \$36,000; annual productions, \$300,000.

Wright & Company; flour and meal; capital, \$30,000; annually produce 1,000 barrels of flour and 168,000 bushels meal, valued

at \$ 181,000.* There are also manufactured, bobbins and spools, \$ 35,000; harnesses, \$ 9,500; 300, 800 pairs of sale boots and shoes, valued at \$ 325,000. There are no shoe manufactories in town, but the stock, ready cut and put up in cases, is brought from out of the State to be made into boots and shoes. Perhaps a few cases come from the adjoining towns. There are bakers, confectioners, custom boot and shoe workmen, carpenters blacksmiths, painters, marble workers, masons, photographers, printers, tailors, and various other trades; there are six church edifices, two large school houses, two banks, between sixty and seventy stores, of all kinds, two hotels, seven lawyers, nine physicians and various other professions. This village is located in a remarkably romantic part of the country. Nearly opposite the office of the Great Falls Manufacturing Company, and in the centre of the village, is a handsome public grove, on ground, sloping towards the mills. This grove is a great resort for the inhabitants, in the warm season of the year. Nearly all varieties of trees are to be found here, such as the maple, oak, elm, chestnut, pine, etc. Many of the streets are beautifully shaded, and lined on either side with fine residences and adorned with spacious yards.

The cemetery is about one mile from the village, and has many expensive monuments and headstones. It is a beautiful and attractive spot for mourners to spend a silent hour near those they once

held dear, but who now lie slumbering in the dust.

Employments. As can be seen, Somersworth is a manufacturing and mercantile town. There are some very fine farms under a high state of cultivation, and the country around here is an excellent farming district.

The capital invested in manufactories is \$ 1,884,000; males employed, 1,053; females and children, 1,089; annual pay roll, \$ 715,000; value of productions, \$ 3,594,000.

Resources. Annual productions of the soil, \$ 39,980; mechanical labor, \$ 715,000; stocks and money at interest, \$ 157,400; deposits in savings banks, \$ 361,046; stock in trade, \$ 344,214; summer tourists, \$ 10,000; professional services, \$ 125,000.

Churches and Schools. Congregational Rev. S. W. Webb, pastor; Methodist, High street, Rev. J. W. Adams, pastor; Main street, Rev. F. Ryder, pastor; Baptist, no pastor; Freewill Baptist, no pastor; Roman Catholic, Rev. Patrick Canovan, priest.

There are fourteen schools, eleven of which are graded; average length of schools, for the year, thirty-four weeks; value of school-houses and lots, \$ 20,500; annual amount of money appropriated for school purposes, \$ 6,783.50. The public schools have stood high in this town for many years. The law which provides for the union of several districts to establish graded schools, originated through the citizens of this town in securing a law for this purpose, now called the "Somersworth Act."

The High School is under the instruction of James W. Dixon, as Principal.

* The business of the manufactories was taken from the census of 1870, not receiving any returns from them of their present business.

Libraries. Great Falls Manufacturers, and Village Library, 6,000 volumes; Agricultural Library, 1,000 volumes; A. Twing's private library, 1,000 volumes.

Banks. Great Falls National Bank, Somersworth Savings Bank, and Somersworth National Bank. (See tables.)

Newspaper. Great Falls Journal. (See tables.)

Hotels. Great Falls Hotel, and Granite State House.

First Settlement. William Wentworth, John Hall and William Styles commenced a settlement within the limits of this town, between 1650 and 1675, but the exact date is not known.

Since 1823, the village of Great Falls has been nearly all built. At that date the Great Falls Manufacturing Company was chartered, with a capital of \$500,000; prior to that time there was only a saw and grist-mill and two dwelling houses. Somersworth was taken from Dover, and incorporated April 23, 1754.

Many of the first settlers were killed or taken captive by the Indians. George and Matthew Rickier were ambushed and killed near Varney's Hill, Oct. 7, 1675. A Quaker by the name of Ebenezer Downs was taken captive and carried to Canada in 1724. He was insulted and abused because he refused to dance with the other captives for the amusement of the savages. The following year he was redeemed. In the summer of 1710, Jabez Garland was killed and the next year Gershom Downs fell a victim to their savage cruelties between Varney's and Otis Hill. This town has been the birthplace and residence of many

prominent men. Nicholas Pike, author of the popular system of arithmetic, was born here Oct. 6, 1745; John Wentworth, son of the Hon. John Wentworth, was born in this town July 14, 1745, and graduated at Harvard College, 1768. He was a member of the Continental Congress in the Revolution, and died January 10, 1787. Hon. Thomas Wallingford was born in Bradford, Mass., in 1697. He came to this town in the early part of his life, and, being energetic in his business, from a small beginning, became one of the most wealthy men in the province.

Ichabod Rollins was born here in 1721. He was Judge of Probate for the county of Strafford, and died January 31, 1800.

First Ministers. Rev. James Pike, ordained in 1730; died in 1792. Rev. Pearson Thurston, ordained in 1792; dismissed in 1812.

Boundaries. North-east by South Berwick, Maine, south by Rollinsford, south-west by Dover, and north-west by Rochester; area of improved land, 2,294 acres.

Distances. Forty-five miles east from Concord, four north-east from Dover, and twelve north-east from Portsmouth.

Railroads. The railroad facilities of Somersworth are good. The Boston & Maine branch extends to this village, and the Eastern, Great Falls & Conway passes along the north-eastern border with the station at the village.

It is expected that the Portsmouth and Dover Railroad will be extended to this town, forming a junction with the Great Falls and Conway Railroad.

SOUTH HAMPTON.

ROCKINGHAM COUNTY. The surface of this town is uneven, but not rough, the land rising in gentle swells, and affords excellent pasturing and tillage. The inhabitants are noted for their proficiency in agriculture; and their enterprise, industry, and success in this department, entitles them to more credit than they claim. Amesbury and Newburyport, Mass. furnish the farmers with a good market for all their surplus products.

River. Powow River passes through the western part of the town. The former water power on it, in this town, is nearly flowed out by the Salisbury Mills Company, at Amesbury.

Employments. The inhabitants are generally engaged in farming. About 350,000 feet of lumber, of various dimensions, are annually produced, and 2,000 pairs of sale shoes manufactured.

Resources. Productions of the soil, \$47,430; mechanical labor, \$3,200; stocks, and money at interest, \$3,275; deposits in savings banks,* \$46; stock in trade, \$450.

Churches and Schools. Baptist, Rev. J. W. Searle, pastor. There are three schools. Average length of schools, for the year, thirty-one weeks. The Barnard Academy was founded through a bequest of the late Hon.^d Benjamin Barnard, with a fund of \$4,200.

Hotel. "Central House."

First Settlers. Hon. Phillips White, who was a member of the old congress, a councilor in 1792 and 1793, and for many years judge

of probate, died June 24, 1811, aged eighty-two. The town was formed from parts of Hampton and Kingston and incorporated May 25, 1742.

First Ministers. Rev. William Parsons, Congregational, ordained in 1743, dismissed in 1762; Rev. Nathaniel Noyes, settled in 1763, dismissed in 1800.

Boundaries. North by East Kingston and Kensington, east by Seabrook, south by Amesbury, Massachusetts, and west by Newton. Acres of improved land, 3,899.

Distances. Fifty miles south-east from Concord, six south from Exeter, and eighteen south-west from Portsmouth.

Railroads. Three miles to the station at Amesbury, on the Eastern Railroad, and four to East Kingston on Boston and Maine Railroad. The Exeter and Amesbury Railroad, when completed, will pass through the town.

SOUTH NEW-MARKET.

ROCKINGHAM COUNTY. South New-Market is a small township, taken from New-Market, June 27, 1849. The surface is uneven, but the soil is strong, and, when properly tilled, produces excellent crops. Many of the farms are under a high state of cultivation.

Rivers. Swamscot and Piscassic Rivers are the principal streams. The Swamscot is navigable for vessels of considerable burthen at high tide. The Piscassic affords some water power.

Village. On a slight elevation from the Swamscot, and on the Boston and Maine Railroad, is located the pleasant and busy village of South New-Market. But few villages of its size, in the State, produce more valuable manufac-

* A large portion of the surplus funds of the inhabitants, in the towns bordering on Massachusetts, finds its way into the Savings Banks of that State.

tured goods. The Swamscot Machine Company, is located in this village, and employs 175 men. There is also one other small machine shop, which does a fine business. There are four stores, two hotels, two churches, one large school house and about 100 dwellings. The main street is wide, and the buildings are neat, and some of them costly structures.

Employments. South New-Market can justly be called a manufacturing town. There are annually produced 25 engines, 1,500,000 feet of gas pipe, 90 tons of brass and iron fittings, 48 steam boilers, 750 tons of iron castings, and 13 tons of brass and copper castings, besides other miscellaneous machine works, the whole being valued at over \$310,000. There are also sawed 200,000 feet of lumber, besides blacksmith and other mechanical work. The total value of goods annually manufactured is \$319,000.

Resources. Agricultural products, \$38,140; mechanical labor, \$109,000; stocks, and money at interest, \$17,934; deposits in savings banks, \$46,871; stock in trade, \$8,400.

Churches and Schools. Methodist, Rev. H. A. Mattison, pastor; Congregational, Rev. Joseph Bartlett, pastor; Universalist, ———; Catholic, Father Egan, priest. There are four schools in town, three of which are graded. Average length of schools, for the year, thirty-one weeks; amount of money annually appropriated for school purposes, \$1,285.31.

Hotels. "Shute House," and "Elm House."

First Settlement and First Minister. See Exeter.

Boundaries. North by New-Market, east by Stratham, south by Exeter, and west by Epping. Area, about 6,000 acres; area of improved land, 3,330 acres.

Distances. Thirty-six miles south-east from Concord, twelve west from Portsmouth, and four north from Exeter.

Railroads. Boston and Maine Railroad passes through the town in a northerly and southerly direction, and the Portsmouth and Concord in an easterly and westerly direction.

SPRINGFIELD.

SULLIVAN COUNTY. The soil of this town is strong and produces good crops of corn, oats and potatoes.

Rivers and Ponds. It is watered by branches of Black water and Sugar Rivers, affording some very good water privileges. There are several ponds, viz., Station Pond, Cilley Pond, Star, Stony and Morgan Ponds. Station Pond is the largest body of water, and is 250 rods long and about 140 wide.

Employments. The people are principally engaged in agriculture. 550,000 shingles and 350,000 feet of boards, &c., are annually sawed. (See tables.)

Resources. Productions of the soil, \$72,552; mechanical labor, \$1,200; stock in trade, \$2,700; deposits in savings banks, \$19,667.

Churches and Schools. Christian Church, Rev. Lorenzo Bailey, pastor. There are thirteen school districts and eleven schools. Average length of schools, for the year, sixteen weeks.

First Settlers. Israel Clifford, Israel Clifford, jr., Nathaniel

Clark, and Samuel Stevens settled here in 1772.

Early Minister. Rev. Job Cushman, settled here in 1825, dismissed in 1828.

Distances. 38 miles north-west from Concord, and 13 north-east from Newport.

Boundaries. North by Grafton, east by Wilmot, south-east by New London, south by Sunapee and Croydon, and west by Croydon and Grantham. Area, 28,300 acres.

Railroads. The nearest railroad station is at West Andover, on the Northern (N. H.) Railroad. The public conveyance to this depot is by stage.

STARK.

COOS COUNTY. The surface is broken and hilly. In the valleys the soil is rich and productive, yielding good crops of grain and grass.

Rivers. In the north-east part of the town, the north and south branches of the Ammonoosuc River form a junction. Nash's stream, flowing from Stratford, falls into this river in the north part of the town. Piercey's Pond is in the east part.

Mountains. Mill Mountain is in Stark, also a part of Pilot Mountain. Near Mill Mountain is a singular ledge called the "*Devil's Sliding place.*" On the south side, it breaks abruptly into a precipice of nearly three hundred feet, while on the north, cattle may be driven to its top.

Employments. Agriculture is the principal business of the people. There are several very extensive lumber mills in town, annually producing five or six millions feet of lumber of all kinds.

Resources. Agricultural prod-

ucts, \$60,638; mechanical labor, \$26,200; money at interest, \$15,868; deposits in savings banks, \$1,650; stock in trade, \$20,700.

Churches and Schools. Methodist, Elder Amos Merrill, pastor. There are seven schools. Average length of schools, for the year, twelve weeks.

First Settlements. Caleb and Benjamin Smith settled here in 1788. This town was originally called "*Piercey,*" and incorporated by that name January 9, 1795, but was changed to its present name to compliment the memory of General John Stark, who died May 8, 1822. The town was incorporated, Dec. 28, 1832.

Boundaries. North by Stratford and Odell, east by Dummer and Milan, south by Kilkenney, and west by Northumberland. Area 20,000 acres.

Distances. One hundred and forty-five miles north from Concord, and ten north-east from Lancaster.

Railroad. Grand Trunk Railroad passes through the north portion of the town.

STEWARTSTOWN.

COOS COUNTY. The surface of Stewartstown is uneven and broken with hills, but the soil is deep and fertile, and produces good crops of barley, rye, potatoes and hay.

Rivers and Ponds. It is well watered by Bishop's Brook. Dead-water and Mohawk Rivers furnish excellent water power. Hall's Stream unites with the Connecticut river, at this place, which passes along its western border. Great and Little Diamond Ponds, are the largest bodies of water.

Employments. Agriculture is the principal employment of the people, although manufacturing is carried on to a considerable extent. 150 tons potato starch are annually made, 6,000 yards of full cloth, 3,000 yards of flannel and 2,000 yards of tweed, are annually manufactured, 100,000 clapboards, 250,000 shingles, and 1,940,000 feet of boards, &c., are sawed annually. 7,000 bushels of grain ground, besides other mechanical shops. The total value of goods manufactured, is \$ 59,400.

Resources. Productions of the soil, \$ 60,638; mechanical labor, \$ 13,300; money at interest, \$ 21,800; deposits in savings banks, \$ 109; stock in trade, \$ 9,750.

Churches and Schools. Christian Church, Rev. George Leach, pastor: Congregational Church, at West Stewartstown, Rev. W. F. Morrill, pastor. There are eleven school districts and ten schools in town. Average length of schools for the year, eighteen weeks.

Hotel. Coos House.

First Settlements. The original grantees of Stewartstown were Sir George Cockburn, Sir George Colman, John Stewart, and John Nelson. The first settlement was commenced prior to the revolution, but, after the war broke out, it was abandoned. During the war of 1812, a block house, or fort, was erected for the defence of a company of militia, and was occupied till 1814. It was originally called Stewart, but was incorporated under its present name, December 24, 1799.

Boundaries and Area. North by Pittsburg and Clarksville, east by Dixville, south by Colebrook, and

west by Canaan, Vermont. Area, 23,040 acres, area improved land, 11,665 acres.

Distances. By stage and cars, one hundred and seventy-six miles north from Concord, and forty north-east from Lancaster.

Railroads. By stage twice a week to North Stratford station, nineteen miles, on the Grand Trunk Railroad.

STODDARD.

CHESHIRE COUNTY. The surface of Stoddard is hilly, but the soil is deep and fertile, and yields good crops of corn, barley, potatoes and hay.

This town is situated on the height of land, between the Connecticut and Merrimack rivers. The location of some houses is such, that the rain falling on one side of the house, falls into the Connecticut, while that falling on the other, runs into the Merrimack river.

Rivers and Ponds. The south branch of Ashuelot River is the principal stream and has its source near the center of the town. Branch River is a considerable stream, and the two rivers afford some excellent water power. Island Pond, studded with small islands, covers about three hundred acres, and is the largest body of water in town. Long Pond, lying partly in this town and partly in Washington, is a beautiful sheet of water.

Employments. Agriculture is the principal employment of the people, although manufacturing is carried on quite extensively. 30,000 shingles and 700,000 feet of boards &c., are sawed annually. Glass bottles to the value of \$ 40,

000 are manufactured.* 80,000 tubs and pails, and 17,000 boxes of clothes pins are annually made. Also nearly 11,000 pounds of maple sugar are manufactured. Granite of a fine quality is wrought to a considerable extent.

Resources. Productions of the soil, \$46,404; mechanical labor, \$30,600; stocks, and money at interest, \$16,904; deposits in savings banks, \$38,937; stock in trade, \$11,865.

Churches and Schools. Congregational Church, Rev. F. Jones, pastor. There are nine school districts and seven schools in town; average length, for the year, eighteen weeks.

Library. Stoddard Town Library, 500 volumes.

Hotels. Central House, and Week's Hotel.

First Settlements. This town was formerly called Limerick, and was granted to Colonel Samson Stoddard and others, and received its present name from Colonel Stoddard. It was first settled by John Taggard, Reuben Walton, Alexander Scott, James Mitchell, and others, in 1769. The privations and hardships of John Taggard and his family were severe. Their grain was procured at Peterborough, a distance of about twenty miles, and carried by him on his back through the pathless wilderness. At one time, for six days, they had nothing but the flesh of the Moose to subsist on. Incorporated Nov. 4, 1774.

First Ministers. Rev. Abishai Colton, settled in 1793; dismissed in 1795. Rev. Isaac Robinson, D. D., (Congregational,) settled in

1803; died July 9, 1854. He was a man of remarkable mental powers, and of untiring energy and perseverance. A Congregational Church was organized Sept. 4, 1787.

Boundaries and Area. North by Washington, east by Windsor and Antrim, south by Nelson, and west by Sullivan, Gilsum and Marlow. Area, 25,925 acres; area of improved land 12,897 acres.

Distances. Forty miles southwest from Concord, and fifteen north-east from Keene.

Railroads. By stage, sixteen miles, to Peterborough station, on the Monadnock Railroad; fifteen miles to Keene station, on the Cheshire Railroad, and twelve to Hillsborough Bridge station, on the Contoocook Valley Railroad. When completed, the Greenfield and Forest Line Railroad will pass through this town.

STRAFFORD.

STRAFFORD COUNTY. The surface of Strafford is broken and uneven, and the north-west part mountainous, but the soil is deep and fertile and yields large crops of corn, oats wheat, barley, and potatoes.

Rivers and Ponds. Bow Pond, the largest body of water in town, lies in the south-west part, is 650 rods long, and 400 wide, and is the source of the principal branch of Isinglass River, which furnishes abundant water power. Wild Goose Pond lies between this town and Pittsfield, and Trout Pond west of the Blue Hills.

Mountains. The range of mountains which have a considerable altitude, known as the "Blue Hills," lies in the north-west part of the town.

* These works are not in operation at the present time.

Employments. The inhabitants are chiefly engaged in agriculture. Considerable attention is paid to the raising of stock, and some very fine horses and cattle are found in this town. 600,000 shingles and 475,000 feet of boards &c., are annually produced, and about 35,000 pairs of sale shoes annually made.

Resources. Productions of the soil, \$123,672; mechanical labor, \$28,900; stocks and money at interest, \$6,975; stock in trade, \$4,700; deposits in savings banks, \$63,175; from summer tourists, \$2,000.

Churches and Schools. There are four churches in town. Free-will Baptist, Rev. C. C. Foster, pastor; Rev. N. C. Lathrope, Rev. William Rogers, Rev. D. S. Quint, residents.

Literary Institution. Austin Academy at Centre Strafford, is a fine and prosperous institution for learning. G. C. McClellan is the Principal, School year begins February 27. School Library 50 volumes.

First Minister. Rev. William Sanders, ordained in 1822.

Organization. Strafford was originally a part of Barrington, and was incorporated June 17, 1820,

Hotel. Bow Lake House.

Boundaries. Bounded north-east by Farmington, south-east by Barrington, south-west by Northwood and Pittsfield, and north-west by Barnstead. Area, 29,000 acres; improved land, 14,911 acres.

Distances. Thirty miles north-east from Concord, and fifteen north-west from Dover.

Railroads. Ten miles to Rochester station on the Portland and Rochester Railroad. The Concord

and Rochester Railroad, when completed, will pass through this town.

STRATFORD.

COOS COUNTY. This town extends along the Connecticut River for a distance of ten miles. The interval varies from one quarter, to a mile in width, and is very fertile, producing fine crops of corn, oats and hay. The soil on the uplands is rocky, and more suitable for pasturage than tillage.

Streams. Besides the Connecticut, which washes its western border, is Nash's Stream which waters the south-east part, and discharges its waters into the Ammonoosuc; and Bog Brook the western part, and runs into the Connecticut.

Elevations. In the south-east part of the town, are two mountains, of a conical form, called "Stratford or Percy Peaks." These peaks are seen as far south as Dalton, nearly thirty miles distant.

Employments. Agriculture is the general vocation of the inhabitants, but there are some manufactories. There are three lumber mills, annually sawing 1,000,000 feet of boards and dimension timber, valued at \$12,000; two starch mills producing 65 tons of starch, \$5,800; clothes pins \$14,000; meal, \$8,000; bobbins, \$4,000; besides blacksmiths, shoe workmen, harness maker, machinist, millinery, &c. Total value of goods, annually manufactured, \$55,900.

Resources. Productions of the soil, \$70,534; mechanical labor, \$14,600; money at interest \$25,599; stock in trade, \$25,612; deposits in savings banks, \$235; from summer tourists, \$8,000.

At Stratford Hollow there is one church, a school house, three stores, a hotel, post office, express office and one physician. At North Stratford, there is one church, one school house, five stores, of all kinds, three hotels, a post office, express office, and two physicians.

Churches and Schools. Methodist, Rev. Leander Moulton, pastor; Baptist, Rev. J. C. Sanborn, pastor. There are nine schools in town; average length, for the year, eighteen weeks.

Hotels. Stratford Hollow; Stratford House. At North Stratford, American House, Willard House, and Percy House.

First Settlement. Isaac Johnson, James Curtis, James Brown, Josiah Lampkins, and Archippus Blodgett commenced the first settlement, some time before the commencement of the war of the revolution, the population being, in 1775, 41. Thomas Burnside, of this town, was one of Rogers' Rangers, in the French war. He made a personal application to Governor Wentworth, at Portsmouth, to be appointed a Justice of the Peace, stating to the Governor, that his neighbor (the only inhabitant in town, besides himself,) was not fit to fill the office, neither would he give satisfaction to his *townsman*. His plausible argument prevailed, and he was appointed the first Justice of Peace in this town. Stratford was incorporated, November, 16, 1779.

Boundaries. North by Columbia, east by "Odell," or ungranted lands, south by Stark and Northumberland and west by Vermont. Area of improved land, 6,354 acres.

Distances. Twenty miles north from Lancaster by railroad, and

one hundred and fifty-seven miles north from Concord.

Railroad. The Grand Trunk Railroad passes through this town, on its western border.

STRATHAM.

ROCKINGHAM COUNTY. The surface of Stratham is level, the soil is rich and very productive, producing excellent crops. This town is noted for its extensive nurseries of fruit trees. Considerable attention is paid to the raising of all kinds of fruit, and it ranks as the third town in the county in the value of apples produced. The farmers find a ready market, at fair prices, for their surplus productions, at Exeter and Portsmouth. But few farming communities are more prosperous and wealthy than are the farmers of Stratham. Large quantities of peat are found in the swamps.

Elevations. Stratham Hill is the principal elevation in town. From its summit an extensive prospect is afforded of the surrounding country, including the White Mountains, Great Bay, and the Ocean.

Employments. The inhabitants are generally engaged in agriculture. 168,100 feet of lumber, of all kinds, are annually produced.

Resources. Productions of the soil, \$111,608; mechanical labor, \$2,700; stocks and money at interest, \$43,500; deposits in savings banks, \$65,850; stock in trade, \$4,575.

Churches and Schools. Congregational Church, Rev. A. B. Peabody, pastor; Baptist Church, Rev. M. B. Laning, pastor; Christian Church, —; Freewill Baptist Church, —. There are

four schools in town; average length, for the year, thirty-two weeks.

First Settlements. The exact time of the settlement of Stratham, is not known, but it contained thirty-five families in 1697, and was incorporated March 20, 1716, it was formerly a part of Swamscot Patent, or Hilton's Purchase.

First Ministers. Rev. Henry Rust, ordained in 1718; died in 1749. Rev. Joseph Adams, settled in 1756; died in 1783. Rev. James Miltemore, settled in 1786; left in 1807.

Boundaries. North-east by Greenland, east by Greenland and North-Hampton, south by Exeter, and west by Exeter and South Newmarket. Area, 10,120 acres; area of improved land, 7,151 acres.

Distances. Forty-three miles south-east from Concord, and three east-north-east from Exeter.

Railroad. Concord and Portsmouth Railroad passes through this town.

SUCCESS.

COOS COUNTY. This is a cold, rugged township, lying north of the White mountains. In 1870, there were but forty acres of improved land, four horses, seven cattle, and fourteen sheep in town. The soil is hard to cultivate and the only redeeming quality is the lumber, which may some day be brought to market. The south part of the town is mountainous.

Rivers. Narmarungawuck and Live Rivers rise here, and pass westerly into the Androscoggin.

Boundaries. North by Cambridge, east by Maine, south by Shelburne and west by Berlin and Milan. Area, 30,000 acres.

It was granted to Benjamin Mackay, and others, February 12, 1773. Population, in 1870, five.

Distances. 143 miles north-east from Concord, and 30 east from Lancaster.

SULLIVAN.

CHESHIRE COUNTY. The soil of this town is good, well cultivated, and very productive. The inhabitants are intelligent, industrious and prosperous.

River and Ponds. Ashuelot River waters the south-east part of the town. Bolster and Chapman's Ponds are the principal bodies of water. There is a reservoir of an area of over one hundred acres, and twelve feet deep, which furnishes some fine water power. There are other good water privileges still unimproved.

Employments. The inhabitants are chiefly engaged in farming. Keene furnishes a good market for their products. About 600,000 feet of dimension timber is annually sawed. There are some small manufactories, where chair stock, flour buckets, hoops, &c. are produced. (See tables.)

Resources. Agricultural products, \$56,088; mechanical labor, \$6,000; money at interest, \$32,144; deposits in savings banks, \$46,741; stock in trade, \$5,152.

Churches and Schools. Congregational, Rev. Joseph Fassett, pastor. There are five school districts and four schools in this town. Average length of schools, for the year, eighteen weeks.

First Town Organization. Sullivan received its name from President Sullivan, the chief Magistrate of New-Hampshire, at the time of its incorporation, (Sept. 27, 1787.)

Boundaries. North by Gilsum and Stoddard, east by Stoddard Nelson, and Harrisville, south by Roxbury and Keene, and west by Keene and Gilsum. Area, 15,666 acres; improved land, 7,514 acres.

Distances. Forty-six miles south-west from Concord, and six north-west from Keene.

Railroad. Keene station, on Cheshire Railroad.

SUNAPEE.

SULLIVAN COUNTY. The surface is uneven, the soil in some parts rocky, but strong, and, when properly cultivated, yields excellent crops. Granite of the best quality is found in abundance in various sections of the town. It is quarried, in considerable quantities, to supply the market in this section of the State.

Lake, Streams and Ponds. By far the largest portion of Sunapee Lake lies within the limits of this town. The surface of the lake, contains about 4,100 acres, of which 2,720 acres are in Sunapee. At Sunapee Harbor is the outlet of the lake, which is the principal source of Sugar River, which flows through the centre of the town. The outlet of the lake is controlled by a stone dam, and regulated by gates, capable of holding or withdrawing ten feet of water on the surface of the lake. It has never been found necessary to test the full capacity of this valuable reservoir. From the lake, for a distance of nearly two miles, the river has a rapid descent and furnishes some of the finest water power in the State, part of which is utilized with valuable manufactories, but much remains still unimproved.

There are three small ponds having an area of 300 acres.

Employments. A majority of the people are engaged in farming, but the manufactories are considerable and valuable. At the Harbor, about two and a half miles from the railway station, is a fine manufacturing village, and the principal settlement in town. In this village, with a few mills in other sections of the town, are annually manufactured 950 dozen hames, 1,500 dozen fork and hoe handles, 6,000 gross of clothes pins, 10,000 bushels of shoe pegs, 46 tons of starch. Machine shop receipts, \$6,500, two paster shops produce inner-soles and stiffeners to the value of \$19,500. Also 1,050,000 shingles, and 750,000 feet of boards and dimension timber, 8,000 sides of leather, 7,000 of splits and 2,500 bushels of meal and flour are annually produced. Besides, there are other small manufactories. The total value of manufactured goods, is \$117,500. There are also, in the village, four or five stores of various kinds, one hotel, two churches, school-house, post-office, and about fifty dwelling houses. At George's mills, there is quite a little settlement.

Resources. Productions of the soil, \$56,475; labor, \$28,300; money at interest, \$15,726; deposits in savings banks, \$29,989; stock in trade, \$6,462.

Churches and Schools. Methodist, Rev. John H. Hillman, pastor. There are two Union Churches. There are nine schools in town. Average length of schools, for the year, sixteen weeks.

Hotel. "Lake House."

First Settlements. The town was originally granted by the name of

Seville to John Sprague and others, November 7, 1768. It was incorporated under the name of Wendell, in honor of one of the principal proprietors, John Wendell, April, 4, 1781. It was changed to Sunapee, (the name of the lake and mountain,) in June, 1850. The first settlers came from Rhode Island in 1772.

First Church. A Congregational Church was incorporated, June 24, 1819. Rev. A. Woodward was the first minister.

Boundaries. North by Springfield, east by New London and Newbury, southerly by Goshen, and west by Newport and Croydon. Area, 15,000 acres; improved land, 8,627 acres.

Distances. Thirty-seven miles north-west from Concord, and six east from Newport.

Railroads. The Sugar River Railroad passes through the southern section of the town.

SURRY.

CHESHIRE COUNTY. This town is small, both in territory and population, but the inhabitants are prosperous and many of them are quite wealthy, for a farming community. The intervals on the Ashuelot River are fertile and very valuable, extending nearly through the town, from north to south. On the east side of the river is an abrupt mountain, of considerable height, upon the top of which is a pond, having an area of three acres, and a depth of about twenty-five feet.

Employments. The inhabitants are generally engaged in agriculture. About 138,000 shingles and 550,000 feet of boards and dimension timber are annually sawed,

valued at \$10,300. There are two blacksmiths and one wheelwright shop; also one store, a hotel, and two churches.

Churches and Schools. Methodist, Rev. Mr. Parker, pastor; Universalist, ———. There are four schools, average length, for the year, twenty weeks.

Hotel. Carpenter House, valued at \$5,000.

Resources. Productions of the soil, \$46,375; mechanical labor, \$3,900; stocks and money at interest, \$12,320; deposits in savings banks, \$30,160; stock in trade, \$6,428.

First Settlement. Surry was severed from Gilsum and Westmoreland, and incorporated under its present name, May 9th, 1769. Peter Haywood commenced the first settlement, in 1764. He began clearing and cultivating his land the year previous, making his home at the fort, in Keene. At that time, the Indians were hostile and lurking through the woods in the vicinity; but he passed daily from the fort to his farm, having for his guard his trusty gun and his faithful dog; he acted as monitor to give the alarm, whenever the wiley savage dared approach.

First Ministers. Rev. David, Darling, (Congregational) ordained in 1779, dismissed in 1783. Rev. Perley Howe, ordained in 1795.

Boundaries. North by Walpole and Alstead, east by Gilsum, south by Keene, and west by Westmoreland and Walpole. Area, 12,212 acres; area of improved land, 6,300 acres.

Distances. Fifty-two miles south-west from Concord, and six north-west from Keene.

Railroad. By stage three times a week, to Keene railway station.

SUTTON.

MERRIMACK COUNTY. The surface of Sutton is uneven, diversified with hills and valleys. The soil in many portions of the town being fertile. Considerable interval land may be found along the branches of Warner and Blackwater rivers which produce grass and grain in abundance.

Ponds and Rivers. There are several ponds; the largest is Kezar's Pond about 190 rods square and Long Pond which is one mile long and seventy rods wide. The south branch of Warner River enters the town on the south, and the northerly branch passes nearly through the center from north to south, and furnishes good water power. There is some fine interval on this branch. A large branch of Blackwater has its source along the western base of Kearsarge mountain.

Mountain. A large portion of Kearsarge Mountain lies in this town. Hundreds visit it in the summer months, and climb to its summit to view the fine and varied scenery, which it affords. King's Hill is situated in the west part. The most elevated part of this hill, rises within a few feet as high as Kearsarge, and affords some delightful and extensive landscape views.

Minerals. Granite of an excellent quality is found here. Plumbago is obtained in considerable quantities. At the foot of King's hill, clay of superior quality is found. There are several small villages in different sections of the town, having each some manufac-

tories, stores, church, school house and post office.

Employments. Agriculture is the principal pursuit of the people, but there is some manufacturing. 5,200 bushels of grain is ground, 60,000 clapboards, 200,000 shingles and laths, and 570,000 feet of boards are annually sawed, valued at \$9,200. There are also an excelsior mill, blacksmith and shoe shops, carpenters, painters, &c. The total amount of goods of all kinds annually manufactured, is valued at \$37,800.

Resources. Productions of the soil, \$68,532; mechanical labor, \$12,400; stocks, and money at interest, \$26,976; deposits in savings banks, \$37,464; stock in trade, \$11,275.

Churches and Schools. Advent, Rev. Frank Nelson, pastor; Free-will Baptist, Rev. Edwin Smith, pastor; South Sutton, Rev. I. Smith, pastor; Universalist, ——. There are fourteen schools; average length for the year, seventeen weeks.

First Settlement. Sutton was granted by the Masonian proprietors in 1749. It was called Perrys-town, from Obadiah Perry, one of the original proprietors. Daniel Peaslee first settled here in 1767, and was followed by others soon after. The first settlers found sufficient evidence to show that it was once the haunt of the red man. Hearths skillfully laid with stone, gun barrels, stone pestles, mortars, tomahawks, arrow heads &c., were frequently found. On the bank of Kezar's pond, an Indian burial place was also discovered. The town was incorporated, April 13, 1784.

First Minister. Rev. Samuel

Ambros, (Bap.) ordained in 1782, dismissed in 1795.

Boundaries. North by New-London and Wilmot, east by Wilmot and Warner, south by Warner and Bradford, and west by Newbury. Area, 24,300 acres; of improved land, 8,673 acres.

Distances. By stage and railroad, thirty miles north from Concord.

Railroad. The Concord and Claremont Railroad passes through the southern border of the town near Warner. Five miles to Bradford station.

SWANZEY.

CHESHIRE COUNTY. The surface of this town is diversified, consisting of hills, valleys and swells of upland. The soil consists of three varieties, in about equal proportions, interval plain and upland. The first named yields excellent crops of grass; the plains produce corn, rye and other grains in abundance, and the strong and deep soil of the upland affords good pasturage, orcharding and woodland.

Rivers and Ponds. Ashuelot River, the principal stream, passes through Swanzey in a south-west direction, and empties into the Connecticut at Hinsdale. The South Branch River unites with the Ashuelot about a mile north from the center of the town. Great Pond and Lock's Pond are the principal bodies of water. Hyponeco Brook formerly afforded excellent trout fishing.

Employments. Agriculture is a lucrative employment, the excellent soil affording the farmers ample returns for their labor. Manufactures are carried on to a con-

siderable extent, the facilities for this branch of industry being superior, with a good prospect of the enlargements of old, as well as the erection of new manufactories.

The Stratton Mills Company manufacture, annually, 76,400 yards beaver cloth. * A blanket factory, manufacturing 28,000 yards blanket cloth, a mattress factory, making \$ 15,000 worth mattresses. Also 210,000 packing and candy boxes, 32,400 buckets, 305,000 pails, 39,600 toy pails, and various other small articles, are annually made. Total value of goods, annually manufactured, \$ 351,000.

Resources. Productions of the soil, \$ 93,081; mechanical labor, \$ 88,400; stocks, and money at interest, \$ 17,750; deposits in savings banks, \$ 98,038; stock in trade, \$ 13,100; from summer tourists, \$ 800; professional services, \$ 25,000.

Churches and Schools. Baptist Church, Rev. E. J. Emery, pastor; Congregational Church, Rev. Charles Willey, pastor; Universalist, Church, ———. There are thirteen schools in town; average length, for the year, nineteen weeks; value of school houses \$ 10,400.

Library. School District Library, in district No. 9, 450 volumes.

Hotels. West Swanzey Hotel, and Elm House.

First Settlements. Massachusetts first granted Swanzey, in 1733, to sixty-four persons. The state divisional line being settled, it was granted by New-Hampshire, July 2, 1753. Until its being granted by the latter State, it was called

* Recently burnt, but will probably be rebuilt.

Lower Ashuelot, from the Indian name Ashaelock. The inhabitants suffered severely from Indian depredations from 1741 to 1747. Several were killed and many were taken prisoners. During this trying period, Massachusetts, under whose jurisdiction, Swanzey had been for thirteen years, withdrew her protection, and the settlers were left defenceless, and exposed to the fury of the savages. It being necessary to abandon the settlement, the inhabitants collected together their furniture and household goods, and concealed them in the ground. We can hardly conceive the emotions of these pioneers as they were compelled to leave behind those happy homes; scarcely had they begun their wearisome and perilous journey, when the Indians set fire to the houses, and with one exception all were destroyed. After a period of three years, the settlers returned, and the arduous task of rebuilding was commenced.

First Ministers. Rev. Timothy Harrington, (Congregational,) settled in 1741; left in 1747. Rev. Ezra Carpenter, settled in 1753; dismissed in 1769. Rev. Edward Goddard, settled in 1769; dismissed in 1798. Rev. Clark Brown, settled in 1810; dismissed in 1815.

Boundaries and Area. North by Keene, east by Marlborough and Troy, south by Richmond, and west by Winchester and Chesterfield. Area, 28,057 acres; improved land, 11,259 acres.

Distances. Sixty miles southwest from Concord, and six south from Keene.

Railroad. Ashuelot Railroad passes through this town, in a northerly and southerly direction.

TAMWORTH.

CARROLL COUNTY. The surface of Tamworth is uneven, and broken with hills and valleys, but the soil is deep and fertile, and suitably adapted to grazing and tillage. Tamworth is undoubtedly one of the best grazing and fruit towns in the State. It ranks as the sixth town in the county, in value of its agricultural products, and the first in its fruit productions. But one other town in the county produces as many pounds of maple sugar as Tamworth. There are many fine farms under a high state of cultivation.

The scenery in and around Tamworth is grand, beautiful and romantic and it is fast becoming one of the fashionable resorts for summer tourists. It is estimated that over 500 tourists spend a few weeks or months, in the warm season of the year, in this pleasant town.

Rivers. It is well watered by Bearcamp River, which passes through the town in an easterly direction, and empties into Ossipee Lake. Swift River rises in the north-west corner, and meanders through the center, and discharges its waters into those of Bearcamp; and Conway River proceeding from Conway Pond, in Albany, passes through the south-east corner of the town, and mingles its waters with those of the Bearcamp River. These are the principal streams and afford some excellent water power which is improved to some extent.

Mountains. There are no mountains lying wholly in the limits of this town, but on the northern border are the mountains of Albany, and part of Ossipee Mountains are

included within its southern border.

Minerals. Lead ore and argenteriferous galena are found in several localities, in small quantities.

Villages. There are three small villages in different sections of the town, with a post-office, one or two stores, a school house and some mechanical shops.

Employments. Agriculture is the principal employment of the people, although manufacturing is carried on quite extensively. 1, 135,000' feet of lumber, of all kinds, is annually sawed; \$ 32,600 worth of spools, 2,000 dozens of rakes, 300 dozens fork handles, 3,000 sides of leather, and marble work to the value of \$ 5,000 are annually produced. The total value of goods, annually manufactured, is \$ 81,375.

Resources. Annual production of the soil \$ 106,199; mechanical labor \$ 16,000; stocks and money at interest, \$ 15,975; deposits in savings banks, \$ 8,553; stock in trade, \$ 13,057; from summer tourists \$ 10,000.

Churches and Schools. Congregational, Rev. S. H. Riddle, pastor; Freewill Baptist, Rev. J. S. Runnals, pastor; Methodist, ——. There are nineteen school districts and seventeen schools in town. Average length of schools, for the year, twelve weeks.

Hotel Gilman House.

First Settlement. Tamworth was granted to John Webster, Jonathan Moulton and others, October 14, 1766. It was first settled by Richard Jackman, Jonathan Choate, David Philbrick and William Eastman, in 1771. The early settlers endured great hardships and privations occasioned by early

frosts which destroyed almost all their crops, and nearly reduced them to starvation. "But they were like all the early pioneers of Old New-Hampshire, a brave, hardy enterprising people, and amidst all their trouble and discouragement, they firmly resolved not to abandon the settlement. They frequently killed a deer, bear, or some other wild animal and thus they were enabled to sustain themselves and families until they could secure permanent relief. The town was incorporated October 14, 1766.

First Church. A Congregational Church was organized and Rev. Samuel Hidden ordained as its pastor, September 12, 1792. He was greatly beloved and esteemed by the people of Tamworth and the surrounding towns. He was ordained on a large flat rock, capable of seating fifty people. A witness of this novel ordination says: "Early in the morning the people assembled around the rock, men, women, boys and girls, together with dogs and other domestic animals. It was an entire forest about the rock. The scenery was wild. On the north is a high hill, and north of this is Chocorua's lofty peak, which seemingly touches the heavens. On the south, and in all directions are mountains, steep and rugged. I had expected to have heard the howling of the wolf, and the screeching of the owl; but instead of these, were heard the melting notes of the robin, and the chirping of the sparrow and other birds, that make the forest seem like Paradise." Mr. Hidden died February 13, 1837, and in the forty-sixth year of his ministry.

Boundaries. North by Albany, east by Madison, south by Ossipee,

and west by Sandwich. Total area, 28,917; improved land, 15,304 acres.

Distances. Sixty miles north from Concord, and six north from Ossipee.

Railroads. Great Falls and Conway Railroad passes through one corner of the town, but the nearest station is by daily stage to West Ossipee station, four miles, on the Great Falls and Conway Railroad. When completed it is expected that the Meredith and Conway, and Portland and Rutland Railroads will pass through some portion of Tamworth.

TEMPLE.

HILLSBOROUGH COUNTY. The surface of this town is uneven, but the soil is of a good quality, and, when properly cultivated, returns fine crops to the husbandman.

Mountains and Streams. Temple Mountains extend along the western and north-western border of the town. From the summit of these mountains an extensive and delightful view of the surrounding country can be obtained. From the highest point of elevation, in a clear atmosphere, over twenty church edifices may be seen by the naked eye. The several streams which flow into the Souhegan river, at Wilton, have their rise among these mountains.

Employments. The inhabitants are generally engaged in agriculture. About 200,000 feet of lumber are annually sawed.

Resources. Productions of the soil, \$71,721; mechanical labor, \$1,700; stocks, bonds and money at interest, \$7,950; deposits in savings banks, \$54,519; stock in trade, \$1,500.

Churches and Schools. Congre-

gational, Rev. S. D. Clark, pastor. There are four schools in town. Average length of schools, for the year, twenty one weeks.

Hotel. "Central House."

First Organization. Temple was formed from the easterly portion of what was originally called "*Peterborough Slip.*" It was incorporated, August 26, 1768.

First Ministers. Rev. Samuel Webster, (Congregational,) ordained in 1771; died in 1778. Rev. Noah Miles, ordained in 1782; died in 1831.

Boundaries. North by Greenfield and Lyndeborough, east by Lyndeborough and Wilton, south by Greenville and New-Ipswich, and west by Sharon and Peterborough. Area, 13,400 acres.

Distances. Forty miles southwest from Concord, and twelve west from Amherst.

Railroad. Mail conveyance to Wilton railway station; distance, seven miles. Peterborough and Shirley railroad, four miles.

THORNTON.

GRAFTON COUNTY. The surface of Thornton is broken and uneven, but the soil is deep and fertile, and, when properly cultivated, produces fine crops of corn, barley, potatoes &c. Along the rivers are some good interval lands.

Rivers and Ponds. This town is watered by the Pemigewassett river, which passes in a southerly direction through the town, also, by Mad river, passing through the south-easterly corner into Camp-ton, where it joins the Pemigewassett, and by several other small streams, which afford some good water power. On Mill Brook is a beautiful cascade, the water fall-

ing off a rock forty-two feet perpendicularly.

Employments. Farming is the principal employment of the people. Over 32,000 pounds of maple sugar is annually manufactured. 15,000 clapboards, 90,000 shingles and 250,000 feet of boards, etc., are sawed.

Resources. Productions of the soil, \$104,527; mechanical labor, \$3,600; stocks and money at interest, \$2,300; deposits in savings banks, \$3,086; stock in trade, \$6,105; from summer tourists, \$8,000.

Churches and Schools. Christian Church, Rev. D. A. Smith, pastor; Freewill Baptist Church, Rev. John Pettengill, pastor. There are eleven schools in town. Average length of schools, for the year, twelve weeks.

Hotels. Grafton House, Union House.

First Settlements. Thornton was granted to Matthew, James and Andrew Thornton, and others, July 6, 1763. It was first settled by Benjamin Hoit, in 1770. Incorporated November 8, 1781.

First Ministers. Rev. Experience Esterbrooks, settled 1780, dismissed 1781. Rev. Noah Worcester, D. D., ordained 1787, dismissed 1810. A Congregational Church was organized August 10, 1780.

Boundaries and Area. North-east by ungranted lands and Waterville, south-east by Waterville and Sandwich, south by Campton, west by Ellsworth and north-west by Woodstock and Lincoln. Area, 28,490 acres; improved land, 13,462 acres.

Distances. Fifty-eight miles north from Concord, and twelve north from Plymouth,

Railroads. Ten miles by stage to Plymouth station on the Boston, Concord and Montreal Railroad. When completed, the Pemigewasset Valley Railroad will pass through this town.

TILTON.

BELKNAP COUNTY. Tilton was disannexed from Sanbornton and incorporated into a separate town, in July, 1869. The surface is generally uneven, being diversified with hills and valleys. Some of the hills are quite elevations, but nearly all of them can be cultivated to their summits. The soil, throughout the town, is good, producing excellent crops of corn, oats and hay.

River. Winnipiseogee River runs along its eastern and southern limits, and furnishes in its passage some valuable water-power, a portion of which is improved. Part of Lake Winnisquam lies in the northern section; also Little Bay on the eastern side of the town.

Indians. At the head of Little Bay, on the Winnipiseogee, are to be seen the remains of what is supposed to have been an Indian fort. It consisted of six walls—one extending along the river and across the point into the bay, and the others in right angles, connected by a circular wall in the rear. When the first settlers came here, these walls were breast-high, and large oaks were growing within their enclosure. Most of the stones which composed this wall, have been removed to build a dam thrown across the river at this place. Numerous Indian relics have been found within this fort; which shows conclusively

that there once resided, in this vicinity, a powerful tribe of Indians, of whose former existence all traces will soon be obliterated, by time and the progress of civilization.

Villages. On the Winnipiseogee, where it forms the boundary line between this town and Northfield, is situated the village of Tilton—formerly called “Sanborn-ton Bridge”. This village is on both sides of the river, and is connected by several bridges. Here are three woolen mills, one cotton mill, a saw and a grist mill, two church edifices, two school-houses (one graded), New-Hampshire Conference Seminary and Female College, two banks, twelve or fifteen stores, of various kinds, one hotel, various mechanical shops, two lawyers, five physicians and about one hundred and twenty-five dwelling houses. The mills in this village respectively do the following amount of business, viz. Tilton Mills employ 39 males, 16 females; annually produce tweeds to the value of \$ 175,000. Winnipiseogee Mills employ 40 males, 80 females; annually produce cotton sheeting to the value of \$ 167,000. On the Northfield side, Granite Mills employ 26 males, 54 females; produce repellents valued at \$ 210,000. Elm Mills employ 7 males, 14 females; produce repellents valued at \$ 66,000. The annual pay-roll for all the mills is \$ 103,600. The New-Hampshire Conference Seminary and Female College is one of the most popular literary institutions in the State. The buildings are fine structures, and cost over \$ 40,000. It has an endowment of \$ 12,000, and the number of students, the past year,

was 256. It has a library of 1,183 volumes, and a valuable cabinet—especially relating to mineralogy. (*See Literary Institutions.*) It is a lively business village, and has many pleasant residences. With its valuable unimproved water-power, it has every encouragement to double its business and population within the next ten years. It is the center of a large mercantile trade, which is a very important branch of business. At East Tilton, is an excelsior factory, saw and grist mill, two church edifices, school house, store, and fifteen or twenty dwelling houses.

Employments. The vocations of the inhabitants are nearly equally divided with farming on the one side, and the various trades on the other. There are annually produced 6,000 bushels of corn, 27,000 pounds of butter, and 2,500 tons of hay. The annual value of manufactured goods, of all kinds, is \$ 445,000.

Resources. Agricultural productions, \$ 108,915; mechanical labor, \$ 69,300; stocks and money at interest, \$ 18,675; deposits in savings banks, \$ 64,037; stock in trade, \$ 19,675; professional business, \$ 42,000; from summer tourists, \$ 3,000.

Churches and Schools. Congregational, Rev. Theodore Pratt, pastor; Episcopal, Rev. Marcellus A. Herrick, D. D., rector. At East Tilton, Methodist, Rev. J. W. Bean, pastor; Freewill Baptist, Rev. Gilman Sanborn, pastor. There are six schools in town; average length, for the year, thirty-six weeks.

Literary Institution. New-Hampshire Conference Seminary and Female College.

Libraries. Conference Seminary Library, 1,183 volumes; Tilton Social Library.

Banks. Citizens' National Bank, and Iona Savings Bank. (See tables.)

Hotel. "Dexter House."

For first settlement and first ministers, see Sanbornton.

Boundaries. North by Sanbornton, east by Belmont, south by Northfield, and west by Franklin. Area of improved land, 8,612 acres.

Distances. Eighteen miles north from Concord, and seven south from Gilford.

Railroads. Boston, Concord and Montreal Railroad passes along the eastern border of the town. Stations at Tilton and East Tilton.

TROY.

CHESHIRE COUNTY. Troy is a small township and now ranks as a manufacturing town. The surface is uneven, but the soil yields fair crops, when properly cultivated.

Employments. Manufacturing is the most prominent business in town, although there are some very good farms well tilled. There is one blanket manufactory, annually producing 60,000 horse blankets, valued at \$112,000. Tubs and pails are made to the value of \$40,000, meal and flour to the value of \$6,000. Lumber, \$4,400; besides, leather boots and shoes, nest boxes, blacksmiths and other trades. The total value of goods of all kinds annually manufactured is \$245,000.

Resources. Productions of the soil, \$31,875; mechanical labor, \$48,300; stocks, and money at in-

terest, \$17,500; deposits in savings banks, \$59,803; stock in trade, \$27,270.

Churches and Schools. Baptist, Rev. Jonathan Herrick, pastor; Congregational, Rev. L. Bingham, pastor. There are six schools, average length, for the year, twenty-one weeks. Troy High School, Mrs. L. B. Wright, preceptress.

Hotel. Menadnock House.

The village in this town is very pleasant, and has a business appearance so common to the small manufacturing villages in Cheshire County.

First Town Organization. Troy was taken from Marlborough and Fitzwilliam, and incorporated January 23, 1815.

First Minister. Ezekiel Rich, installed in 1815, dismissed in 1818.

Boundaries. North by Marlborough, east by Jaffrey, south by Fitzwilliam, and west by Richmond and Swanzey. Area of improved land 5,666 acres.

Distances. Fifty-four miles south-west from Concord, and twelve south-east from Keene.

Railroad. The Cheshire Railroad passes through nearly the center of the town, in a northerly and southerly direction.

TUFTONBOROUGH.

CARROLL COUNTY. The soil of this town is various; the surface in some parts is even, in others more rough. There are some very finely cultivated farms, pleasantly located near Lake Winnipiseogee. Several arms of the lake reach far into the interior, and from the crest of the hills, present a succession of beautiful views to the spectator, some of which are unsurpassed in

this region. Tuftonborough has many natural attractions as a summer resort.

Employments. The inhabitants are generally employed in the cultivation of the soil, and are industrious, prosperous, and happy. About 18,000 pairs of boots and shoes are made in this town, annually; some 350,000 feet of lumber is sawed. (See tables.)

Resources. Productions of the soil, \$89,860; mechanical labor, \$4,500; stocks, bonds, and money at interest, \$5,350; deposits in savings banks, \$24,557; stock in trade, \$2,350; from summer tourists, \$2,000.

Churches and Schools. Advent, T. W. Piper, pastor; 2d Christian, J. Whitney, D. A. Wiggin, pastors; F. Baptist, S. F. Bean, pastor; Methodist, James Cowley, pastor. There are eleven schools; average length, for the year, ten weeks.

Hotel. Melvin House.

First Settlers. Tuftonborough was originally granted to J. Tufton Mason. The first settlers were Benjamin Bean, Phinehas Graves and Joseph Peavey, in 1780; incorporated in 1795.

First Minister. Rev. Joseph Kellum, (Cong.) in 1800.

Boundaries. North-east by Ossipee, south-east by Wolfeborough, south-west by Lake Winnipiseogee, and north-west by Moultonborough. Improved land, 12, 635 acres.

Distances. Fifty miles east-by-north from Concord, and about eight west from Ossipee.

Railroad. Wolfeborough depot, seven miles. A stage runs every other day in the winter, in the summer, daily.

UNITY.

SULLIVAN COUNTY. The surface of Unity is broken, and uneven, but the soil is rich, very productive, and is highly favorable for grazing. Good crops of wheat, corn, barley and potatoes are annually produced. It ranks as the sixth town in the county, in the value of its agricultural products. There are many fine farms under a high state of cultivation. Considerable attention has been given to the raising of neat stock, and some of the finest cattle in the State, can be found in this town.

Rivers and Ponds. Little Sugar River, a considerable stream, has its source in Wortleberry and Beaver Meadow Ponds, in the north part, and passes through the centre and empties into the Connecticut at Charlestown. A branch of Sugar River, flowing through Newport, has its source in Gilman's Pond, in the east part of the town; these streams afford some water power. Wortleberry, Beaver Meadow and Gilman Ponds are the principal bodies of water. Cold Pond lies partly in this town and is the head of Cold River.

Mountains. Perry's Mountain, in the south-west part, lying partly in this town and partly in Charlestown, is the principal elevation.

Springs. In the eastern part of the town and about three miles from Newport Village, is a strong chalybeate spring, which is becoming celebrated for its medicinal properties. A large hotel is located here for the accomodation of invalids.

Minerals. The rock formation consists of Gneiss and Granite, overlaid by strata of micaceous,

hornblende, and chlorite slate. Bog iron ore, in small quantities, is found in various localities. Near Little Sugar River is a mine of copper and iron pyrites. Near the mine is also found Iolite, a fine, delicate, blue-colored stone, which is highly valued by jewelers; also titanium, valued in the art of Porcelain Painting, and the manufacture of mineral teeth, is found in considerable quantities.

Employments. The inhabitants are principally engaged in agricultural pursuits. Over 28,000 pounds of maple sugar, is annually manufactured. 450,000 feet of lumber, of all kinds, is sawed annually.

Resources. Productions of the soil, \$109,418; mechanical labor, \$1,000; stocks and money at interest, \$9,360; deposits in savings banks, \$39,093; from summer tourists, \$2,000.

Churches and Schools. Methodist Church, Rev. Silas Quimby, pastor; Baptist Church, ———; Methodist Church at West Unity, ———. There are twelve school districts and nine schools in town; average length, for the year, nineteen weeks.

Hotel. Unity Spring Hotel.

First Settlements. Unity was granted to Theodore Atkinson, Meshech Weare, and forty-five others in 1764. John Ladd, Moses Thurston, Charles Huntoon, Esq., and Joseph Perkins first settled here in 1769. The town received its present name on account of a friendly adjustment of a dispute which had existed for a long time, between certain parties in Hampstead and Kingston, each party claiming the same territory under different grants. Incorporated July 13, 1764.

Boundaries. North by Claremont and Newport, east by Goshen, south by Lempster and Acworth, and west by Charlestown. Area, 24,447 acres; area of improved land, 14,437.

Distances. Fifty miles west by north from Concord, and nine south from Newport.

Railroads. Nearest railroad communication, from center of the town is at Claremont station, five miles, on the Concord & Claremont Railroad. When completed, the Forest Line Railroad will pass through Unity.

WAKEFIELD.

CARROLL COUNTY. Wakefield ranks, in point of wealth, the fourth, and, in mechanical business, the third town in the county, and at present is growing rapidly. The surface is uneven, but the soil is generally good, and well adapted to grazing. There are some fine farms highly cultivated, which produce excellent crops of wheat, corn, oats, and hay.

Rivers and Ponds. Pine River has its source in a pond of the same name. The principal branch of Piscataqua River takes its rise from East Pond, in the south-east part of the town. Pumice Pond lies between this town and Effingham, and is 450 rods long and 400 wide. Lovewell's Pond, lying in the south part of the town, is 700 rods long and 275 wide. This pond received its name from Captain John Lovewell, who surprised and destroyed a party of Indians, near its eastern shore, February 20, 1725. There are several valuable water privileges, and, along the streams, there is considerable interval, which is well

cultivated, and very productive.

Employments. A majority of the people are engaged in farming, but manufacturing and mercantile trade are becoming important branches of business. Some 30,000 pairs of boots and shoes are annually made; 11,000 clapboards, 800,000 shingles, 1,250,000 feet of boards and dimension timber sawed. The manufacturing of sale clothing is becoming quite an extensive business. One firm at Wolfeborough Junction, make 4,000 pairs of pants per. month, and several others 1,000 pairs per month. There are several other small manufactories in town; the whole, including the manufacturing of clothing, makes the annual value of manufactured products \$211,400.

There are several villages, pleasantly located, each trying to vie with the other, in business. The number of beautiful ponds in town, together with the fine drives, and delightful views, have caused many summer tourists to spend their summer vacation here, there being over two hundred last season, and the number is increasing every year. Two fine hotels have been erected, the past year, for the accommodation of visitors.

Resources. Productions of the soil, \$100,605; mechanical labor, \$51,100; stocks and money at interest, \$26,034; deposits in savings banks, \$49,701; stock in trade, \$15,795; from summer tourists, \$8,000; from professional business &c., \$30,000.

Churches and Schools. Four churches; Congregational, Advent, Baptist, and Methodist. Rev. S. Clark is pastor of the Congregational Church. There are eleven

schools in town; average length, for the year, twenty-one weeks; total amount of money annually appropriated for school purposes, \$1,562.52.

Library. Union Library, at Union Village.

Hotels. Union Hotel, Sanborn House, National House and Davis Hotel. Value of hotel property, \$30,000. Hotel arrivals, for the year, 8,000.

Livery Stables. There are four livery stables, with fifteen horses each.

First Town Organization. Wakefield was originally called "East Town," and was incorporated August 30, 1774. Mr. Robert Macklin, born in Scotland, and distinguished for longevity; died here in 1787, at the age of 115 years.

First Minister. Rev. Asa Piper, (Congregational,) ordained in 1785; dismissed in 1810.

Boundaries. North-west by Ossipee and Effingham, east by Newfield, Maine, south-east by Milton, and south-west by Middleton and Brookfield. Area, of improved land, 11,871 acres.

Distances. Fifty miles north-east from Concord, and ten south-east from Ossipee.

Railroads. Portsmouth, Great Falls and Conway Division of the Eastern Railroad, and the Wolfeborough Branch of the Eastern Railroad. There are five Railway stations in town, viz. Union, Wolfeborough Junction, Wakefield, East Wakefield, and North Wakefield.

WALPOLE.

CHESHIRE COUNTY. Walpole ranks, as an agricultural town, the third in the State in the value of its

productions. The face of the town is beautifully diversified by hills and vales. The soil is deep, and similar to that of other towns on the Connecticut River. The intervals are extensive and afford excellent tillage; while the uplands are inferior to none in the State. Many of the farms are highly cultivated, and very productive.

Rivers. Connecticut River washes the western border of the town. Cold River passes through the north part, affording some water power, and unites with the Connecticut, about one mile south of Bellows Falls. Near these falls is a cragged mountain abruptly rising 800 feet above the surface of the river. The road from Charlestown to Walpole passes along between this mountain and the falls, and at this point presents a wild and picturesque scenery to the traveler. On the opposite side of the river, in Vermont, is the thriving village of Bellows Falls. At this point four railroads have their termini—viz. Rutland, Sullivan, Cheshire and Connecticut River Valley Railroads.

Village. About four miles south from Bellows Falls, is situated the pleasant village of Walpole, on a plain, high above the river. The main street runs north and south, and is broad and beautifully shaded with grand old elms and maples. Bordering on either side are the houses, stores, shops and churches. Many of the residences are elegant and costly, and adorned with spacious and beautiful yards, carpeted with green grass, and made fragrant by blooming flowers; while other dwellings have a rich, antique appearance which are suggestive of days in the past.

There is a handsome common, neatly laid out and ornamented with beautiful shade trees. This common furnishes a delightful promenade for the quiet villagers, or their visitors, on the pleasant summer evenings, just as the sun settles below the horizon and reflects its golden beams on the western sky, or upon the crest of the towering mountains beyond the Connecticut, the whole presenting a picture far beyond the most splendid drapery of human imagination. The general neatness and quiet which prevail, together with the beautiful scenery of the surrounding country, render this one of the most delightful and attractive villages in New-Hampshire. Many summer tourists spend their vacation in this village, and it is becoming quite a summer resort. It is the centre of a large mercantile trade, and many of the stores have a metropolitan appearance.

Employments. The inhabitants are generally devoted to agriculture. 38,000 bushels of corn, large quantities of tobacco, and 39,000 lbs. wool are annually produced. The number of bushels of corn, annually raised, exceeds that of any other town in the State by over 13,000 bushels. The manufacturing is considerable. The value of shirts and collars annually manufactured, is \$71,000; 1,100,000 feet of boards, and 220,000 shingles are annually sawed; 30,000 bushels grain ground, 1,000,000 pill boxes made, besides leather, towel racks, etc., are produced. The total value of manufactured productions, is \$131,600. Drewsville is a village of some trade and considerable manufacturing. It is romantically sit-

uated near the falls, and contains a hotel, post-office and church.

Resources. Agricultural productions, \$254,095; mechanical labor, \$34,200; stocks, etc., \$36,600; money at interest, \$60,620; stock in trade, \$25,725; deposits in savings banks, \$43,960; from summer tourists, \$4,000; professional sources, etc., \$60,000.

Churches and Schools. There are five churches, viz. Congregational, Rev. W. E. Dickenson, pastor; Unitarian, Christian, Episcopal, and Catholic. There are fourteen school districts, and fifteen schools in town; average length, for the year, twenty-two weeks. Amount annually appropriated for school purposes, \$3,386.64. Walpole has been distinguished for its efforts to promote the interests of education. There is a school fund of \$1,577.50. The Walpole High School is a popular institution. Mr. C. R. Crowell is the principal.

Library. Walpole town library has 1,500 volumes. The town appropriates annually \$75 for expenses, and, for the purchase of books, \$100.

Hotels. Wentworth House, and at Drewsville, Cold River House.

Livery Stable. W. A. Maynard, 14 horses, valued at \$2,000.

First Settlers. Walpole was granted, by the government of New-Hampshire, February 16, 1752, to Colonel Benjamin Bellows and sixty-one others. It was first settled by John Kilburn and his family, in 1749. Colonel Bellows settled here in 1757. His descendants are numerous and highly respected. The late Hon. Henry A. Bellows, Chief Justice of New-Hampshire, and one of the most estimable men in the State, was a

native of this town. He died suddenly at his residence in Concord, March 11, 1873. Walpole was originally called "Great Falls," or "Bellows Town." During the first years of its settlement, the inhabitants were subjected to some of the savage cruelties of the Indians and Canadians. The indomitable bravery of Colonel Bellows and John Kilburn, with the men under their command, soon convinced the Indians and their French allies, that, for their own personal safety, they had better give Walpole a wide birth, in their vandal excursions. We give a few extracts in relation to the troubles of the first settlers with the savage hordes sent upon them, by men who pretended to respect civilized warfare. To-day the French nation are reaping their just reward, for the cruelties which their forefathers inflicted on the first settlers of New-England.

"An Indian by the name of Philip, who had acquired sufficient English to be understood, visited the house of Mr. Kilburn in the town of Walpole, in the spring of 1755, pretending to be on a hunting excursion, and in want of food. He was treated with kindness, and flints, flour and other things were furnished him. After he had been gone a short time, it was ascertained that the same Indian had visited all the settlements on the Connecticut river, about the same time, and with the same plausible pretensions. Kilburn being somewhat acquainted with Indian stratagem, suspected, (as it afterward proved,) Philip to be a wolf in sheep's clothing. Soon after, a friendly Indian, sent from Albany by Governor Shirley, communica-

ted the startling intelligence, that four or five hundred Indians were collected in Canada, whose purpose it was to massacre all the white inhabitants in Connecticut valley. We will leave it for the reader to imagine the terror in the feeble white settlements, when they learned of the impending calamity. To forsake their homes, their crops of grain, and their cattle, would be giving up all for which they had so diligently toiled, and to oppose the savage horde from Canada, was a hopeless resort. But, accustomed to the privations and dangers of frontier life, they determined to protect themselves, or die in the cause. Kilburn and his men, with their rude implements, strengthened their position with fortifications, consisting of a palisado of stakes driven into the ground.

"At the fort, about a mile south of Kilburn's house, were about thirty armed men, under command of Col. Benjamin Bellows; but he could afford no protection to Kilburn while attending to his cattle and crops.

"The time of the attack of the Indians, no one could foresee nor prevent, although the inhabitants were daily expecting their appearance. August 17, 1755, as Kilburn, his son John, then a young man of eighteen, a man named Peak, and his son, were returning from their work, they discovered their expected and savage foes in an alder swamp. They speedily ran to the house, secured the door, and made preparations for an obstinate resistance. There were at this time in the house, besides these four men, Kilburn's wife and his daughter Hitty, who contributed greatly to

the assistance and encouragement of their companions, and, at the same time, kept watch upon the movements of the enemy. In about fifteen minutes the Indians were seen crawling up a bank, east of the house, and one hundred and ninety-seven were counted, as they crossed a footpath, one by one; about the same number remained in ambush near the mouth of Cold river.

"The Indians thought it would be best to way-lay and capture Col. Benjamin Bellows and his men, who, they had learned, were at work in a mill about a mile east, before attacking those who had sought shelter in the log house. As Bellows and his men, about thirty, were returning home, each with a bag of meal on his back, their dogs began to bark and show signs of the approach of the enemy. Bellows well knew the intrigue of the Indians, and the language of his dogs. Believing that the Indians intended to form an ambuscade, he acted accordingly. The men were ordered to throw down their meal, advance to the rise, crawl up the bank, give one whoop, and instantly drop into the sweet fern. This stratagem resulted as he had expected. As soon as the Indians heard the whoop, they arose from their ambush, and formed a semi-circle around the path Bellows was to follow.

"His men instantly improved the splendid opportunity afforded them for a shot. This so thwarted the plans and expectations of the Indians, that they hastily fled to the bushes, without firing a gun. Bellows, judging them to be too numerous for him, ordered his

men to retreat to the fort. Soon the Indians made their appearance on the eminence east of Kilburn's house, and Philip came forward, and sheltering himself behind a tree, summoned those in the house to surrender, offering them quarter; 'Quarter!' shouted the older Kilburn, with a voice of thunder that rang through every Indian heart, 'you black rascals, begone, or we'll quarter you.' Philip then returned to his companions, who commenced the war-whoop, after a few moments consultation. Kilburn was fortunate in obtaining the first fire, before the smoke from the enemy's guns obstructed his aim. An Indian was seen to fall, and Kilburn, judging from his size and appearance, supposed him to be Philip. The Indians kept up the work of destruction; some were busily engaged in destroying the hay and grain, and others fell to butchering the cattle, while a shower of bullets continually rattled against the house. It is estimated that not less than four hundred bullets were lodged in the house at the first fire. Kilburn and his men were not idle. For convenience in loading, their powder was poured into hats, and they were prepared for a successful resistance or a glorious death. Although they had several guns in the house, they were kept hot by incessant firing; and having no ammunition to waste, special aim was taken to have every bullet count. When their stock of lead grew short, the women suspended blankets from the roof of the house, to catch the bullets of the enemy, these were run into bullets and loaded by them, and sent back to the Indians with equal

velocity. A number of attempts were made to force open the doors but the bullets within compelled them to abandon the rash undertaking. The manner in which the Indians fought evidently evinced that they were not insensible to the effect of Kilburn's bullets.

"For the remainder of the day until nearly sundown, the fight was kept up, but as the sun disappeared behind the western hills the cry of the war-whoop and the sound of the guns died away in silence. By this day's encounter, the Indians were induced to return to Canada, and thus an effectual check was put to the expedition, and it is reasonable to conclude that hundreds of the settlers were saved from the horrors of an Indian Massacre".

First Ministers. Rev. Jonathan Leavitt settled in 1761, dismissed in 1763; Rev. Thomas Fessenden, settled in 1767, died in 1813.

Boundaries. North by Charlestown and Langdon, east by Alstead and Surry, south by Surry and Westmoreland, and west by Westminster and Rockingham, Vermont. Area, 24,331 acres.

Distances. Sixty miles southwest from Concord, and fourteen north-west from Keene.

Railroad. Cheshire Railroad passes through this town in a northerly and southerly direction.

WARNER.

MERRIMACK COUNTY. Warner is one of the most important towns in the county, both in agriculture and manufactures. The surface is broken by hills, but the soil is excellent, producing good crops of wheat, corn, hay, &c. On some

of the hills are large orchards and fine pastures.

River and Ponds. This town is watered by Warner River, a pleasant and rapid stream which takes its rise in Sunapee Mountains, in Newbury. From Newbury it passes through Bradford, and enters Warner at the north-west corner, thence running in a south-easterly direction through the town, separating it in nearly two equal parts, and uniting with the Contoocook River, in Hopkinton. In its passage through Warner, it receives a considerable stream, coming from Sutton. This river produces many good water privileges. There are four ponds, viz. Tom, Bear, Bagley and Pleasant Ponds. Pleasant Pond has no visible outlet or inlet, though its banks are overflowed in the driest season. Its waters are clear, deep, cold and abound with a great variety of fish.

Elevations. Kearsarge Mountain, a lofty elevation, is situated mostly within the limits of the town. Its sides are covered with deep forests, while its summit is naked rock.

Minerals, &c. The rocks in this town are gneiss and mica slate; the latter containing beds of soap and lime stone. The quarry of soap-stone is large and valuable. The gneiss contains finely colored pyrope garnets. There are several peat bogs, one of which contains twenty-two acres, and is twenty-five feet deep. From this bog sticks have been dug, from various depths, plainly showing imprints of beavers' teeth.

Summer Resorts. Warner Village is one of the pleasantest in the central portion of the State. It

is located on Warner River, while the hills, on either side, tower far above the spires of the village churches. The main street extends along the upper bank of the river for nearly a mile, and is well shaded by the beautiful rock maple. On this street are located the churches, schools, stores, banks, hotel, and many fine dwelling houses. Everything around betokens an air of neatness, thrift and the wealth of its inhabitants. For a few years past, this village, with the surroundings, have attracted the attention of many summer tourists. It is only about five miles to the summit of Kearsarge, which affords some of the finest scenery in New-Hampshire. The Kearsarge Mountain Road Company have constructed a new road from the village nearly to the summit, on the south-east side of the mountain. About one half mile from the summit, is a beautiful site for a Hotel, which doubtless will be built ere long. From this point a very fine view of the southern portion of the State, can be obtained. When all these projected improvements are finished, no doubt but Warner will be one of the important points in the State for summer tourists to visit.

Employments. The inhabitants are principally employed in farming; but manufacturing is an important and growing interest. Warner River affords abundant water-power in its passage through the town. The different manufacturers have bought up the Blaisdell Pond flowage which will give a large increase of staple water-power. There is one woolen mill, one straw-board mill, whose annual production is \$ 75,000. 60,000

clapboards, 650,000 shingles, and 1,375,000 feet of boards are annually sawed; besides there are excelsior mills, chair factories, grist mill, tannery, bedsteads, wooden ware, card board, and carriage hub manufactories. A large building has been erected this Summer (1873) for the manufacturing of sale boots and shoes. The total value of manufactured goods, annually produced, is \$212,000. (See Tables.)

Resources. Productions of the soil, \$164,172; mechanical labor, \$41,100; stocks, &c., \$53,400; money at interest, \$35,616; deposits in savings bank, \$131,225; stock in trade, \$28,593; from summer tourists, \$3,000; from professional business, trade, etc., \$60,000.

Churches and Schools. Congregational, Rev. M. A. Gates, pastor; Methodist, ———; Baptist, ———. There are twenty-two school-districts and twenty-four schools. Average length of schools, for the year, sixteen weeks. The late Franklin Simonds, Esq., bequeathed to this town, \$20,000, for the endowment of a High School. To this endowment, his widow, Mrs. Abigail K. Simonds, subsequently added \$5,000. For the erection of the High School building, she also gave \$5,000; Messrs. Gilman A. Bean and Samuel H. Dow, \$2,098.52, each, George Jones, C. G. Mc Alpine and John E. Robinson, \$250, each, Reuben Clough, \$20., Leonidas Harriman and John C. Bean, \$10. each, and William K. Morrill, \$5. Several of the citizens gave work amounting to \$73.75, making the whole expense of the building, including the lot, \$9,992.04.

Ground was broken for the High School building, in May, 1871, and it was dedicated the following December. The first term opened, December 4, under the instruction of Edmund C. Cole, A. B., as principal, and Miss Helen E. Gilbert, as preceptress.

Libraries. Warner Social Library, 200 volumes; Warner High School Library, 150 volumes; and Lemuel Willis' Library, over 400 volumes.

Banks. Kearsarge National Bank. The Kearsarge Savings Bank has been chartered. (See tables.)

Hotel. Warner Hotel.

First Settlement. Warner was granted by the government of Massachusetts to deacon Thomas Stevens and sixty-two others, in 1735, under the name of Number One, and then New Amesbury. It was afterwards regranted to sixty-two persons, by the Masonian proprietors, from which a controversy arose, which was not finally settled until 1773. The first settlement was commenced in 1762, by David Annis and his son-in-law, Reuben Kimball. It was incorporated under the present name, September 3, 1774.

Tornado. On Sunday, September 9, 1821, at five o'clock P. M., one of the most terrific tornadoes which ever occurred in New-Hampshire, swept through the town, leaving in its track, desolation and death. In this calamity, four houses and seven barns, besides out buildings, were totally demolished; five persons were killed, and ten or fifteen severely wounded. Every tree, bush, stone wall or board fence in its way, was leveled with the ground.

First Ministers. Rev. William Kelly, Congregational, ordained in 1772; dismissed in 1801.

Boundaries. North by Sutton, Wilmot, Andover and Salisbury, east by Salisbury and Webster, south by Hopkinton and Henniker, and west by Bradford and Sutton. Area, 31,851 acres; improved land, 20,792.

Distances. Seventeen miles north of west from Concord.

Railroad. Concord and Claremont Railroad passes through this town, in an easterly and westerly direction.

WARREN.

GRAFTON COUNTY. Baker River, called by the Indians the *Asquamchumauk*, flows through this town from north to south. Black Brook, the *Mikaseota*, Berry, Merrill East Branch, Batchelder and Patch Brooks are considerable streams running into it. Glen ponds, Kelley pond, *Wachipaukea* or Meader pond and Tarleton lake are situated upon the boundaries. These streams and ponds abound in trout, and more than 50,000 in number are caught yearly.

Warren is surrounded by lofty mountains. Moosehillock, Indian name *Moosilauke*, on the north, being about 5,000 feet high. They are all heavily wooded and wild game is plenty. Many deer, bears, wild cats, sables, minks, and foxes are captured each year.

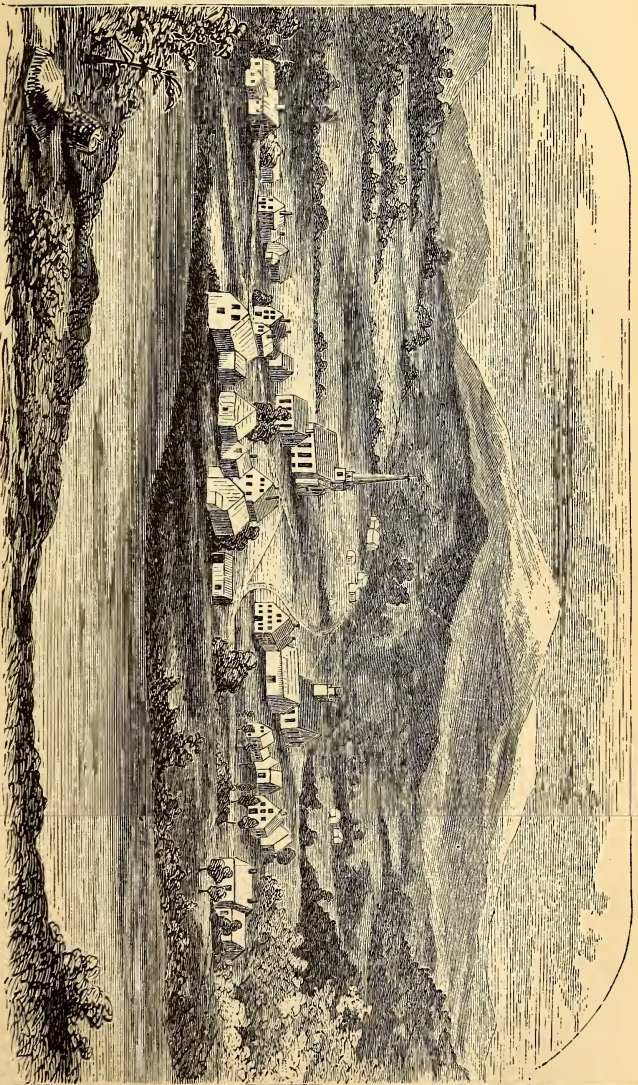
Indians. An Indian trail, the principal route of the Indians from the Merrimack valley to Coos and Canada, followed up Black Brook, and captives, in early provincial times, often travelled it. In the valley of Runaway Pond, was once an Indian village; and arrow

heads, gouges, and other relics have been found there.

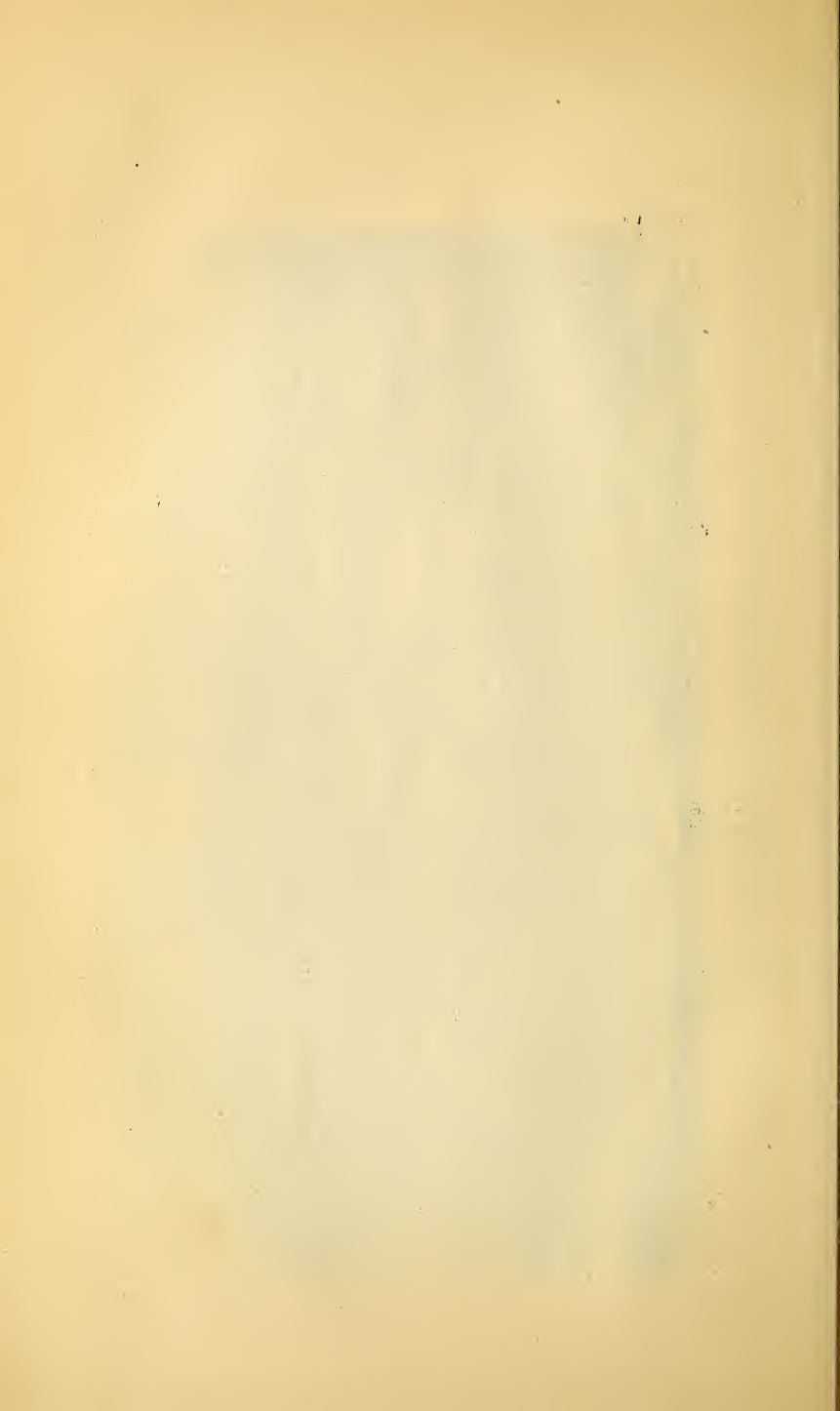
First Settlers. Warren was chartered, July 14, 1763. Joseph Patch, a hunter, built his camp by Hurricane Brook, in 1767, and John Mills, James Aiken, Joshua Copp, and Ephraim True, with their families, moved into town in 1768. These men, for the first few years, got their supplies from Haverhill and Plymouth, bringing them twenty miles home through the woods on their backs. Wild beasts annoyed them very much, and on winter nights wolves frequently put their noses against the window pane of John Mills' cabin, and looked in on the family seated by the open fire place. Moose were plenty, and Joseph Patch often had twenty-five barrels of Moose meat in the cellar at once. The first settlers took an active part in the revolution. Three of them, Capt. John Mills, jr. Capt. William Tarleton, and Capt. James Aiken, commanding companies, and in all about eighteen men, in a population of less than one hundred served in the army. Joshua Copp, jr. was the first child born in town, John Marston was the first man married, and John Mills the first who died, he being killed by the fall of a tree in 1779.

First Ministers. Rev. Peter Powers preached the first sermon in Warren, but no minister was settled until after 1799, when the Methodists established a church.

Employments. The principal employment is agriculture, but about six million feet of lumber are annually manufactured and sent to market. Window shades, bobbins, and potato starch are made, in large quantities.



MOOSEHILLOCK, FROM WARREN.



Summer Tourists. Many families take summer boarders. The Moosehillock House, kept by D. G. Marsh, accommodating a large number. An excellent turnpike, built by Daniel Q. Clement, runs to the Prospect House on Moosehillock, and hundreds of people visit the summit every season. For many years James Clement has been the landlord there, and from his house is seen one of the grandest mountain views on this side of the American continent.

Mines. On Ore hill is the Warren silver mine. Lead, copper and zinc also abound, and gold in small particles is found in all the streams.

Church and Schools. Methodist, Rev. Wm. Eakins, pastor. There are eleven schools, of which two are graded. Average length of schools, for the year, fifteen weeks.

Railroad Facilities. The B., C. & M. Railroad runs through the town. There are two stations, Warren and Summit.

Boundaries. North by Benton and Woodstock, east by Woodstock and Ellsworth, south by Wentworth, and west by Piermont.

Distances. Twelve miles from Haverhill, sixty from Concord and ninety from Portsmouth.

WASHINGTON.

SULLIVAN COUNTY. The surface of Washington is uneven and broken with hills, but the soil is deep, moist, and fertile, and when properly cultivated, produces fine crops. Clay of superior quality is found, also peat is plenty in the swamps.

Villages. Washington village is pleasantly located. In this village are several stores, hotel, church,

academy, post-office, hosiery manufactory, lumber mills, improved turbine water wheel, and several other small shops. At East Washington are two or three stores, church, school house, post-office, bobbin and rake manufactories, grist mill, lumber mills, blacksmith shop, etc.

Rivers and Ponds. A branch of Ashuelot River has its source in Ashuelot Pond, also a branch of Contoocook River has its source from several small ponds in the eastern part of the town. These streams afford some very good water power. There are sixteen ponds; the largest and most prominent of which are Island, Half-moon, Ashuelot, and Brockway's ponds. Long Pond lying partly in this town and partly in Stoddard, is the largest body of water.

Mountains. Lovewell's Mountain, so called on account of Captain Lovewell's killing several Indians near its summit, lies in the southerly part of the town, and is the principal elevation.

Employments. Farming is the principal employment of the inhabitants, although manufacturing is carried on quite extensively. 10,000 dozen men's socks are manufactured, valued at \$34,500; 5,000 clapboards, 200,000 shingles, and 350,000 feet of boards &c., are sawed annually; 4,000 boxes of clothes pins, and 300 dozen rakes are manufactured. An improved turbine water-wheel is made here; also there are various other small manufactories. The total value of manufactured goods, annually produced, is \$85,700. (See tables.)

Resources. Productions of the soil, \$57,319; mechanical labor \$25,300; stocks, and money at

interest, \$ 15,958; deposits in savings banks, \$ 37,548; stock in trade, \$ 12,517; professional business, \$ 15,000.

Churches and Schools. Congregational Church, Rev. H. H. Colburn, pastor; at East Washington, the Baptist Church, ———; Methodist Church, ———. There are ten schools in town. Average length of schools, for the year, sixteen weeks.

Academy. Tubbs Union Academy is located here.

Library. Shed Free Library, 600 volumes.

Hotel. Lovel House.

First Settlement. Washington was granted by the Masonian proprietors to Reuben Kidder, Esq., and originally called Camden. It was first settled by the grantee in 1768. Incorporated under its present name, December 13, 1776.

First Minister. Rev. George Leslie, (Congregational,) installed in 1780; died in 1800.

Boundaries and Area. North by Goshen, east by Bradford, Hillsborough and Windsor, south by Stoddard, and west by Marlow and Lempster. Area, 30,765 acres; area of improved land, 11,964 acres.

Distances. Thirty-five miles west from Concord, and sixteen south-east from Newport.

Railroad. By stage three times a week to Hillsborough Bridge station, twelve miles, on the Contoocook Valley Railroad. When completed, the Windsor and Forest Line Railroad, will pass through this town.

WATERVILLE.

GRAFTON COUNTY. Waterville is one of the wild mountainous

towns of New-Hampshire. It is now mostly a dense forest of pine, hemlock, maple, and birch and it is one of the best regions for hunting and fishing in the State. In her forests now dwell the bear, deer, and wild-cat, and in her crystal streams, swim the spotted trout.

Rivers and Ponds. Swift and Mad rivers are the principal streams. There are two ponds and several elevations.

Scenery. In many parts of Waterville the scenery is grand and sublime. All lovers of natural scenery, in its true primitive state, which man has never defaced, will find this town hard to be excelled in New-Hampshire. Over three hundred summer tourists annually visit here. They find a welcome home at the Greeley House, where every want is supplied, in shape of food for the inner man; horses guns, and fishing tackle for the sport.

Resources. Agricultural productions, \$ 2,870; mechanical labor, \$ 600; from summer tourists, \$ 5,000.

First Settlers. This town was granted to Josiah Gillis, Moses Foss, jr., and others, June 29, 1819, and was known as "Gillis and Foss Grant." It was incorporated July 1, 1829.

Boundaries. North by ungranted lands, east by Albany, south by Sandwich, and west by Thornton.

Distances. Sixty-eight miles north from Concord, and eighteen north-east from Plymouth.

Railroad. Montreal Railroad, at Plymouth, thence by stage.

WEARE.

HILLSBOROUGH COUNTY. Weare is one of the most important and

wealthy farming towns in the county. The soil is strong and deep, and is generally well cultivated and suitably adapted to the various productions usually grown in the State. It exceeds any town in the county, in the quantity of corn and wheat raised; and but one other produces as many apples. The locality of the town is such that the inhabitants are divided into precincts or central points, consequently, there are five post offices, for their mail conveniences. There are many fine farms under a high state of cultivation, producing excellent crops of corn, hay etc.

Rivers. The principal stream is the north-west branch of the Piscataquoag River, which meanders through the northerly and easterly section of the town, and affords excellent water power, which is generally improved by mills, of various kinds.

Summer Tourists. The surface is broken with hills and vales, and in many sections there is some very fine scenery, which has attracted the attention of tourists, who spend their summer vacation in this thriving town. It is estimated that about two hundred tourists, from various sections of the country, stop here through the warm season of the year.

Employments. The inhabitants are generally devoted to the cultivation of the soil, but the manufactures are quite important, and valuable resources, as to the prosperity of the town. There are one cotton mill, one woolen mill, two shoe manufactories, one organ box manufactory, one furniture manufactory, wheel-wright shop, tannery, grist and saw mills &c.

The total amount of manufactured goods, annually produced, is valued at \$290,300. There are eight stores in town. (See tables.)

Resources. Productions of the soil, \$192,399; mechanical labor, \$56,850; stocks, and bonds, \$5,100; money at interest, \$16,950; deposits in savings banks, \$239,191; stock in trade \$41,168; from summer tourists, \$6,000. There are but few towns which show such large resources, in proportion to their population.

Churches and Schools. There are four Baptist, one Universalist, and two Friends churches. There are sixteen schools; average length, for the year, twenty-one weeks; annual amount of money appropriated for school purposes, \$2,716. 93. "Clinton Grove Seminary" is in this town; C. H. Jones is the principal. There is one small public Library.

Hotels. Collins House, and Dearborn House.

First Settlements. The Masonian proprietors granted this town to Ichabod Robie and others, September 20, 1749. It was originally called Halestown, but was incorporated September 21, 1764, and received its present name in honor of Hon. Meshech Weare.

First Minister. Rev. John Clayford settled in 1802; dismissed in 1808.

Boundaries. North by Hennifer and Hopkinton, east by Dunbarton and Goffstown, south by New-Boston, and west by Frances-town and Deering. Area, 33,648 acres; area of improved land, 23,392 acres.

Distances. Fifteen miles south-west from Concord, and eighteen north-west from Manchester.

Railroads The terminus of the Manchester and North Weare Railroad is in this town. There are three stations. There is also a daily milk train running from North Weare to Boston, and during the summer, Sundays; which offers great inducements for those who wish to follow the milk business.

WEBSTER.

MERRIMACK COUNTY. Webster was taken from the western portion of Boscawen, and incorporated under its present name, July 3, 1860.

The surface is uneven, but the soil is strong and deep, producing excellent crops of corn, wheat and hay. It is noted for the fine quality and abundance of its apples.

Ponds and Rivers. Long Pond is about two miles in length, and half a mile in width. Blackwater River passes through the whole extent of the town, in a southerly direction, and furnishes some excellent water power.

Courser Hill is quite an elevation, but is capable of cultivation to its top, with quite a little settlement on it. There is a church, school-house, store, post-office and about fifteen or twenty dwellings. The views obtained from this hill, are extensive and very fine.

Employments. The inhabitants are largely engaged in agriculture, but there is some manufacturing carried on. 6,439 bushels corn, 2,497 tons hay, 25,475 pounds butter, 10,744 pounds cheese, and apples to the value of \$6,000, are annually produced; 115,000 clapboards, 400,000 shingles and laths, 1,225,000 feet of boards and dimension timber sawed, valued at \$24,200; besides, there are carriage and

chair stock, peg mill, grist mill, leather board manufactory, blacksmith, carpenter, etc. Total value of goods manufactured, is \$64,000.

Resources. Agricultural productions, \$101,628; mechanical labor, \$15,200; stocks, and money at interest, \$13,487; deposits in savings banks, \$62,766; stock in trade, \$4,800.

Churches and Schools. Christian, ———; Congregational, Rev. Edward Buxton, pastor; Methodist, George Wood, pastor. There are eight schools in town. Average length of schools, for the year, eighteen weeks.

For First Settlements. See Boscawen.

Boundaries. North by Salisbury, east by Boscawen, south by Concord and Hopkinton, and west by Warner. Area of improved land, 11,687 acres.

Distances. Fourteen miles north from Concord.

Railroads. Six miles to Boscawen, on the Northern Railroad.

WENTWORTH.

GRAFTON COUNTY. The surface is moderately uneven, but the soil is generally good, and that in the vicinity of the rivers is exceedingly fertile, producing excellent crops.

Rivers and Ponds. Baker's River flows through the town and is the principal stream. On this river, is a fall of considerable height, affording splendid water privileges. The south part is watered by the south branch of Baker's River, which joins the main branch near Rumney line. Baker's Pond, situated partly in Orford and partly in this town, is the largest sheet of water. Pond Brook is the outlet which affords water sufficient

for several valuable mill sites.

Mountains. Part of Carr's Mountain is situated in the easterly part, while a portion of Mount Cuba rises in the westerly section of the town.

Minerals. The last named mountain contains inexhaustible quantities of the best limestone. Granite of a fine quality is found at the base of Carr's mountain, also Iron ore is found in various parts of the town.

The village, situated near the falls, contains several stores, post-office etc., and is a thriving and industrious place.

Employments. Most of the inhabitants are engaged in agriculture. The lumber business is carried on quite extensively. 25,000 clapboards, 965,000 shingles, and 5,900,000 feet of boards are annually sawed; 40,000 cigars made, also gloves and mittens are manufactured in considerable quantities. Total value of manufactured production \$97,700.

Resources. Productions of the soil, \$83,645; mechanical labor, \$25,000; stocks, and money at interest, \$6,070; deposits in savings banks, \$20,723; stock in trade, \$19,755; from summer tourists, \$8,000; professional business, \$12,000.

Churches and Schools. Congregational Church, Rev. David S. Hibbard, pastor. There are thirteen school districts in town; average length, for the year, twelve weeks.

Hotel. "Union House."

First Settlements. This town was granted to John Page, a few years prior to the Revolution, and incorporated November 1, 1776.

First Minister. Rev. Increase S. Davis, settled in 1833.

Boundaries and Area. North by Warren, east by Rumney, south by Dorchester, and west by Orford. Area, 23,040 acres; improved land, 10,307 acres.

Distances. By railroad, fifteen miles north-west from Plymouth, and about sixty-five miles north-north-west from Concord.

Railroads. The Boston, Concord and Montreal Railroad passes through the town.

WENTWORTH'S LOCATION

COOS COUNTY. This location is bounded north by Dixville and ungranted lands, east by Maine line and Umbagog Lake, south by Umbagog Lake and Errol and west by Dixville.

In 1870, there were 38 inhabitants, 575 acres of improved land, 5 horses, 67 cattle, 28 sheep and 6 swine. The value of agricultural productions was \$6,098.

The Margalloway River passes through the eastern portion of the location. In some parts the soil is good, producing fair crops of corn, potatoes and hay.

WESTMORELAND.

CHESHIRE COUNTY. Westmoreland is considered one of the best farming towns in the State. The surface is less varied by hills, valleys and mountains, than that of the neighboring towns. On the Connecticut there are some very fine interval farms. The soil of the uplands is good, and easily cultivated.

Streams. The town is well watered by small streams which empty into the Connecticut. The one which rises in Spafford Lake, in Chesterfield, affords some of the best water privileges, in town.

Employments. Agriculture is the principal employment of the inhabitants, who receive a rich reward for their labor. No class of people in the State are more prosperous and happy than the farmers of Westmoreland. There are several small manufactories. About 200,000 shingles, and 500,000 feet of boards are annually sawed, chair stuff to the value of \$14,000 is annually sawed out. (See tables of manufactories.)

Resources. Productions of the soil, \$148,139; mechanical labor, \$12,600; stocks and bonds, \$15,400; money at interest, \$66,371; deposits in savings banks, \$145,581; stock in trade \$17,600; from summer tourists, \$4,000; professional business, \$12,000.

Summer Resorts. Owing to its fine situation on the beautiful Connecticut, this town is drawing quite a number of tourists to spend their summer vacation among its hills and vales. City people, who wish to retire from the bustle and noise of our great cities for quiet recreation and rest in the country, to breathe its free, fresh air for a few weeks, will find that Westmoreland will offer as many inducements for truly hospitable country life, as any other town in the county.

Churches and Schools. First and second Congregational, Revs. L. Fowler and J. Barber, pastors; Christian, Rev. J. Clafflin, pastor; Unitarian Rev. Joseph Barber, pastor. There are thirteen schools in town. Average length, for the year, sixteen weeks.

Hotel. Valley Hotel.

First Settlers. Westmoreland was first granted by Massachusetts under the name of Number Two;

afterwards it was called Great Meadow. It was incorporated under its present name, February 11, 1752. First settled by four families in 1741.

Indians. The Indians several times attacked the early settlers. In one of their visits, William Phips, the first husband of Jemima How, was killed; on another time Jeremiah Phips, father of her first husband, was taken captive and carried into Canada, where he died.

First Ministers. Rev. William Goddard, ordained in 1764; dismissed in 1775; Rev. Allen Pratt, settled in 1790; dismissed in 1827.

Boundaries. North by Walpole, east by Surry and Keene, south by Chesterfield, and west by Putney, Vermont. Area 22,466 acres.

Distances. Sixty miles southwest from Concord, and ten west from Keene.

Railroad. The Cheshire Railroad passes through the north-east portion of the town, where there is a station.

WHITEFIELD.

COOS COUNTY. No town in the county has made more rapid progress, for the past four years, in business, wealth and population, than Whitefield. The surface is uneven, and broken by hills, but the soil is good, producing excellent crops of corn, oats, barley, potatoes and hay. Some of the best hill farms in the county are here. The agricultural products, to each acre of improved land in town, are valued at \$13.80; the average in the county is \$10.77.

Ponds and River. Blake's, Long, Round, and Little River Ponds, are the principal bodies of water.

John's River has its rise in Jefferson and Carroll and passes through this town in a westerly direction, thence west through Dalton, and discharges its waters into the Connecticut. In its passage, it furnishes some good water power.

Village. The village is situated on John's River, and on the line of the White Mountain Extension of the Montreal Railroad. It is growing quite rapidly, and is the seat of considerable business. There are two church edifices, one large graded school-house, with three departments, two grist-mills, two lumber mills, one sash and blind shop, one pail mill, wool carding and planing mill, printing office, ten or twelve stores, of all kinds, one good hotel, one lawyer, three physicians, about 125 dwelling houses, and 700 inhabitants. There are some nice private residences, and, twenty-five years hence, many of the streets will be beautifully shaded. The views, from this village, of the mountains in Carroll and Jefferson, are very fine.

Employments. The inhabitants are largely engaged in lumber business, although farming is an important branch. Three potato starch mills annually manufacture starch to the value of \$19,400; one job printing office, \$1,000; Snow & Pillsbury, doors, sash and blinds, \$10,000; Libbey & White, wool carding, \$2,000; Smith & Walker, grist-mill, flour and meal, \$20,300; A. L. & W. G. Brown & Co., meal, \$6,000; Quimby & Allard, lumber, \$12,000; G. W. & N. W. Libbey, lumber, \$16,000; L. D. & L. T. Hazen, lumber, \$25,000; Burns & Brooks, lumber, \$35,000; Charles Libbey & Co., lumber, \$50,000; A.

L. & W. G. Brown & Co., lumber, planing, matching and grooving, \$370,000; Messrs. Brown & Co. have the largest lumber establishment in the State. Their mill has two roofs, but the buildings are all open, and connected; it is about 250 feet long, and 160 feet wide. Their motive power is three locomotives of 200-horse power, and one water wheel with 140-horse power. When there is sufficient water, this wheel will carry nearly all of the machinery in the mill. The railroad passes along by the side of the mill, where the lumber is loaded on to the cars to be transported to Boston, or to other sections of the country, and to their lumber sheds, which are three in number, and each 150 feet in length.

In and around the mill, they employ about 120 hands. There are two large circular saws, for sawing boards and timber, one gate saw for sawing long timber; three shingle machines, two power edgers, one large planer for matching and grooving, three small planers, one Daniels' planer for dressing large timber, two saws for cutting off logs, two trimming saws for trimming boards and planks, and two slab saws. This mill is now (1873,) daily sawing 40,000 feet of long timber, 14,000 shingles, 1,000 clapboards, 35,000 laths, and planing and matching 10,000 feet of long timber, making the annual production 12,000,000 feet long timber; 4,200,000 shingles, 300,000 clapboards, and 10,500,000 laths; the whole being valued at \$350,000. They also annually cut and sell masts and spars to the value of \$20,000. The labor is all done on a systematic plan, and everything

connected with the mill, from the rolling of the logs into the pond, to the loading the lumber on the cars for its final destination, moves like clock work. Every man knows his place and duty, and is held responsible for doing his part of the work when offered to him, and delivering it to the next man, when required. The two men who have charge of the two large circular saws, and wield their cant-hooks as skilfully as the mariner moves his tiller, which safely guides his bark along our rock bound coast, are the pendulums which move the work of the whole mill. If they neglect to do a good day's work, every man in the establishment falls short accordingly. Messrs. Browns fully appreciate the services of such men, and, doubtless, no men in New-Hampshire, for doing rough and heavy work, receive larger pay, and no men more richly deserve it.

In order to keep the machinery of this establishment constantly in repair, there is, connected with it, a wood shop, machine shop and blacksmith shop. To guard against fire, there is a large force pump, one of the No. 1 Amoskeag steam fire engines, and 1,500 feet of hose.

The timber fields which feed their establishment, are situated principally in the towns of Carroll and Jefferson, in one unbroken lot and contain 26,000 acres. They have a railroad extending from their mill into their lumber lands, eleven miles. The rolling stock of this road is two first class engines and thirty-two cars, made expressly for their business. Besides the help of their railroad, in the winter they employ two hundred men, forty pairs of oxen, and

ten spans of horses. They have a grist-mill to grind their meal, and have now on hand over 7,000 bushels of corn. The timber on their lot is about one third pine, and the larger portion of the remainder is spruce. It will require about forty years to clear this lot once over, at their present rate of doing business. At their mills, in the lumber lots, building railroads, and erecting dwellings for their employees, they employ, on an average, about two hundred and fifty men, who annually receive for their labor \$ 131,000. The capital invested in their business, including lumber lots, is about \$ 300,000.

The total amount of long timber annually sawed in town is 19,900,000 feet. The value of this timber, together with the planing, matching and grooving, clapboards, shingles and laths, is \$ 472,500. The total capital invested in manufactures in the town (including the lumber business) is \$ 440,000; number of hands employed, 325; annual pay roll, \$ 171,350, with an annual value of manufactured production of \$ 554,000.

Resources. Agricultural productions, \$ 102 750; mechanical labor, \$ 171,350; money at interest, \$ 17,250; deposits in savings banks, \$ 750; stock in trade, \$ 49,850; from summer tourists, \$ 4,000; professional business \$ 30,000.

Churches and Schools. Methodist, Rev. William C. Tanson, pastor; Freewill Baptist, Rev. G. H. Pinkham, pastor. There are ten schools in town, two of which are graded; average length, for the year, sixteen weeks.

Library. Whitefield Library Association, 400 volumes.

Hotels. Whitefield House, and Dodge House. The latter is kept open only in the Summer.

First Settlements. The first settlement was commenced here about 1774, by Major Burns and others. The town was incorporated December 1, 1804.

Boundaries. North by Lancaster, east by Jefferson and Carroll, south by Carroll and Bethlehem, and west by Dalton and Lancaster. Area, 20,800 acres; area of improved land, 7,450 acres.

Distances. One hundred and twenty-five miles north from Concord, and twelve south-east from Lancaster.

Railroads. Besides the Montreal Extension, which passes through the town, it is expected the Portland and Ogdensburg Railroad, when completed, will also pass through.

WILMOT.

MERRIMACK COUNTY. This town is composed of hills and valleys and presents a rough surface. The pasturage is suitable for sheep. The tillage land is rocky, but, when properly cultivated, produces fair crops. The Fourth New-Hampshire Turnpike, from Concord to Hanover, passed through this town, and before the days of railroads, was the great thoroughfare for travel, from the Connecticut River, through Concord, to Boston. But the times of the rattling stage coaches and the dull click of six and eight horse baggage wagons, as they moved through Wilmot, are far in the past, and stories of those days are as a romance to the youth of to-day.

Rivers. The Blackwater River has its sources in this town and

Springfield, and affords many good water privileges in Wilmot.

Mountain. The summit of Kearsarge Mountain forms the southern boundary. The Winslow House, on this mountain, and the most popular summer hotel in central New-Hampshire, is located in this town.

Minerals. Felspar, of an excellent quality, and which has been successfully used in the manufacture of teeth, is found here, also beryls and crystals of mica.

Village. At Wilmot Flat there is quite a business and pleasant village. There is a post office, one church edifice, a large school house, two stores, a large tannery, one hosiery manufactory, lumber mills, tailor, carpenter, blacksmith shops, etc., besides some fifty dwelling houses.

Employments. Farming is the principal employment of the inhabitants, although the manufacturing is considerable and valuable. The value of woolen hose and other woolen goods, annually made, is over \$30,000; leather tanned, \$40,000; 100,000 shingles, and 1,500,000 boards and dimension timber sawed, besides various other small shops. The value of goods, of all kinds, annually manufactured, is about \$96,300. (See tables.)

Resources. Agricultural productions, \$97,278; mechanical labor, \$15,100; money at interest, \$15,450; deposits in savings banks, \$36,970; stock in trade, \$13,125.

Churches and Schools. Congregational, Rev. C. B. Tracy, pastor; Methodist, Elder C. E. Trussell, pastor; Union, — — —; Free-will Baptist, Rev. J. A. Knowles, pastor. There are fifteen schools

in town, two of which are graded. Average length of schools for the year, eleven weeks.

Hotel. Winslow House.

First Settlement. This town was originally called Kearsarge, and was granted to Joseph Minot, Matthew Thornton and others, in 1775. It received its present name from Dr. Wilmot, an Englishman, who, at one time, was considered a popular author. It was incorporated June 18, 1807.

Boundaries. North-east by Danbury and Hill, east by Andover, south by Warner and Sutton, south-west by New-London, and north-west by Springfield. Area of improved land, 15,775 acres.

Distances. Thirty miles north-west from Concord.

Railroad. The Northern Railroad passes through the eastern corner of the town. It is two and one-half miles to Potter Place station, in Andover.

WILTON.

HILLSBOROUGH COUNTY. The surface is generally uneven, but not mountainous. The soil is strong and of an excellent quality, producing fine crops of grain and hay. The Hillsborough county farm is located here, which proves that the town contains soil of a superior grade. Clay of a good quality is found in abundance.

River and Village. Souhegan is the principal river. Its main branch enters Wilton near the south-west corner, and flows in a north-east course, till it forms a junction with several streams running from Temple and Lyndeborough. Thence it flows through the north part, and furnishes some valuable water power at

East Wilton, where there has grown up, within a few years, a large manufacturing village. Here are three woolen manufactories, large tannery, fancy boxes, and portable desk factory, furniture shop, boot and shoe factory, large lumber and grist mill, besides shops for the manufacture of wooden ware and toys, custom boots and shoes, clothing &c. For the past three years, East Wilton has met with several financial reverses, caused by flood, fire, and mismanagement in some of its manufactories. About three years ago, a flood on the Souhegan carried away a mill, valued at \$40,000; a year later, the Wilton Manufacturing Co. lost their mill by fire; and the Newell Manufacturing Co., are not in operation at present, (August 1873). New mills are being erected on the site of those burnt, the financial affairs of the other mill are being adjusted, and before another year, the manufacturing facilities of this village, will be far ahead of what they were prior to the flood and fire. With these explanations, we shall give the manufactories of Wilton as they were rendered in the census of 1870; and no doubt within one year from date, their manufactured productions will exceed that of 1870 by more than \$100,000. There are in this village from fifteen to twenty stores of all kinds, two hotels, a bank, two churches, large school house, post office, telegraph and express office, one lawyer, three physicians, two dentists, and about one hundred and fifty dwelling houses. At West Wilton, there are two stores, one hotel, school house, post office, knob factory and a number of dwelling houses.

Employments. The business is nearly equally divided between agriculture and manufacturing. With the exception of Bedford, the sale of milk exceeds that of any town in the State, being over 200,000 gallons annually. A milk car starts from this town for Boston, every morning, under the management of D. Whiting and Sons. The manufactories of various kinds, annually produce goods, as follows: Newell Manufacturing Co., 300,000 pounds woolen yarn for carpets, valued at \$150,000; Wilton Manufacturing Co., 486,500 pounds, \$232,700; Robert Dawson, carpets, 189,600 yards, \$80,000. Wilton also annually produces 27,000 bushels meal and flour, \$35,000; toys, carts, and wagons, \$5,200; furniture, \$50,000; A. J. Putnam & Co., upper leather and splits, \$35,000; 125,000 shingles and 1,100,000, feet boards, \$23,300; American Silex Co., \$25,000; cheese factory, \$2,500; sale boots and shoes, \$25,000; besides blacksmiths, tin ware, coopering, tailors, milliners, carpenters, masons, painters, and other kinds of trade. The capital invested in manufactories is \$319,500; employing 178 males, and 116 females, and annually producing goods to the value of \$695,300.

Resources. Agricultural productions, \$132,392; mechanical labor, \$112,760; stocks and money at interest, \$20,750; deposits in savings banks, \$154,960; stock in trade, \$52,750; professional business, \$75,000; from summer tourists, \$15,000. This town has become quite popular as a summer resort for tourists. The Whiting House, one of the largest hotels in the State, was built largely for the

purpose of keeping summer boarders.

Churches and Schools. Baptist, Rev. S. C. Fletcher, pastor; Congregational, Rev. D. F. Adams, pastor; Unitarian, Rev. I. S. Lincoln, A. M. Pendleton, pastors. There are thirteen schools in town, four of which are graded; average length, for the year, twenty-four weeks; total value of school houses, \$10,505; annual amount appropriated for school purposes, \$3,117.39.

Library. Wilton Public Library, 1,200 volumes.

Bank. Wilton Savings Bank. (See tables.)

Hotels. Whiting House, Railroad House; at West Wilton, Fry House.

First Settlement. The first settlement was made as early as 1738, by three families from Danvers, Mass.: two by the name of Putnam, and one by the name of Dale. Hannah, the daughter of Ephraim Putnam, was the first child born in town. September 7, 1773, while the people were attempting to raise their second church edifice, the frame fell, and three men were instantly killed; two died of their wounds soon afterward, and a number of others were badly injured. July 20, 1804, the same building was considerably shattered by lightning. In 1815, Ezra and Samuel Abbott erected the first potato starch mill here, and the first ever built in the State. Their first town Fair or Cattle Show, was holden about 1826. It was something new, and was well represented by people from all the adjoining towns. Among the visitors were such men as Hon. C. G. Atherton, Gov. Ben-

jamin Pierce, President Pierce, and other dignitaries. The town was incorporated, June 25, 1762, and derived its name from Wilton, a manufacturing district in England.

First Ministers. The first church organization was effected, and the Rev. Jonathan Livermore was ordained, as its pastor, in 1763. He was dismissed in 1777, and died in 1809. Rev. Abel Fisk settled in 1778; died in 1802. Rev. Thomas Beede settled in 1803; dismissed in 1829.

Boundaries. North by Lyndeborough, east by Lyndeborough and Milford, south by Mason, and west by Temple. Area, 15,280 acres; area of improved land, 10,391 acres.

Distances. Forty miles southwest from Concord, nine southwest from Amherst, and fifteen miles from Nashua.

Railroads. The Wilton Railroad extends from Nashua to this town. This season, (1873) a railroad is being built from this road to Greenfield, and thence being extended to Peterborough to form a junction with the Monadnock Railroad. These extensions will open railroad communications with the southwestern section of the State.

WINCHESTER.

CHESHIRE COUNTY. Winchester ranks in population, wealth, and in the value of manufactured productions, as the second town in the county. The surface is various. In the southern part it is quite level, while other portions are more uneven. On either side of the Ashuelot are broad intervals, which are very fertile, producing grass in abundance. The soil on the uplands is generally good,

yielding excellent crops, when tilled properly.

Ponds and Rivers. Humphrey's Pond, in the north-east part of the town, is 300 rods long and 80 rods wide, and the largest body of water. The Ashuelot River passes through the town, in a south-westerly direction. In its passage, it furnishes very extensive water power, much of it being improved. It receives the waters of Muddy and Broad brooks, and several smaller streams.

Villages. There are two villages, both situated on the Ashuelot, doing considerable business, viz. *Ashuelot* and *Winchester*. Ashuelot is the smallest, but is extensively engaged in manufacturing. There are two stores, school house, post office, hotel, and about fifty dwelling houses. Winchester Village is very pleasant, with wide, shaded streets and many fine dwelling houses. There are three churches, one large graded school house, two banks, lawyers, physician and dentist offices, and over one hundred dwelling houses.

Employments. The inhabitants are nearly equally divided between manufacturing and agriculture. It ranks in its agricultural productions as the fifth town in the county. There are three woolen manufactories, which annually manufacture 278,000 yards Union Beaver and other woolen cloths valued at \$368,800; 43,000 grey horse blankets, \$118,000; six lumber mills, manufacturing boards, staves, shingles and trunnels, valued at \$72,600; one tannery, \$75,000; two fancy box mills, \$28,000; one box mill, \$10,000; grist mill, \$14,000; bedsteads, \$6,000; carriages, \$5,000; machine

shop, \$4,000; besides blacksmith and shoe shops, harnesses, photographers, tailors, carpenters, masons, and a few other trades.

The total Capital invested in manufactories of all kinds is \$397,000, employing 252 males and 105 females, who annually receive for their labor, \$158,000. and annually produce manufactured goods to the value of \$741,400. There are two lawyers, five physicians, one dentist, and various other professions.

Resources. Productions of the soil, \$136,784; mechanical labor, \$158,000; stocks and money at interest, \$84,598; deposits in savings banks, \$65,135; stock in trade, \$81,142; professional business, \$42,000.

Churches and Schools. Congregational, Rev. Elijah Harmon, pastor; Methodist, Rev. Anson C. Coult, pastor; Universalist, Rev. Mr. Foster, pastor; Catholic, ———. There are twenty-three schools, three of which are graded. Average length of schools, for the year, eighteen weeks. Number of scholars—girls, 301; boys, 290. Total value of school houses, \$18,300. Total amount annually appropriated for school purposes, \$3,338.65. There is a public high school, having two terms a year. The town appropriates \$1,000 annually for this purpose.

Library. Washington Library Association, 1,200 volumes.

Banks. Winchester National Bank, and the Ashuelot Savings Bank. (See tables.)

Hotels. Winchester House and Ashuelot House.

First Settlements. Winchester was originally granted by the Government of Massachusetts under

the name of Arlington. July 2, 1753, it was granted by New-Hampshire to Josiah Willard, who settled here in 1732. In 1746, the town was sacked by the Indians, and the church edifice was burned, with all the private residences, and the inhabitants were obliged to seek safety in older and more secure settlements. They did not return to resume the settlement for nearly five years. In the summer of 1756, Josiah Foster and his family were taken prisoners by the Indians,

Efforts were made at one time to locate Dartmouth College in this town, but the project was abandoned, owing to the powerful opposition made by Josiah Willard, the principal landholder.

First Ministers. Rev. Joseph Ashley, Congregational, ordained in 1736, dismissed in 1747; Rev. Micah Lawrence, ordained in 1764, dismissed in 1777; Rev. Ezra Conant, settled in 1788, dismissed in 1806.

Boundaries. North by Chesterfield and Swanzey, east by Swanzey and Richmond, south by Warwick, Massachusetts, and west by Hinsdale. Area, 33,534 acres. Area of improved land, 13,964 acres.

Distances. Sixty-five miles south-west from Concord, and thirteen south-west from Keene.

Railroad. The Ashuelot Railroad passes through the town, in a south-westerly and north-easterly direction, giving it good railroad facilities.

WINDHAM.

ROCKINGHAM COUNTY. The soil is generally good, yielding fair crops of corn, oats and hay.

Rivers and Ponds. Beaver River

is the principal stream, upon which there is considerable meadow land. Policy, Cabot's, Golden and Mitchel's ponds are the principal collections of water.

Employments. The larger portion of the people are engaged in agriculture. The value of shoes annually manufactured is \$35,000. There is a small woolen mill in town, and 1,500,000 feet of lumber are sawed, annually.

Resources. Annual productions of the soil, \$65,619; from mechanical labor, \$10,300; deposits in savings banks, \$31,422; money on hand or at interest, \$19,060; stock in trade, \$14,012.

Churches and Schools. The Presbyterian Church, formed in 1747, is the only one ever organized in town. The church edifice is valued at \$10,000. There are seven schools. Average length of schools, for the year, twenty weeks.

Libraries. The Nesmith Library was established in 1871, and now has 1,835 volumes. Sunday School Library has 300 volumes.

First Settlements. Windham was originally a part of Londonderry, from which it was severed, and incorporated in 1739.

Boundaries. North by Londonderry, east by Salem, south by Pelham, and west by Hudson and Londonderry. Area, 15,744 acres.

Distances. Thirty-three miles south from Concord, and twenty south-west from Exeter.

Railroads. Manchester and Lawrence Railroad depot is $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles from the center of the town; The Nashua and Rochester Railroad, now being built, passes through the town; also the Nashua and Plaistow, if built.

WINDSOR.

HILLSBOROUGH COUNTY. Windsor is a small township of less than 100 inhabitants. The surface is varied with hills and vales. The soil is deep, strong and well adapted to grain, grass, &c.

Pond and Streams. Black Pond is the principal collection of water in town. There are no streams of any note.

Employment. Farming is the principal employment of the inhabitants, who are as prosperous and happy as any farming community in the State.

Resources. Agricultural product, \$15,304; money at interest, \$5,588; mechanical labor, \$1,000; deposits in savings banks, \$3,837; stock in trade, \$450.

School. There is one public school in this town. Average length of school, for the year, sixteen weeks.

First Organization. Windsor was originally called "Campbell's Gore," and was incorporated under its present name, Dec. 27, 1798.

Boundaries. North-east and east by Hillsborough, south by Antrim, west by Stoddard, and north-west by Washington. Area of improved land, 2,604 acres.

Distances. Thirty miles south-west from Concord, and twenty-seven north-west from Amherst.

Railroad. Six miles by stage to Hillsborough Bridge railway station, on the Contoocook Valley Railroad.

WOLFEBOROUGH.

CARROLL COUNTY. Wolfeborough is the largest and most important town in Carroll county, both in wealth and population.—It ranks in wealth, as the twentieth,

and in population, as the twenty-eighth town in the State. It is pleasantly situated on the southern part of Lake Winnipiseogee, which touches its south-western border, while the lofty mountains of Ossipee, and the rugged hills of Tuftonborough appear to form, in the rear, walls of a gigantic fortress, the whole presenting a view of sublime and picturesque scenery. The town is six miles square, and nearly one third of its surface is covered with water. The soil is somewhat hard to cultivate, but strong and very productive. The farmers find a ready market for nearly all of their surplus products, in their own town, at good prices. Much attention has been given, for a few years past, to raising garden produce, for the hotels and summer boarding houses in the village.

Ponds and Streams. Smith's, Crooked, Rust, Beach, Barton's, and Sargent's Ponds, are the principal bodies of water. Smith's Pond is six miles in length and is the source of Smith's River, which flows through Crooked Pond into the Lake at Wolfeborough Bridge. In the passage of this river, from the pond to the lake, within a distance of one half mile, may be found some of the best water power in the State, which is sufficient to propel all of the machinery which could be placed between the pond and the lake. At South Wolfeborough is another good power, the source of which is Rust Pond. Nearly all this power is improved by the Wolfeborough Woolen Manufacturing Company. There are a number of smaller streams which afford power for lumber and shingle mills.

Village. Wolfeborough village is pleasantly situated on two beautiful slopes of land, rising gently from the lake. Between these slopes, and nearly in the centre of the village, Smith's River passes into the lake. The river is spanned by a substantial bridge about twenty-five feet in length, which connects the principal street in the village on either side of the river. On this street are located nearly all of the churches, school houses, the academy, banks, hotels, fifteen or twenty stores, of all kinds, and many dwelling houses. The Pavilion is one of the largest hotels in the State. It is elegantly furnished, well conducted, and is fully entitled to the rank of a first-class hotel. It is open only through the Summer. The Glendon House was built in 1873, and is also a first-class hotel, finely located, having commanding views of the lake and mountain scenery; has all the modern improvements, and for architectural beauty, neatness, and accommodation, it is equal to the best in the country, and is kept open throughout the year.

The Belvue House is a fine hotel, and beautifully situated on the shores of the lake. The Lake Hotel is the oldest in town. There are some twenty boarding houses, for the purpose of accommodating summer tourists, who visit this beautiful village in the warm season of the year. Mill Village, about one half mile from the lake, has considerable manufacturing, three stores, one church, and the best school house in the county. At South Wolfeborough is located the Wolfeborough Woolen Manufacturing Company, several

stores one church, a school-house, and a number of dwellings,

Summer Resorts. The pleasant location on the lake, the many fine views of natural scenery, the excellent roads, and the extensive provisions made for the accommodation of travelers, together with the varied recreations amid mountain, lake, and country scenery, have caused Wolfeborough to be one of the most important points for summer tourists, in New-Hampshire. Those seeking health or pleasure, will find this town one of the most healthful and delightful resorts in the country. The evening excursions on the lake, by Steamboats, are delightful, and the views obtained from the deck (especially by moonlight) of the glistening waters, the islands, shores, and distant mountains, through the shades of a summer evening, are grand, and not soon forgotten by the beholder.

Six miles east of the village is Copple Crown Mountain, 2,100 feet high. From its summit an extensive view of the surrounding country can be obtained. Here, in a clear day, is spread before the eye of the beholder, the Ocean, Mt. Washington, the Winnipiseogee and its islands, numerous ponds, forests, and cultivated fields, all affording a grand panoramic view of nature and all its varied forms. To the north-east is "Tumble Down Dick Mountain." The view from its summit is similar to that of Copple Crown, but it is easier of ascent. Seven miles in a southeasterly direction, is Devils' Den, a natural curiosity, worthy of a visit from any admirer of nature. A ride of four miles from the village,

brings you to two mineral springs, the waters of which contain medicinal properties. These springs are visited by all classes. Horses, carriages, boats and attendants can always be obtained at the hotels.

Wolfeborough can be reached from Boston by three public routes, viz. direct, by rail, over the Eastern Railroad; by cars on the Boston & Maine Railroad to Dover, thence over the Cocheco to Alton Bay, thence (in warm weather) by Steamboats, ten miles, to Wolfeborough; or over the Boston and Lowell, Lowell and Nashua, Nashua and Concord, and Concord and Montreal Railroads to the Weirs; thence, by boat on the lake, twenty miles, to Wolfeborough. At the present day, visitors to New-Hampshire never make their tour complete, without they spend a few days in this pleasant lake town. The estimated number of tourists who spent their vacation here, or made a brief visit last year, (1873) was ten thousand.

Employments. The people are engaged in agriculture, manufacturing, trade, hotel and boarding house keeping. The manufacturing business is very important. The value of woolen blankets annually manufactured, is \$180,000; value of leather annually tanned, \$108,700. There are 125,000 pairs of sale shoes manufactured, and 300,000 shingles, and 1,850,000 feet of boards &c., sawed. Sash and blind and various other kinds of mechanical business are carried on. The annual value of manufactured productions, of all kinds, is \$522,500. (See tables.)

Resources. Agricultural products, \$146,600; mechanical labor, \$71,300; money at interest, \$13,

014; stocks &c., \$ 42,900; deposits in savings banks, \$ 229,635; estimated amount received from summer tourists, \$ 125,000; professional business, \$ 100,000.

Churches and Schools. Congregational, Rev. T. H. Emerson, pastor; 2d Congregational; Christian, Rev. Lewis Philips, pastor; 1st Freewill Baptist, Rev. A. D. Fairbanks, pastor; 2d F. W. Baptist, Christian and Methodist, united; total value of all church property, \$ 20,000. There are sixteen schools in town; average length, for the year, twenty weeks; total amount of money appropriated annually for school purposes, \$ 2,505.14.

Literary Institution. Wolfeborough Christian Institute is a prosperous Institution, and has a fund of \$ 10,000, J. W. Simonds, A. M., is the principal.

Libraries. Wolfeborough Public Library, 750 volumes; Charles H. Parker, private library, 500 volumes.

Banks. Lake National Bank, Carroll County Savings Bank and Wolfeborough Savings Bank. (See tables.)

Hotels. Pavilion, Glendon, Bellevue, Lake and Franklin Houses. Value of Hotel property, \$ 175,000.

Livery Stables. There are two Livery Stables, with twenty-nine horses.

First Settlers. B. Blake, J. Lucas, James Lary, J. Fullerton and others first settled here. The town was named for Gen. Wolfe, an officer who was killed in the battle before Quebec, Canada, September 13th, 1759. Incorporated July 9th, 1770. Gov. John Wentworth erected a splendid mansion in this town, about five miles east of Wolfeborough village.

First Minister. Rev. Ebenezer Allen (Congregational,) ordained in 1792; died in 1806.

Boundaries. Northeast by Ossipee, south-east by Brookfield, south-west by Winnipiseogee Lake and Alton, and north-west by Tuftonborough. Area, 28,680 acres; improved land, 16,694 acres.

Distances. Forty-five miles north-east from Concord, and eight miles south-west from Ossipee.

Railroads. The Wolfeborough Branch of the Eastern, Great Falls and Conway Railroad has its terminus in this town, on the shores of the lake. In the summer season, steamboats arrive and depart from the wharves at the village, several times daily, from and to all important points in and around the lake.

WOODSTOCK.

GRAFTON COUNTY. The surface of this large township is uneven, diversified with hills, valleys, and mountains. The soil on the rivers is good, and produces excellent crops of corn, grain, and hay. Much of the town is still a dense forest, and the extensive drives of logs we see floating down the Merrimack in the spring, come largely from this town.

Rivers. The Pemigewassett River passes through the eastern section, and receives large branches in its passage, which furnish good water power.

Mountains. The principal elevations are Cushman's Mountain in the south-west, Black Mountain in the north-west, and Blue Mountain in the west. Among these mountains, branches of the wild Ammonoosuck, and Baker's River, and Moosehillock Brook, have

their sources. On the last stream is a beautiful cascade, where the waters glide smoothly on a glassy surface of rocks or tumble in a foaming cataract a distance of two hundred feet. Grafton mineral spring is in this town and its waters are strongly impregnated with sulphur and other mineral substances. The scenery in Woodstock is very fine.

Employments. The inhabitants are employed in farming, in the summer, and lumbering in the winter. There is one large tannery, which produces leather to the value of \$75,000 annually. Nearly all the lumber cut in town is floated down the river in the logs. Clapboards, shingles, and boards are sawed, to the value of \$4,800 annually.

Resources. Agricultural products, \$44,008; mechanical labor, \$10,500; stocks, and money at interest, \$5,500; deposits in savings banks, \$644; stock in trade, \$19,000; from summer tourists, \$1,000.

Churches and Schools. Advent, ———; Baptist, Rev. T. B. Eastman, pastor; Freewill Baptist, ———. There are five schools; average length, for the year, eleven weeks.

First Settlement. This town was granted to Eli Demeritt, September 23, 1763, under the name of Peeling. It was subsequently called Fairfield, and again changed to Peeling. In 1804, it took the name of Woodstock. John Riant and others commenced the first settlement in 1773.

Boundaries. North by Lincoln, east by Thornton, south by Thornton and Ellsworth, and west by Warren, Benton and Ellsworth. Area, 33,359 acres; area of improved land, 2,540 acres.

Distances. Seventy-three miles north from Concord, and twenty-one north from Plymouth.

Railroad. Eight miles to Warren station, on the Montreal Railroad.

COUNTIES OF NEW-HAMPSHIRE.

CHAPTER IV.

A statistical summary of the counties and State, pertaining to their geographical position, value of their manufactories, farm productions, railroads, newspapers, national banks, savings banks, insurance, post-offices &c.

ROCKINGHAM.

This county has the only territory which borders on the Atlantic Ocean, it being about seventeen miles in extent. It is bounded north by Strafford County, east by the Atlantic, from the mouth of the Piscataqua to the line of Massachusetts, south by Massachusetts, and west by Hillsborough and Merrimack Counties.

Rivers. The principal rivers are Piscataqua, Lamprey, Squamscot, Pawtuckaway and Spiggot. The total horse water power now used is 3,364.

Mountains. Pawtuckaway, in Nottingham and Deerfield, and Saddleback, in Deerfield and Northwood are the principal elevations.

Area. There are thirty-eight towns in the County, of which there were incorporated—in the reign of Charles I., two; in the reign of Charles II., one; in the reign of William and Mary, two; two in the reign of Queen Anne; seven, George I.; thirteen, George II.; eight in the reign of George III.; and three by New-Hampshire. It was incorporated, March 19, 1771, and named in honor of Charles Watson Wentworth, Marquis of Rockingham, by Governor Benning Wentworth. Its greatest length is thirty-four miles; greatest breadth, thirty miles. Shire towns, Exeter and Portsmouth.

Agriculture. With the exception of Strafford County, the surface is less broken than that of any county in the State, and much of the land is well adapted to the raising of corn, oats, and hay, but the rust injures the wheat. In 1870, there were produced 18,596 bushels wheat, 165,682 bushels corn, 72,976 bushels oats and barley, 484,000 bushels potatoes. Orchard productions, \$126,000. 745,

000 pounds butter, 73,000 pounds cheese, 66,000 tons hay, and 6,128 pounds maple sugar. The total value of agricultural productions, of all kinds, was \$2,640,000.

Manufactories. The manufactures of the County are varied and important, of which men's and women's boot and shoe manufacturing is much the largest branch. The stock for many of the boots and shoes, made in the county, comes from the large shoe manufactories in Lynn and Haverhill, Massachusetts, ready cut out and generally put up in sixty pair cases, and sent by cars to their various destinations, to be bound and bottomed. This stock is charged to the workmen, the same as if it were in the *leather*, consequently, this State should have the credit of the benefit of the betterments, and the amount of the production, while, heretofore, Massachusetts has claimed the workmen, amount paid them, and the sale. This may duplicate New-England business, but it rightfully belongs to New-Hampshire. In 1870, the census gave the county as capital invested in the boot and shoe business, \$194,000, employing 701 workmen, with annual amount of wages, \$230,284, value of productions, \$941,912. There is now invested in shoe business, \$264,000, employing 623 hands, annual pay-roll, \$276,500, and producing 930,000 pairs of boots and shoes, valued at \$1,059,000. There are also employed on shoes, the stock of which was put up in cases, and brought from out of the State, 1,269 hands, annual pay-roll, \$522,600, and producing 2,937,000 pairs of boots and shoes, valued at \$3,167,000. This credit of over \$500,000, the receipts for the labor of over 1,200 workmen, has been given to Massachusetts, as part of her resources, but by what tangible right, we are unable to explain.

Cotton Goods. This branch of business, is gradually increasing. 15,100,000 yards of cotton cloth of various widths, are annually manufactured, valued at \$1,645,000; 618,000 yards woolen goods, valued at \$214,000; 95,000 pairs hose, \$152,000; 245,000 clapboards; 6,355,000 shingles and laths; and 29,667,000 feet boards and dimension lumber sawed, valued at \$474,300; 234,500 bushels grain ground, \$267,700, besides various other manufactories. The total capital invested in manufactories of all kinds, is \$3,926,000; men employed, 3,840; women and children, 1,362; annual pay roll, \$2,008,500, and value of productions, \$11,005,000. (See tables.)

Valuation and Taxes. The total assessed value of the county, in

1872, was \$24,253,032; the true value, (as assessed on two thirds of the actual value) was \$36,379,548. The total State, county, town and school tax assessed was \$421,329.28, or seventeen mills on the dollar—the true per cent., eleven mills and one half.

Churches. Whole number of churches, 113, edifices, 112, seating capacity, 33,910, (or nearly 72 per cent. of all the inhabitants,) church value, \$564,000.

Schools. Total number schools, 264, number graded schools, 52; number boys, 5,106, girls, 4,792; average attendance, 7,187 or 72 per cent; average length of schools for the year, twenty-five and one half weeks; value of school houses and lots, \$315,185; annual amount appropriated for school purposes, \$86,922.34, averaging to each scholar, \$8.27.

Railroads. The railroad facilities in this county are very good, especially in the lower section. There are but six or seven towns in the county, but a railroad passes through some portions of it. The Manchester and Lawrence extends from Londonderry to Methuen, Massachusetts; Concord and Portsmouth, from Auburn to Portsmouth; Boston and Maine, from Plaistow to Durham in Strafford County; Eastern, from Seabrook to Kittery, Maine; Portsmouth and Dover, from Portsmouth to Piscataqua bridge; The Nashua and Rochester, from Windham to Lee. The whole length of railroads in the county, is about 130 miles.

Miscellaneous. Total population, 47,297—male, 22,853, female, 24,440; foreign, 2,819; colored, in 1860, 97, 1870, 153; whole number paupers—native, white, 262, black, 4, foreign, 29; expenses for the year, \$47,000; criminals convicted during the year—white, 25, foreign, 3. Whole number persons died, 659;—males, 315, females, 344; number died over 80 years 83, or $12\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.; number died with lung disease 149, or $22\frac{2}{3}$ per cent.

STRAFFORD.

This is the second county in the State in point of manufactures. The surface is generally level, having no mountains of any magnitude, the Blue Hills in Strafford having the highest altitude, or perhaps Frost Mountain, in Farmington, is of about the same elevation. Dover is the shire town.

Rivers and Bays. Salmon Falls River, on its north-eastern border, Cocheco, Lamprey and Isinglass rivers, are the principal streams, and, in their passages, furnish some valuable water power. Great

Bay and the Piscataqua, divide the county from Rockingham county, on the east. These streams and their tributaries, now furnish 7,523 improved horse power.

Boundaries &c. It contains thirteen towns, of which one was incorporated in the reign of Charles I.; in the reign of George I., two; George II., three, and seven under the State government. Bounded north by Carroll County, east by State of Maine and Great Bay, south by Rockingham County, and west by Belknap and Carroll Counties. It was incorporated, March 19, 1771, and named in honor of William Wentworth, Earl of Strafford.

Agriculture. This county is small in territory, but much of the land is valuable for farming purposes, raising good corn, oats, hay and potatoes. The total number of acres of improved land is 94,650; annual value of productions, of all kinds, \$ 1,146,464.

Manufactories. In proportion to its population and wealth, its manufactured productions, and the amount paid for mechanical labor, exceed that of any county in the State. The value of cotton cloth annually manufactured is \$ 4,474,000; of calico goods, \$ 3,447,000. This cotton print business has increased rapidly since 1870. At that date, only printing 19,000,000 yards, while the present year, over 31,000,000 yards. There are sixty-one shoe firms, with a capital of \$ 1,237,000, employing 2,101 males, and 356 females, with an annual pay roll of \$ 1,264,000 producing 3,837,000 pairs of men's, women's, and youth's boots and shoes, valued at \$ 4,937,000; 4,628,000 yards woolen goods, valued at \$ 2,055,000; flour and meal, \$ 292,000; also lumber, leather, oil cloth, glue and sand paper, carriages, machinery, bobbins &c. The total capital invested in manufactories is \$ 6,373,000; men employed, 4,491, women and children, 3,201; annual pay roll, \$ 3,403,000, and the product \$ 16,916,000 worth of manufactured goods. (See tables.)

Valuation and Taxes. The total assessed value of the county is \$ 14,899,029;—true value, \$ 22,348,544. The total State, county, town and school tax assessed, was \$ 273,517.20, or eighteen mills on the dollar—the true per cent. 11½ mills.

Churches. There are fifty-six church edifices, seating capacity, 19,550 (or 64½ per cent. of all the inhabitants in the county.) Value of the edifices, \$ 290,000.

Schools. There are 176 schools, of which 58 are graded; number of boys attending school, 3,446; number of girls, 3,278; average attendance, 4,120 or 61 per cent.; average length, for the

year, twenty-five weeks; value of school houses and lots, \$ 238,375; annual amount appropriated for school purposes, \$ 54,327.80; average amount to each scholar, \$ 8.08.

Railroads. With the exception of Strafford, nearly every town in the county is visited by railroad cars. The Boston and Maine runs from Durham to Berwick in Maine; Great Falls and Conway, from Maine line to Wakefield; Coheco, from Dover to New Durham; and Portsmouth and Dover Railroad, from Piscataqua River to Dover city; Nashua and Rochester, from Lee to Rochester. Total length of railroads in the county is about 79 miles.

Miscellaneous. Total population of the county, 30,243—males, 14,448, females, 15,795; foreign, 3,885; colored, 44. Criminals convicted—white, native, 125, foreign, 180; paupers—native, 195, foreign, 95; expense for the year, \$ 18,973. Whole number of deaths for the year 1870, 307;—males, 151, females, 153; number died at eighty years of age and over, 26 or $8\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.; number died with lung disease, 67, or 22 per cent.

BELKNAP.

This county was originally a part of Strafford county, and was incorporated December 22, 1840. The surface is broken by mountains, hills, valleys and lakes, producing some beautiful scenery. The soil is good, and is well adapted to grazing, and the various kinds of productions, common to the latitude. Gilmanton Mountain is the principal elevation.

Lakes, Bays and Rivers. The north-eastern portion of the county is watered by Winnipiseogee Lake, and Alton Bay, an arm of the lake extending about six miles into Alton. Winnipiseogee River is the principal stream, and furnishes some of the best water power in the State. The horse water power is 2,899.

Boundaries. North by Carroll County and Lake Winnipiseogee, east by Strafford County, south-west by Merrimack County, and west by Grafton County. Area, of improved land, 155,421 acres.

Towns. There are eleven towns, of which two were incorporated in the reign of George I., two in the reign of George III., and seven by the State government.

The county was named in honor of Dr. Belknap, the Historian of New-Hampshire. Shire town, Gilford.

Agriculture. There are annually raised 20,000 bushels of wheat.

91,000 bushels corn, 270,000 bushels potatoes,; 438,000 lbs. butter, 81,000 lbs. of cheese, 40,000 lbs. maple sugar, 39,000 tons of hay, and \$391,000 worth of cattle fit for slaughter. The total value of farm productions, is \$1,637,000. (See tables.)

Manufactories. The manufactures of the county are considerable, and rapidly increasing, the most important of which are cotton goods, \$923,000; cotton and woolen hose, \$750,000; woolen goods, \$183,000; lumber, \$274,000; flour and meal, \$168,000; passenger and freight cars, and repairs, \$700,000; besides other important mechanical works. The total capital invested in manufactories, is \$1,424,500, employing 1,212 males, and 892 females, with annual pay roll of \$743,200, and producing \$3,499,400. (See tables.)

Valuation and Taxes. Total assessed value of the county, in 1872, was \$6,107,000; true value, \$9,081,500. The total amount of State, county, town and school tax collected was \$131,058.34, or twenty-one and one half mills to the dollar, true per cent. fourteen and a half mills.

Churches. Whole number of church edifices, 47; seating capacity, 12,135; (or 68 per cent. of the population;) church value, \$158,500. (See tables.)

Schools. Total number of schools, 154, of which seventeen are graded; number of male scholars attending school, 1,892; females, 1,654; average length of schools for the year, seventeen weeks; total amount of money annually appropriated for school purposes, \$18,159.45, or \$5.30 to each scholar; value of school lots and school houses, \$87,545.

Railroads. Railroads pass through seven of the eleven towns in the county. The Boston and Montreal Railroad extends from Tilton to Ashland; and the Cochecho, from New-Durham to Alton Bay. The total length of railroads, in the county, is about thirty-two miles.

Miscellaneous. Total population of the county, 17,681—males, 8,508, females, 9,093. Foreign, 687; colored, 41. Paupers—white natives, 52, colored, 8, foreign, 18; annual expense, 5,000. Crime—number convicted, for the year; white, 3. Whole number of deaths in the county, for the year, 223—males, 101, females, 122; number died over eighty years of age, 31, or nearly 15 per cent; died with lung disease, 52, or over 23 per cent.

CARROLL.

Ossipee, shire town. This is one of the mountain and lake counties in New-Hampshire, having some of the finest natural scenery in the United States. It is broken by mountains and hills, but much of the soil is productive.

Rivers and Lakes. Saco, Pine, Bearcamp, Ossipee, and branches of the Salmon Falls River, are the principal streams. This county being the source of many considerable streams, they are, consequently, not large enough within its territory to furnish a permanent supply of water power for large manufacturing establishments; however, it is very valuable, and turns many water wheels. The improved horse water power is 1812. Winnipiseogee and Ossipee Lakes are the principal bodies of water. Tourists, in the summer, find pleasant recreation at many points on their shores.

Mountains. Ossipee, Red Hill, Chocurua, Whiteface and Carter Mountains are the highest elevations.

Boundaries. North by Grafton and Coos counties, east by the State of Maine, south by Strafford County, and south-west and west by Lake Winnipiseogee and Grafton County. Area of improved land, 175,319 acres. It was originally a part of Strafford County, and was incorporated December 22, 1840. It contains seventeen towns, eight of which were incorporated during the reign of George the III., and nine under the State government.

Agriculture. Some of the land is cold, but excellent for grazing. In 1870, 17,000 bushels of wheat, 108,000 bushels corn, 328,000 bushels potatoes; orchard productions, \$ 68,000; 505,000 lbs. butter; 16,000 lbs. cheese, 176,000 lbs. maple sugar, 50,000 tons of hay; and cattle sold, ready for slaughter, \$ 286,000. The total value of all farm productions was \$ 1,808,000.

Manufactures The manufacture of men's and women's boots and shoes exceeds in value any other manufactured production, in the county, employing 182 hands, with annual pay roll of \$ 64,000, and producing boots and shoes to the value of \$ 400,000; Woollen goods are produced to the value of \$ 185,000, men's and women's hose, \$ 45,500; leather tanned, \$ 306,000; flour and meal, \$ 74,200, and lumber, \$ 161,000. The total capital invested in manufactories, of all kinds, is \$ 583,000; employing 764 males, and 107 females; annual pay roll, \$ 295,800, and product of goods valued at \$ 1,459,100.

Valuation and Taxes. The assessed valuation of the county, in

1872, was \$ 5,228,812—true valuation, \$ 7,843,218. The total State, county, town, and school tax assessed, was \$ 123,679.22, or twenty-three mills to the dollar—the true per cent. sixteen mills.

Churches. Number of churches in the county, 46 ; seating capacity, 10,830, (or 63 per cent. of the inhabitants of the county.) Churches valued at \$ 65,500.

Schools. Whole number of schools, 187 ; number of male scholars—2,476, female, 1,925 ; average attendance, 3,113, or 71 per cent ; average length of schools, for the year, seventeen weeks ; number of graded schools, four ; amount of money annually appropriated for school purposes, \$ 20,342.56, or \$ 4.60 to each scholar in the county.

Railroads. Great Falls and Conway, from Middleton to North Conway ; Portland and Ogdensburg from Maine State line to Conway, through to Upper Bartlett ; Wolfeborough Railroad, from the shore of Lake Winnipiseogee in Wolfeborough, to Wakefield, on the Great Falls and Conway Railroad. The total length of railroads, in the county, is about fifty three miles.

Miscellaneous. Population of the county, 17,333—males, 8,758, females 8,575 ; foreign, 176, colored, 13. Number of deaths in the year, 1870—142 males, and 159 females. Number died at eighty years and over, 36, or nearly 12 per cent ; died with lung disease, 70, or 23 per cent.

MERRIMACK.

Concord is the shire town of the county, and capital of the State. With the exception of Belknap, this is the only county in the State a portion of the border of which does not touch some other State. Its surface is broken by mountains, hills, and valleys, dotted with lakes and ponds, and lined with numerous rivers and streams. The soil on the rivers and streams, is very productive, while the hills and mountain sides, are good for grazing.

Lakes and Rivers. A portion of Sunapee Lake lies within its borders, and it and Webster Lake, in Franklin, are the principal bodies of water. Merrimack, Pemigewasset, Winnipiseogee, Contoocook, Soucook, Suncook, Warner and Blackwater rivers are the principal streams. The total improved horse water power is 8,740.

Elevations. Kearsarge, Ragged, Rattlesnake and Fort mountains, are the principal elevations.

Boundaries. North by Grafton and Belknap counties, east by Rockingham County, south by Hillsborough County, and west by

Sullivan County. It contains twenty-six towns, four of which were incorporated in the reign of George I., two in the reign of George II., seven in the reign of George III., and thirteen under the State government. It was originally a part of the counties of Rockingham and Hillsborough, and was incorporated July 23, 1823.

Manufactories. The number of manufactories, of various kinds, is 446, steam horse power 764, water horse power, 8,740. Amount of capital invested in manufactories, \$ 6,654,000 ; number of men employed, 4,567, women and children, 1,957 ; amount annually paid for labor, \$ 2,777,000. The value of manufactured products, in sixteen towns, is respectively over \$ 50,000, ten over \$ 200,000, and six over \$ 500,000. There is annually produced, of manufactured goods, of all kinds, in value, \$ 12,771,000 worth, the most important of which are 33,634,000 yards of cotton cloth, valued at \$ 2,609,000 ; 2,561,000 yards woolen cloths, of all kinds, valued at \$ 1,801,000 ; 121,000 dozen pairs cotton and woolen hose, of various kinds, \$ 381,000 ; 3,521 tons paper, of all kinds, \$ 843,000 ; also lumber, \$ 411,000 ; flour and meal, \$ 788,000 ; leather tanned, \$ 354,000 ; carriages, of all kinds, \$ 650,000 ; furniture, \$ 400,000 ; foundries, \$ 280,000 ; railroad repair shops, \$ 290,000 ; boots and shoes, 930,000 ; leather hose and belting, \$ 390,000 ; organs and melodeons, \$ 120,000 ; harnesses, \$ 270,000 ; and granite and marble dressed or quarried, \$ 800,000 ; besides other manufactories of lesser note but important.

Agricultural. The number of acres of improved land, in the county is 317,344 ; number of horses, 4,939, cattle, 28,828, sheep, 32,447, swine, 3,819 ; bushels of wheat annually produced, 28,215, rye, 5,166, corn, 184,662, peas and beans, 5,631, potatoes, 429,650, tons of hay, 72,467, number of pounds of wool, 138,079, butter, 705,516, cheese, 167,903, maple sugar, 89,802, honey, 6,630 ; gallons of milk sold, 147,215, maple molasses, 1,079. Estimated value of live stock, \$ 1,886,649, orchard products, \$ 100,345 ; garden products sold, \$ 22,363 ; forest products, \$ 450,000 ; animals slaughtered, or sold, \$ 575,055. Estimated value of farm products, including betterments \$ 3,103,071.

Money and Stocks. Total amount of deposits in savings banks, \$ 2,864,361 ; eight towns have over \$ 100,000, and seventeen, over \$ 50,000 deposited. Total amount of money on hand or at interest, \$ 687,062. Total value of shares in corporations, and stocks in public funds, \$ 552,388. Assessed value of stock in trade, in

1872, \$961,012. True value (as assessed on two thirds of the actual value) \$1,441,568. Total assessed value of the county, \$21,389,459. True value, \$32,084,189.

Taxes. State tax, \$81,408; county tax, \$37,000; town and city tax, \$224,281.66: total tax assessed, \$342,689.66, or sixteen mills on the dollar—true per cent. 10.7 mills.

Schools. Total number of districts, 308; number of schools, 334; number of graded schools, 46; number boys, 4,477; girls, 4,419; number of male teachers, 90; female teachers, 444; annual amount expended for school purposes, \$58,564.56; estimated value of school-houses and lots, \$231,760; number of school-houses unfit for schools, 52; academies, 5—male pupils, 310, female, 274.

Churches. Number of churches, 76; edifices, 75; seating capacity, 25,083, (nearly 60 per cent. of all the inhabitants); value, \$501,500.

Railroads. The railroad facilities of Merrimack County, exceed those of any other county in the State. The Boston, Concord and Montreal Railroad extends from Concord, through Canterbury and Northfield, to Tilton; Northern extends from Concord through Boscawen, Franklin, Andover, Wilmot, to Danbury; Bristol Branch extends from Franklin through Hill to Bristol; Concord and Claremont extends from Concord, through Hopkinton, Warner, and Sutton to Bradford; Sugar River Railroad extends from Bradford through Newbury to Sunapee; Contoocook Valley Railroad extends from Hopkinton through Hopkinton, Henniker to Hillsborough; Concord and Nashua extends from Concord through Bow and Hooksett, to Manchester; Concord Railroad, (east side of Merrimack River) extends from Concord, through Pembroke and Allenstown to Hooksett; Suncook Valley extends from Allenstown through Epsom to Pittsfield. The total number of miles of railroads in the county, not including side tracks, is about 160. A railroad passes through some portion of the twenty-six towns in the county. No railroad passes the borders of Salisbury, New-London, Webster, Dunbarton, Loudon and Chichester.

Miscellaneous. Total population, 42,151—males, 20,718, females, 21,433; colored, 96; natives, 38,202; foreigners, 3,949; whole number paupers, 244—natives, 200, foreigners, 44; expenses, \$27,837. Whole number of criminals convicted, during the year, 146—natives, 48, foreign, 98. Whole number died, 575—males, 281, females, 294; number died over eighty years of age,

71, or 12 1-3 per cent. or nearly one in every eight lived till eighty years of age and over. Number died with lung diseases, 166, or 28½ per cent. Forty died in the town of Hopkinton, 10 over 80 years; 21 over 70 years and 27 over 50 years of age.

HILLSBOROUGH.

This is the largest and most important county in the State, in wealth, population, and manufactures. The surface is varied, portions being broken by hills and mountains. On the Merrimack, it is more level. There are no high mountains in the county; the mountains in Lyndeborough, Greenfield, Peterborough, Hancock and Francestown having the greatest altitude.

Rivers and Ponds. It is well watered by numerous streams, the most important of which are the Merrimack River, passing through the eastern part of the county, from north to south; the Contoocock River, running through the western section, from south to north; The Souhegan, passing through the southern portion, from east to west; the Nashua, coming from Massachusetts, passing through part of Hollis and Nashua; and the Piscataquog, in the northern section, flowing from west to east. These rivers, together with their tributaries, furnish good water privileges through the county. The horse water power improved is 18,770, or nearly double that of any county in the State. There is much good power which still remains unimproved, in all sections of the county. A portion of Massabesic Lake lies in the eastern section of the county, while there are considerable ponds in Hancock, Hollis, Brookline, Francestown, and Amherst.

Boundaries. It contains thirty-one towns, ten of which were incorporated in the reign of George II., twelve, in the reign of George III., and the remainder by the government of New-Hampshire. It is bounded north by Merrimack County, east by Rockingham County, south by Massachusetts, and west by Cheshire and Sullivan Counties. Area of improved land, 287,451 acres. Incorporated March 19, 1771, and received its name from the Earl of Hillsborough, one of the privy council of George III. Shire towns, Amherst, Manchester, and Nashua. County Records, kept at Nashua.

Agriculture. Much of the territory is well adapted to the various crops usually raised in this section of the country. In proportion to the number of acres cultivated, (with the exception of Grafton and

Coos Counties,) the value of its crops is equal to that of those in any county of the State. (See tables.)

Manufactories. Nearly one third of all the manufacturing in the State, is done in this county. The number yards cotton goods, of all kinds, annually manufactured, is 112,025,000, valued at \$ 16,800,000; woolen goods 1,952,000 yards, valued at \$ 1,098,000; 144,000 dozen pairs woolen hose, valued at \$ 440,000; 2,040 tons paper, of all varieties, \$ 1,054,000; 154,500 pairs of men's and women's boots and shoes, \$ 258,000; 35,148,000 feet of lumber, \$ 619,000; 746,000 bushels flour and meal ground, \$ 819,000; leather tanned, \$ 432,000. The iron foundry and machine-shop business, such as manufacturing locomotives, and all classes of machine work, is twice as much as that of all the rest of the counties in the State, being over \$ 5,000,000 annually. The total capital invested in manufactories is \$ 15,990,000; number of manufacturing establishments, 588; males employed, 8,270, females, 7,460; annual amount paid for labor, \$ 6,323,000; value of manufactured goods, \$ 31,464,000.

Valuation and Taxes. The total assessed value of the county is \$ 37,115,441;—true value, \$ 55,673,016. The total State, county, town and school tax assessed in 1872, was \$ 588,065.05, or about 16 mills on the dollar—the true per cent., 10½ mills.

Churches. There are 90 churches, and 72 church edifices, capable of seating 36,736 persons, or 57 per cent. of the population of the county. Value of church property, \$ 819,500.

Schools. There are 374 schools, of which 93 are graded. Number boys attending school, 6,624, girls, 6,405; average attendance for the year, 8,992 or 67 per cent.; average length of schools, for the year, 25 weeks; value of school houses and lots, \$ 481,680; annual amount appropriated for school purposes, \$ 121,961.94; average amount to each scholar, \$ 10.14.

Railroads. There are over one hundred and twelve miles of railway track in the county. The Concord railroad extends from Hooksett line to Nashua; Manchester and Lawrence, runs from Manchester to Londonderry; Concord and Portsmouth, from Manchester to Auburn; Manchester and North Weare, from Manchester to Weare; Wilton, from Nashua to East Wilton; thence by the Peterborough, through Lyndeborough, and Greenfield, to Peterborough; Nashua and Lowell, to State line; Worcester and Nashua, to State line; Nashua and Acton, to State line; Peterborough and

Shirley, from State line to Greenville; Monadnock, from Jaffrey, to Peterborough; Contoocook Valley, from Henniker line to Hillsborough Bridge.

Miscellaneous. Population of the county, 64,238—males, 30,021, females, 34,217; foreign, 11,472; colored, 124; criminals convicted—natives, 124, foreign, 201; paupers—natives, 171, foreign, 95; pauper expenses for the year, \$ 47,735. Whole number of deaths for the year, 918—males, 458, females, 460; number died over eighty years, 82, or 10 per cent.; number died with lung disease, 262, or over 28 per cent.

CHESHIRE.

This is becoming one of the most enterprising counties in the State in its variety of manufactories. The surface in many parts of the county is uneven, but much of the soil is productive, yielding fine crops, especially in those towns bordering on the Connecticut river.

Rivers. The Connecticut washes its western border, the Ashuelot flows through the county in a south-westerly direction, and together with its tributaries, furnishes the larger portion of the water power in the county. Cold River passes through its north-west corner, and branches of the Contoocook water three or four towns on its eastern border, affording some fine water power. The improved horse water power of the county is 6,310.

Mountains. Monadnock Mountain, in the eastern part of the county, is the highest elevation in the middle and southern section of the State. West River Mountain in the south-west part, is quite an elevation.

Boundaries. It contains twenty-three towns, of which eight were incorporated in the reign of George II., ten, in the reign of George III., and five under the government of New-Hampshire. Bounded north by Sullivan County, east by Hillsborough County, south by Massachusetts, and west by Vermont. Its greatest length is thirty-one miles, greatest breadth, twenty-six miles. It was incorporated March 19, 1771, and was named after a county in England. Keene is the Shire town.

Agriculture. Some of the best farming towns in the State are in this county. Much attention is given to the raising of tobacco, on the Connecticut and the lower part of the Ashuelot rivers. Nearly two hundred thousand pounds are annually produced. The

number acres of improved land is 260,517; annual value of agricultural productions, \$1,887,856. (See tables.)

Manufactories. This county is noted for its variety of goods manufactured. Woollen goods, consisting of beaver cloths, tricots, diagonals, flannels, horse blankets &c., are annually produced to the value of \$2,369,000, exceeding that of any county in the State; cotton goods, \$250,500; 24,028,000 feet lumber, \$441,000; leather tanned, \$1,297,000; flour and meal ground, \$251,000; boots and shoes, \$190,000; besides their are chairs, tubs, pails, toys of all kinds, paper, machine work, granite dressing &c., &c. The number of manufactories of every description, is 371; capital invested, \$3,325,000; males employed, 3,241, females, 702; annual amount paid for labor, \$1,737,000; value of productions, \$7,911,000.

Valuation and Taxes. The assessed valuation of the county, in 1872, was \$14,956,599; true valuation, \$22,434,898. The State county, town and school tax, was \$239,367.48, or 16 mills on the dollar—true per cent. 10 mills.

Churches. Number churches, and church edifices, 62, capable of seating 25,083 persons, or 92 per cent. of the population of the county. Value of church property, \$425,680, far exceeding that of any county in the State, in proportion to wealth and population.

Schools. There are 259 schools, of which 49 are graded; number of scholars; boys, 3,236; girls, 2,964; average attendance, through the year, 4,711, or 76 per cent; average length of schools, for the year, 19 weeks; value of school houses and lots, \$161,120; annual amount appropriated for school purposes, \$43,823, or \$7.05 to each scholar in the county.

Railroads. There are twelve towns in the county, in which a railroad passes through some part of it. The Cheshire Railroad, from Bellows Falls in Vermont to Massachusetts line, 42 $\frac{3}{4}$ miles; the Ashuelot, from Keene to Vermont line, 23 $\frac{3}{4}$ miles; Monadnock, from Massachusetts line to Peterborough line, about 11 miles.

Miscellaneous. Population in 1870, 27,265—males, 13,653; females, 13,612; foreign, 1,802, colored, 15; in 1870, 22 persons convicted of crime—natives, 7, foreign, 15; paupers—natives, 24; annual expenses, \$6,700. Whole number of deaths for the year, 338—males, 172, females, 166; number died over eighty years of age, 52, or 14 per cent.; number died with disease of the lungs, 81, or 24 per cent.

SULLIVAN.

One of the Connecticut River counties ; the surface is broken by mountains, hills and river valleys, making the scenery, in many portions, very fine and interesting. It is an excellent county for grazing, and nearly 40,000 sheep roam over its hills, and on its mountain sides. Croydon and Green mountains, in the northern and western section of the county, are the highest elevations.

Lake and Rivers. Sunapee Lake lies principally in this county, on its extreme eastern border, and is the largest body of water. Sugar River has its source in Sunapee Lake, and, together with its branches, waters over three fourths of the county. Little Sugar flows from east to west through its southern limits, and joins the Connecticut in Charlestown. Branches of Cold and Ashuelot rivers have their rise in the southern section of the county. All of these streams furnish good water privileges, about half of which are improved. Improved horse water power, in the county, 3,737.

Boundaries. North by Grafton County, east by Merrimack and Hillsborough Counties, south by Cheshire County, and west by Vermont. Area of improved land, 220,517 acres. It contains fifteen towns, one of which was incorporated in the reign of George II., nine in the reign of George III., and five under the State government. Incorporated July 5, 1827, named in honor of Hon. John Sullivan, one of the presidents under the new constitution. Shire town, Newport.

Agriculture. Along the streams, particularly the Connecticut, the soil is very fertile, and the uplands are generally productive. The county has been noted, for many years, for the large quantity and excellent quality of butter and cheese it produces, amounting to about 600,000 lbs. butter and 100,000 lbs. cheese. The annual value of agricultural productions is \$ 1,559,177. (See tables.)

Manufactories. There are only four towns in the county which have manufactories to any extent, or an annual value of productions amounting to over \$100,000. The most important manufactures are paper, \$ 400,000 ; woolen, \$ 611,000 ; cotton, \$ 464,000 ; leather, \$ 217,000 ; lumber, \$ 164,000 ; boots and shoes, \$ 422,000 ; men's and women's hose, \$ 35,000. The total value of manufactured goods, annually produced, is \$ 2,663,000. (See tables.)

Valuation and Taxes. The assessed valuation, in 1872, was \$ 8, 929,030—true valuation, \$ 13,393,546. The State, county, town

and school tax, was \$105,144.95, or 13 mills on the dollar—true per cent. about 8 mills.

Churches. There are 54 church edifices, capable of seating 15,425 persons, or 85 per cent. of its population; value of church property, \$180,700.

Schools. There are 172 schools, of which 16 are graded; number of scholars—boys, 2,080; girls, 1,725; average attendance, through the year, 2,589, or 67 per cent.; average length of schools, for the year, 20 weeks; value of school houses and lots, \$82,025; amount of money annually appropriated for school purposes, \$29,525.52, or \$7.52 to each scholar in the county.

Railroads. Railroads pass through only five towns in the county. The Sugar River Railroad passes through Sunapee and Newport, to Claremont where it forms a junction, with the Sullivan County Railroad, which extends from Windsor Vermont through Cornish, Claremont and Charlestown to Bellows Falls. The length of railroads in the county is about 46 miles.

Miscellaneous. Population of the county, in 1870, 18,058—males, 8,830, females, 9,228; foreign, 1,015, colored, 43; persons convicted of crime—natives, 10, foreign, 6, number of paupers, natives, 180; foreign, 12; annual expense, \$13,402.38. Whole number of deaths for the year—males, 112, females 138; number died over eighty years of age, 25, or 10 per cent; number died with disease of the lungs, 77, or 30 per cent.

GRAFTON.

This is one of the largest and most important counties in the State, in point of territory, population, and agricultural productions. The surface, in the eastern portion, is broken by hills and lofty mountains, and affords some of the grandest scenery in America. Its western portion borders on the Connecticut, extending for a distance of nine towns, on that river. The soil, on the rivers, is of the best quality, and, together with the hilly portion, produces abundant crops of grass, grain, and all the fruits common to the climate.

Mountains. In the northern sections, are mountains belonging to the White Mountain range, Franconia Mountains and Carrigan Mountain; a little to the south-west is Moosehillock, in Benton, while at the east and south-east is a part of the Whiteface, in Waterville, and the Campton Mountains, in Campton, and vicinity.

Rivers and Lakes. In the western section, it is watered by the Connecticut and its tributaries, the largest of which are Lower and Wild Ammonoosuc rivers, in the northern part, Mascomy in the southern section. The Pemigewasset and its branches water the central portions of the county. Part of Squam Lake, in the south-eastern section, Newfound Lake in the southern section, and Mascomy Lake in the south-western section of the county, are the principal bodies of water. The streams furnish abundant water power, while the lakes prove excellent reservoirs for a constant supply of water through droughts. The improved horse water power of the county is 11,640.

Boundaries. North by Coos County, east by Coos, Carroll, and Belknap counties, south by Merrimack and Sullivan counties, and west by Vermont. There are thirty-eight towns, of which twenty-three were incorporated under the reign of George III., and fifteen under the State government. Incorporated March 19, 1771, and received its name in honor of Augustus Henry Fitzroy, Duke of Grafton. Shire towns, Plymouth and Haverhill.

Agriculture. Grafton is the agricultural county of the State. It contains 442,738 acres of improved land, and 230,300 acres of wood land. Its farms are valued at over \$12,100,000; farming implements, \$646,000. It has 12,748 cows, 6,685 working oxen, 14,562 other cattle, 7,135 horses, and 86,681 sheep. It annually produces 57,800 bushels wheat, 198,165 bushels corn, 433,000 bushels oats and barley, 1,078,000 bushels potatoes, 140,000 tons hay; 446,000 lbs. wool, 1,100,000 lbs. butter, 190,000 lbs. cheese, 650,000 lbs. maple sugar; value of orchard productions, \$115,000; value of slaughtered animals, \$600,000, and total value of all agricultural productions annually raised, \$4,034,900. Some of the finest farming country in the United States, is to be found in the Connecticut valley, in this county.

Manufactories. Its manufactures are varied and important, but not as extensive as in some of the southern counties in the State. There are annually produced, furniture, doors, sash, blinds and other wood work to the value of \$1,000,000; woolen goods, \$694,000; paper, \$330,000; men's and women's hose, \$213,000; lumber, \$948,800; flour and meal, \$583,000; leather, \$319,000; starch, \$150,000; buck and leather gloves and mittens, \$140,000; besides, machine shop work, and other manufactures too numerous to mention. There are 658 manufactories, of all kinds, representing

a capital of \$ 2,771,000, employing 2,635 males and 417 females, with an annual pay roll of \$ 1,232,000, and producing goods to the value of \$ 5,775,900.

Railroads. There are twenty towns in the county through some portion of which a railroad passes. There are also five towns on the Connecticut River, which are well accommodated with railroad facilities by the Passumpsic Railroad, passing along on the opposite side of the river, in Vermont. Length of railroads, about 128 miles.

Churches. There are 72 churches, and 77 church edifices ; number of sittings, 24,631, or 63 per cent. of the whole population of the county ; value of church property, \$ 248,700.

Schools. Number of schools in the county, 415, of which 33 are graded ; number of scholars—boys, 4,977, girls, 4,391 ; average attendance, for the year, 5,786, or 66 per cent ; average length of schools, for the year, 18 weeks ; value of school houses and lots, \$ 189,925 ; amount of money annually appropriated for school purposes, \$ 51,684.22, or \$ 5.52 to each scholar.

Valuation and Taxes. The valuation, as assessed in 1872, was \$ 15,037,880—true valuation, \$ 22,556,820. The State, county town, and school tax, was \$ 288,238.62, or 19 mills on the dollar—true per cent. $12\frac{3}{4}$ mills.

Miscellaneous. Population, in 1870, 39,103—males, 19,816, females, 19,287 ; foreign, 2,256 ; colored, 41 ; paupers—natives, 319, foreign, 17 ; expenses, \$ 30,208 ; persons convicted of crime—natives, 11, foreign, 3. Whole number of deaths, through the year—males, 237, females, 244 ; number died over eighty years of age, 60, or about $12\frac{1}{2}$ per cent ; number died with lung disease, 153, or 32 per cent.

COOS.

This county lies in the extreme northern part of New-Hampshire, and is the largest county in the State, extending north and south 76 miles, and averaging, east and west, 20 miles, and having an area of nearly 1,000,000 acres. Much of its territory is broken by lofty mountains, and unfit for cultivation. In the southern part lies the larger portion of the White Mountain range, covering an area of nearly 200 square miles, or 128,000 acres ; on the west side are the Stratford Peaks, while near the centre of the county is the celebrated Dixville Notch. There are many other mountains, which,

if located in the southern portion of the State, would be called grand and lofty, but the towering peak of Mount Washington eclipses their magnitude in this locality.

Mountainous regions, in any country, are generally considered no more than a barren waste, but these are an exception to the general rule in this country. For nearly three months, through the summer, nearly every mountain pass is teeming with human life. Here among these mountains have been reared some of the largest hotels in the country, which, in elegance of finish and magnitude, would vie with any city on the globe. Here are represented all the style and fashion of society, from the belles of New-York and Boston, to the tidy waiter girls of Coos, who pass them their savory dishes; from the millionaire and man of fashion to the simple fisherman, with his basket on his shoulders, and rod in hand, or the bold mountaineer with his braded staff and hook ready to scale the steeps and brave the dangers of the lofty mountain sides. The number of people who visit these mountains and vicinity, through the season, is estimated at not less than 20,000, making a constant population, including help, of 8,000 from two to three months. The amount derived from this source alone is not less than \$1,000,000, and these mountains are of more value to the county, than are the rich meadow lands on the Connecticut.

Most of the ungranted lands are within the limits of the county, viz. Dartmouth College, Gilmanton and Atkinson Academies; Wentworth's Location, Crawford's Grant; also Carlisle No. 1, Webster No. 2, and Hubbard's No. 3.

Rivers and Lakes. The Androscoggin and its tributaries water its north-eastern portion; the Connecticut and its branches, the most important of which are Hall's, Indian, Mohawk, Upper Ammonoosuc, Israel's and John's rivers, water the western portion, while branches of the Saco and Lower Ammonoosuc water the southern part. A large portion of Umbagog Lake lies in the eastern section, and the chain of Connecticut Lakes lies in the northern section of the county, and they are the most important bodies of water. Much of the water power remains unimproved. The improved horse water power is 4,449.

Boundaries. North-west and north by Canada, east by Maine, south by Carroll and Grafton counties, and west by Vermont. It contains 26 towns, five of which were incorporated in the reign of George III., and the remainder by the State government. Inco-

porated December 24, 1803, under the name of Coos, which is the Indian name of the Connecticut, and signifies *crooked*. The Shire towns are Colebrook, in the northern judicial district, and Lancaster, in the southern.

Agriculture. It is a little too far north for the raising of much fruit, but it is the best county in the State for grass and grain, and much attention is given to the growing of live stock. Some of the finest farm lands in the State, can be found in Whitefield, and in the river towns, on the Connecticut. The total value of farm productions, is \$1,395,063 annually; improved land, 120,000 acres, or \$11.62 to each acre. In Illinois it is \$10.87 to the acre.

Manufactories. The manufacturing of lumber is the most extensive business, being more than half of the manufactured products in the county. 2,634,000 clapboards, 21,176,000 shingles and laths, and 86,650,000 feet of boards and dimension timber are annually sawed, and valued at \$1,427,800. There is flour and meal, \$169,000, leather, \$101,000, paper, \$40,000, woolens, \$12,000, starch, \$143,000, besides, carriages, machine shop and foundry work, and mechanical work, annually produced, the total amounting to over \$2,582,000. (See tables.)

Valuation and Taxation. Assessed valuation, in 1872, \$4,946,910—true value, \$7,420,365. The State, county, town and school tax was \$98,272.95, or 19 $\frac{3}{4}$ mills on the dollar—true per cent. 13 $\frac{1}{2}$ mills.

Churches. There are 24 churches, and 23 church edifices; number of seatings, 5,050, or 35 per cent. of its population—value of church property, \$49,500.

Schools. There are 148 schools, 11 of which are graded; number of scholars—boys, 1,954, girls, 1,749; average attendance at schools through the year, 2,151, or 60 per cent.; average length of schools for the year, 16 weeks, value of school houses and lots, \$48,125; annual amount of money appropriated for school purposes, \$17,779, or \$4.78 to each scholar in the county.

Railroads. The White Mountains Railroad extends from Bethlehem to Northumberland, and forms a junction with the Atlantic and St. Lawrence Railroad which extends from Maine line to Vermont line. These lines of roads will convey persons direct to almost any section of the country; number miles of railroads in the county 75. (See tables.)

Miscellaneous. Population in 1870, 14,932—males, 7,955, fe-

males, 6,977; foreign, 1,015; colored, 10; persons convicted of crime—natives, 2; paupers—natives, 80; foreign, 60; expense of support, \$ 14,560. Number of deaths for the year,—83 males, and 79 females; number died over 80 years of age, 7, or over 4 per cent.; number died with disease of the lungs, 52, or over 32 per cent. of all the deaths.

GENERAL SUMMARY OF THE STATE.

New-Hampshire is bounded north by Canada East, east by Maine, south-east by the Atlantic Ocean and Massachusetts, south by Massachusetts, and west and north-west by Vermont and Canada East. It is situated between $42^{\circ} 40'$ and $45^{\circ} 16'$ north latitude, and $70^{\circ} 35'$ and $72^{\circ} 27'$ longitude west from Greenwich, or $5^{\circ} 30'$ and $6^{\circ} 15'$ longitude east from Washington. Its extreme length running north and south is 168 miles. Greatest width, measuring from the easternmost point in the town of Rye due west to the Connecticut River, is 90 miles. North of latitude 43° it gradually decreases in width, and at its northern extremity is only 19 miles wide. The area is 9,280 square miles, or 5,939,200 acres, of which about 100,000 are covered with water.

The State is divided into ten counties and 236 towns and cities, besides several grants in Carroll, Grafton and Coos counties. Of the towns three were incorporated in the reign of Charles I., one during the reign of Charles II., two under William III., two under Queene Anne, fifteen under George I., thirty-seven under George II., 86 under George III., and 90 under State government.

The surface is diversified with mountains, hills, valleys and plains, dotted with silver lakes and lined with sparkling streams. The soil is varied, some being of the best quality, and some more sterile and requirinig more cultivation, but the advantages of a home market largely make up for some of its hard and rough soil, and there are but few States in the Union, which produce larger crops to the acre than New-Hampshire. Its mountain streams furnish some of the best water power in the world, which has built up manufacturing cities and large villages in every section of the

State. Around these villages are fine farms and thrifty farmers, who always find a ready market for all their surplus productions, at advanced rates. Their sons and daughters, who do not prefer agriculture, can find other employments near their own homes, either in teaching, mercantile or mechanical work of every variety to suit the diverse genius of all classes. It is a noted fact that the more diversified is any country with mountains, hills, valleys, plains, lakes and rivers, the more diversified are the people who live there in their occupations of life. Nature never designed that the gifts or ingenuity of all men should be alike, any more than it designed that they should look alike, and if they are placed in a position where there is no chance to receive the rudiments to develop their natural genius, it must always remain latent, and they or the world will never receive any benefit from the gifts which nature has bestowed upon them. The employments of the people of New-Hampshire are as varied as the surface of the country in which they live. While New-Hampshire manufactures 148 different kinds of goods, Georgia, with three times the population, produces only 65; Illinois, with eight times the number of inhabitants, produces 210, and Massachusetts 325. If a person's genius is not adapted to the profession which he pursues through life, one half of his time is thrown away. Two men are brought up on farms in Illinois—one is a natural farmer, while the other is a natural machinist, but he does not know it, and in those broad prairies there is no chance to find it out, so he leads an indolent life all his days, and is called lazy by his neighbors, while the other man is prosperous and happy. If this natural machinist had lived in New England, he would have found out his calling and followed it. The greater the variety of labor in any country, the more rapid the accumulation of wealth and the more general the diffusion of it among the people. If Illinois, in proportion to its population, had as many men and women employed as New-Hampshire, it would set 26,360 males and 76,690 females at work who are now lying idle, and are consumers instead of producers, and if paid the same wages as others receive who work in that State, they would earn enough in five years to build and equip all the railroads now running through Illinois. This is enough to show that hills and mountains in any country are no curse to the inhabitants, but rather a blessing and far preferable to continuous broad plains, if they are fertile and productive.

Agriculture. As we have said, much of the territory of New-Hampshire is unfit for cultivation, being broken in the northern section by lofty mountains, while in the southern portion a large majority of the inhabitants are engaged in manufacturing.

The best farming district of the State, or where more of the people are engaged in agriculture than all the other professions, is in the Connecticut River valley, or the towns bordering on that river, being twenty-five in number, and extending from Hinsdale, on Massachusetts line, to Clarksville in Coos County. Six of these towns, respectively, do a manufacturing business of over \$350,000, annually, two of them amounting to over \$1,200,000 each; but the main business is *agriculture*, through this valley. In 1870 these twenty-five towns contained a population of 40,463 inhabitants, and the area of improved land, including pastures, was 375,820 acres. The intervals and meadows are very rich and productive, but in many places are narrow, and the widest points do not extend more than one mile from the river to the hills, which generally rise quite abrupt, making the finest pastures in the country. The first fifteen towns, from Massachusetts up as far as Bath, produce large crops of corn, but the towns above that point, are too far north to make it a lucrative business. These fifteen towns annually produce over 247,000 bushels of corn, or more than one-fifth of the corn produced in the State. The hill pastures are excellent for sheep, and this valley contains two-fifths of all the sheep grown in the State, viz. 94,923, the whole number being 248,760. The total value of all kinds of agricultural products annually raised, is \$3,759,203, or \$92.90 to each inhabitant of the valley. It must be remembered, although this is one of the best farming districts in the State or country, still there is a large amount of manufacturing done, but less in proportion than the rest of the State. Many men who are rated as farmers do considerable mechanical work during the year. The whole amount paid for mechanical labor, annually, is \$1,327,000, or about \$32.84 to each person in the district. The number of persons engaged in professional services, trade, and transportation, is 2,500, earning \$1,500,000 annually, or \$37.00 to each person. The total amount annually received for labor, including farm productions, is \$6,581,203, or \$162.79 to every man, woman and child in the valley, on the New-Hampshire side of the river.

Probably there are but few districts of this area of territory,

where farming is the principal occupation of the inhabitants which can equal this district in its resources. For the information of the New-Hampshire farmers a few comparisons will be given of other rich farming districts in this country, to show that there are but few localities where the people earn more money than in the Connecticut Valley, and if *possible* to dispel this *false* idea that more money can be earned in the West than in New England.

Madison County, in Illinois, which contains the city of Alton, is considered and is one of the best farming districts in the State. In 1870 there were 44,131 inhabitants in the county, and 357,000 acres of improved land, annually producing 1,207,181 bushels winter wheat, and 2,127,540 bushels corn, being six times the amount of wheat and nearly double the number bushels of corn raised in the whole State of New-Hampshire. The total value of agricultural productions of all varieties was \$3,727,000, or \$84.41 to each person in the county. It annually pays for mechanical labor \$586,591, or \$13.29 to each inhabitant. The number of people engaged in professional services, trade and transportation is 2,700, and annually earning \$1,620,000, or \$36.82 to each person. The total amount annually received for labor of all professions and including agricultural productions, is \$5,913,789, or \$134.52 to every inhabitant, and being \$28.27 less for each person in the county than in the twenty-five towns in the Connecticut Valley. If the people of Madison county now have a surplus left over their expenditures, and their receipts were as large as in the New-Hampshire district, it would annually increase this surplus \$1,247,583, or enough to build and equip forty miles of railroad. These statements are no fiction, but are taken from official statistics and show conclusively that the great farming districts in Illinois do not compare with the agricultural district in the Connecticut Valley, in its resources from labor.

Windsor County, in Vermont, is the largest agricultural county in the State. It contains a population of 36,063, and has 398,106 acres of improved land, with an annual production of \$3,479,098, or \$96.18 to each person. There is annually paid for mechanical labor, \$655,495, or \$18.19 to each person. 2,200 are engaged in professional business, trade and transportation, who annually receive for their services, \$1,320,000, or \$36.90 to every inhabitant in the county. The total amount annually received for labor, including farm productions, was \$5,454,593, or \$151.28 to each person;

and \$11.51 less than the Connecticut district in New-Hampshire.

This valley has the capacity of maintaining a population of 100,000, when the inhabitants are fully aware that they have the best and finest farming district in the Union. A railroad passes through or near every town except three in the district. In 1872 the people gave in under the law, \$1,714,607 as money on hand or at interest, and in stocks, and the State treasurer returned to their credit \$1,246,199 as deposited in the various savings banks in the State. The towns belonging to the Connecticut valley in New-Hampshire, are Hinsdale, Chesterfield, Westmoreland and Walpole in Cheshire County; Charlestown, Claremont, Cornish and Plainfield in Sullivan County; Lebanon, Hanover, Lyme Orford, Piermont, Haverhill, Bath, Monroe, and Littleton in Grafton County; Dalton, Lancaster, Northumberland, Stratford, Columbia, Colebrook, Stewartstown, and Clarksville in Coos County.

There are other fine farming districts in the State, but none as extensive. There are ten or twelve towns in the vicinity of Winnipiseogee Lake, the larger portion of the number lying south of it which are good agricultural towns. One of these towns, (Sanborn-ton) in proportion to its population, is the best farming town in the State, being \$172. to each person in town, in its agricultural productions.

The number of acres of improved land, in the State, is 2,334,483; wood-land, 1,047,690 acres; value of farms, \$80,589,313; farming implements, \$3,459,943; total amount annually paid for labor on the farms, including board, \$2,319,164; total value of all farm productions, including betterments, \$22,473,547, or \$70.67 to each inhabitant in the State. The number of persons from ten years of age and upwards, engaged in farming, is 46,593, averaging \$482.54 to each person thus employed. For fuller details, see agricultural tables.

Manufactories. As has been seen in the foregoing pages, the people are largely engaged in manufacturing, and it is increasing rapidly in all sections of the State.

It should be remembered that in looking over the value of goods annually produced in the various towns and manufactories, the amount of receipts vary largely from the sum paid for labor, wholly through the value of the raw material before it is worked. In cotton goods, labor is about one sixth the value of the whole goods after they are manufactured, boots and shoes over one quarter,

woolen, nearly one sixth, furniture and carriages, one third, leather tanned, one ninth, lumber, one fourth, flour and meal, one thirty-second part, stone dressed, over one half, and cotton prints, one twentieth. For instance, they pay in the cotton and print manufactories in Dover, for labor, \$ 570,000, and annually produce goods viz. prints and cotton cloths, to the value of \$ 4,687,000; in the stone yards and ledges at Concord, they pay \$ 350,000 for help, and sell stone to the amount of \$ 700,000. It will also be seen, in towns where grist and lumber mills are the principal manufactories, that the pay is rated small, for the reason that men are not employed through the season, or all the time, consequently, they are only paid for labor done.

Cotton Manufactories. The manufacturing of cotton goods, of various kinds, exceeds that of any other business in the State, the sales amounting to 242,955,000 yards valued at \$ 30,612,000. The value of goods manufactured, has increased over \$ 8,000,000 within four years. (See tables.)

Boots and Shoes. This branch is the next largest business in the State. 4,867 males, and 846 females are employed, who annually receive for their labor, \$ 2,721,000 and manufacture 9,588,000 pairs men's and women's boots, shoes and brogans, valued at \$ 11,706,000. Much of the stock for these shoes is cut out in the large boot and shoe manufacturing establishments in Massachusetts, and sent into New-Hampshire to be worked into boots and shoes. The larger portion of those, made in Rockingham County, come from these manufactories. (See Rockingham County, also tables.)

Woolen Goods. Woolen goods come next in the amount of receipts, viz. \$ 9,222,000, annually. All kinds of woolen fabrics are manufactured, such as carpets, horse blankets, beavers, tricots, casimeres, flannels, of all varieties, delaines &c. In Franklin are manufactured fancy shirting flannels, of the finest quality, there being nearly thirty different styles or patterns. The above cotton and woolen goods do not include cotton and woolen hose manufactured.

Iron and Machine Work. Next in order is the iron and machine work, which amounts to over \$ 7,500,000 annually. This branch of business has increased very rapidly since 1870, especially in Manchester and Nashua.

Lumber. This business is an important branch, and is increasing from year to year, but the worst feature of it is, that the raw

material is exhaustive, and is fast disappearing. The lumber statistics are hard to sum up between the labor and the lumber prepared for market. In some instances the labor is reckoned from the cutting down of the tree, till it is ready for the market, while in many other cases, it commences at the mill, which is not half the expense of the labor. The price per thousand, for lumber standing, (especially in the northern section of the State,) is merely nominal, compared with that of the sawed timber, ready for sale, and the whole increase is in labor, capital, and profit. The labor here given in as \$1,209,600 annually, falls short, no doubt, more than \$1,000,000 of the true amount. There are 762 saw mills in the State, representing a capital of \$3,272,000, employing 3,392 hands, a part, or whole of the year, who are represented, as annually receiving for their labor, \$1,209,600, and sawing 6,528,000 clapboards, 69,508,000 shingles and laths, and 305,048,000 feet of boards and dimension timber valued at \$5,174,900. This amount includes lumber sawed, planed, and grooved.

Tanneries. The next important business is tanning leather. The number of tanneries in the State, is 71; capital invested, \$927,000; number of hands employed, the whole or part of the year, is 693; annual pay-roll, \$347,500; value of leather tanned, \$3,265,100. The currying business and dressed skins, is about \$1,720,000 annually.

Paper. The paper manufactures have increased their business over fifty per cent since 1870. The receipts, at that time, were \$1,913,635; at the present time it is nearly \$3,000,000 annually.

Hosiery. The number of persons employed in this business, is 295 males, and 880 females; value of goods manufactured, \$2,016,000. There are but three States in the Union which exceed New-Hampshire in this branch of industry. (See tables.)

Furniture, Chairs, &c. The receipts from this business, are over \$2,000,000 annually.

The above are some of the most important branches of industry but there are many others that are important, such as flour and meal productions, \$3,563,400; sash, blinds, and doors, \$700,000; freight and passenger cars, \$650,000; carriages, of all kinds, \$1,100,000; potato starch, \$400,000; harnesses, \$500,000; granite dressed, \$1,000,000; musical instruments, \$200,000; agricultural implements, \$275,000 &c.

The total number of manufactories, of all kinds, in the State, is

3,389. The steam horse power is now rated at 9,262; the improved water power, 69,254; capital invested, \$42,562,900; males employed, 31,409; females, 16,667; annual amount paid for labor, \$19,945,500; value of all goods manufactured, \$95,995,500. This is an increase, in value of goods, of over \$24,000,000, since 1870.

Resources. Productions of the soil, \$22,473,547; mechanical labor, \$19,995,500; stocks and money at interest, \$10,454,187; deposits in savings banks, in the State, *\$22,132,399; stock in trade, \$8,362,586. The assessed valuation of the State, in 1872, was \$153,187,177. These assessments are made on a basis of two-thirds of the actual value of the property assessed. For instance, a town having savings bank deposits of \$150,000, was only placed at \$100,000 in assigning the proportional tax, which belonged to the several towns to pay as their share of the State tax, on every one thousand dollars raised. This is expressly against the law, provided for in the assessment of property for taxes, but a constant and growing practice goes far ahead of any New-Hampshire Statute Law.

The total number of ratable polls, in the State, in 1872, was 82,919; total town debts in the State, over available assets, was \$4,768,582.73; total tax committed to the collectors was \$2,610,263.75; in 1873, it was \$2,376,495.03; the total State debt, in 1872, was \$4,138,124.26; in 1873, \$4,132,160.82.

Professional Business, &c. In 1870, there were in New-Hampshire, engaged in professional business, trade and transportation, 27,046 persons, or 8½ per cent. of the population. This class consists of clergymen, physicians, lawyers, bankers, teachers, of every profession, merchants, peddlers, soldiers of U. S. army, hotel keepers, clerks, book-keepers, day laborers, hucksters, railroad and express managers, and their employees, telegraph operators, sailors, &c. As a basis, call their pay each at \$600 per annum, and it would amount to \$16,227,600. This is a low estimate, and might be much higher, if the actual figures could be obtained. The stock and money at interest is probably over \$20,000,000, for it depends wholly on the statement of those persons holding them, and they use the argument that other people are not taxed on the full value of their property.

* It is estimated, that the people of New-Hampshire have over \$10,000,000 deposited in the various savings banks in Massachusetts. This takes out of New-Hampshire \$100,000 as taxes, and places \$75,000 in the treasury of Massachusetts. The people of New-Hampshire have always catered to the interests of the Bay State.

Total Income. The total income of all the people in the State, (including farm productions, \$ 22,473,547 ; mechanical labor, \$ 19,995,500 ; professional services, etc., \$ 16,227,600 ; interest on deposits in savings banks, \$ 1,328,000 ; on deposits in savings banks out of the State, \$ 600,000 ; interest on stocks, bonds, and money at interest, \$ 1,200,000 ;) is \$ 61,824,644, or \$ 200 to each person in the State, and over \$ 748 to every ratable poll.

No State west of the Alleghany Mountains has as large a resource, in proportion to its population, as New-Hampshire, by over \$ 15 to each inhabitant, and the great commercial State of New-York is no better. The resources of New-Jersey, between the two cities of New-York and Philadelphia, fall short more than ten dollars to each person in the State.

RAILROADS.

Thirty-five years ago there was not a length of railway track in New-Hampshire. At that date no iron horse had ever wound its way beside her river banks or through her mountain passes, and his shrill whistle had never echoed through her deep, dark forests ; but to day nearly every hamlet in the State can hear the clarion sound of the locomotive and see the white, curling smoke as it hovers o'er the track of the swift passing train. New-Hampshire has now, 1874, over 890 miles of railroad, owned by thirty-two corporate companies, and built at an expense of over \$ 30,000,000.

As a general thing, the railroads of this State have been under the management of respectable and business men, who have not pocketed the stock nor profits of the roads, at the expense of the stock-holders. It may be true that some roads have been built at a greater expense than what the business on them will pay, and the stocks may have depreciated in value, but the only parties that have made any money by it are the public, and the people in the towns through which such roads pass. There have never been any such bare-faced swindles in this State, in rail-road speculations, as those perpetrated on the noted, staid, and industrious people of Vermont, where the whole expense of the first construction of their roads,

has been squandered, or found its way into the pockets of men better fitted to grace the cells of a State's prison than the management of any railroad.

The following gives the standing and number of miles of rail-road and the towns through which they pass or touch. There may be some errors in stating all the towns, for in many instances it touches the town but a few rods, while in others it lacks but that distance.

Ashuelot Railroad. This road extends from Keene to South Vernon, Vermont. It leaves Keene and passes through Swanzey, Winchester and Hinsdale. Distance in New-Hampshire, 23 miles. Miles annually run by passenger trains, 15,995; by freight trains, 32,150 miles.

Atlantic and St. Lawrence Railway. This road is leased to the Grand Trunk Railway, of Canada, for the term of 999 years; and leads from Portland, Maine, to Montreal, Canada. It passes in New-Hampshire through the towns of Shelburn, Gorham, Berlin, south-east corner of Dummer, Stark, Northumberland and Stratford on the Connecticut river. Whole distance in the State, 52 miles. Miles run by all trains, 885,313 annually.

Boston and Maine Railroad. Extends from Boston to South Berwick, Maine, 74 miles, thence on the Boston and Maine Extension to Portland. In this State, it passes through the towns of Atkinson, Plaistow, Newton, Kingston, East Kingston, Exeter, South Newmarket, Newmarket, Durham, Madbury, Dover, Rollinsford and Somersworth, distance about 35 miles. Great Falls branch, 3 miles. Annual receipts—from passengers, \$ 1,092,600, freight, \$ 813,000, mails, \$ 14,000, rents, \$ 43,000.

Boston, Concord and Montreal Railroad. Extends from Concord, through Canterbury, Northfield, Tilton, Belmont, Laconia, Gilford, Meredith, New-Hampton, Ashland, north corner of Bridgewater, Plymouth, south-west corner of Campton, Rumney, Wentworth, Warren, south-west corner of Benton, Haverhill to Wells River, Vermont, distance, 93 miles. This is the longest continued line of road, under one control, in the State, and is well managed.

Receipts— from passengers, \$ 231,000, freight, \$ 417,000, mails, \$ 10,000, express, \$ 8,000.

Cheshire Railroad. Extends from Bellows Falls, in Vermont, through Walpole, Westmoreland, south-west corner of Surry, Keene, Marlborough, Troy, Fitzwilliam, south-west corner of Rindge to Winchendon, Mass. Whole length of road, 53 miles;

in New-Hampshire, about $42\frac{3}{4}$ miles. This road is the connecting link between Burlington (through Rutland) and Boston. The number of passengers carried one mile on this road, in 1872, was 6,139, 685; tons of freight, one mile, 22,909,589. Total receipts, for the year, from all sources, \$824,763.34; total expenses, \$640,912.16.

Concord Railroad. Extends from Concord, through Bow, Hooksett, Manchester, Bedford, Merrimack to Nashua, 35 miles. This road has two tracks, and is one of the best lines in the country for the distance, the annual receipts amounting to over \$1,040,000, and the expenses, \$688,226. The number of passengers carried one mile, 13,333,060.

Contoocook River Railroad. Extends from Hopkinton, through Henniker to Hillsborough Bridge, distance, 15 miles. Receipts, \$44,000, expenses, \$30,000.

Concord and Portsmouth Railroad. Extends from Concord, through Pembroke, Allenstown, Hooksett, Manchester, Auburn, Candia, Raymond, Epping, South Newmarket, Stratham, Greenland and Portsmouth, distance, 58 miles. This road is run in connection, with and under the management of the Concord Railroad, and its cars are run over their track through Hooksett.

Dover and Winnipiseogee Railroad. Extends from Dover, through Rochester, Farmington, New-Durham to Alton Bay, where it connects with Steamboats to various points on Lake Winnispeogee. The whole length of road is $28\frac{1}{2}$ miles. It is under the management of the Boston and Maine Railroad.

Eastern Railroad, in New-Hampshire. This, with the Eastern Railroad of Massachusetts, and the Portland, Saco and Portsmouth, connects Boston with Portland, distance, 107 miles. That portion in New-Hampshire is 16 miles, and extends through Seabrook, Hampton Falls, Hampton, North Hampton, Greeuland, west corner of Rye, and Portsmouth.

Peterborough and Shirley Railroad. The length of this road, in New-Hampshire, is about $9\frac{1}{2}$ miles, and extends from Massachusetts line through Mason, south border of Wilton to Greenville. It is managed by the Fitchburg Railroad.

Manchester and Lawrence Railroad. Extends from Manchester, through Londonderry, Derry, Windham, Salem, to Lawrence, Massachusetts—26 miles. The distance in this State, is about $22\frac{1}{2}$ miles. Receipts of the road, \$177,000; expenses, \$76,000. It is managed by the Concord Railroad.

Manchester and North Weare Railroad. Extends from Manchester, through Goffstown, north-east corner of New-Boston, to Weare, 19 miles. It is under the management of the Concord Railroad.

Merrimack and Connecticut River Railroad. Extends from Concord, through Hopkinton, Warner, the southern portion of Sutton to Bradford, 27 miles. Receipts, \$ 131,000 ; expenses, \$ 101,000. It is managed by the Northern Railroad. This road together with the Sugar River, and Contoocook Valley Railroad, have been formed into one corporation, called the Concord and Claremont (N. H.) Railroad.

Monadnock Railroad. Extends from Winchendon, Mass., to Peterborough, $15\frac{1}{4}$ miles. Its length, in New-Hampshire, is $13\frac{1}{4}$ miles, and extends through Rindge, Jaffrey and Peterborough. This is a new road with no through connection on any of the great lines, but it now pays more than the running expenses.

Mount Washington Railroad. This road extends from the base of the White Mountains, to the summit of Mount Washington, about three miles. It has been built at an expense of nearly \$ 200,000, and now pays more than running expenses. The track is unlike any other road in the world, and, together with the invention of the brakes to hold the train, is a novelty in itself and worthy of a visit to the mountains. Fare—up, \$ 3. up and down, \$ 4.

Nashua, Acton and Boston Railroad. This is a new road, and the first cars went over its track in the summer of 1873. It forms a connecting link, which gives a direct railroad communication between northern and central New-Hampshire, with Providence, New-Bedford and other cities in that section of Massachusetts and Rhode Island. It is nearly twenty miles in length, about five of which are in New-Hampshire.

Nashua and Lowell. Extends to Lowell, fourteen miles, five and a quarter of which is from Nashua to Massachusetts line. It has a double track and is one of the best managed roads in the State. Cost of road, \$ 737,000 ; annual receipts, \$ 603,000 ; expenditures \$ 521,000. It may be necessary to state, that the Wilton, Stony Brook, Salem and Lowell, and Lowell and Lawrence railroads are managed by the Nashua and Lowell, and the above is the total receipts and expenditures, of all these roads.

Nashua and Rochester. A new road now being built, and nearly finished. It extends from Nashua, through Hudson, northern part of Pelham, Windham, Derry, Hampstead, Sandown, Fre-

mont, Epping, Lee, Barrington to Rochester, about forty-eight miles.

Northern Railroad. Extends from Concord, through Boscawen, Franklin, Andover, Wilmot, Danbury, Grafton, south-west corner of Orange, Canaan, north-west corner of Enfield and Lebanon to White River Junction, in Hartford, Vermont; length of road, $69\frac{1}{2}$ miles. The Bristol Branch, owned by the Northern, extends from Franklin, through Hill to Bristol, thirteen miles. Annual receipts, \$706,000; expenses, \$545,000. Passengers carried one mile, 8,060,748; freight carried one mile, 25,057,849 lbs.

Peterborough Railroad. Extends from East Wilton, through Lyndeborough and Greenfield to Peterborough, about $16\frac{1}{2}$ miles. It is now being built, and nearly completed.

Portland and Ogdensburg. Extends from Portland, Maine, and cars run to Upper Bartlett, seventy-two miles, of which twenty-two are in New-Hampshire, running from Maine line, through Conway to Bartlett. When completed it will extend through the White Mountain passes, through Carroll, Whitefield and Dalton to the Connecticut River.

Portland and Rochester. Extends from Portland to Rochester, only three miles of the road being within the limits of New-Hampshire.

Portsmouth and Dover. Is now being built, and nearly completed; extends from Portsmouth, through Newington to Dover, eleven miles.

Portsmouth, Great Falls and Conway. Extends from the Great Falls Junction, on the Eastern Railroad, in Maine, to North Conway. In New-Hampshire it runs from Great Falls, through Rochester, Milton, Wakefield, Ossipee, Madison to North Conway, sixty-five miles.

Suncook Valley Railroad. Extends from Hooksett, through Alenstown and Epsom to Pittsfield, $17\frac{1}{2}$ miles. The road is under the management of the Concord Railroad.

Sugar River Railroad. Extends from Bradford, through Newbury, Sunapee and Newport to Claremont Junction, on the Sullivan Railroad, 29 miles. It is managed by the Northern Railroad.

Sullivan Railroad. Extends from Windsor, Vt., through Cornish, Claremont and Charlestown to Bellows Falls, Vt., 26 miles. It is operated by the Central Vermont Railroad Co., at an annual rent of \$25,000. Receipts, \$210,000; expenses, \$151,000.

White Mountain Railroad. Extends from Woodville, in Haverhill, through Bath, Lisbon, Littleton, Bethlehem, Whitefield, Dalton and Lancaster to Northumberland, and forms a junction with the Atlantic and St. Lawrence Railroad. The length of the road, completed, is 42 miles. It is managed by the Boston, Concord and Montreal Railroad.

Wilton Railroad. Extends from Nashua, through the south-west corner of Merrimack, southern part of Amherst and Milford to East Wilton, 15½ miles. The road is under the control of the Nashua and Lowell Railroad.

Wolfeborough Branch Railroad. Extends from Wolfeborough, through Brookfield to Wakefield, and forms a junction with the Great Falls and Conway Railroad. The length of the road is 12 miles, and it is managed by the Eastern Railroad. The cars commenced running over the track in 1872.

Worcester and Nashua. This road extends from Worcester to Nashua, and is the connecting line from Central New-Hampshire to New York City, Albany, Niagara Falls, &c. It is forty-six miles in length, of which about six and one half miles, are in New-Hampshire; running through the south-east corner of Hollis, to Nashua.

The length of all the Railroads in the State finished, or nearly completed, in January, 1874, is nearly as follows,

MILES	MILES.
Ashuelot, .....13¾	Nashua & Rochester, .....48
Atlantic & St. Lawrence, .....52	Northern & Bristol Branch, .....82½
Boston, Concord & Montreal, ..93	Peterborough & Shirley, .....9½
Boston & Maine with Gt. F. B.* 38	Peterborough, .....16½
Cheshire, .....42¾	Portland & Ogdensburg, .....22
Concord, .....35	Portland & Rochester, .....3
Contoocook, .....15	Portsmouth & Dover, .....11
Concord & Portsmouth, .....58	Ports., Gt. Falls & Conway, ...65
Dover & Winnipiseogee, .....28½	Suncook Valley, .....17½
Eastern, .....16	Sugar River, .....29
Manchester & Lawrence, .....22½	Sullivan County, .....26
Manchester & North Weare, ..19	White Mountain, .....42
Merrimack & Conn. River, ...27	Wilton, .....15½
Monadnock, .....13¾	Wolfeborough, .....12
Mount Washington, .....3	Worcester & Nashua, .....6½
Nashua & Acton, .....4¾	
Nashua & Lowell, .....5¼	893

* This road is officially called as running in New-Hampshire, from Massachusetts line to Maine line, only twenty-five miles. It is about thirty-five miles.

THE PRESS OF NEW-HAMPSHIRE

Daniel Fowle, the first printer in New-Hampshire, came from Boston to Portsmouth in 1756, early in October ; and established the New-Hampshire Gazette, the first number bearing date Thursday, October 7, 1756. This paper when laid open measured seven-teen inches by ten.

Mr. Fowle had deeply felt the pangs of a stifled press ; and his first editorial breathed forth that freedom of speech, which all people are entitled to, and which the newspaper press of this country is enjoying to-day. He says:—"As the press always claims liberty in a free country, it is presumed, that none will be offended, if the paper discovers that spirit of freedom which so remarkably prevails in the *English Nation*."

From this small paper commenced the foundation upon which the press of this State stands to-day. In 1850, there were published in the State, twenty newspapers and periodicals with a circulation of 19,700, and annually issuing 1,024,400 copies ; in 1860 the number of papers, &c., had increased to thirty-eight, with a circulation of 60,236, and issuing annually, 3,067,552 copies, in 1870, there were fifty-one papers &c., with a circulation of 173,919, and annually issuing, 7,237,588 copies. This shows that the press in this State keeps far ahead in the march of progress and improvement, compared with other branches of industry.

The circulation of newspapers &c., in New-Hampshire, is equal to one for every person in the State, while in the United States it is only equal to one for every two persons.

NEWSPAPERS PUBLISHED IN THE STATE.

AMHERST—Farmer's Cabinet, published every Wednesday. Established in 1802; E. D. Boylston, Publisher and Editor.

CANAAN EAST—The Canaan Reporter, published every Friday. C. O. Barney, Editor and Proprietor.

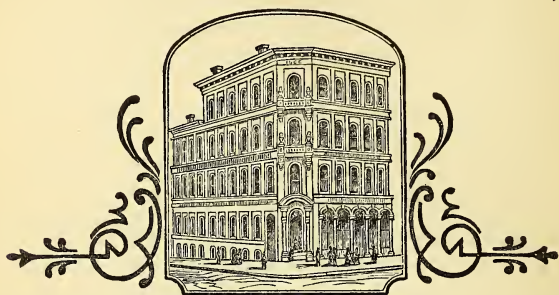
CLAREMONT—The National Eagle, published every Saturday. Established in 1834; T. J. Lasier, Publisher and Editor.

CLAREMONT—Northern Advocate, published every Tuesday. Established in 1840; J. Weber, Publisher and Editor.

CLAREMONT—The Compendium, published Bi-weekly. Established in 1870; S. H. Story, Publisher and Editor.

COLEBROOK—Northern Sentinel, published every Friday. Established in 1870; Albert Barker, Publisher and Editor.

CONCORD—Concord Daily Monitor, published every evening, except Sunday, and Independent Statesman, published every Thursday. Mon-



STATESMAN BUILDING.

itor Established in 1863; Weekly, in 1823, Published by The Republican Press Association; Edward A. Jenks, Manager.

CONCORD—The Daily Patriot, published every evening, except Sunday. New-Hampshire Patriot, published every Wednesday. Established Daily in 1839; Weekly, in 1809. Published by E. C. and G. G. Bailey.

CONCORD—The People, published every Thursday. Established in 1868; Charles C. Pearson & Co., Editors and Proprietors.

CONCORD—Prohibition Herald, published every Tuesday. Established in 1870; Rev. O. H. Jasper, Editor. Published by C. L. Millen.

DOVER—Dover Enquirer, published every Thursday. Established in 1827; J. R. Varney J. T. S. Libbey, Editors; Libbey & Co., Publishers.

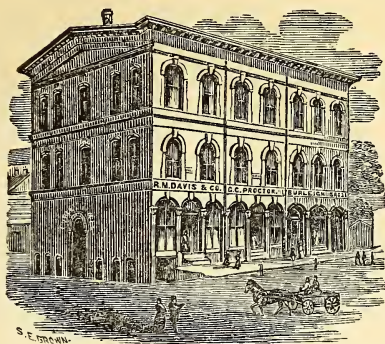
DOVER—Foster's Democrat, published every Saturday. Established in 1871; J. L. Foster Editor; George J. Foster, & Co.; Publishers.

DOVER—Dover Gazette, published every Friday. Established in 1826; Edwin A. Hill, Publisher and Editor.

DOVER—The Morning Star, published every Wednesday. Established in 1826; George E. Day, Editor; I. D. Stewart, Publisher.

DOVER—Dover Local Record, published monthly. Established in 1870; E. O. Foss, Publisher and Editor.

EXETER—Exeter News-Letter, published every Friday. Established in 1831; Hon. Charles H. Bell, Editor; Charles Marseilles, Publisher and Proprietor.



JOURNAL OFFICE, IN BURLEIGH'S BLOCK.

FRANKLIN—Merrimack Journal, published every Thursday. M. B. Goodwin, Editor.

GREAT FALLS—Great Falls Journal, published every Saturday. Established in 1867; Edwin Fernald, Publisher and Editor.

HANOVER—The Anvil, published every Thursday. Established in 1873; Edited by members of Junior Class, Dartmouth.

HILLSBOROUGH—Hillsborough Bridge Messenger, published every Thursday. Established in 1869; William M. Sargent, Publisher and Editor.

HINSDALE—Star Spangled Banner, published monthly. Established in 1863; H. E. Hunter, Editor, Hunter & Co., Publishers.

HINSDALE—Hinsdale Mirror, published quarterly. Martin & Co., Editors and Proprietors.

KEENE—Cheshire Republican, published every Saturday. Established in 1827; Julius N. Morse, Publisher and Editor.

KEENE—New-Hampshire Sentinel, published every Thursday. Established in 1799; T. C. Rand, Editor; Sentinel Printing Company, Proprietors; C. J. Woodward, Treasurer.

KEENE—The United States, published every Saturday. Established in 1873; H. C. Bartlett, Publisher.

LACONIA—Laconia Democrat, published every Thursday. Established in 1849; O. A. J. Vaughan, Publisher and Editor.

LAKE VILLAGE—Lake Village Times, published every Saturday. Established in 1868; Martin A. Haynes, Publisher and Editor.

LANCASTER—Coos Republican, published every Tuesday. Established in 1855; Coos Republican Association, Publishers and Editors.

LANCASTER—Independent Gazette, published every Wednesday. Established in 1871; Emerson, Hartshorn & Co., Publishers and Editors.

LEBANON—Granite State Free Press, published every Friday. Established in 1844; E. H. Cheney, Publisher and Editor.

LITTLETON—White Mountain Republic, published every Friday. Established in 1867; Henry H. Metcalf, Publisher and Editor.

LOUDON RIDGE—Household Messenger, published monthly. Established in 1867; Isaac S. French, M. D., Editor; Messenger Association, Publishers.

LOUDON RIDGE—National Gazette, published quarterly. Established in 1866; Smith & Co., Publishers and Editors; an advertising sheet.

MANCHESTER. Manchester Mirror and American, published every evening, except Sunday; and Mirror and Farmer, published every Saturday. John B. Clarke, Publisher and Editor.

MANCHESTER—Manchester Union, published every evening, except Sunday; and Union Democrat, published every Tuesday. Established Daily in 1863; Weekly, in 1850; Campbell and Hanscom, Publishers and Editors.

MANCHESTER—New-Hampshire Journal of Music, published monthly. Established in 1871; I. S. Whitney, Publisher and Editor.

MILFORD—Milford Enterprise. Established December 30, 1873; George E. Foster, Editor and Proprietor.

NASHUA. Nashua Telegraph, published every evening, except Sunday; and New-Hampshire Telegraph, published every Saturday. Established Daily in 1869; Weekly in 1832; Moore and Langley, Publishers and Editors.

NASHUA—Nashua Gazettee and Hillsboro Co. Advertiser, published every Thursday. Established in 1826; B. B. and F. P. Whittemore, Publishers and Editors. Also Daily.

NEWPORT—New-Hampshire Argus and Spectator, published every Friday. Established in 1824; Carlton and Harvey, Publishers and Editors,

PETERBOROUGH—Peterborough Transcript, published every Thursday. Established in 1848; Farnum and Scott, Publishers and Editors.

PITTSFIELD—Weekly Star, published every Saturday. Established in 1872; John C. Cashman, Publisher and Editor.

PORTSMOUTH—Portsmouth Chronicle, published every morning, except Sunday, and New-Hampshire Gazette, published every Thursday. Established Daily in 1852; Weekly in 1756; Marston and Freeman, Publishers and Editors.

PORTSMOUTH—Portsmouth Times, published every evening, except Sunday, and States and Union, published every Friday. Established Daily in 1868; Weekly in 1863; Thayer and Guppy, Publishers and Editors.

PORTSMOUTH—Portsmouth Journal, published every Saturday. Established in 1793; Lewis W. Brewster, Publisher and Editor.

ROCHESTER—Rochester Courier, published every Friday. Established in 1864; Charles W. Folsom, Publisher and Editor.

ROCHESTER—Monthly Miscellany and Monthly Echo.

STRAFFORD CORNER—Monthly Miscellany, published monthly. Established in 1866; George G. Berry, Publisher and Editor.

WOLFEBOROUGH—Granite State News, published every Monday. Established in 1860; Charles H. Parker, Publisher and Editor

NATIONAL BANKS.

The first National Banks established since the commencement of the rebellion of 1861, were in 1863.

In October, 1863, there were 66 National Banks; in 1864, 508; in 1865, 1,513; in 1866, 1,644; in 1867, 1,642; in 1868, 1,644; in 1869, 1,617; in 1870, 1,615; in 1871, 1,767; in 1872, 1,919. In 1863, the loans and discounts were \$5,466,088; in 1872, it had swelled to the large amount of \$872,520,164. The capital invested in all the banks, in 1872, was \$479,629,000.

The law provided to establish these National Banks is that the parties desiring such bank, shall deposit in the United States Treasury a certain amount of United States bonds, and the government will issue to them, 90 per cent. of the amount deposited, in paper bank notes, and guarantee to the public the faithful redemption of the notes thus issued, whenever required. The banks receive the interest specified on the bonds besides what they receive from the paper currency, which they loan to the public; and this, together with what they receive on money deposited for safe keeping, makes a very lucrative business, considering the actual capital invested.

This national banking business, is managed by the United States Comptroller of the Currency.

TABULAR STATEMENT,

Showing the names of National Banks in New-Hampshire, their Officers and Capital.

TOWNS.	NAMES.	PRESIDENTS.	CASHER.	CAPITAL.
Charlestown,	Conn. River Nat. B.,	Hope Lathrop,	George Olcott,	\$100,000
Claremont,	Claremont Nat. B.,	Geo. N. Farwell,	John L. Farwell,	150,000
Concord,	First National Bank,	Geo. A. Pillsbury,	Wm. W. Storrs,	150,000
"	Nat. State Capital B.	John V. Barron,	Henry J. Crippen,	200,000
Derry,	Derry Nat. Bank,	John W. Noyes,	David Currier,	60,000
Dover,	Dover Nat. Bank,	Samuel M. Wheeler,	Calvin Hale,	100,000
"	Cocheco Nat. Bank,	Thomas E. Sawyer,	Harrison Haley,	100,000
"	Strafford Nat. Bank,	William E. Stevens,	Asa A. Tufts,	120,000
Exeter,	Nat. Granite State B.	Abner Merrill,	N. A. Shute,	100,000
Farmington,	Farmington Nat. B.,	Geo. M. Herring,	Thos. F. Cooke,	100,000
"	Farmington Bank,*	Hiram Barker,	Josiah B. Edgerly,	75,000
Francestown,	First Nat. Bank,	Abner B. Woodward,	March Balch,	100,000
Hanover,	Dartmouth Nat. B.,	Daniel Blaisdell,	N. S. Huntington,	50,000
Hillsborough,	First Nat. Bank,	Stephen Herrick,	John C. Campbell,	50,000
Jaffrey,	Monadnock Nat. B.,	Benj. Cutler,	Peter Upton,	100,000
Keene,	Cheshire Nat. Bank,	John H. Elliott,	Royal H. Porter,	200,000
"	Keene Nat. Bank,	Edward Joslin,	Geo. W. Tilden,	100,000
"	Ashuelot Nat. Bank,	Thos. M. Edwards,	Henry O. Coolidge,	100,000
Laconia,	Laconia Nat. Bank,	John C. Moulton,	D. S. Dinsmoor,	100,000
Lebanon,	Nat. B. of Lebanon.	Wm. S. Ela,	James H. Kendrick,	100,000
Littleton,	Littleton Nat. Bank	John Farr,	Oscar C. Hatch,	150,000
Manchester,	Amoskeag Nat. B.,	Moody Currier,	Geo. B. Chandler,	200,000
"	Manchester Nat. B.,	Nathan Parker,	Charles E. Balch,	150,000
"	First National Bank,	Waterman Smith,	Frederick Smyth,	150,000
"	City National Bank,	Clinton W. Stanley,	E. W. Harrington,	150,000
Milford,	Souhegan Nat. Bank,	Hiram A. Daniels,	F. T. Sawyer,	100,000
Nashua,	First National Bank,	Edward H. Spalding,	John A. Spalding,	150,000
"	Indian Head Nat. B.,	Calvin B. Hill,	John G. Kimball,	120,000
Newmarket,	Newmarket Nat. B.,	J. L. Lawrence,	S. A. Haley,	80,000
Newport,	First National Bank,	Thos. W. Gilmore,	Frederick W. Lewis,	100,000
Peterborough,	First National Bank,	Fred'k Livingston,	C. P. Richardson,	100,000
Pittsfield,	Pittsfield Nat. Bank,	James Drake,	Josiah Carpenter,	50,000
Portsmouth,	First National Bank,	W. H. Y. Hackett,	Edward P. Kimball,	300,000
"	Nat. Mech. & Trad's,	Geo. L. Treadwell,	Geo. W. Butler,	300,000
"	Rockingham Nat. B.,	John M. Tredick,	John P. Hart,	200,000
"	New-Hamp. Nat. B.,	James P. Bartlett,	L. S. Butler,	150,000
"	Ports. Trust & G. Co.	Geo. L. Treadwell,	Charles H. Rollins,	100,000
Rochester,	First National Bank,	N. V. Whitehouse,	A. D. Whitehouse,	60,000
Rollinsford,	Salmon Falls Bank,	Hiram R. Roberts,	Wm. H. Morton,	50,000
Sandwich,	Carroll Co. Nat. B.,	In liquidation,		
Somersworth,	Somersworth Nat. B.	Oliver H. Lord,	Samuel S. Rollins,	100,000
"	Great Falls Nat. B.,	Nathaniel Wells,	Joseph A. Stickney,	150,000
Tilton,	Citizens' Nat. Bank,	Asa P. Cate,	Wm. T. Cass,	70,000
Warner,	Kearsarge Nat. B.	Joshua George,	Gilman C. George,	50,000
Winchester,	Winchester Nat. B.,	William Hale,	Henry Abbott,	100,000
Wolfeboro,	Lake National Bank,	John M. Brackett,	Charles G. Tibbetts,	75,000

\$5,260,000

A National Bank with a capital of \$100,000 has been established at Melvin Village in Tuftonborough, but has not commenced business.

* State Banks.

NEW-HAMPSHIRE PRIVATE BANKERS.

LOCATION.	NAME OF BANKER.	NEW-YORK CORRESPONDENTS.
Concord,	Minot & Co.,	A. E. & C. E. Tilton,
Fisherville,	Penacook Savings Bank,	" "
Nashua,	A. McKean & Co.,	Traders' National Bank, Boston,
Rochester,	John McDuffee & Co.,	Ninth National Bank.

SAVINGS BANKS.

Considerable space has been devoted relative to the standing of the several savings banks in the State, as to their present condition and their officers. There are no money institutions in the State, in which so many people have an interest, as in the savings banks, now numbering over 95,000 depositors, with \$ 29,671,114.18 on deposit. They have increased from twenty-one banks, in 1858, to sixty-one, in 1873, having at the first date, 23,463 depositors, with \$ 3,588,658.23 on deposit. They were first established as beneficent institutions, to protect the small funds of widows and orphans, and the earnings of farmers and laborers, who receive a trifle more than they expend. These savings banks fully establish the theory of coöperation, and what can be done by it in any branch of business in the State. No private money monopoly can stand for a moment beside these banks, controled by, 95,000 persons, who own this vast amount of money, nearly all of which has been accumulated within the past fifteen years, and enough to build, and stock, all the cotton factories in the State.

Properly conducted savings banks, are an immense advantage to the community. They aggregate small and idle sums, and help largely to build up towns in the vicinity where they are located, but if all the spare change is collected, and sent out of the State, there is a question about the practical benefit of such institutions. It should be remembered that high usury, for money loaned, incurs greater risks.

ALTON SAVINGS BANK—ALTON.

Incorporated 1869. Charter expires 1889.

President—HENRY HURD.

Treasurer—AMOS L. ROLLINS; salary, not fixed; bond, \$ 25,000—a copy of which is on file in office of Secretary of State.

AMOSKEAG SAVINGS BANK—MANCHESTER.

Incorporated 1852. Charter perpetual.

President—MOODY CURRIER.

Treasurer—MOODY CURRIER; salary, \$ 3,800; bond, \$ 150,000—a copy of which is on file in office of Secretary of State.

Clerks—George B. Chandler, Cashier; C. M. Currier, Teller; G. L. Hadley, Book-keeper.

ASHLAND SAVINGS BANK—ASHLAND.

Incorporated 1872. Charter perpetual.

President—NATHANIEL BATCHELDER.

Secretary—JONATHAN F. KEYES; salary, \$ 200; bond, \$ 25,000—a copy of which is on file in office of Secretary of State.

ASHUELOT SAVINGS BANK—WINCHESTER.

Incorporated 1855. Charter expires 1875.

President—EVERSON COOK.

Treasurer—ELLERY ALBEE; salary, \$200; bond, \$50,000—a copy of which is on file in office of Secretary of State.

BELKNAP SAVINGS BANK—LACONIA.

Incorporated 1868. Charter, 20 years.

President—JOHN L. PERLEY,

Treasurer—BENJAMIN P. GALE; salary, \$800; bond, \$40,000—a copy of which is on file in office of Secretary of State.

CARROLL COUNTY SAVINGS BANK—WOLFEBOROUGH.

Incorporated 1857. Charter expires 1877.

President—BLAKE FOLSOM.

Treasurer—JOHN M. BRACKETT; salary, \$1,300; bond, \$45,000—a copy of which is on file in Office of Secretary of State.

CHESHIRE PROVIDENT INSTITUTION FOR SAVINGS—KEENE.

Incorporated 1833. Charter expires 1893.

President—WM. P. WHEELER.

Treasurer—GEO. TILDEN; salary, \$1,500; bond, \$100,000—a copy of which is on file in office of Secretary of State.

CITY SAVINGS BANK—MANCHESTER.

Incorporated 1859. Charter perpetual.

President—JOSEPH KIDDER.

Treasurer—E. W. HARRINGTON; salary, \$2,000; bond, \$50,000—a copy of which is on file in office of Secretary of State.

Clerks—Daniel W. Lane, E. W. Harrington, jr., paid by treasurer.

CITY SAVINGS BANK—NASHUA.

Incorporated 1863. Charter expires 1883.

President—E. P. EMERSON.

Treasurer—E. H. SPAULDING; salary, \$2,500; bond, \$100,000—a copy of which is on file in office of Secretary of State.

Clerk—L. Farnsworth; salary, \$1,500.

CONNECTICUT RIVER SAVINGS BANK—CHARLESTOWN.

Incorporated 1831. Charter perpetual.

President—SAMUEL WEBBER.

Treasurer—GEORGE OLCOTT; salary, \$700; bond, \$35,000—a copy of which is on file in office of Secretary of State.

CHINA SAVINGS BANK—SUNCOOK.

Incorporated 1869. Charter expires 1889.

President—NATT HEAD.

Treasurer—C. F. P. HILDRETH; salary, \$300; bond, \$25,000—a copy of which is on file in office of Secretary of State.

CONWAY SAVINGS BANK—CONWAY.

Incorporated 1869. Charter perpetual.

President—J. B. SHACKFORD.

Treasurer—LEAVITT H. EASTMAN; salary, \$150; bond, \$25,000—a copy of which is on file in office of Secretary of State.

COCHECO SAVINGS BANK—DOVER.

Incorporated 1872. Charter expires 1892.

President—WILLIAM B. WIGGINS.

Treasurer—JOHN C. PLUMER; salary to be fixed; bond, \$25,000—a copy of which is on file in office of Secretary of State.

Clerks—Harrison Haley, Henry H. Hough.

DARTMOUTH SAVINGS BANK—HANOVER.

Incorporated 1860. Charter expires 1880.

President—DANIEL BLAISDELL.

Treasurer—N. S. HUNTINGTON; salary, \$900; bond, \$35,000—a copy of which is on file in office of Secretary of State.

DERRY SAVINGS BANK—DERRY.

Incorporated 1870. Charter expires 1890.

President—J. W. NOYES.

Treasurer—DAVID CURRIER; salary, \$250; bond, \$25,000—a copy of which is on file in office of Secretary of State.

DOVER FIVE CENTS SAVINGS BANK—DOVER.

Incorporated 1856. Charter expires 1876.

President—OLIVER WYATT.

Treasurer—CALVIN HALE; salary, \$1,100; bond, \$40,000—a copy of which is on file in office of Secretary of State.

Clerk—Isaac F. Abbot—no bonds.

EXETER SAVINGS BANK—EXETER.

Incorporated 1851. Charter perpetual.

President—WOODBIDGE ODLIN.

Treasurer—N. APPLETON SHUTE, (absconded;) bond, \$25,000—a copy of which is on file in office of Secretary of State.

Clerk—Nathaniel Shute.

FARMINGTON SAVINGS BANK—FARMINGTON.

Incorporated 1868. Charter twenty years.

President—G. M. HERRING.

Treasurer—THOMAS F. COOKE; salary \$600; bond, \$25,000—a copy of which is on file in office of Secretary of State.

FRANCESTOWN SAVINGS BANK—FRANCESTOWN

Incorporated 1868. Charter expires 1888.

President—GEORGE S. PEAVY.

Treasurer—THOMAS B. BRADFORD; salary, \$500; bond, \$25,000—a copy of which is on file in office of Secretary of State.

FRANKLIN SAVINGS BANK—FRANKLIN.

Incorporated 1869. Charter expires 1889.

President—AUSTIN F. PIKE.

Treasurer—N. H. SANBORN; salary, \$1,000; bond, \$35,000—a copy of which is on file in office of Secretary of State.

FITZWILLIAM SAVINGS BANK—FITZWILLIAM.

Incorporated 1871. Charter perpetual.

President—STEPHEN BATCHELLER.

Treasurer—MILTON CHAPLIN; salary not fixed; bond, \$25,000—a copy of which is on file in office of Secretary of State.

CONIC SAVINGS BANK—ROCHESTER.

Incorporated 1864. Charter expires 1884.

President—CHARLES A. FOSS.

Treasurer—NICHOLAS V. WHITEHOUSE; salary, \$200; bond, \$25,000—a copy of which is on file in office of Secretary of State.

GORHAM FIVE CENTS SAVINGS BANK—GORHAM.

Incorporated 1872. Charter expires 1892.

President—WARREN NOYES.

Treasurer—R. F. INGALLS; salary, \$100; bond, \$25,000—a copy of which is on file in office of Secretary of State.

IONA SAVINGS BANK—TILTON.

Incorporated 1870. Charter perpetual.

President—ASA P. CATE.

Treasurer—WILLIAM T. CASS; salary, \$300; bond, \$25,000—a copy of which is on file in office of Secretary of State.

KEENE FIVE CENTS SAVINGS BANK—KEENE.

Incorporated 1868. Charter perpetual.

President—SAMUEL WOODWARD.

Treasurer—O. G. DORT; salary, \$900; bond, \$50,000—a copy of which is on file in office of Secretary of State.

LACONIA SAVINGS BANK—LACONIA

Incorporated 1831. Charter perpetual.

President—ALBERT G. FOLSOM.

Treasurer—WOODBURY L. MELCHER; salary, \$1,000; bond, \$40,000—a copy of which is on file in office of Secretary of State.

LAKE VILLAGE SAVINGS BANK—LAKE VILLAGE.

Incorporated 1864. Chartered for twenty years.

President—BENJAMIN COLE.

Treasurer—THOMAS HAM; salary, \$300; bond, \$25,000—a copy of which is on file in office of Secretary of State.

LEBANON SAVINGS BANK—LEBANON.

Incorporated 1869. Charter expires 1889.

President—WILLIAM S. ELA.

Treasurer—EDWARD A. KENDRICK; salary, \$1,000; bond, \$55,000—a copy of which is on file in office of Secretary of State.

Clerk—Amelia L. Foster.

LITTLETON SAVINGS BANK—LITTLETON.

Incorporated 1868. Charter expires 1888.

President—JOHN FARR.

Treasurer—OSCAR C. HATCH; salary, \$300; bond, \$25,000—a copy of which is on file in office of Secretary of State.

LOAN AND TRUST SAVINGS BANK—CONCORD.

Incorporated 1872. Charter perpetual.

President—JONATHAN E. SARGENT.

Treasurer—JOHN V. BARRON; salary not fixed; bond, \$50,000—a copy of which is on file in office of Secretary of State.

Clerks—Henry J. Crippen, Geo. A. Fernald.

MANCHESTER SAVINGS BANK—MANCHESTER.

Incorporated 1846. Charter perpetual.

President—WILLIAM P. NEWELL.

Treasurer—NATHAN PARKER; salary, \$3,800; bond, \$125,000—a copy of which is on file in office of Secretary of State.

Clerks—Charles E. Balch, E. H. Paine, W. M. Parker, paid by Treasurer.

MASON VILLAGE SAVINGS BANK—MASON.

Incorporated 1870. Charter expires 1890.

President—SAMUEL HAINES.

Treasurer—FRANK B. HEALD; salary, —; bond, \$25,000—a copy of which is on file in office of Secretary of State.

MECHANIC'S SAVINGS BANK—NASHUA.

Incorporated 1869. Charter expires 1889.

President—HENRY PARKINSON.

Treasurer—CORNELIUS V. DEARBORN; salary, \$1,200; bond, \$50,000—a copy of which is on file in office of Secretary of State.

Clerk—Frederick A. Eaton, paid by Treasurer.

MEREDITH VILLAGE SAVINGS BANK—MEREDITH.

Incorporated 1869. Charter for twenty years.

President—JOSEPH W. LANG.

Treasurer—SENECA A. LADD; salary, \$300, including office room; bond, \$25,000—a copy of which is on file in office of Secretary of State.

MERRIMACK COUNTY SAVINGS BANK—CONCORD.

Incorporated 1867. Charter expires 1887.

President—LYMAN D. STEVENS.

Treasurer—JOHN KIMBALL; salary not fixed; bond, \$50,000—a copy of which is on file in office of Secretary of State.

Clerk—Frank P. Andrews, salary, \$40 per month.

MERRIMACK RIVER SAVINGS BANK—MANCHESTER.

Incorporated 1858. Charter expires 1878.

President—WATERMAN SMITH.

Treasurer—FREDERICK SMYTH; salary, \$4,000; bond, \$100,000—a copy of which is on file in office of Secretary of State.

Clerks—W. R. Walker, Joshua S. Morrill, paid by Treasurer.

MILFORD FIVE CENTS SAVINGS INSTITUTION—MILFORD.

Incorporated 1859. Charter expires 1879.

President—WILLIAM B. TOWNE.

Treasurer—GILBERT WADLEIGH; salary, \$800; bond, \$45,000—a copy of which is on file in office of Secretary of State.

MONADNOCK SAVINGS BANK—EAST JAFFREY.

Incorporated 1869. Charter perpetual.

President—OSCAR S. BRADLEY.

Treasurer—PETER UPTON; salary, \$100; bond, \$25,000—a copy of which is on file in office of Secretary of State.

NASHUA SAVINGS BANK—NASHUA.

Incorporated 1854. Charter perpetual.

President—ISAAC SPALDING.

Treasurer—EDWARD SPALDING; salary, \$4,000; bond, \$75,000—a copy of which is on file in office of Secretary of State.

Clerk—G. F. Andrews, \$1,500 included in treasurer's salary.

NATIONAL SAVINGS BANK—CONCORD.

Incorporated 1867. Charter expires 1887.

President—GEORGE A. PILLSBURY.

Treasurer—WILLIAM W. STORRS; salary, \$3,000; bond, \$100,000—a copy of which is on file in office of Secretary of State.

NEW HAMPSHIRE SAVINGS BANK—CONCORD.

Incorporated 1830. Charter perpetual.

President—JOSEPH B. WALKER.

Treasurer—CHARLES W. SARGENT; salary, \$1,500; bond, \$80,000—a copy of which is on file in office of Secretary of State.

Clerk—William P. Fiske; salary, \$400.

NEW IPSWICH SAVINGS BANK—NEW IPSWICH.

Incorporated 1849. Charter perpetual.

President—JAMES CHANDLER.

Treasurer—W. A. PRESTON; salary, \$300; bond, \$30,000—a copy of which is on file in office of Secretary of State.

NEWMARKET SAVINGS BANK—NEWMARKET.

Incorporated 1832. Perpetual charter.

President—GEORGE W. KITTREDGE.

Treasurer—DAVID MURRAY; salary, \$150; bond, \$25,090—a copy of which is on file in office of Secretary of State.

NEWPORT SAVINGS BANK—NEWPORT.

Incorporated 1868. Charter expires 1888.

President—DEXTER RICHARDS.

Treasurer—FREDERICK W. LEWIS; salary, \$1,000; bond, \$50,000—a copy of which is on file in office of Secretary of State.

Clerk—John Towne, paid by treasurer.

NORWAY PLAINS SAVINGS BANK—ROCHESTER.

Incorporated 1851. Charter perpetual.

President—JOHN McDUFFEE.

Treasurer—FRANKLIN McDUFFEE; salary, \$1,500; bond, \$50,000—a copy of which is on file in office of Secretary of State.

Clerk—George McDuffee, paid by treasurer.

OSSIPEE VALLEY TEN CENTS SAVINGS BANK—FREEDOM.

Incorporated 1868. Charter expires 1888.

President—JOSIAH THURSTON.

Treasurer—ELIAS TOWLE; salary, \$125; bond, \$25,000—a copy of which is on file in office of Secretary of State.

PETERBOROUGH SAVINGS BANK—PETERBOROUGH.

Incorporated 1843. Charter perpetual.

President—ALBERT SMITH.

Treasurer—MORTIER L. MORRISON; salary, \$1,000; bond, \$75,000—a copy of which is on file in office of Secretary of State.

PENACOOK SAVINGS BANK—FISHERVILLE.

Incorporated 1869. Charter expires 1889.

President—HENRY H. BROWN.

Treasurer—SAMUEL F. BROWN; salary, \$800; bond, \$40,000—a copy of which is on file in office of Secretary of State.

PITTSFIELD SAVINGS BANK—PITTSFIELD.

Incorporated 1855. Charter expires 1875.

President—REUBEN L. FRENCH.

Treasurer—THOMAS H. THORNDIKE; bond, \$30,000—a copy of which is on file in office of Secretary of State.

Assistant Treasurer—John L. French.

PORTSMOUTH SAVINGS BANK—PORTSMOUTH.

Incorporated 1823. Charter perpetual.

President—WILLIAM SIMES.

Treasurer—JAMES F. SHORES; salary, \$2,500; bond, \$130,000—a copy of which is on file in office of Secretary of State.

Clerk—A. C. Hoyt, without bonds.

**PORTSMOUTH TRUST AND GUARANTEE COMPANY,
PORTSMOUTH.**

Incorporated 1871. Perpetual charter.

President—GEORGE L. TREADWELL.

Treasurer—CHARLES H. ROLLINS; bond, \$35,000—a copy of which is on file in office of Secretary of State.

ROCKINGHAM TEN CENTS SAVINGS BANK—PORTSMOUTH.

Incorporated 1867. Charter expires 1887.

President—AARON HILL.

Treasurer—JOHN CHRISTIE; salary, \$1,800; bond, \$25,000—a copy of which is on file in office of Secretary of State.

Clerk—Howard N. Durgin, with salary of \$1,200, and bond of \$6,000.

ROLLINSFORD SAVINGS BANK—ROLLINSFORD.

Incorporated 1850. Charter perpetual.

President—H. R. ROBERTS.

Treasurer—W. H. MORTON; salary, \$1,500; bond, \$50,000—a copy of which is on file in office of Secretary of State.

THE COUNTY OF COOS SAVINGS BANK—LANCASTER.

Incorporated 1868. Charter, twenty years.

President—HIRAM A. FLETCHER.

Treasurer—HENRY O. KENT; salary, \$200; bond, \$25,000—a copy of which is on file in office of Secretary of State.

SAVINGS BANK FOR COUNTY OF STRAFFORD—DOVER.

Incorporated 1824. Charter perpetual.

President—DANIEL M. CHRISTIE.

Treasurer—CHARLES WOODMAN; salary, \$1,500; bond, \$120,000—a copy of which is on file in office of Secretary of State.

Clerk—Albert Mathes, with salary of \$1,500, and bond of \$5,000.

SALMON FALLS STATE BANK—ROLLINSFORD.

Incorporated 1851. Renewed 1871. Charter expires 1891.

President—H. R. ROBERTS.

Treasurer—W. H. MORTON; salary, \$200; bonds, \$50,000—a copy of which is on file in office of Secretary of State.

SANDWICH SAVINGS BANK—SANDWICH.

Incorporated 1872. Charter perpetual.

President—MOULTON H. MARSTON.

Treasurer—WILLIAM A. HEARD; bond, \$25,000—a copy of which is on file in office of Secretary of State.

SOMERSWORTH SAVINGS BANK—SOMERSWORTH.

Incorporated 1845. Charter expires 1885.

President—M. C. BURLEIGH.

Treasurer—J. A. STICKNEY; salary, \$700; bond, \$50,000—a copy of which is on file in office of Secretary of State.

SULLIVAN SAVINGS INSTITUTION—CLAREMONT.

Incorporated 1838. Charter expires 1878.

President—DANIEL W. JOHNSON.

Treasurer—JOHN L. FARWELL; salary, \$2,700; bond, \$70,000—a copy of which is on file in office of Secretary of State.

Clerk—Albert Rossiter, paid by treasurer.

UNION FIVE CENTS SAVINGS BANK—EXETER.

Incorporated 1868. Charter expires 1888.

President—WILLIAM B. MORRILL.

Treasurer—GEORGE E. LANE; salary, \$300; bond, \$25,000—a copy of which is on file in office of Secretary of State.

WOLFEBOROUGH SAVINGS BANK—WOLFEBOROUGH.

Incorporated 1871. Charter perpetual.

President—STEPHEN DURGIN.

Treasurer—JOSEPH L. AVERY; salary, \$600; bond, 25,000—a copy of which is on file in office of Secretary of State.

WILTON SAVINGS BANK—WILTON.

Incorporated 1864. Charter unlimited.

President—JOSEPH NEWELL.

Treasurer—MOSES CLARK; salary, \$500; bond, \$25,000—a copy of which is on file in office of Secretary of State.

Number of Depositors, amount of Deposits, and total liabilities of all Savings Banks in the State up to May, 1873.

NAMES.	Total No. of depositors at date of examination.	Total deposits at date of examination.	Increase of deposits during the year.	Surplus earnings undivided at the date of examination.	Total deposits and surplus at the date of examination.
1 Amoskeag,.....	7,500	\$ 2,982,454 48	\$ 289,956 35	\$183,742 61	\$3,166,197 09
2 Ashuelot,.....	675	102,740 00	6,250 36	3,520 88	106,260 88
3 Alton,.....	104	7,603 52	1,861 92	879 09	8,282 61
4 Ashland,.....	112	12,191 51	12,191 51	630 22	12,821 73
5 Belknap,.....	775	336,912 77	66,911 60	11,169 84	348,082 61
6 Carroll County,.....	2,600	491,349 41	44,667 83	36,757 96	528,107 37
7 Cheshire Provident Institution,.....	5,860	1,672,849 32	119,193 82	21,571 39	1,694,420 71
8 City, Manchester,.....	1,900	562,068 40	31,168 50	14,915 24	576,983 54
9 City, Nashua,.....	2,800	1,016,377 70		32,495 56	1,048,873 26
10 Connecticut River,.....	1,162	244,800 39	13,681 75	5,324 23	250,124 62
11 Cochecho,.....	150	17,592 61	17,592 61	349 82	17,943 43
12 China,.....	312	44,649 89	23,928 61	256 26	44,906 15
13 Conway,.....	221	51,894 47	26,103 06	4,508 22	56,322 69
14 Dartmouth,.....	1,500	303,218 85	37,302 12	13,994 13	317,212 99
15 Derry,.....	168	36,558 33	8,596 39	735 40	37,294 93
16 Dover Five Cents,.....	2,041	393,521 56	18,104 67	16,153 78	409,675 34
17 Exeter,.....	1,500	402,517 20	42,286 88		414,517 20
18 Farmington,.....	860	149,392 81	19,282 22	4,167 31	156,360 12
19 Francetown,.....	442	107,976 37	3,810 39	2,476 87	110,392 74
20 Franklin,.....	700	209,732 60	90,331 30	17,530 06	227,262 76
21 Fitzwilliam,.....	56	5,569 51	5,569 51	18 98	5,588 49
22 Gonic,.....	168	40,101 38		3,167 54	43,268 92
23 Gorham,.....	147	5,467 39	5,467 39	184 46	5,651 85
24 Iona,.....	341	98,744 67	31,816 94	6,401 53	105,146 20
25 Laconia,.....	2,042	533,411 51	58,480 50	38,809 95	572,221 46
26 Keene Five Cents,.....	3,067	418,888 31	127,574 89	7,577 69	426,466 00
27 Lebanon,.....	1,065	305,979 44	127,936 38	8,898 87	314,877 81
28 Littleton,.....	366	63,008 20	47,732 50	3,063 86	66,072 06
29 Lake Village,.....	550	101,567 75	36,124 75	6,416 12	107,983 87
30 Loan and Trust,.....	357	141,391 67	141,391 67	6,117 37	147,509 04
31 Manchester,.....	5,002	2,326,079 53	215,209 67	119,494 46	2,445,573 99
32 Mason Village,.....	160	18,252 56	13,054 40	681 59	18,834 45
33 Mechanics,.....	823	325,242 42	124,276 07	14,222 56	239,464 98
34 Meredith Village,.....	395	79,922 66	26,803 35	2,598 41	82,521 07
35 Merrimack County,.....	665	192,772 90	60,029 65	7,984 03	200,756 93
36 Merrimack River,.....	3,950	1,346,896 75	9,522 99	55,393 15	1,402,289 90
37 Milford,.....	1,442	458,818 69	44,669 39	26,894 92	485,713 61
38 Monadnock,.....	265	74,204 71	35,171 79	1,125 68	75,330 39
39 New-Hampshire,.....	3,410	1,088,985 93	106,493 58	100,996 59	1,189,892 52
40 Nashua,.....	3,151	1,440,779 13	215,642 78	31,925 45	1,472,704 58
41 National,.....	4,232	1,579,829 06	149,636 27	54,264 81	1,633,093 87
42 Newmarket,.....	579	40,434 39	3,567 54	970 50	41,004 89
43 New Ipswich,.....	320	103,882 18	3,077 13	2,127 82	106,010 00
44 Newport,.....	919	213,348 07	60,736 57	10,891 90	224,239 97
45 Norway Plains,.....	1,500	573,536 33	17,127 25	19,888 46	593,424 79
46 Ossipee Valley,.....	247	52,964 12	13,554 00	1,617 14	54,581 26
47 Peterborough,.....	1,717	566,001 75		21,316 66	587,318 41
48 Penacook,.....	1,281	198,192 65	49,960 91	11,798 24	209,990 89
49 Portsmouth,.....	9,000	1,937,893 10	214,729 29	150,098 45	2,087,997 55
50 Ports'h Trust & Guarantee Co.,.....	468	349,975 31	183,136 81	107 97	350,083 28
51 Pittsfield,.....	600	128,594 59	34,954 59	4,296 09	132,890 68
52 Rollinsford,.....	1,627	636,510 16	125,020 32	39,630 87	675,141 03
53 Rockingham,.....	3,096	425,348 39	68,526 40	24,077 03	449,425 42
54 Sandwich,.....	148	26,286 15	25,286 15	849 25	27,135 40
55 Savings Bank, Coos County,.....	285	27,717 78	8,648 78	1,066 33	28,784 11
56 Savings B. for Co. of Strafford,.....	4,643	1,866,069 90	221,923 12	105,570 21	1,971,640 11
57 Somersworth,.....	2,100	581,478 84	11,940 71	31,772 36	613,251 20
58 Sullivan Savings Institution,.....	2,142	764,325 03	100,198 47	739 33	765,064 36
59 Union Five Cents,.....	622	56,336 10	6,804 85	931 98	57,268 08
60 Wilton,.....	553	92,261 67	625 24	74 79	92,836 46
61 Wolfeborough,.....	94	28,860 91	28,860 91	1,070 62	29,931 53
<hr/>					
	94967	\$28,462,539 98	\$3,814,321 40	\$1,296,242 29	\$29,671,114 18

TABULAR STATEMENT

Exhibit of Investments in Bank Stock, in and out of the State; Railroad Bonds and Stock, in and out of State; State, County, City and Town Bonds, in and out of the State; and Cash on hand.

No.	NAME.	Bank Stock in the State.	Bank Stock out of the State.	Railroad Stock and Bonds in the State.	Railroad Stock and Bonds out of the State.	State, County, City, and Town Bonds in the State.	State, County, City, and Town Bonds out of the State.	Cash.
1	Amoskeag	\$ 81,700 00	\$19,000 00	\$91,850 00	\$706,502 50	.....	\$802,781 16	\$26,519 45
2	Ashuelot . . . . .	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,784 22
3	Alton . . . . .	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	235 20
4	Ashland . . . . .	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	130 28
5	Belknap . . . . .	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,973 44
6	Carroll County	26,750 00	.....	10,000 00	92,011 00	.....	.....	8,183 50
7	Cheshire Provident Institution	1,890 00	.....	.....	131,489 00	64,931 00	74,270 00	13,294 30
8	City, Manchester	67,800 00	.....	31,100 00	18,000 00	207,700 00	125,500 00	1,635 25
9	City, Nashua	44,500 00	27,500 00	207,800 00	25,000 00	14,700 00	.....	41,258 84
10	Connecticut River . . . . .	.....	16,500 00	.....	.....	.....	17,930 00	13,102 62
11	Cocheco . . . . .	.....	.....	5,900 00	.....	.....	.....	717 95
12	China . . . . .	.....	.....	.....	1,000 00	.....	.....	977 16
13	Conway . . . . .	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,676 83
14	Dartmouth	14,400 00	.....	.....	4,610 21	.....	10,829 62	3,684 57
15	Derry	5,300 00	.....	25,000 00	7,000 00	.....	2,000 00	1,273 00
16	Dover Five Cent	5,230 00	.....	26,200 00	33,650 80	.....	25,736 82	23,022 16
17	Exeter	13,700 00	.....	.....	56,500 00	9,000 00	86,500 00	7,841 55
18	Farmington	20,000 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,599 41
19	Frankstown	4,700 00	2,000 00	3,000 00	8,000 00	8,000 00	8,300 00	1,550 06
20	Franklin	3,000 00	.....	.....	15,000 00	200 00	15,000 00	7,106 53
21	Fitzwilliam . . . . .	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	369 70
22	Gonic	10,870 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	558 44

431

[illegible]

TABULAR STATEMENT.

Exhibiting the Number, Condition and Progress of the Savings Banks of New-Hampshire, in each year, from 1860 to 1873. inclusive,

YEAR.	Number of Banks.	No. of depositors.	Increased number of depositors over previous year.	Amount of deposits.	Increase in amount of deposits over previous year.
1860.....	26	30,828	4,066	4,860,024.86	721,202.46
1861.....	26	35,590	4,762	5,590,652.18	730,627.32
1862.....	27	35,920	330	5,653,585.46	62,933.28
1863.....	27	39,358	3,438	6,560,308.07	906,722.61
1864.....	28	43,175	3,817	7,661,738.46	1,101,430.39
1865.....	29	43,572	397	7,831,335.72	169,597.26
1866.....	29	42,894	Decrease.	7,857,601.03	26,265.31
1867.....	28	47,792	4,909	10,463,418.50	2,672,150.05
1868.....	31	55,218	7,476	13,541,534.96	2,705,242.01
1869.....	38	62,931	7,713	16,379,857.09	2,838,322.13
1870.....	45	70,918	7,987	18,759,461.05	2,379,603.96
1871.....	52	77,472	6,554	21,472,120.07	2,712,659.02
1872.....	54	86,790	9,319	24,700,774.47	3,228,623.47
1873.....	61	94,967		29,671,114.18	3,814,321.40

Miscellaneous Aggregate of the Savings Banks and Institutions for Savings at the date of Examination, 1873.

Number of Savings Banks,.....	61
Number of depositors,.....	94,967
Decrease of depositors,.....	534
Increase of depositors,.....	7,875
Amount of deposits,.....	\$28,462,539 98
Increase of deposits,.....	3,814,321 40
Surplus earnings undivided,.....	1,296,242 29
Total amount due depositors (total liabilities).....	29,671,114 19
Loans in State on notes,.....	11,222,475 00
Loans out of State on notes,.....	5,758,871 01
Investment in bank stock in State,.....	\$611,373 50
Investment in bank stock out of State,.....	401,775 00
Investment in railroad stock and bonds in State,.....	584,095 95
Investment in railroad stock and bonds out of State,.....	4,032,674 54
Investment in State, county, city and town bonds in State,.....	1,118,162 91
Investment in State, county, city and town bonds out of State,.....	3,386,641 60
Investment in United States bonds,.....	1,908,622 54
Investment in real estate, bank fixtures, and furniture,.....	187,584 89
Cash on hand,.....	471,482 68
Total amount of loans,.....	15,777,158 33
Total amount of investments,.....	13,446,938 69
Total assets,.....	29,671,114 18
Number of depositors of \$500 or more,.....	12,739
Number of single loans to separate parties of \$1000 or less,.....	5,753
Loans secured on real estate,.....	6,274,007 52
Loans on personal security,.....	6,681,329 27
Total loans on collateral security,.....	2,529,867 31

INSURANCE.

Town Fire Insurance Companies. There are fifteen organizations in the State, viz., in Barnstead, Candia, Canterbury, Dunbarton, Hollis, Lyndeborough, Milford, Northwood, Pembroke, Piermont, Strafford, Sutton, Unity, Weare, and Windham. The number of policies now in operation, is 2,292, amount of risk, \$2,136,460; losses for the year 1872, \$2,116; expenses, \$845.28. This would be about \$1.90 per year on \$1,000 worth of property insured, or less than one per cent. for every five years.

Home Mutual Fire Insurance Companies. The Commissioner says of these Companies: "It must be apparent to the most casual observer, that a majority of them are dragging out the last thread of a weak and precarious existence. One or two considerable fires, to which they are hourly exposed, must inevitably crush them out."

New-Hampshire Fire Insurance Company. E. A. STRAW, President, JOHN C. FRENCH, Secretary. Actual Cash Capital, \$200,000. Whole number of policies in force, in 1872, 9,200; amount of risk, \$10,217,200; amount of loss by fires, and other expenses, \$60,557.31; amount of receipts in the same time, \$65,904.49. They lost by the Boston Fire, in November 1872, \$8,500. The whole amount of joint stock or guaranteed capital authorized, is \$500,000.

Foreign Fire Insurance Companies. There are about fifty companies doing business under the laws of the State. The total amount of premium receipts, for 1872, was \$432,571.63. The amount of losses by fire, and marine disaster, was \$269,914.78, leaving a balance of \$162,556.85, for expenses and interest on Capital.

At the first glance this large surplus looks like the man placing in the contribution box one cent, for the benefit of the heathen, and five more to defray the expenses in administering the benefit of the cent to him. But these large premiums are exacted to guard against devastating fires, such as visited Chicago and Boston, within the past two years. But if all the cities and towns in New-Hampshire were burned down, the loss would not be much larger, than the loss caused by the great fire in Boston. No doubt but the premium on risks in large cities like Boston and New York, should be much higher than in the smaller cities and towns in the country, and it appears a little hard for people living in these small cities and towns to be charged to pay these heavy premiums, to

save the various Fire Insurance Companies from loss caused by such fires as occurred in Chicago and Boston.

Life Insurance Companies. The number of life insurance companies licensed to do business in New-Hampshire, is thirty-two. They have grown to large proportions in this State, and are constantly increasing through the heavy outlay in advertising, and the untiring zeal of their agents.

The whole number of life policies, now in force in this State, is 10,000; amount of risks, \$ 14,754,725 ; amount of premiums received, for the year 1872, \$ 703,510.37 ; amount paid on losses and endowments, \$ 161,123.71, leaving a balance of \$ 542,386.66. The expense of agents with their clerks, is about \$ 54,000, annually, which makes the large sum of nearly \$ 500,000 that is sent out of the State, more than what is received through loss of life, and interest on premiums. The amount of money which is sent out of the State annually, through fire and life insurance business, is over \$ 600,000 more than what is received from fire and life risks. This allows over \$ 100,000 for expenses to manage the business in this State alone. This large amount of money would pay the annual interest on the whole State debt, and defray the expenses of the State government every year.

It is to be hoped that the people of this State will look at this question candidly, and establish and sustain institutions of this character belonging to their own State, and retain this vast amount of money at home. No one doubts the practical benefit of both of these institutions, and their necessity, but we are loth to believe there is any need of annually sending out of the State, \$ 600,000 more money than is received, to secure the blessings of these institutions, which can be sustained in our own State, through the efficient agents now working for these foreign Companies.

NAMES OF ALL THE POST OFFICES IN NEW-HAMPSHIRE,
TOGETHER WITH LAWS REGULATING MATTER SENT BY
MAIL.

New-Hampshire is one of the nine States, in which the receipts exceed the expenditures, the balance being \$ 32,500.39, in favor of the State, in 1872.

The length of mail route, is 1,828 miles, of which one hundred and eight miles is by Steamboat, and five hundred and forty by

Railroad, and the rest by various conveyances. The number of Post-offices is four hundred and twenty-nine, as follows:

- ACWORTH—Acworth, East Acworth, South Acworth.
- ALBANY—Conway, and North Conway.
- ALEXANDRIA—Alexandria.
- ALLENSTOWN—Allenstown, Suncook.
- ALSTEAD—Alstead, Centre Alstead, New-Alstead.
- ALTON—Alton, Alton Bay, West Alton.
- AMHERST—Amherst.
- ANDOVER—Andover, East Andover, West Andover, Potter Place.
- ANTRIM—Antrim, North Branch.
- ASHLAND—Ashland.
- ATKINSON—Atkinson, Atkinson Depot.
- AUBURN—Auburn.
- BARNSTEAD—Barnstead, Barnstead Centre, South Barnstead, North Barnstead.
- BARRINGTON—Barrington, North Barrington.
- BARTLETT—Bartlett, Lower Bartlett.
- BATH—Bath.
- BEDFORD—Bedford.
- BELMONT—Belmont.
- BENNINGTON—Bennington.
- BENTON—Benton.
- BERLIN—Berlin Falls.
- BETHLEHEM—Bethlehem.
- BOSCAWEN—Boscawen, North Boscawen, Fishersville.
- BOW—Bow.
- BRADFORD—Bradford.
- BRENTWOOD—Brentwood.
- BRIDGEWATER—Bridgewater.
- BRISTOL—Bristol.
- BROOKFIELD—Brookfield.
- BROOKLINE—Brookline.
- CAMBRIDGE—Milan.
- CAMPTON—Campton, Campton Village, West Campton.
- CANAAN—Canaan, East Canaan.
- CANDIA—Candia, Candia Village.
- CANTERBURY—Canterbury, Shaker Village.
- CARROLL—Carroll, Twin Mountain House, White Mountain House.
- CENTRE HARBOR—Centre Harbor.
- CHARLESTOWN—Charlestown, North Charlestown, South Charlestown.
- CHATHAM—P. O. Stowe, Maine.
- CHESTER—Chester.
- CHESTERFIELD—Chesterfield, West Chesterfield, Factory Village.
- CHICHESTER—Chichester, North Chichester.
- CLAREMONT—Claremont, West Claremont.
- CLARKSVILLE—Clarksville.

COLEBROOK—Colebrook.

COLUMBIA—Columbia, South Columbia.

CONCORD—Concord, East Concord, West Concord, Mast Yard, Fishersville.

CONWAY—Conway, Conway Centre, North Conway.

CORNISH—Cornish.

CROYDON—Croydon, Croydon Flat.

DALTON—Dalton.

DANBURY—Danbury, South Danbury.

DANVILLE—Danville.

DEERFIELD—Deerfield, Deerfield Centre, South Deerfield.

DEERING—Deering, East Deering, West Deering.

DERRY—Derry, Derry Depot, East Derry.

DORCHESTER—Dorchester, North Dorchester.

DOVER—Dover.

DUBLIN—Dublin.

DUMMER—Milan, P. O.

DUNBARTON—Dunbarton, North Dunbarton.

DURHAM—Durham.

EAST-KINGSTON—East Kingston.

EATON—Eaton.

EFFINGHAM—Effingham, South Effingham, Effingham Centre, Effingham Falls.

ELLSWORTH—Ellsworth.

ENFIELD—Enfield, West Enfield, Enfield Centre.

EPPING—Epping, West Epping.

EPSOM—Epsom, Short Falls.

ERROLL—Erroll.

EXETER—Exeter.

FARMINGTON—Farmington.

FITZWILLIAM—Fitzwilliam, Fitzwilliam Depot.

FRANCESTOWN—Francestown.

FRANCONIA—Franconia.

FRANKLIN—Franklin.

FREEDOM—Freedom.

FREMONT—Fremont.

GILFORD—Gilford, Lake Village.

GILMANTON—Gilmanton, Lower Gilmanton, Gilmanton Iron Works.

GILSUM—Gilsum.

GOFFSTOWN—Goffstown.

GORHAM—Gorham.

GOSPORT—Gosport.

GOSHEN—Goshen, Mill Village.

GRAFTON—Grafton.

GRANTHAM—Grantham, North Grantham.

GREENFIELD—Greenfield.

GREENLAND—Greenland, Eastern Depot, Concord Depot.

GREENVILLE—Greenville.

MASON—Mason.

MEREDITH—Meredith Center, Meredith Village.

MERRIMACK—Merrimack, Reed's Ferry, South Merrimack, Thornton's Ferry.

MIDDLETON—Middleton Corner.

MILAN—Milan, West Milan.

MILFORD—Milford.

MILTON—Milton, South Milton, West Milton, Milton Mills.

MOUNT VERNON—Mount Vernon.

MONROE—Monroe, North Monroe.

MOULTONBOROUGH—Moultonborough.

NASHUA—Nashua.

NELSON—Nelson, Munsonville.

NEW-BOSTON—New-Boston.

NEWBURY—Newbury, South Newbury, Chandlersville.

NEWCASTLE—Newcastle.

NEW-DURHAM—New-Durham.

NEW-HAMPTON—New-Hampton.

NEW-IPSWICH—New-Ipswich.

NEW-LONDON—New-London, Scytheville.

NEWINGTON—Newington.

NEWMARKET—Newmarket.

NEWPORT—Newport.

NEWTON—Newton, Newton Depot.

NORTHFIELD—Northfield, and at Tilton, P. O.

NORTH HAMPTON—North Hampton.

NORTHUMBERLAND—Northumberland, Groveton.

NORTHWOOD—Northwood Narrows, Northwood Center, East Northwood.

NOTTINGHAM—Nottingham, West Nottingham.

ORANGE—East Canaan.

ORFORD—Orford, Orfordville.

OSSIPEE—Ossipee, Moultonville, Ossipee Centre, Water Village, Leighton's Corner, West Ossipee.

PELHAM—Pelham.

PEMBROKE.—Pembroke, East Pembroke, Suncook.

PETERBOROUGH—Peterborough, West Peterborough.

PIERMONT—Piermont.

PITTSBURG—Pittsburg, Connecticut Lake.

PITTSFIELD—Pittsfield.

PLAINFIELD—Plainfield, East Plainfield.

PLAISTOW—Plaistow, Atkinson Depot.

PLYMOUTH—Plymouth, West Plymouth.

PORTSMOUTH—Portsmouth.

RANDOLPH—Gorham, P. O.

RAYMOND—Raymond.

RICHMOND—Richmond, North Richmond.

RINDGE—Rindge, West Rindge.

ROCHESTER—Rochester, East Rochester, Gonic.

ROLLINGSFORD—Rollingsford.

ROXBURY—Keene, P. O.

RUMNEY—Rumney, West Rumney, Rumney Depot.

RYE—Rye.

SALEM—Salem, Salem Depot, North Salem.

SALISBURY—Salisbury, West Salisbury.

SANBORNTON—Sanbornton, North Sanbornton.

SANDOWN—Sandown.

SANDWICH—Sandwich, North Sandwich, East Sandwich, Sandwich Centre.

SEABROOK—Seabrook.

SHARON—New-Ipswich P. O. and Temple P. O.

SHELBURNE—Shelburne.

SOMERSWORTH—Great Falls P. O.

SOUTH HAMPTON—South Hampton.

SOUTH NEWMARKET—South Newmarket.

SPRINGFIELD—Springfield, East Springfield, West Springfield.

STARK—Stark.

STEWARTSTOWN—Stewartstown, West Stewartstown.

STODDARD—Stoddard, South Stoddard.

STRAFFORD—Strafford Corner, North Strafford, Blue Hill, Strafford Center, Bow Lake.

STRATFORD—Stratford Hollow, North Stratford.

STRATHAM—Stratham.

SULLIVAN—Sullivan, East Sullivan.

SUNAPEE—Sunapee, South Sunapee, George's Mills.

SURRY—Surry.

SUTTON—Sutton, North Sutton, South Sutton.

SWANZEY—Swanzy, Westport, West Swanzy.

TAMWORTH—Tamworth, South Tamworth, Tamworth Iron Works.

TEMPLE—Temple.

THORNTON—Thornton, West Thornton.

TILTON—Tilton, East Tilton.

TROY—Troy.

TUFTONBOROUGH—Tuftonborough Corner, Melvin Village, Mackerel Village.

UNITY—Unity, East Unity.

WAKEFIELD—Wakefield, East Wakefield, Sanborn's, Union.

WALPOLE—Walpole, Drewsville.

WARNER—Warner, Roby's Corner.

WARREN—Warren.

WASHINGTON—Washington, East Washington.

WATERVILLE—Campton P. O.

WEARE—Weare, East Weare, Oil Mill, North Weare, South Weare.

WEBSTER—Webster.

WENTWORTH—Wentworth.

WENTWORTH'S LOCATION—Wentworth's Location.

[Depot.

WESTMORELAND—Westmoreland, East Westmoreland, Westmoreland

WHITEFIELD—Whitefield.

WILMOT—Wilmot, Wilmot Flat.

WILTON—East Wilton, West Wilton.

WINCHESTER—Winchester, Ashuelot.

WINDHAM—Windham, Windham Depot, West Windham.

WINDSOR—Hillsborough Lower Village, P. O.

WOLFEBOROUGH—Wolfeborough, North Wolfeborough, South Wolfeborough.

WOODSTOCK—Woodstock, North Woodstock.

RATES OF POSTAGE.

LETTERS by mail from one post office to another, for each half ounce or fraction thereof, prepaid by postage stamps, 3 cents.

DROP OR LOCAL LETTERS at letter-carrier offices, for each half ounce or fraction thereof, prepaid by postage stamps, 2 cents. At other than letter-carrier offices, 1 cent.

POSTAL CARDS, with postage stamps impressed upon them, 1 cent.

FOR NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS issued once a week or more frequently, with postage paid quarterly or yearly in advance, and sent to actual subscribers, from a known office of publication, the rates are

Newspapers and periodicals each: Quarterly rates—

Not exceeding 4 ounces in weight, sent to any part of the United States—weekly, 5 cents; semi-weekly, 10 cents; tri-weekly, 15 cents; six times a week, 30 cents; daily, 35 cents.

Exceeding 4 ounces and not exceeding 8 ounces—weekly, 10 cents; semi-weekly, 20 cents; tri-weekly, 30 cents; six times a week, 60 cents; daily, 70 cents.

Exceeding 8 ounces and not exceeding 12 ounces—weekly, 15 cents; semi-weekly, 30 cents; tri-weekly, 45 cents; six times a week, 90 cents; daily, \$1.05.

Exceeding 12 ounces and not exceeding 16 ounces—weekly, 20 cents; semi-weekly, 40 cents; tri-weekly, 60 cents; six times a week \$1.20; daily, \$1.40.

Letters addressed to initials or to a box, without personal address, are not deliverable under the rulings of the Department.

Printed cards, containing no writing except the address may be sent through the mails prepaid by a one-cent postage stamp, if under two ounces in weight.

Writing on a circular, in addition to the address, subjects it to letter postage.

Two postal cards joined together—one containing an inquiry and the other in blank for a reply—cannot be sent by mail. In such a case it would be the duty of the postmaster at the mailing office to cancel both, thus rendering the one intended for reply worthless.

Postage must be paid before delivery on newspapers and other periodicals sent from a known office of publication to subscribers, for not less than one quarter, nor more than one year, at either the office of

mailing or delivery—commencing at any time, and to be accounted for in the quarter in which it is received.

No law was passed by Congress compelling subscribers to regular newspapers, etc., to pay quarterly postage in the mailing office in advance, after July 1, 1873. They may pay at either office after July 1, as now.

When a subscriber to a paper or periodical shows a receipt for postage paid at his former residence for one or more quarters in advance, the publication should be delivered to him for the unexpired time paid for, provided it is mailed direct from the office of publication and not remailed from his former residence. If remailed from his former residence (without prepayment of postage), double transient rates must be collected on delivery.

Newspapers of small size, issued less frequently than once a week, may be sent in packages to one address at the rate of one cent for each package not exceeding four ounces in weight. The postage to be paid quarterly or yearly in advance.

When packages of newspapers are received at a post-office directed to one address and the names of the subscribers to whom they belong, with the postage for a quarter in advance, is handed to a postmaster, he should deliver them accordingly, provided they are properly folded.

Newspapers having writing on their margins are subject to letter postage, and postmasters should collect postage at letter rates on all papers having writing on them when found in the mails.

The following are the quarterly rates of postage, when paid quarterly or yearly in advance, on newspapers and periodicals issued less frequently than once a week, and sent to actual subscribers from a known office of publication :

Newspapers, magazines, and other periodical publications, each :

Not exceeding four ounces in weight, sent to any part of the United States—semi-monthly, 6 cents; monthly, 3 cents; quarterly, 1 cent.

Exceeding 4 ounces and not exceeding 8 ounces—semi-monthly, 12 cents; monthly, 6 cents; quarterly, 2 cents.

Exceeding 8 ounces and not exceeding 12 ounces—semi-monthly, 18 cents; monthly, 9 cents; quarterly, 3 cents.

PAMPHLETS, occasional publications, transient newspapers, magazines, hand-bills, posters, unsealed circulars, prospectuses, book-manuscripts, proof sheets, corrected proof-sheets, maps, prints, engravings, blanks, flexible patterns, sample cards, phonographic paper, letter envelopes, postal envelopes and wrappers, cards, plain and ornamental paper, photographic representations of different types, seeds, cuttings, bulbs, roots, scions, and all other matter, which may be declared mailable by law, and all other articles not above the weight prescribed by law, which are not, from their form or nature, liable to destroy, deface, or otherwise injure the contents of the mail-bag, or the person of any one engaged in the postal service, may be sent by mail, prepaid by stamps at the rate of 1 cent for each two ounces or fractional part thereof, but books, samples of metals, ores, minerals and merchandise,

must be prepaid at the rate of two cents for each two ounces, or fractional part thereof. All liquids, poisons, glass, explosive materials, and obscene books, shall be excluded from the mails. All matter, excepting books and other printed matter, book manuscripts, proof-sheets, and corrected proof-sheets, shall not exceed twelve ounces in weight. Samples of metals, ores, and mineralogical specimens shall not exceed twelve ounces in weight.

PACKAGES of woolen, cotton, or linen clothing, not exceeding two pounds in weight, may be sent through the mail to any non-commissioned officer or private in the army of the United States, if prepaid, at the rate of *one cent for each one ounce, or fraction thereof*, subject to such regulation as the Postmaster General may prescribe.

No package weighing more than four pounds shall be received for conveyance by mail, except books published or circulated by order of Congress.

MONEY-ORDERS, for sums not exceeding \$50 on one order, will be issued on deposits with the Postmaster, at any money-order post office, payable at any one of the designated money-order offices, being the larger cities and towns in the United States, on payment of the following fees: On orders not exceeding \$10, five cents; over \$10 and not exceeding \$20, ten cents; over \$20 and not exceeding \$30, fifteen cents; over \$30 and not exceeding \$40, twenty cents; exceeding \$40, twenty-five cents.

MONEY-ORDER POST-OFFICES IN NEW-HAMPSHIRE.

Ashland,	Franklin,	Lyme,	Plymouth,
Bradford,	Gorham,	Manchester,	Portsmouth,
Bristol,	Great Falls,	Mason Village,	Rochester,
Charlestown,	Hanover,	Meredith Village,	Rumney,
Claremont,	Haverhill,	Meriden,	Suncook,
Colebrook,	Hinsdale,	Milford,	Tilton,
Concord,	Keene,	Nashua,	West Lebanon,
Dover,	Laconia,	New Ipswich,	Wilton,
Enfield Center,	Lancaster,	New London,	Winchester,
Exeter,	Lebanon,	Newport,	Wolfeborough.
Farmington,	Lisbon,	North Conway,	
Fisherville,	Littleton,	Peterborough,	

FOREIGN MONEY-ORDER OFFICES.

Claremont,	Dover,	Hanover,	Keene,	Nashua,
Concord,	Exeter,	Hinsdale,	Manchester,	Portsmouth.

CHAPTER V.

Tabular Statement of the population of the cities and towns in the State, ratable polls, assessed valuation of all the towns, stock in trade, money at interest, deposits in savings banks, proportional tax, town debts, clergymen, lawyers, physicians, merchants, agricultural productions, value of farms, number of farms, dwellings and families, value of cotton manufactories, woolen manufactories, boots and shoes, hosiery, paper mills, lumber mills, grist mills, tanneries, total manufactories in the State, various occupations of the people in 1870, number of each kind of manufactories, in the State, in 1870, number deaths, by towns, in the State, in 1870, centenarians who have died since 1822, &c., &c.

TABULAR STATEMENT

Showing Population of New-Hampshire in 1870, 1860 and 1850.

COUNTIES.	1870.					1860.		1850.	
	Total.	Native.	Foreign.	White.	Colored.	White.	Colored.	White.	Colored.
ROCKINGHAM.									
Atkinson	488	474	14	488		546		600	
Auburn	815	780	35	815		886		810	
Brentwood	895	865	30	889	6	887		923	
Candia	1456	1409	47	1456		1575		1482	
Chester	1153	1133	20	1152	1	1275		1301	
Danville	548	545	3	548		620		614	
Deerfield	1768	1736	32	1756	11	2062	4	2016	6
Derry	1809	1693	116	1808	1	1992	3	1847	3
East Kingston	553	534	19	553		598		532	
Epping	1270	1236	34	1267	3	1414		1657	6
Exeter	3437	3060	377	3383	54	3265	44	3274	55
Fremont	527	519	8	527		579		509	
Gosport	94	94		94		127		102	
Greenland	695	668	27	693	2	759	3	730	
Hampstead	935	915	20	935		930		789	
Hampton	1177	1155	22	1174	3	1230		1192	
Hampton Falls	679	602	77	678	1	621		640	
Kensington	642	631	11	642		672		700	
Kingston	1054	1019	35	1048	6	1216		1192	
Londonerry	1405	1362	43	1404	1	1712	5	1726	5
New Castle	667	649	18	667		692		891	
Newington	414	406	8	414		474	1	472	
New Market	1987	1722	265	1987		2033	1	1936	1
Newton	856	825	31	855	1	849	1	685	
North Hampton	723	718	5	723		771		822	
Northwood	1430	1421	9	1430		1502		1308	
Nottingham	1130	1107	23	1129	1	1291	6	1268	

TABULAR STATEMENT

Showing Population of New-Hampshire in 1870, 1860 and 1850.

COUNTIES.	1870.					1860.		1850.	
	Total.	Native.	Foreign.	White.	Colored.	White.	Colored.	White.	Colored.
ROCKINGHAM CONTINUED.									
Plaistow	879	695	184	879		861		748	
Portsmouth	9211	8205	1006	9155	56	9306	29	9688	50
1st ward	3726	3172	554	3722	4	3657	2		
2d ward	3652	3310	342	3628	24	3790	18		
3d ward	1833	1723	110	1805	28	1859	9		
Raymond	1121	1108	13	1120	1	1269		1256	
Rye	993	987	6	991	2	1199		1295	
Salem	1603	1515	88	1602	1	1670		1554	1
Sandown	496	492	4	496		553		566	
Seabrook	1609	1591	18	1609		1549		1296	
South Hampton	448	444	4	448		549		472	
South Newmarket	808	702	106	806	2	786		516	
Stratham	769	744	25	769		859		840	
Windham	753	717	36	753		846		818	
STRAFFORD.									
Barrington	1581	1567	14	1580	1	1963		1752	
Dover	9294	7848	1446	9261	33	8487	15	8161	35
1st ward	742	719	23	738	4	949	6		
2d ward	2880	2589	291	2871	9	2560	8		
3d ward	4639	3668	971	4619	20	4045	1		
4th ward	1033	872	161	1033		933			
Durham	1298	1235	63	1297	1	1534		1497	
Farmington	2063	2034	29	2062	1	2267	8	1699	
Lee	776	763	13	775	1	871		857	5
Madbury	408	401	7	408		492	4	483	
Middleton	476	470	6	473	3	530		476	
Milton	1598	1513	85	1598		1862		1629	
New Durham	973	938	35	973		1173		1048	1
Rochester	4103	3712	391	4103		3383	1	3005	1
Rollinsford	1500	1251	249	1498	2	2068	1	1857	5
Somersworth	4504	3572	932	4504		4785	2	4940	3
Strafford	1669	1654	15	1667	2	2047		1920	
BELKNAP.									
Alton	1768	1708	60	1768		2017	1	1793	2
Barnstead	1543	1534	9	1542	1	1835		1848	
Belmont	1165	1152	13	1161	4	1169	20		
Center Harbor	446	444	2	445	1	482	2	542	1
Gilford	3361	3190	171	3346	15	2809	2	2423	2
Gilmanton	1642	1628	14	1629	13	2067	6	3270	12
Laconia	2309	1988	321	2306	3	1799	7		
Meridith	1807	1781	26	1806	1	1944		3511	10
New Hampton	1257	1217	40	1257		1595	1	1610	2
Sanbornton	1236	1229	7	1233	3	2743		2695	
Tilton	1147	1123	24	1147					
CARROLL.									
Albany	339	336	3	339		430		455	
Barklett	629	626	3	629		735		761	
Brookfield	416	415	1	416		510		552	
Chatham	445	445		445		489		516	
Conway	1607	1585	22	1605	2	1624		1765	2
Eaton	657	657		657		780		1743	
Effingham	904	896	8	902	2	1209		1252	
Freedom	737	735	2	736	1	917		910	
Hale's Location	4	4		4					
Hart's Location	26	26		26					
Jackson	474	471	3	474		631		589	
Madison	646	633	13	643		826			
Moultonborough	1299	1280	19	1297	2	1448		1748	
Ossipee	1822	1812	10	1821	1	1997		2123	
Sandwich	1854	1823	31	1853	1	2227		2577	
Tamworth	1344	1333	11	1342	2	1678		1766	
Tuftonborough	949	943	6	949		1186		1305	
Wakefield	1185	1157	28	1184	1	1478		1405	
Wolfeborough	1995	1979	16	1994	1	2300		2038	

TABULAR STATEMENT

Showing Population of New-Hampshire in 1870, 1860 and 1850.

COUNTIES.	1870.					1860.		1850.	
	Total.	Native.	Foreign.	White.	Colored.	White.	Colored.	White.	Colored.
MERRIMACK.									
Allenstown	804	486	318	804		414		526	
Andover	1206	1163	43	1206		1242	1	1220	
Boscawen	1637	1383	254	1635	2	2273	1	2054	9
Bow	745	741	4	745		909		1054	1
Bradford	1081	1067	14	1079	2	1180		1341	
Canterbury	1169	1144	25	1151	18	1486	36	1596	18
Chichester	871	866	5	870	1	1040	1	997	
Concord	12241	10577	1664	12205	36	10867	29	8550	26
1st ward	1439	1202	237	1429	10	1228	4		
2d ward	829	787	42	827	2	977			
3d ward	717	614	103	716	1	594			
4th ward	2859	2496	363	2853	6	2382	8		
5th ward	2232	1956	276	2223	9	2070	7		
6th ward	2726	2241	485	2720	6	2423	10		
7th ward	1439	1281	158	1437	2	1193			
Dunbarton	778	757	21	777	1	901		913	2
Epsom	993	990	3	993		1215	1	1358	8
Franklin	2301	2024	277	2299	2	1599	1	1251	
Henniker	1288	1263	25	1287	1	1500		1688	
Hill	620	606	14	620		918		954	
Hooksett	1330	1024	306	1329	1	1256	1	1503	
Hopkinton	1814	1761	53	1813	1	2174	4	2168	1
London	1282	1260	22	1277	5	1634	4	1548	4
Newbury	601	597	4	601		698		738	
New London	959	935	24	959		952		945	
Northfield	833	820	13	833		1042	9	1329	3
Pembroke	2518	1736	782	2518		1313		1733	
Pittsfield	1600	1589	11	1596	4	1826	12	1827	1
Salisbury	897	884	13	897		1191		1228	
Sutton	1155	1143	12	1136	19	1420	11	1384	3
Warner	1667	1653	14	1664	3	1959	11	2021	17
Webster	689	674	15	689					
Wilnot	1072	1059	13	1072		1195		1272	
HILLSBOROUGH.									
Amherst	1353	1270	83	1351	2	1508		1612	1
Antrim	904	896	8	904		1123		1142	1
Bedford	1221	1112	109	1221		1172		1900	5
Bennington	401	393	8	401		450		540	1
Brookline	741	717	24	741		756		718	
Deering	722	702	20	722		793		888	2
Frances' own	932	907	25	932		1082		1114	
Goffstown	1656	1587	69	1644	12	1730	10	2259	11
Greenfield	527	503	24	527		692		716	
Hancock	692	680	12	692		844		1011	1
Hillsborough	1595	1579	16	1595		1623		1685	
Hollis	1079	1043	36	1077	2	1317		1293	
Hudson	1066	1015	51	1065	1	1222		1312	
Litchfield	345	330	15	339	6	349	3	445	2
Lyndeborough	820	797	23	820		823		968	
Manchester	23536	16378	7158	23481	50	20068	39	13885	47
1st ward	4084	2535	1549	4084		3364			
2d ward	2460	1872	588	2455	5	2504			
3d ward	4296	3534	762	4278	18	3185	7		
4th ward	4073	3027	1046	4058	15	3436	6		
5th ward	3170	1415	1755	3165	5	3195	5		
6th ward	3253	2648	605	3246	7	2844	19		
7th ward	1660	904	756	1655	(i)	1029	2		
8th ward	540	443	97	540		511			
Mason	1364	1185	179	1358	6	1558	1	1626	
Merrimack	1066	976	90	1066		1119		1250	
Milford	2606	2311	295	2606		2223		2156	3
Mount Vernon	601	588	13	600	1	719	6	720	2

TABULAR STATEMENT

Showing Population of New-Hampshire in 1870, 1860 and 1850.

COUNTIES.	1870.					1860.		1850.	
	Total.	Native.	Foreign.	White.	Colored.	White.	Colored.	White.	Colored.
HILLSBOROUGH CONTINUED.									
Nashua	10543	8218	2325	10518	25	10043	22	5798	22
1st ward	1163	1115	48	1149	14	1148	12		
2d ward	1376	1114	262	1372	4	1472			
3d ward	767	617	150	767		712			
4th ward	718	679	39	717	1	799	1		
5th ward	1884	1226	658	1882	2	2074			
6th ward	2494	1711	783	2492	2	2051	4		
7th ward	1204	898	306	1203	1	1014	5		
8th ward	937	858	79	936	1	773			
Nashville								*3108	14
New Boston	1241	1205	36	1234	7	1363	6	1473	4
New Ipswich	1380	1234	146	1377	3	1695	6	1877	
Pelham	861	788	73	861		937	7	1071	
Peterborough	2236	2089	147	2228	8	2265		2222	
Sharon	182	171	11	182		250		226	
Temple	421	394	27	421		501		579	
Weare	2092	2009	83	2091	1	2304	6	2433	2
Wilton	1974	1608	366	1974		1368	1	1160	1
Windsor	81	81		81		136		172	
CHESHIRE.									
Alstead	1213	1194	19	1213		1318		1425	
Chesterfield	1289	1274	15	1289		1431	3	1679	1
Dublin	930	833	97	930		1094	2	1088	
Fitzwilliam	1140	1096	44	1140		1292	2	1482	
Gilsum	590	563	27	590		676		668	
Hinsdale	1342	1246	96	1342		1311	1	1962	1
Jaffrey	1256	1172	84	1256		1453		1497	
Keene	5971	5304	667	5967	4	4317	3	3381	11
Marlborough	1017	996	21	1010	7	915		887	
Marlow	716	712	4	716		812	1	708	
Nelson	744	653	91	743	1	692	7	750	
Richmond	868	855	13	868		1014	1	1128	
Rindge	1107	1027	80	1107		1226	5	1274	
Roxbury	174	162	12	173	1	212		260	
Stoddard	667	626	41	666	1	940	4	1104	1
Sullivan	347	326	21	347		376		467	1
Surry	318	313	5	318		389		555	1
Swansey	1626	1548	78	1625	1	1793	5	2105	1
Troy	767	736	31	767		761		759	
Walpole	1830	1721	109	1830		1868		2023	11
Westmoreland	1256	1200	56	1256		1285		1678	
Winchester	2097	1906	191	2097		2224	1	3296	
SULLIVAN.									
Acworth	1050	1034	16	1050		1180		1251	
Charlestown	1741	1560	181	1738	3	1756	2	1643	1
Claremont	4053	3518	535	4046	7	4009	17	3585	21
Co. ish	1334	1298	36	1334		1520		1606	
Croydon	652	652		652		755		858	3
Goshen	507	495	12	507		576		659	
Grantham	608	589	19	608		648		784	
Langdon	411	392	19	402	9	478		575	
Lempster	678	659	19	678		820		906	
Newport	2163	2059	104	2148	15	2066	11	2014	6
Plainfield	1589	1559	30	1588		1620		1387	5
Springfield	781	775	6	779	2	1021		1270	
Sunapee	808	797	11	808		778		782	5
Unity	844	826	18	841	3	887		961	
Washington	839	830	9	835	4	894	3	1053	
GRAFTON.									
Alexandria	876	868	8	876		1253		1273	
Ashland	885	800	85	885					
Bath	1168	1095	73	1168		1365	1	1574	

* Annexed to Nashua in 1853.

TABULAR STATEMENT

Showing Population of New-Hampshire in 1870, 1860 and 1850.

COUNTIES.	1870.					1860.		1850.	
	Total.	Native.	Foreign.	White.	Colored.	White.	Colored.	White.	Colored.
GRAFTON CONTINUED.									
Benton	375	339	36	375		459		478	
Bethlehem	998	872	126	998		896		950	
Bridgewater	453	449	4	453		559	1	667	
Bristol	1416	1398	18	1416		1123	1	1103	
Campton	1226	1209	17	1225	1	1320		1439	
Canaan	1877	1705	172	1877		1762		1682	
Danbury	796	776	20	796		947		934	
Dorchester	689	648	41	689		691		711	
Ellisworth	193	192	1	193		302		318	2
Enfield	1662	1580	82	1658	4	1875	1	1742	
Franconia	549	514	35	549		708		584	
Grafton	907	894	13	907		1150		1259	
Groton	583	570	13	583		778		776	
Hanover	2085	1955	130	2075	10	2303	5	2345	5
Haverhill	2271	2126	145	2266	5	2289	2	2405	
Hebron	382	371	11	382		475		565	
Holderness	793	782	11	791	2	*1765		1744	
Landaff	882	858	24	881	1	1012		948	
Lebanon	3094	2761	333	3093	1	2321	1	2127	9
Lincoln	71	70	1	71		71		57	
Lisbon	1844	1782	62	1844		1884	2	1879	2
Littleton	2446	2152	294	2440	6	2288	4	2008	
Lyman	658	624	34	658		743		1442	
Lyme	1358	1307	51	1356	2	1572		1617	
Monroe	532	483	49	532		619			
Orange	340	335	5	340		382		451	
Orford	1119	1079	40	1119		1255		1404	2
Piermont	792	739	53	791	1	948	1	947	1
Plymouth	1409	1369	40	1408	1	1407		1289	1
Rumney	1165	1105	60	1163	2	1101	2	1104	5
Thornton	840	823	17	840		967		1011	
Warren	960	877	83	955	5	1150	2	872	
Waterville	33	28	5	33		84		42	
Wentworth	971	920	51	971		1055		1197	
Woodstock	405	392	13	405		476		418	
Coos.									
Berlin	529	318	211	529		433		173	
Cambridge	28	27	1	28		49		33	
Carroll	378	338	40	378		276		296	
Clarksville	269	250	19	269		249		187	
Colebrook	1372	1207	165	1372		1118		908	
College Grant						5			
Columbia	752	673	79	752		798		762	
Dalton	773	670	103	773		666		750	1
Dartmouth College Grant	11	11		11					
Dixville	8	8		8					
Dummer	317	310	7	317		289		171	
Errol	178	174	4	178		178		138	
Gorham	1167	915	252	1167		907		224	
Green's Grant	71	34	37	71		14			
Jefferson	826	788	38	826		700		629	1
Lancaster	2248	1925	323	2246	2	2019	1	1558	
Martin's Grant	17	16		17		19			
Milan	710	640	70	710		789		493	
Millsfield	28	27	1	28		15			
Northumberland	955	693	262	954	1	736		427	2
Odell's Township						1			
Pittsburg	400	355	45	399	1	413		425	
Randolph	138	121	17	138		118		113	
Sargent's Purchase						6			
Shelburne	259	252	7	259		318		480	

* Ashland taken from Holderness July 1, 1868.

TABULAR STATEMENT

Showing Population of New-Hampshire in 1870, 1860 and 1850.

COUNTIES.	1870.					1860.		1850.	
	Total.	Native.	Foreign.	White.	Colored.	White.	Colored.	White.	Colored.
COOS CONTINUED.									
Stark	464	399	65	464		428		418	
Stewartstown	909	788	121	903	6	765	6	747	
Stratford	886	763	123	886		716		552	
Success	5	5		5		11			
Thompson and Meserve's Purchase						32			
Wentworth Loc'n.	38	37	1	38		57			
Whitefield	1196	1038	158	1196		1015		857	

COUNTIES.	AGGREGATE.								
	1870	1860	1850	1840	1830	1820	1810	1800	1790
Belknap	17681	18549	17721	—	—	—	—	—	—
Carroll	17332	20465	20157	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cheshire	27265	27434	30144	26429	27016	45376	40988	38825	28722
Coos	14932	13161	11853	9849	8388	5549	3991	—	—
Grafton	39103	42260	42343	42311	38682	32989	28462	23093	13472
Hillsborough	64238	62140	57478	42492	37724	53884	49249	43899	32871
Merrimack	42151	41408	40337	36253	34614	—	—	—	—
Rockingham	47297	50122	49194	45771	44325	55107	50175	45427	43169
Strafford	30243	31493	29374	61127	58910	51117	41595	32614	23601
Sullivan	18058	19041	19375	20340	19669	—	—	—	—
Total	318300	326013	317976	284574	269328	244022	214160	183358	141885

TABULAR STATEMENT

Showing the nativity of the population of New-Hampshire in 1860 and 1870, by Counties.

COUNTIES.	1870						1860	
	Native born.	Foreign born.	Having one or both parents foreign.	Having foreign father	Having foreign mother.	Having foreign father and foreign mother.	Native born.	Foreign born.
Belknap	16994	687	929	863	859	793	18279	270
Carroll	17156	176	220	178	165	123	20360	105
Cheshire	25463	1802	2993	2895	2851	2753	26105	1329
Coos	12782	2150	2898	2692	2691	2485	12219	942
Grafton	36847	2256	3482	3202	3062	2782	40799	1461
Hillsborough	52766	11472	16607	16317	16354	16004	53240	8900
Merrimack	38202	3949	5612	5459	5435	5282	39614	1794
Rockingham	44478	3819	4920	4593	4529	4202	47213	2909
Strafford	26958	3285	5200	5093	5070	4963	28832	2661
Sullivan	17043	1015	1671	1570	1534	1433	18474	567
Total	288689	29611	44592	42862	42550	40820	305135	20938

TABULAR STATEMENT.

Selected Ages, with Sex, by Counties.

COUNTIES.	All ages.			5 to 18		18 to 45.	21 and upward.	
	Total.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Male.	Male Citizens.
Rockingham	47297	22853	24444	6074	5829	8495	13314	12568
Strafford	30243	14448	15795	3854	3883	5956	8310	7323
Belknap	17681	8588	9093	2120	1960	3294	5240	5007
Carroll	17332	8758	8574	2468	2145	2920	4966	4906
Merrimack	42151	20718	21433	5166	4960	8086	12340	11333
Hillsborough	64238	30021	34217	7566	7807	12504	17643	15218
Cheshire	27265	13653	13612	3537	3330	5169	7903	7377
Sullivan	18058	8830	9228	2207	2137	3155	5233	5017
Grafton	39103	19816	19287	5049	4693	7625	11614	10895
Coos	14922	7955	6977	2032	1949	3450	4453	3717
Total	318300	155640	162660	40073	38693	60684	91016	83361

TABULAR STATEMENT,

Selected Ages, with Sex, by Selected Counties.

	All ages.			5 to 18 .		18 to 45.	21 and over.
	Total.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Male.
ROCKINGHAM.							
Exeter	3437	1574	1863	473	440	582	855
Portsmouth	9211	4236	4975	1124	1135	1731	2479
STRAFFORD.							
Dover	9294	4354	4940	1015	1096	2247	2640
Rochester	4103	2110	1993	581	515	892	1164
Somersworth	4504	1909	2595	539	675	789	1081
BELKNAP.							
Gilford	3361	1599	1762	361	374	702	1032
MERRIMACK.							
Concord	12241	6073	6168	1449	1367	2699	3673
HILLSBOROUGH.							
Manchester	23536	10475	13061	2637	3057	5127	5998
Nashua	10543	4715	5828	1158	1295	2103	2759
CHESHIRE.							
Keene	5971	2910	3061	691	715	1298	1754
SULLIVAN.							
Claremont	4053	1836	2217	454	501	673	1088
GRAFTON.							
Lebanon	3094	1538	1556	355	395	680	936

TABULAR STATEMENT.

Classification of Population of New-Hampshire by Age and Sex at the Censuses of 1870 and 1860.

1870.				1860.			
Ages.				Ages.			
	Total.	Male.	Female.		Total.	Male.	Female.
Under 1 . . .	5740	2914	2826	Under 1 . . .	6690	3452	3238
1	5716	2876	2840				
2	6194	3180	3014				
3	6071	3033	3038				
4	5944	3025	2919	1 and under 5 . .	28324	14523	13801
5 and under 10 . .	28209	14259	13950	5 " 10 . . .	32564	16432	16134
10 " 15 . . .	31868	16574	15294	10 " 15 . . .	32153	16531	15621
15 " 18 . . .	18689	9240	9449	15 " 20 . . .	34450	16776	17674
18 " 20 . . .	12889	6377	6512				
20 " 25 . . .	6809	3140	3669	20 " 30 . . .	57509	27184	30325
21 " 25 . . .	22508	10883	11625				
25 " 30 . . .	24509	11459	12950	30 " 40 . . .	41649	20446	21203
30 " 35 . . .	21492	9824	11668				
40 " 45 . . .	20633	9843	10790	40 " 50 . . .	33613	16524	17089
45 " 50 . . .	18722	9158	9569	50 " 60 . . .	26969	13118	13851
50 " 55 . . .	16760	8311	8449	60 " 70 . . .	18763	8797	9966
55 " 60 . . .	15771	7791	7980	70 " 80 . . .	9981	4635	5337
60 " 65 . . .	12654	6218	6436				
65 " 70 . . .	11918	5827	6091				
70 " 75 . . .	9304	4456	4848				
75 " 80 . . .	7343	3532	3811				
80	744	336	408				
81	467	198	269				
82	499	218	281				
83	453	203	250				
84	399	143	256				
85	290	118	172				
86	208	90	118				
87	174	74	100				
88	175	56	119				
89	131	44	87				
90	120	39	81	80 " 90 . . .	3037	1269	1768
91	43	11	32				
92	60	23	37				
93	39	16	23				
94	19	6	13				
95	23	10	13				
96	10	4	6				
97	10	2	8				
98	10	8	2				
99	2	1	1				
100	6	4	2	90 " 100 . . .	364	127	237
101	1	1	1	Above 100 . . .	7	4	3
Unknown . . .	11	6	5	Unknown . . .			
	318300				326073		

IMMIGRATION AND EMIGRATION OF NEW-HAMPSHIRE.

The following statement shows the number of persons, in 1870, living in other States, who were born in New-Hampshire, also the number living here who were natives of other States and countries.

New-Hampshire in Account with other States and Territories in regard to Population, as by Census Returns in 1860 and 1870.

	1860.			1870.		
	Dr.	Cr.	Bal.	Dr.	Cr.	Bal.
Alabama	170	21	149	119	15	104
Arkansas	69	4	65	47	5	42
California	2552	15	2537	2720	70	2653
Connecticut	1221	219	1002	1688	617	1071
Delaware	31	7	24	56	14	42
Florida	46	2	44	91	5	86
Georgia	170	25	145	141	50	91
Illinois	7868	104	7764	8213	191	8022
Indiana	1072	28	1044	1011	32	979
Iowa	3287	18	3269	5057	57	5000
Kansas	466	1	465	1158	7	1151
Kentucky	185	26	159	229	50	179
Louisiana	191	15	176	137	25	112
Maine	12366	11405	961	9753	11404	*1651
Maryland	202	50	152	188	84	104
Massachusetts	44035	19973	24062	47779	16510	31269
Michigan	3482	66	3416	3633	89	3544
Minnesota	2387	22	2365	3272	56	3216
Mississippi	118	15	103	73	18	55
Missouri	794	8	786	1384	37	1347
Nebraska	120		120	419	2	417
Nevada	38		38	289		289
New-Jersey	527	92	435	1202	121	1081
New-York	12497	2045	10452	9211	2499	6712
North Carolina	83	6	77	60	28	32
Ohio	4111	150	3961	3329	212	3117
Oregon	169		169	219	2	217
Pennsylvania	1773	227	1446	1852	307	1545
Rhode Island	1482	637	845	1242	509	733
South Carolina	60	8	52	35	40	*5
Tennessee	170	6	164	164	32	132
Texas	210	15	195	187	8	179
Vermont	16682	11950	4732	13540	12837	703
Virginia and West Virginia	330	71	259	370	186	184
Wisconsin	5907	85	4822	4908	108	4800
Alaska					1	*1
Arizona				32		32
Colorado	255		235	139	1	138
Dakota	7		7	73		73
District of Columbia	156	12	144	473	34	439
Idaho				54	2	52
Indian Territory					7	*7
Montana				101		101
New-Mexico	18		18	18	4	14
Utah	175		175	165	4	161
Washington Territory	68		68	96	1	95
Wyoming				52	1	51
	125516	47328	78188	124979	46282	80697

This account shows that 124,979 persons who were born in New-Hampshire are now living in other States in the Union ; and that 46,282 who were natives of other States, now reside here—showing an emigration against us of 78,697, or a gain from the last decade,

* The balance, it will be seen, is against us in these states 1664.

of 172, and probably without a parallel in any State or nation, this side of Ireland. We have, in California, 176 more persons than in 1860; in Illinois, 255; in Iowa, 1731; in Kansas, 658; in Massachusetts, 7,204; in Minnesota, 841; in Missouri, 561; in New-Jersey, 666; and in District of Columbia, 295. While in Alabama there are 45 less; Louisiana, 64; Georgia, 54; Maryland, 48; Mississippi, 48; North Carolina, 45; South Carolina, 57; Tennessee, 41; Maine, 2,612; Vermont, 4,029; New-York, 3,740; and Ohio, 844. This shows conclusively, that New-Hampshire has not so many carpet-baggers (as men are now termed who go south to reside) in the South, by several hundred, as before the war.

In 1860, New-Hampshire had in its population, of foreign born, 20,939; in 1870, 29,611; a gain in ten years of 8,672. In 1870, there were 40,820 persons in the State having a foreign father and foreign mother; 42,862 having a foreign father, and 42,550 having a foreign mother. Of the foreign population, 4 were born in Africa; 2 in Asia; 8 in the Atlantic Islands; 14 in the Australasian Islands; 9 in Austria; 4 in Bohemia; 11,901 white, 2 colored, and 13 Indians in Canada; 239 in New-Brunswick; 6 in Newfoundland; 514 in Nova Scotia; 22 in Prince Edward's Island; 225 in British America (not specified); 1 in Central America; 5 in China; 5 in Cuba; 11 in Denmark; 60 in France; 436 in all the German States; 2,679 in England; 12,190 in Ireland; 892 in Scotland; 27 in Wales; 107 in Great Britain (not specified); 1 in Greece; 5 in Holland; 3 in Hungary; 7 in India; 9 in Italy; 1 in Mexico; 55 in Norway; 2 in Poland; 12 in Portugal; 2 in Russia; 4 in Sandwich Islands; 9 in South America; 9 in Spain; 42 in Sweden; 11 in Switzerland; 9 in Turkey; 11 in West India, and 11 at sea.

The total number of colored people in the State, in 1870, was 580; in 1860, 520; and in 1810, 970. Portsmouth had the largest number in 1870, viz. 56; Manchester, 50; Exeter, 54; Concord 36; Dover, 33, and Nashua 25. In 1790, there were 158 slaves in the State; in 1800, 8; in 1830, 3, and in 1840, 1.

There were 3 Indians in Carroll County; 13 in Coos; 5 in Hillsborough; 1 in Rockingham, and 1 in Sullivan; making in all 23.

The census shows that this State, in 1870, in striking the balances, had, born in other States and foreign countries, 8,500 more people than in 1860, and still our population decreased 7,473 in the last decade. It does not solve this problem, and it will be hard to induce people to believe that for the past ten years 15,000 more

people have died in the State, or moved into foreign countries, than have been born for the past ten years, if we do take into account the fearful loss of life in the late rebellion. If this is the fact, it is worthy of the serious consideration of every thoughtful man in the State. The natives of New-Hampshire can truly be classed with the lone Indian, for with a loss at the same ratio, for the next fifty years, not a vestige of pure, original, New-Hampshire blood will be left, that ran in the veins of our forefathers one hundred years ago.

TABULAR STATEMENT,

By Towns, for the year 1872, Showing the Ratable Polls, Assessed Valuation, True Valuation, Stock in Trade, Stocks, and Money at Interest, Savings Banks Deposits, Proportion on \$ 1,000 and Town Debts over available Assets.

ROCKINGHAM CO.	No. 1.	No. 2.	No. 3.	No. 4.	No. 5.	No. 6.	No. 7.	No. 8.
TOWNS.	Ratable Polls.	Assessed Value.	True Value.	Stock in Trade.	Stocks, and Money at Interest.	Savings Bank Deposits.	Proportional Tax.	Town Debts.
Atkinson . .	149	\$ 364,170	\$ 498,255	\$ 2,300	\$ 12,600	\$ 1,184	\$ 1.83	\$ 11,192.31
Auburn . .	195	325,104	487,656	14,020	5,925	50,924	2.13	8,300.42
Brentwood . .	199	366,077	449,115	6,850	7,500	45,720	2.39	3,863.51
Candia . .	371	509,810	764,710	14,286	1,150	123,825	3.33	41,139.68
Chester . .	285	472,405	708,607	2,800	17,500	47,319	3.09	17,277.23
Danville . .	151	219,196	323,794	8,494	6,500	3,121	1.43	12,417.95
Deerfield . .	445	701,605	1,051,907	5,550	52,000	82,729	4.58	26,751.81
Derry . .	415	760,299	1,140,448	24,506	65,440	150,410	4.97	8,537.52
East Kingston	152	297,244	445,866	9,419	6,650	3,766	1.94	12,826.01
Epping . .	358	574,208	861,412	26,750	28,350	33,379	3.78	25,060.40
Exeter . .	712	1,870,809	2,906,213	127,500	195,100	198,341	12.25	31,044.86
Fremont . .	146	227,020	340,510	3,950	17,166	5,423	1.48	3,737.54
Gosport . .		11,915	17,872			2,872	.07	4,358.41
Greenland . .	176	443,935	664,902	450	19,220	39,976	2.90	15,880.00
Hamstead . .	228	344,122	516,133	6,600	30,500	44,032	2.21	19,102.37
Hampton . .	367	582,960	874,440	14,645	7,100	19,329	3.81	10,908.83
Hampton Falls	141	320,459	480,688	1,650	9,420	16,297	2.10	6,334.54
Kensington . .	162	309,576	464,364	6,330	13,129	16,856	2.02	16,731.46
Kingston . .	260	430,163	645,204	12,375	38,550	13,172	2.81	7,644.85
Londonderry .	369	651,884	976,826	2,100	15,700	145,614	4.26	21,811.87
Newcastle . .	157	130,476	145,714	14,407	200	33,523	.85	16,981.00
Newington . .	104	208,860	313,290		7,150	23,029	1.37	4,499.19
Newmarket . .	562	1,048,944	1,573,416	98,375	45,700	89,894	6.85	34,140.19
Newton . .	245	257,649	430,473	7,885	3,400	3,174	1.88	7,309.54
North Hampton	205	396,520	594,780	9,700	750	45,803	2.58	10,739.00
Northwood . .	362	499,634	748,451	14,500	33,900	57,115	3.26	27,659.32
Nottingham . .	285	419,335	624,002	27,190	22,550	22,570	2.75	20,765.32
Plaistow . .	192	313,310	469,965	21,060	18,900	2,882	2.04	17,758.60
Portsmouth . .	2084	7,569,732	11,353,598	951,535	1,465,394	1,099,389	49.48	101,765.21
Raymond . .	312	372,465	558,697	20,250	43,068	39,194	2.43	39,488.98
Rye . .	281	531,680	797,520	900	32,910	130,660	3.46	3,232.65
Salem . .	450	597,282	896,923	21,090	12,400	13,765	3.91	37,382.76
Sandown . .	141	232,826	349,239	11,473	10,625	8,845	1.53	16,626.86
Seabrook . .	357	360,094	540,141	10,530	1,700	3,115	2.35	26,056.33
So. Newmarket	236	259,015	388,517	5,600	17,934	46,861	1.69	5,301.92
South Hampton	126	425,749	637,623	50	2,275	046	2.78	682.65
Stratham . .	167	527,751	796,626	3,050	43,500	65,850	3.45	12,321.91
Windham . .	183	388,769	583,153	14,012	19,060	31,422	2.54	424.99

TABULAR STATEMENT,

By Towns, for the year 1872, Showing the Ratable Polls, Assessed Value, &c.

STRAFFORD CO.	No. 1.	No. 2.	No. 3.	No. 4.	No. 5.	No. 6.	No. 7.	No. 8.
Barrington .	384	\$ 564,576	\$ 846,864	\$ 9,125	\$ 15,700	\$ 129,176	\$ 3.49	\$ 30,449.27
Dover .	2291	5,917,089	8,875,633	717,627	399,735	1,203,307	38.67	203,261.07
Durham .	241	538,880	807,320	5,350	43,500	108,120	3.52	4,763.24
Farmington .	682	899,705	1,349,557	41,350	16,400	143,635	5.88	67,733.33
Lee .	183	363,418	545,127	6,370	28,732	34,145	2.63	9,208.23
Madbury .	104	235,113	352,669		14,746	60,693	1.54	1,333.18
Middleton .	107	157,117	235,675	660	2,700	21,792	1.03	13,700.00
Milton .	413	441,955	662,432	14,662	5,250	67,874	2.88	66.67
New Durham	234	307,855	461,782	1,400	800	40,613	2.00	31,019.66
Rochester .	1228	1,706,390	2,559,585	120,700	59,440	410,531	11.15	18,602.39
Rollinsford .	284	902,512	1,353,768	41,250	41,007	197,520	5.89	6,945.83
Somersworth .	1222	2,302,206	3,453,308	229,476	157,400	361,046	15.04	27,039.96
Strafford .	438	562,213	793,314	3,200	6,975	63,175	3.67	16,700.21
BELKNAP CO.	No. 1.	No. 2.	No. 3.	No. 4.	No. 5.	No. 6.	No. 7.	No. 8.
Alton .	482	\$ 629,043	\$ 943,564	\$ 13,550	\$ 13,300	\$ 80,072	\$ 4.11	\$ 24,047.73
Barnstead .	408	498,584	747,876	1,100	10,325	70,179	3.26	37,732.98
Belmont .	274	386,094	579,121	1,875	22,400	92,470	2.52	28,142.67
Centre Harbor	132	134,554	202,831	2,100	2,730	4,627	.88	
Gilford .	952	1,047,365	1,571,047	28,420	50,760	230,989	6.85	47,253.87
Gilmanston .	405	616,837	920,255	4,600	33,806	81,189	4.03	49,229.32
Laconia .	659	873,047	1,309,570	71,656	56,150	148,028	5.70	12,953.55
Meredith .	459	656,925	984,487	15,757	37,751	111,020	4.30	31,041.67
New-Hampton	280	388,342	582,513	4,340	18,816	46,479	2.54	12,431.70
Sanbornton .	325	476,569	714,853	1,505	18,515	93,456	3.11	31,073.60
Tilton .	273	393,620	590,430	13,450	18,675	64,037	2.57	30,589.25
CARROLL CO.	No. 1.	No. 2.	No. 3.	No. 4.	No. 5.	No. 6.	No. 7.	No. 8.
Albany .	115	\$ 73,636	\$ 110,454	\$	\$	\$ 9,012	\$.48	\$ 7,833.33
Bartlett .	166	173,053	259,579	775	3,200	386	1.13	4,381.73
Brookfield .	121	148,411	222,516	1,600	3,740	20,395	.97	5,710.52
Chatham .	112	91,909	137,863		1,300	7	.60	99.98
Conway .	474	573,601	760,401	24,800	12,200	24,553	3.74	37,776.50
Eaton .	142	132,678	199,017	1,500	3,988	3,457	.86	15,094.22
Effingham .	229	269,748	404,922	3,450	1,900	29,950	1.75	6,118.46
Freedom .	182	225,180	337,770	6,044	6,225	13,918	1.47	10,893.80
Hale's Location		1,500	2,250					
Hart's Location	7	11,616	17,419		600	1,547	.09	
Jackson .	110	127,567	191,350	1,800	3,800	4,084	.85	2,225.00
Madison .	129	193,345	290,017	3,742	2,424	13,743	1.26	13,834.24
Moultonborough	262	371,786	417,679	7,601	3,064	22,442	1.78	876.06
Ossipee .	443	451,145	676,717	13,320	3,994	41,557	2.95	40,694.26
Sandwich .	440	552,432	828,648	8,300	13,688	10,964	3.60	46,600.00
Tamworth .	327	280,020	420,030	8,705	15,975	8,553	1.84	19,099.91
Tuftonborough	239	306,107	459,160	1,550	5,351	24,557	1.98	25,934.94
Wakefield .	322	518,824	778,236	10,550	26,034	49,701	3.39	12,103.79
Wolfeborough	594	929,754	1,398,631	28,700	13,014	229,835	6.08	72,856.70
MERRIMACK CO.	No. 1.	No. 2.	No. 3.	No. 4.	No. 5.	No. 6.	No. 7.	No. 8.
Allenstown .	228	\$ 591,550	\$ 887,325	\$ 17,850	\$ 18,500	\$ 55,958	\$ 3.70	\$ 5,800.00
Andover .	331	488,217	732,320	22,278	45,501	84,419	3.27	3,830.65
Boscawen .	337	668,504	1,002,756	32,650	66,875	103,492	4.37	10,304.21
Bow .	230	395,040	522,560	10,300	13,430	122,445	2.68	3,612.42
Bradford .	314	496,363	744,549	13,910	27,180	59,869	3.34	26,125.75
Canterbury .	269	508,601	762,901	8,100	9,450	56,318	3.32	20,329.23
Chichester .	215	312,472	468,708	2,952	17,500	60,055	2.14	23,372.48
Concord .	3748	7,413,557	11,115,365	516,462	337,080	1,170,588	47.88	309,807.61
Dunbarton .	200	478,552	717,828	18,848	41,300	100,306	3.15	2,733.32
Epsom .	247	383,810	575,710	11,911	14,250	63,498	2.61	35,352.42
Franklin .	873	1,293,819	1,940,723	106,300	61,700	123,057	8.46	31,326.15
Henniker .	337	699,790	1,049,685	6,900	35,140	177,356	4.67	7,446.32
Hill .	178	235,980	353,970	6,276	7,670	54,127	1.54	12,023.94
Hopkett .	339	711,631	1,067,446	32,295	4,897	112,217	4.65	438.88
Hopkinton .	492	820,755	1,231,132	10,480	60,803	192,628	5.36	23,693.16
London .	336	637,957	956,935	4,200	43,440	94,347	4.16	28,011.33

TABULAR STATEMENT,

By Towns, for the year 1872, Showing the Ratable Polls, Assessed Value, &c.

MERRIMACK CO. CONTINUED.	No. 1.	No. 2.	No. 3.	No. 4.	No. 5.	No. 6.	No. 7.	No. 8.
Newbury .	153	276,604	414,906	4,250	13,050	38,443	1.80	3,641.48
New London .	218	439,597	734,395	20,000	56,190	30,488	3.22	2,893.26
Northfield .	213	367,601	550,401	3,400	9,948	50,911	2.34	24,550.60
Pembroke .	523	1,098,323	1,647,484	39,350	39,750	202,102	6.89	9,399.04
Pittsfield .	499	749,209	1,124,076	28,950	42,550	137,248	5.09	61,629.99
Salisbury .	237	421,501	632,251	5,500	30,060	62,445	2.81	15,251.75
Sutton .	302	429,246	643,869	7,850	26,976	37,464	2.01	22,191.69
Warner .	419	749,384	1,124,076	19,062	87,516	131,225	5.11	35,706.67
Webster .	160	336,904	505,358	3,200	7,287	62,766	2.22	9,092.72
Willmot .	263	336,772	505,158	8,750	15,445	36,970	2.21	25,642.06
HILLSBOROUGH CO.	No. 1.	No. 2.	No. 3.	No. 4.	No. 5.	No. 6.	No. 7.	No. 8.
Amherst .	354	\$ 709,003	\$ 1,063,514	\$ 19,674	\$ 32,804	\$ 192,086	\$ 4.63	\$ 5,931.66
Antrim .	278	544,282	821,423	13,210	41,578	120,016	3.56	16,208.11
Bennington .	122	222,664	333,996	14,900	15,850	30,294	1.45	10,230.08
Bedford .	311	613,779	915,667	11,785	24,000	146,785	4.01	6,609.70
Brookline .	213	376,585	564,877	26,480	11,060	60,786	2.46	3,105.86
Deering .	167	365,258	547,887	3,017	15,500	45,569	2.39	13,104.64
Francetown .	249	553,967	830,950	8,550	40,650	87,000	3.62	6,537.63
Goffstown .	477	819,905	1,223,857	34,352	15,900	215,422	5.36	14,338.05
Greenfield .	127	305,430	458,145	3,150	18,575	54,037	2.00	2,910.29
Hancock .	211	394,102	591,103	3,100	28,325	85,196	2.58	4,778.69
Hillsborough .	412	816,585	1,219,877	44,200	32,160	91,661	5.34	22,689.94
Hollis .	305	803,435	1,205,152	25,981	41,692	168,710	5.25	7,633.33
Hudson .	290	546,323	819,484	14,483	23,500	135,778	3.57	10,045.02
Litchfield .	92	296,418	444,622	10,595	31,600	86,118	1.92	4,196.42
Lyndeborough .	210	351,673	477,509	10,472	7,850	29,879	2.30	10,740.50
Manchester .	5911	13,930,822	20,896,233	1,208,630	320,420	3,057,676	91.07	279,468.77
Mason .	335	647,896	971,844	42,800	10,275	55,418	4.24	16,726.43
Merrimack .	267	613,269	914,903	16,950	25,380	157,847	4.01	1,158.76
Milford .	727	1,598,599	2,396,888	95,125	154,690	355,390	10.45	64,912.11
Mont Vernon .	162	275,472	413,208	4,150	11,950	37,639	1.80	2,176.11
Nashua .	2630	6,859,132	10,288,698	663,724	241,138	1,410,231	44.84	156,050.00
New-Boston .	294	707,358	1,010,537	10,000	18,030	187,923	4.63	15,968.52
New-Ipswich .	277	656,269	984,403	16,032	12,450	85,128	4.29	359.62
Pelham .	231	616,355	919,532	19,491	23,190	54,698	4.03	8,147.00
Peterborough .	533	1,451,364	2,176,996	71,537	112,719	307,383	9.46	58,682.54
Sharon .	58	107,082	160,623	2,135	3,300	10,855	.70	2,913.54
Temple .	102	233,379	350,068	700	7,950	54,519	1.52	2,706.60
Ware .	491	836,282	1,254,443	27,112	26,050	239,193	5.47	24,842.66
Wilton .	500	810,460	1,210,690	34,750	20,750	154,960	5.30	64,908.62
Windsor .	22	55,193	82,789	300	4,900	3,837	.36	
CHESHIRE CO.	No. 1.	No. 2.	No. 3.	No. 4.	No. 5.	No. 6.	No. 7.	No. 8.
Alstead .	287	\$ 607,997	\$ 912,995	\$ 16,899	\$ 61,988	\$ 57,276	\$ 3.98	\$ 24,294.64
Chesterfield .	324	538,878	808,317	14,050	20,000	43,413	3.52	8,377.33
Dublin .	101	314,956	472,434	6,493	29,932	108,206	2.06	1,378.66
Fitzwilliam .	301	468,457	702,685	10,150	19,130	66,646	3.00	5,770.19
Gilsum .	186	281,172	421,208	33,600	9,550	58,193	1.83	7,485.85
Hin-dale .	384	583,846	875,769	39,225	47,460	6,958	3.82	9,959.08
Harrisville .	225	386,132	579,148	43,161	22,460	57,308	2.52	2,619.30
Jaffrey .	327	762,072	1,143,108	27,670	106,100	134,858	4.98	17,036.67
Keene .	1898	4,681,199	7,021,248	284,300	491,260	583,338	30.59	124,850.62
Marlborough .	295	479,520	719,280	14,175	18,482	76,685	3.13	19,091.62
Marlow .	191	345,173	517,759	17,400	33,475	73,736	2.25	3,356.76
Nelson .	118	214,904	317,356	7,645	5,100	48,781	1.41	2,838.82
Richmond .	215	295,425	443,137	9,860	3,435	49,918	1.44	9,696.84
Rindge .	238	477,472	716,208	19,158	23,350	47,666	3.12	7,364.27
Roxbury .	38	78,203	117,304		3,400	19,088	.52	2,962.67
Sullivan .	89	245,600	368,450	3,452	32,144	46,741	1.61	15,985.35
Swanzey .	428	584,444	876,666	13,100	17,750	98,038	3.84	2,063.97
Surry .	95	204,487	306,730	4,319	11,600	30,160	1.34	7,810.92
Stoddard .	158	299,102	448,653	7,910	16,904	38,937	1.95	35,031.12
Troy .	179	361,248	541,372	18,191	17,505	59,803	2.36	8,299.28
Walpole .	450	1,219,741	1,824,611	17,150	97,220	43,960	7.97	19,033.26
Westmoreland .	294	676,210	1,014,310	11,600	81,771	145,581	4.42	12,121.83
Winchester .	582	880,366	1,321,549	54,097	84,598	65,735	5.76	8,892.56

TABULAR STATEMENT,

By Towns, for the year 1872, Showing the Ratable Polls, Assessed Value, &c.

SULLIVAN CO.	No. 1.	No. 2.	No. 3.	No. 4.	No. 5.	No. 6.	No. 7.	No. 8.
Acworth .	287	\$ 476,275	\$ 714,412	\$ 5,025	\$ 45,807	\$ 43,387	\$ 3,10	\$ 13,764.43
Cornish .	342	637,188	950,782	6,968	38,616	26,576	4.16	8,083.92
Croydon .	149	248,788	372,192	1,500	42,395	28,223	1.63	1,535.52
Charlestown .	480	1,155,921	1,733,881	58,450	195,151	121,604	6.56	6,171.55
Claremont .	1036	2,443,851	3,663,776	168,650	218,800	381,866	15.97	51,167.73
Goshen .	142	219,164	328,196	5,800	26,050	20,618	1.43	16,974.39
Grantham .	165	196,615	294,917	3,650	15,950	15,714	1.29	16,129.32
Langdon .	116	305,826	458,739	2,350	29,326	28,098	2.00	2,416.75
Lempster .	176	257,559	381,338	2,400	10,225	21,456	1.68	12,527.15
Newport .	636	1,141,112	1,711,668	70,650	95,604	118,282	7.46	100,060.58
Plainfield .	335	657,241	985,861	3,585	51,710	35,826	4.29	40,849.95
Springfield .	193	238,483	357,724	1,800	10,425	19,667	1.56	30,100.36
Sunapee .	224	272,307	404,460	4,300	15,126	29,988	1.78	10,450.63
Unity .	186	326,286	489,429	100	9,360	39,093	2.13	1,473.44
Washington	217	352,414	528,615	9,678	15,958	37,548	2.32	5,085.24
GRAFTON CO.	No. 1.	No. 2.	No. 3.	No. 4.	No. 5.	No. 6.	No. 7.	No. 8.
Alexandria	242	\$ 232,439	\$ 348,658	\$ 2,650	\$ 6,285	\$ 8,001	\$ 1.52	\$
Ashland .	265	389,179	583,768	44,422	20,880	59,820	2.54	14,448.84
Bath .	272	514,075	771,112	9,500	60,500	2,875	3.36	41,050.00
Benton .	108	135,803	203,714	5,076	1,750		.88	35,562.55
Bethlehem	285	317,502	475,953	33,630	22,500	1,598	2.07	13,098.05
Bridgewater	118	143,580	215,380	300	5,755	24,207	.94	9,671.30
Bristol .	404	476,493	714,739	32,500	13,800	37,407	3.11	22,334.27
Campton .	315	322,517	483,770	7,086	7,266	23,540	2.11	32,265.15
Canaan .	514	624,363	936,544	23,450	29,050	48,614	4.08	49,475.50
Danbury .	211	296,490	444,735	5,145	20,350	41,018	1.94	10,243.23
Dorchester	164	188,181	282,221	3,965		5,860	1.23	18,850.80
Ellsworth .	44	34,755	52,132	600			.23	3,413.50
Enfield .	409	758,539	1,137,808	40,000	63,450	77,520	4.96	32,203.36
Franconia	159	227,201	340,801	13,405	18,675	4,156	1.48	3,018.29
Grafton .	236	320,363	481,494	8,150	15,950	45,220	2.09	467.93
Groton .	153	166,330	247,495	4,870	8,200	14,020	1.09	15,539.75
Hanover .	418	909,688	1,364,532	25,000	74,730	120,459	5.94	12,980.16
Haverhill	567	936,561	1,404,841	25,412	63,856	7,896	6.12	30,589.33
Hebron .	96	111,791	167,686	1,800	1,900	17,090	.70	5,410.50
Holderness	212	241,191	361,236	1,300	9,470	5,950	1.58	14,448.84
Landaff .	221	285,629	438,443	10,900	26,150	759	1.87	23,772.89
Lebanon .	923	1,792,538	2,688,807	115,960	172,095	155,452	11.69	25,884.80
Lincoln .	17	27,861	41,841			480	.18	260.00
Lisbon .	513	618,051	922,076	35,770	57,600	7,224	4.04	23,642.19
Littleton .	577	907,718	1,361,077	51,050	147,620	13,876	5.93	39,237.41
Lyman .	155	229,409	344,113	2,580	15,550	251	1.50	14,668.75
Lyme .	344	656,418	984,622	14,325	43,500	34,082	4.39	27,364.94
Monroe .	132	244,937	367,405	5,900	19,976	10	1.60	3,516.21
Orange .	85	91,860	137,790	2,350	5,550	3,139	.60	3,295.81
Orford .	290	646,190	969,235	26,335	62,243	6,727	4.22	12,897.45
Piermont .	200	421,748	632,122	8,076	62,300	7,276	2.76	24,304.20
Plymouth .	411	493,751	740,596	24,452	9,125	51,184	3.23	23,378.47
Rumney .	311	346,363	519,544	22,596	15,834	25,983	2.26	1,887.42
Thornton .	209	188,726	283,094	4,070	2,300	3,086	1.23	25,997.45
Warren .	237	333,744	500,616	28,065	18,670	40,684	2.18	10,284.58
Waterville	9	25,113	37,669				.16	
Wentworth	263	271,600	407,400	13,170	5,670	20,823	1.77	21,988.12
Woodstock	100	98,903	148,354	19,006	5,500	644	.64	2,795.57

STATISTICAL TABLES.

457

TABULAR STATEMENT,

By Towns, for the year 1872, Showing the Ratable Polls, Assessed Value, &c.,

COOS CO.	No. 1.	No. 2.	No. 3.	No. 4.	No. 5.	No. 6.	No. 7.	No. 8.
Berlin	144	\$ 132,626	\$ 198,939	\$ 9,850	\$ 2,100		\$.87	\$ 365.49
Cambridge	8	33,106	49,659				.22	14.00
Carroll	120	125,490	188,235	10,510		80	.82	2,175.62
Clarksville	74	71,273	106,909		2,886		.46	979.00
Colebrook	393	532,716	799,074	21,090	57,822	855	3.49	16,974.73
Columbia	182	212,707	319,110	50	5,772	10	1.39	19,825.00
Dalton	145	223,857	335,785	1,110	7,550	29	1.46	18,992.58
Dummer	83	73,978	110,967	100			.46	833.22
Errol	42	79,928	118,892		700		.52	3,050.00
Gorham	280	286,204	429,306	26,570	5,750		1.87	16,496.93
Jefferson	189	231,234	346,851	2,930		717	1.52	15,078.35
Lancaster	583	770,866	1,156,299	34,800	30,750	10,352	5.04	67,153.85
Milan	188	180,966	271,449	4,900	4,687	324	1.18	501.99
Northumberland	259	297,601	446,401	13,520	5,050	1,072	1.94	8,237.08
Pittsburg	107	144,298	216,447	10,000	4,900		.94	8,340.36
Randolph	37	61,087	91,130			111	.40	5,960.89
Shelburne	68	131,383	197,074		7,850		.87	5,259.88
Stark	144	177,449	265,173	20,700	14,384	1,650	1.15	14,566.74
Stratford	233	264,834	397,251	17,075	25,599	232	1.73	4,867.22
Stewartstown	243	263,513	395,269	6,500	21,800	109	1.72	9,464.91
Wentworth's Loc'n		15,000	22,500				.10	
Whitefield	426	309,294	463,941	49,845	17,250	754	2.02	4,536.39

TABULAR STATEMENT.

COUNTIES.	Ratable Polls.	Assessed Value.	True Value.	Stock in Trade.	Stocks and Money at Interest.	Savings Banks Deposits.	Proportion- al Tax.	Town Debts.
Rock'g'm	11528	\$24,253,032	\$36,279,548	\$1,542,782	\$2,329,936	\$2,759,926	*\$159.53	\$ 624,193.96
Stratford	7811	14,899,029	22,349,543	1,194,770	791,985	2,841,527	97.39	431,123.04
Belknap	4644	6,100,985	9,151,470	158,353	283,228	1,022,516	39.87	304,496.34
Carroll	4414	5,528,812	8,293,218	122,437	120,497	506,661	34.83	322,323.44
Merrim'ck	11758	21,389,459	32,084,188	961,974	1,133,288	3,420,742	139.81	754,717.33
Hillsboro'	16558	37,115,441	55,673,161	2,457,435	1,374,236	7,722,034	242.61	815,963.50
Cheshire	7403	14,986,599	22,434,898	673,525	1,254,614	1,961,026	97.96	353,595.93
Sullivan	4684	8,929,030	13,393,545	344,906	820,503	968,446	57.36	316,590.96
Grafton	10180	15,037,880	22,556,700	666,864	1,123,050	916,931	98.30	640,347.61
Coos	3939	4,946,910	7,370,365	239,540	218,850	16,295	32.34	205,232.22
Total	82919	\$153,187,177	\$229,586,636	\$8,362,586	\$10,454,187	\$22,138,104	\$1,000.00	\$4,768,582.73

* The apportionment for the State Tax is not correct on the account of a mistake in Sutton of \$2.81, which makes a change in the towns.

TABULAR STATEMENT,

Showing number of Clergymen, Physicians, Dentists, Lawyers, Merchants, and Manufacturers, by Towns, arranged alphabetically.

TOWNS.	Clergymen.	Physicians and Dentists.	Lawyers.	Merchants.	Manufacturers	TOWNS.	Clergymen.	Physicians and Dentists.	Lawyers.	Merchants.	Manufacturers
Acworth . . .	3	1		5	9	Effingham . . .	6	2	2	12	5
Albany . . .	1			1	3	Ellsworth . . .	1				1
Alexandria . . .	1			2	6	Enfield . . .	4	2		11	14
Allenstown . . .		1		6	5	Epping . . .	4	2	1	10	16
Alstead . . .	5	3	2	7	10	Epsom . . .	3	1		4	8
Alton . . .	3	2	1	7	7	Errol . . .					2
Amherst . . .	3	1	2	7	1	Exeter . . .	7	8	7	63	12
Andover . . .	2	1	1	13	10	Farmington . . .	3	4	3	24	18
Antrim . . .	3	2		9	15	Fitzwilliam . . .	3	2	1	17	6
Ashland . . .	2	3	1	6	14	Francestown . . .	1	3		6	3
Atkinson . . .	2		1	1		Franconia . . .	1	2		4	15
Auburn . . .	2	1		3	2	Franklin . . .	4	5	5	30	22
Barnstead . . .	4	3	1	5	7	Freedom . . .	2	3		8	4
Barrington . . .	2	2		1		Fremont . . .	2			3	9
Bartlett . . .	3	1	1	4	1	Gilford . . .	5	11	3	30	15
Bath . . .	3	2	5	9	11	Gilmanton . . .	5	5	1	8	4
Bedford . . .	1			1	10	Gilsom . . .	2	1		6	12
Belmont . . .	3	1		5	4	Goffstown . . .	3	3		12	5
Bennington . . .	1	1		4	8	Gorham . . .	2	4	2	17	6
Benton . . .				1	8	Goshen . . .	3	1		2	8
Berlin . . .	1			3	6	Gosport . . .					
Bethlehem . . .	2			4	7	Grafton . . .	2	1		5	
Boscawen . . .	1	1		4	9	Granatham . . .	4	1		3	12
Bow . . .	2			7	7	Greenfield . . .	1	1		3	3
Bradford . . .	1	3	1	11	5	Greenland . . .	2	2	2	3	2
Brentwood . . .		1		6	15	Groton . . .		1		1	7
Bridgewater . . .	2			1	2	Greenville . . .	3	2		10	2
Bristol . . .	3	5	3	25	30	Hampstead . . .	1	3		6	4
Brookfield . . .				1	3	Hampton . . .	3	1		7	5
Brookline . . .	2			4		Hampton Falls . . .	3	1		4	2
Cambridge . . .						Hancock . . .	1	2		2	1
Campton . . .	4	2		7	11	Hanover . . .	4	4	2	16	
Canaan . . .	3	2	2	11	3	Harrisville . . .	2			2	9
Candia . . .	3	2		8	3	Hart's Location . . .					
Canterbury . . .	3			2		Haverhill . . .	4	5	5	18	19
Carroll . . .	1			1	11	Hebron . . .	1			1	
Centre Harbor . . .	2	2		4	3	Henniker . . .	2	1		7	9
Charlestown . . .	5	5	1	13	4	Hill . . .	2	1		5	3
Chatham . . .	2			1		Hillsborough . . .	5	5	3	26	13
Chester . . .	3	4		6	4	Hinsdale . . .	2			8	17
Chesterfield . . .	2	2		5	4	Holderness . . .				1	4
Chichester . . .	3			1	7	Hollis . . .	1			5	
Claremont . . .	7	14	8	67	39	Hooksett . . .	2	1		2	8
Clarksville . . .				2		Hopkinton . . .	7	5	2	10	11
Colebrook . . .	4	4	4	20	17	Hudson . . .	3	2			1
Columbia . . .	2			1	3	Jackson . . .	1			2	1
Concord . . .	25	32	29	210	59	Jaffrey . . .	4	2	1	14	12
Conway . . .	4	3	2	15	12	Jefferson . . .	2				16
Cornish . . .	4	2		2	5	Keene . . .	7	14	8	64	9
Croydon . . .	3	1		3	1	Kensington . . .	3			4	3
Dalton . . .	1			2	6	Kingston . . .	3	3	1	5	12
Danbury . . .	3	1	2	6	3	Laconia . . .	5	9	7	48	27
Danville . . .	2			5	4	Lake Village . . .		6	3	30	16
Deerfield . . .	3	2	1	8	12	Lancaster . . .	5	7	12	31	13
Deering . . .	2			1	5	Landaff . . .	1			2	26
Derry . . .	3	3	1	11	6	Langdon . . .	2				2
Dorchester . . .	2			1	3	Lebanon . . .	5	5	3	39	13
Dover . . .	16	18	12	89	32	Lee . . .	4			2	4
Dublin . . .	2	1		3	3	Lempster . . .	4	1		2	4
Dummer . . .		1		4		Lincoln . . .					
Dunbarton . . .	3			2	3	Lisbon . . .	3	7		21	19
Durham . . .	2	1	1	4	6	Litchfield . . .	1			1	2
East Kingston . . .	1			2	3	Littleton . . .	3	4	7	41	17
Eaton . . .	1			2	1	Londonderry . . .	3	6		5	3

TABULAR STATEMENT,

Showing number of Clergymen, Physicians, Dentists, Lawyers, Merchants and Manufacturers, by Towns, arranged alphabetically.

TOWNS.	Clergymen.	Physicians and Dentists.	Lawyers.	Merchants.	Manufacturers	TOWNS.	Clergymen.	Physicians and Dentists.	Lawyers.	Merchants.	Manufacturers
Loudon . . .	3	4		5	7	Rochester . .	7	8	5	45	11
Lyman . . .	1			4	4	Rollinsford . .	3	2	1	11	1
Lyme . . .	2	2		7	5	Roxbury . . .	1				
Lyndeborough .	2			2	1	Rumney . . .	3	3	2	8	11
Madbury . . .	1			1		Rye . . .	3	1		4	
Madison . . .	1	2	1	3	5	Salem . . .	5	1		9	15
Manchester . .	16	39	35	437	49	Salisbury . . .	3	2		6	4
Marlborough . .	3	2		5	16	Sanbornton . .	3	1		3	3
Marlow . . .	2			12	7	Sandown . . .	1			1	4
Mason . . .	1			3	8	Sandwich . . .	4	3	2	12	11
Meredith . . .	3	2		17	5	Seabrook . . .	5	2		25	13
Merrimack . .	2			4	13	Sharon . . .					2
Middleton . .	1				3	Shelburne . . .	1				
Milan . . .	1	1		6	7	Somersworth . .	5	11	7	80	8
Milford . . .	4	5	4	31	24	South Hampton .	1			3	2
Milton . . .	7	4		12	12	South Newmarket	2	1	0	5	2
Mount Vernon .	1	1		4	1	Springfield . .	1	1		1	2
Monroe . . .	2			3	5	Stark . . .	1			1	7
Moultonborough	1	1		5	6	Stewartstown . .	1	3		5	4
Nashua . . .	11	22	13	97	19	Stoddard . . .	1	1		3	6
Nelson . . .	1			2	6	Strafford . . .	5	2	2	7	6
New-Boston . .	2	2		6	6	Stratford . . .	2	3		9	8
Newbury . . .	1			1	1	Stratham . . .	4	1		1	
New-Castle . .	3			5	4	Sullivan . . .	1			2	9
New-Durham . .	2			3	4	Sunapee . . .	3			4	12
New-Hampton .	2			6	2	Surry . . .	1	1		2	
Newington . .	1					Sutton . . .	4	2		9	6
New-Ipswich . .	3	3	1	6	1	Swanzy . . .	3	1		6	18
New-London . .	1	2		7	6	Tamworth . . .	3	2	1	9	6
New-Market . .	3	4	3	33	4	Temple . . .	1			1	4
Newport . . .	4	7	7	33	17	Thornton . . .	1	1		1	3
Newton . . .	2	2		6	6	Tilton . . .	5	5	2	22	7
Northfield . .	1	1	2	2	3	Troy . . .	2			4	8
North Hampton .	2	2		3		Tuftonborough .	5	3		5	2
Northumberland	1	1	1	7	5	Unity . . .	3			2	
North-wood . .	3	2	1	6	9	Wakefield . . .	4	3	1	11	3
Nottingham . .	1	3	1	4	3	Walpole . . .	4	2		4	6
Orange . . .	1	1		4		Warner . . .	3	2	1	7	10
Orford . . .	3	3	2	6	10	Warren . . .	1	3	1	5	12
Ossipee . . .	2	4	2	10	8	Washington . .	3	2		7	18
Pelham . . .		1		3	7	Waterville . . .					
Pembroke . . .	3	4		21	13	Weare . . .	3	2		11	14
Peterborough .	4	8	3	35	12	Webster . . .	3	1		3	5
Piermont . . .	2			3	6	Wentworth . . .	1	3	4	13	11
Pittsburg . . .					2	Westmoreland .	3	6		5	19
Pittsfield . . .	6	4	2	20	10	Whitefield . . .	2	5	1	12	16
Plainfield . . .	2	2		2		Wilmot . . .	3	1	1	2	5
Plaistow . . .	2	2	1	7	11	Wilton . . .	4	5	1	16	14
Plymouth . . .	2	6	3	22	19	Winchester . . .	3	6	2	23	21
Portsmouth . .	12	16	13	226	51	Windham . . .	1	1		4	6
Randolph . . .					4	Windsor . . .					1
Raymond . . .	5	1	1	12	9	Wolfeborough .	3	3	2	20	14
Richmond . . .	5			9	2	Woodstock . . .	3			2	
Rindge . . .	2			11	2						

TABULAR

Relative to the Agricultural Productions of the State,

ROCKINGHAM

TOWNS.	Acres of improved land.	Number of horses.	Number of cattle.	Number of sheep.	Number of swine.	Estimated value of all live stock.	Bushels of wheat.	Bushels of rye.	Bushels of corn.	Bushels of oats and barley.	Pounds of wool.	Bushels of peas and beans.
Atkinson	3,374	90	389	44	73	\$ 36,130	.....	132	2,446	1,141	155	131
Auburn	4,208	97	362	138	75	30,220	676	190	3,489	1,688	694	244
Brentwood	7,063	137	666	362	119	53,241	66	129	6,352	2,508	1,295	300
Candia	14,151	205	970	239	118	69,170	607	44	6,806	2,692	649	504
Chester	7,213	127	612	351	107	49,780	97	95	5,654	2,430	1,279	331
Danville	2,900	79	355	67	70	32,555	163	68	2,248	610	248	256
Deerfield	21,846	336	1,947	727	223	132,313	2,803	495	10,151	3,056	3,063	980
Derry	12,130	236	1,186	204	143	80,580	76	239	7,462	3,366	468	396
East Kingst'n	3,459	86	319	147	99	11,007	39	144	2,600	1,589	520	206
Epping	8,915	163	823	399	122	64,943	343	390	6,371	3,535	1,960	470
Exeter	3,675	107	537	370	106	42,935	58	81	3,730	1,971	1,412	175
Fremont	4,149	65	371	168	68	28,547	34	104	2,596	1,082	593	204
Gosport	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Greenland	5,839	153	575	178	236	60,543	79	229	5,230	3,261	602	355
Hampstead	4,425	130	376	52	80	39,122	.....	119	2,944	980	239	250
Hampton	3,908	158	574	202	179	44,860	36	344	6,585	1,605	482	324
Hampt'n F'ls	5,786	128	753	289	145	51,996	166	84	4,645	2,514	2,122	239
Kensington	5,729	110	655	361	155	40,199	131	229	5,605	3,201	1,604	277
Kingston	4,533	89	376	233	108	30,412	96	322	3,969	1,230	800	307
Londonderry	11,710	247	1,219	190	117	89,366	105	500	7,769	5,110	.....	372
Newcastle	140	7	19	.....	6	2,625	.....	.....	75	40	.....	20
Newington	3,795	87	368	206	130	31,301	2	98	3,546	1,419	707	141
Newmarket	5,841	100	415	201	104	40,519	125	155	2,968	1,593	830	232
Newton	3,133	78	243	47	83	22,650	39	43	2,468	762	94	262
No. Hampton	5,363	180	573	220	178	49,082	7	84	5,987	4,024	1,022	215
Northwood	10,389	161	866	283	103	63,743	1,084	93	7,087	1,852	646	386
Nottingham	11,473	156	886	347	100	58,086	635	30	6,571	1,919	1,170	456
Plaistow	2,609	100	237	21	96	30,483	.....	43	1,654	988	87	183
Portsmouth	2,360	110	500	28	126	54,630	34	210	4,700	1,420	20	370
Raymond	11,084	130	780	439	86	52,737	300	83	5,630	1,875	1,856	385
Rye	3,691	169	506	121	186	45,715	316	121	4,590	3,096	90	234
Salem	8,358	177	666	71	137	54,635	53	142	3,473	2,227	65	275
Sandown	3,744	80	408	188	79	24,250	106	120	3,033	969	705	164
Seabrook	3,320	89	464	58	99	32,976	48	126	2,614	722	285	605
So. Hampton	3,899	74	351	165	97	25,492	84	115	2,831	949	665	155
So. Newm'kt	3,339	74	257	140	75	24,284	18	40	1,617	642	337	149
Stratham	7,151	189	605	371	136	67,758	180	367	6,746	3,117	1,424	150
Windham	7,418	141	529	176	88	42,676	.....	207	3,540	1,788	928	254
Totals	232,737	3,845	21,738	7,093	4,255	\$1,711,560	18,596	6,018	165,682	72,976	29,074	11,486

STRAFFORD

Barrington	10,688	245	1,477	486	192	\$ 86,985	539	281	8,338	3,864	1,847	517
Dover	2,640	85	236	48	108	27,815	.....	23	1,773	1,663	.....	232
Durham	9,948	192	807	247	118	91,636	30	10	4,341	2,195	930	146
Farmington	5,145	95	600	205	60	35,615	419	18	2,597	234	677	2
Lee	8,903	174	756	628	110	57,980	325	168	5,095	1,739	3,022	312
Madbury	4,760	97	414	228	56	34,225	31	59	2,851	1,704	1,221	136
Middleton	3,806	51	315	116	51	23,347	85	8	1,122	927	592	146
Milton	8,517	123	631	405	104	51,732	351	60	3,099	1,658	1,584	333
New Durham	9,182	115	663	271	128	49,804	972	57	2,459	964	768	326
Rochester	11,368	222	1,341	661	236	80,120	425	169	8,433	3,016	2,215	494
Rollinsford	2,813	77	324	45	74	32,170	6	18	3,705	1,877	.....	119
Somersworth	1,294	29	124	47	48	9,365	.....	8	1,090	334	90	78
Strafford	14,911	251	1,933	788	217	103,193	2,021	217	7,903	4,358	2,797	502
Totals	94,065	1,756	9,621	4,175	1,502	\$ 683,987	5,204	1,096	52,806	24,533	15,752	3,343

STATISTICAL TABLES.

461

STATEMENT.

As per Census of 1870.

COUNTY.

Bushels of potatoes.	Orchard products reckoned in dollars.	Value of market garden products.	Pounds of butter.	Pounds of cheese.	Gallons milk sold.	Tons of hay.	Pounds of hops.	Pounds of maple sugar.	Pounds of honey.	Value of forest products, in dollars.	Value of animals slaughtered or sold, in dollars.	Estimated value of all farm products, including betterments, &c.
6,920	\$ 3,329	.....	13,320	425	86,318	1,103	....	....	....	\$ 5,520	\$ 8,812	\$ 41,476
8,265	876	\$ 1,382	13,735	450	4,500	966	....	25	19,723	9,337	67,843	
13,178	3,339	4,100	23,438	7,889	....	2,144	....	75	7,325	19,471	100,472	
19,487	5,699	.....	51,280	2,880	....	2,288	....	*1,005	16,099	22,565	117,413	
10,645	3,685	1,286	15,610	2,905	274	1,576	....	30	7,910	14,299	76,604	
6,769	1,813	.....	10,132	4,295	....	1,008	....	....	6,960	10,040	28,471	
25,975	12,102	.....	125,750	5,600	....	4,345	....	*2,500	65	14,135	26,832	178,518
18,762	3,886	2,185	16,965	775	106,575	3,304	....	....	19,820	15,255	141,268	
6,535	2,560	75	11,425	1,720	1,850	1,046	....	60	3,050	11,002	44,611	
17,865	2,472	1,039	19,385	4,550	985	2,174	....	68	8,862	23,020	102,064	
8,795	2,217	320	16,900	1,890	16,180	1,797	....	30	16,535	15,559	84,001	
8,233	1,759	665	10,600	3,725	....	975	....	50	14,052	10,491	56,862	
.....
15,271	12,820	1,212	23,820	200	15,530	2,562	....	....	.....	21,370	110,794	
7,809	1,675	85	13,915	1,555	....	1,181	....	....	4,430	8,320	38,433	
22,415	1,628	100	18,565	1,115	25,620	1,908	....	20	10,993	14,900	95,847	
11,450	4,070	.....	14,270	130	53,590	2,373	....	80	6,465	18,820	82,794	
6,030	6,770	.....	22,975	2,400	17,900	2,092	....	20	6,251	30,268	94,751	
7,325	1,076	640	13,725	3,755	850	1,008	....	37	9,328	10,815	56,253	
23,221	4,197	.....	32,625	125	52,004	2,895	....	900	14,955	19,205	146,794	
880	135	1,800	780	....	2,000	87	....	....	.....	385	5,160	
7,716	4,285	487	16,011	....	7,625	1,504	....	....	.....	10,855	59,042	
9,345	1,807	349	18,800	880	4,905	1,809	....	....	.....	13,970	64,510	
6,287	1,520	144	9,769	950	200	770	....	35	7,244	7,659	38,259	
17,750	2,837	300	15,275	3,155	33,700	2,128	....	....	10,985	17,213	76,224	
16,015	3,705	.....	30,358	5,050	100	2,459	....	....	3,550	10,475	74,188	
17,035	4,201	.....	24,125	5,038	.....	2,667	4	916	1,750	4,700	72,147	
7,234	718	.....	10,440	1,015	10,300	903	....	....	1,975	5,915	29,736	
14,375	6,850	5,115	4,635	....	85,895	1,966	....	....	50	1,550	98,490	
13,344	1,877	1,438	19,950	3,315	250	1,877	....	28	14,225	15,663	94,666	
8,518	2,533	285	18,355	660	10,175	1,949	....	....	4,281	12,718	76,296	
6,356	1,800	1,710	20,975	810	15,804	2,014	....	1,675	18,295	12,519	100,137	
7,258	514	25	7,580	3,415	.....	1,014	....	20	455	7,005	30,694	
46,149	2,552	70	14,908	300	4,417	1,576	....	80	18,247	16,411	69,370	
6,412	2,965	70	13,705	660	2,725	1,269	....	....	3,686	10,491	47,430	
6,123	1,508	200	7,874	....	2,590	984	....	20	4,060	6,976	38,140	
17,567	6,880	2,000	28,343	980	16,722	2,592	....	....	1,200	17,597	111,603	
10,283	1,979	350	14,185	350	43,250	1,566	....	....	3,450	12,126	65,619	
483,647	\$124,137	\$37,433	744,503	72,962	622,834	65,879	4	6,128	3,993	\$292,413	\$493,887	\$2,639,078

COUNTY.

34,598	\$3,802	\$100	41,720	7,855	50	3,406	....	....	....	\$12,180	\$19,275	\$114,585
9,287	2,444	1,035	6,725	.....	20,777	1,192	....	....	....	32,701	5,112	55,648
17,090	2,240	700	35,090	4,115	....	3,880	....	....	....	21,050	19,218	108,133
9,920	430	.....	11,744	2,675	....	1,411	....	....	....	975	4,051	43,498
19,977	1,883	.....	20,915	1,760	....	2,361	....	....	....	9,634	13,668	63,895
12,560	1,195	50	14,125	750	7,500	1,639	....	....	....	1,970	10,545	50,985
9,480	707	.....	10,500	1,307	....	758	....	*250	....	425	2,108	23,939
13,265	2,895	.....	22,626	6,930	336	1,688	....	....	....	6,110	7,378	68,192
16,360	1,637	15	21,775	2,350	....	1,757	....	*475	285	1,652	6,121	62,233
31,864	8,495	790	37,434	3,320	11,870	3,320	....	....	....	9,875	19,495	139,888
11,150	4,865	2,390	6,750	100	63,101	1,583	....	35	7,490	10,550	60,500	
4,995	515	.....	4,900	....	3,556	457	....	20	1,580	4,123	29,980	
31,165	3,775	.....	40,187	8,765	....	4,113	....	....	....	955	20,560	123,672
221,711	\$34,883	\$5,080	274,491	39,927	107,190	27,565	....	725	340	\$106,597	\$142,201	\$884,648

* 534 gallons molasses; Deerfield, 928 do.; Milton, 69 do. Rochester, 4 do.

BELKNAP

TOWNS.	Acres of improved land.	Number of horses.	Number of cattle.	Number of sheep.	Number of swine.	Estimated value of all live stock.	Bushels of wheat.	Bushels of rye.	Bushels of corn.	Bushels of oats and barley.	Pounds of wool.	Bushels of peas and beans.
Alton	18,025	192	1,589	734	242	\$ 96,939	2,125	159	7,995	3,161	2,418	549
Barnstead	14,805	249	1,808	937	291	106,514	2,516	120	8,338	4,387	2,234	517
Belmont	10,625	189	1,232	514	150	91,595	1,686	228	9,777	5,019	2,159	538
Center Harbor	4,422	72	548	316	71	35,683	610	75	3,350	1,531	886	159
Gilford	17,728	233	1,725	1,679	193	131,705	2,701	514	11,837	3,558	8,233	872
Gilmanton	23,840	295	2,182	1,088	277	120,633	2,632	24	9,912	5,047	3,659	745
Laconia	4,702	83	568	159	98	46,612	742	49	4,815	2,483	.....	286
Meredith	16,586	218	1,848	759	271	111,495	2,759	198	10,087	3,247	2,355	568
New Hampton	13,375	190	1,148	1,245	159	79,055	1,623	424	7,315	4,237	4,039	337
Sanbornton	20,935	267	1,809	1,903	273	139,012	2,458	50	11,501	4,793	7,756	476
Tilton	8,612	156	829	753	95	52,375	838	91	5,900	3,501	3,256	341
Total	153,655	2,142	15,286	10,087	2,120	1,011,618	20,690	1,932	90,827	40,964	36,995	7,388

CARROLL

Albany	2,986	67	288	32	48	\$ 18,363	164	46	1,589	1,146	120	211
Bartlett	5,482	117	601	286	68	39,917	244	42	3,672	3,082	1,186	311
Brookfield	5,405	75	418	95	110	34,507	625	12	2,498	763	262	197
Chatham	3,848	86	673	390	59	37,606	38	128	3,377	3,534	1,326	263
Conway	9,955	363	1,437	471	199	107,431	467	206	11,178	10,208	2,090	620
Eaton	6,364	130	873	333	191	69,225	1,028	71	5,395	1,641	1,680	511
Effingham	9,025	175	1,024	185	110	59,973	527	188	6,294	3,729	534	404
Freedom	7,847	147	976	662	104	60,871	892	80	5,386	2,823	1,828	401
Hart's Location	250	8	34	13	2	2,838	20	18	195	155	51	8
Hale's Location	20	.....	1	.....	.....	50	.....	.....	10	.....	.....	7
Jackson	5,496	97	783	707	78	47,664	584	43	2,827	2,143	2,327	374
Madison	6,232	117	834	484	144	51,038	617	76	4,775	2,246	1,885	496
Moultonborough	14,265	196	2,542	939	137	88,313	1,790	209	7,513	4,011	3,260	612
Ossipee	17,740	277	1,893	574	258	114,514	1,135	291	10,465	4,640	2,554	940
Sandwich	23,900	338	2,790	1,262	206	154,160	1,844	9	10,011	7,205	4,937	657
Tamworth	15,304	282	1,813	713	342	120,491	1,171	119	9,372	5,968	3,060	1,049
Tuftonborough	12,635	155	1,409	596	134	71,363	1,954	112	7,970	3,720	2,687	490
Wakefield	11,871	150	1,267	412	211	71,226	1,387	140	5,041	3,252	910	286
Wolfeborough	16,694	278	1,769	620	324	119,698	2,451	184	9,931	2,571	1,811	576
Total	175,319	3,058	21,425	8,774	2,725	1,269,268	16,938	1,974	107,499	62,837	32,512	8,413

* 33 gals. molasses; Belmont, 456 do.; Gilford, 148 do.; Gilmanton, 428; Laconia, 24; New-Hampton, 136; Sanbornton, 85; Tilton, 191—1,595 gallons.

† 60 bushels grass seed; Center Harbor, 22 do.; Gilford, 60 do.; Gilmanton, 56; Laconia, 4; Meredith, 58; New-Hampton, 42; Tilton, 28—330 bushels.

COUNTY.

Bushels of potatoes.	Value of orchard products.	Value of market garden products.	Pounds of butter.	Pounds of cheese.	Gallons milk sold.	Tons of hay.	Pounds of hops.	Pounds maple sugar.	Pounds of honey.	Value of forest products, in dollars.	Value of animals slaughtered or sold, in dollars.	Estimated value of all farm products including betterments, etc.
23,960	\$ 4,350	\$ 25	30,763	4,195	90	3,850	.....	517	317	\$36,129	\$36,141	\$173,660
30,290	2,655	.....	48,224	8,788	.....	4,131	.....	*321	72	4,204	41,093	152,210
17,799	4,138	.....	38,962	8,535	82,015	†2,944	.....	*5,165	249	16,295	36,785	165,980
51,755	2,722	.....	14,310	1,655	.....	†1,365	.....	1,975	256	4,265	9,397	52,225
28,445	9,087	100	47,840	10,330	30,907	†4,890	.....	*5,359	1,026	26,470	85,978	248,210
27,111	7,301	95	87,456	12,158	360	†4,921	6	*2,681	88	8,849	45,438	170,670
9,215	2,230	25	15,775	3,005	40	†1,522	.....	*2,710	45	6,877	12,490	66,157
25,616	5,698	90	37,106	9,423	1,885	†4,369	.....	5,508	349	15,333	29,168	175,920
19,042	4,339	.....	39,375	4,765	2,690	†2,992	.....	*6,587	493	16,545	18,465	137,240
24,475	13,884	2,351	50,515	13,500	950	†5,204	3	*6,525	609	7,998	58,508	215,204
12,281	3,055	.....	27,550	4,595	3,700	†2,456	.....	*2,430	176	11,965	18,255	108,915
269,999	\$59,459	\$2,686	437,876	80,949	122,607	38,644	9	39,778	3,722	155,030	391,718	1,636,391

COUNTY.

6,087	\$ 1,113	\$	7,365	.....	.....	834	.....	†2,799	50	\$ 529	\$ 3,929	\$ 23,131
14,414	4,923	.....	19,066	325	400	1,893	.....	†9,240	150	1,767	7,922	68,312
8,725	930	75	9,680	1,050	25	1,119	.....	†1,661	.....	2,475	6,182	37,057
9,154	2,990	.....	20,668	650	.....	1,663	500	†600	100	1,186	6,407	65,651
29,023	2,847	.....	47,470	1,325	2,450	4,647	.....	†4,805	1,090	3,415	19,811	143,299
12,856	8,236	.....	28,400	100	.....	2,014	.....	5,424	314	3,642	15,574	92,614
14,592	1,663	.....	20,830	1,040	.....	2,388	350	†225	88	.....	12,068	93,306
11,722	2,670	.....	19,880	425	.....	2,315	.....	†970	.....	.....	16,296	69,402
575	300	.....	1,190	.....	.....	110	.....	1,025	.....	170	300	3,502
75	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	80
17,249	3,895	.....	26,425	.....	.....	2,037	.....	†4,525	.....	1,984	6,700	72,243
11,611	5,571	.....	28,600	.....	.....	1,775	.....	5,316	.....	3,487	12,715	78,478
21,179	2,861	.....	32,790	3,010	3,325	3,351	.....	†10,723	.....	.....	24,601	109,622
37,651	6,139	65	47,635	850	.....	4,175	500	9,291	600	9,926	26,596	155,503
25,730	5,276	.....	49,905	1,540	.....	6,393	.....	†52,850	30	.....	40,003	181,475
26,838	11,342	.....	61,100	200	.....	4,452	.....	44,291	328	9,158	36,786	146,199
21,923	1,306	.....	27,640	1,992	70	3,178	.....	†13,968	90	.....	12,335	89,866
23,240	2,758	25	21,944	2,064	.....	2,737	.....	1,080	.....	11,339	16,228	100,695
35,955	2,743	1,055	33,645	2,055	3,862	4,454	.....	7,395	112	11,663	21,857	146,699
328,599	67,563	1,220	504,143	16,626	10,132	49,545	1,360	176,188	2,952	60,741	286,310	1,707,134

† 61 gallons molasses; Bartlett, 523 do.; Chatham, 842 do.; Conway, 992; Effingham, 8; Freedom, 63; Hale's Location, 885; Madison, 23; Ossipee, 43; Tamworth, 14—3,424 gallons.

MERRIMACK

TOWNS.	Acres of improved land.	Number of horses.	Number of cattle.	Number of sheep.	Number of swine.	Estimated value of all live stock.	Bushels of wheat.	Bushels of rye.	Bushels of corn.	Bushels of oats and barley.	Pounds of wool.	Bushels of peas and beans.
Allenstown	3,192	69	268	96	49	22,375	242	43	2,254	1,875	419	120
Andover	8,456	95	787	1,496	104	44,889	638	233	3,989	2,164	6,928	192
Boscawen	9,274	149	626	1,156	104	54,839	220	109	6,107	5,000	6,174	215
Bow	8,101	179	880	414	100	63,310	846	70	7,623	3,942	1,061	138
Bradford	15,398	198	1,277	2,539	179	76,375	1,246	282	7,591	3,868	10,797	137
Canterbury	18,644	249	1,708	1,834	161	107,729	1,118	76	9,076	5,921	7,809	358
Chichester	20,090	520	2,205	1,024	698	181,761	1,232	673	20,650	15,802	3,810	751
Concord	16,533	178	1,409	685	119	78,612	772	839	7,172	4,614	2,192	171
Dunbarton	13,044	171	1,192	754	113	72,803	1,977	143	6,853	4,000	2,419	204
Epsom	7,376	135	614	1,343	99	46,985	403	87	6,935	5,066	6,244	179
Franklin	18,612	258	2,110	1,218	310	112,843	2,021	394	11,007	3,228	3,927	161
Henniker	9,278	114	585	1,068	62	39,653	576	58	3,676	1,983	3,255	104
Hooksett	4,446	141	509	111	86	38,710	265	197	4,593	3,906	306	184
Hopkinton	17,590	262	1,884	1,324	219	128,375	1,600	447	14,618	6,775	6,630	374
Loudon	19,180	315	2,010	1,586	195	122,332	2,289	111	11,755	5,890	6,614	334
Newbury	12,231	134	967	1,289	118	57,060	1,309	90	4,387	2,854	4,802	82
New London	11,100	139	1,025	571	122	58,070	1,268	92	3,454	3,088	2,427	125
Northfield	9,638	139	866	910	89	56,866	1,024	97	6,210	2,538	3,083	169
Pembroke	9,950	166	901	158	156	63,420	867	181	7,593	5,458	1,146	277
Pittsfield	10,648	190	1,172	408	126	69,625	2,070	40	6,801	2,086	1,822	333
Salisbury	17,638	172	1,034	3,830	206	88,573	1,149	254	8,167	3,166	16,215	378
Sutton	8,673	92	730	1,073	63	44,764	814	58	2,747	2,058	3,827	95
Warner	20,792	248	1,684	3,351	108	113,967	1,834	194	10,388	3,290	16,711	324
Webster	11,687	150	870	2,546	85	68,608	1,223	274	6,439	2,426	14,456	181
Willmot	15,773	176	1,134	2,044	148	74,105	1,258	114	3,957	3,879	4,975	45
Total	317,344	4,639	28,447	32,828	3,819	1,886,649	23,215	5,166	184,062	104,887	138,079	5631

HILLSBOROUGH

TOWNS.	Acres of improved land.	Number of horses.	Number of cattle.	Number of sheep.	Number of swine.	Estimated value of all live stock.	Bushels of wheat.	Bushels of rye.	Bushels of corn.	Bushels of oats and barley.	Pounds of wool.	Bushels of peas and beans.
Amherst	12,330	246	1,142	247	263	88,906	692	560	8,618	3,960	862	316
Antrim	11,739	149	1,015	699	165	65,091	490	262	4,671	5,181	2,677	267
Bedford	11,781	291	1,280	106	296	116,945	443	607	7,815	5,037	89	230
Bennington	3,299	38	268	222	35	17,194	140	132	1,078	687	831	64
Brookline	1,819	34	217	10	36	13,120	12	41	1,190	586	.....	65
Deering	12,963	165	1,167	1,057	184	64,376	1,699	42	5,222	2,266	3,733	212
Francetown	10,798	140	693	962	202	44,858	1,142	43	4,388	1,631	2,705	177
Goffstown	10,606	271	1,405	297	326	104,232	500	395	10,339	4,380	600	300
Greenfield	7,611	83	515	617	108	35,228	342	84	3,375	1,287	1,975	118
Hancock	10,409	115	1,010	706	148	45,364	307	213	4,011	2,605	1,832	216
Hillsboro'	15,945	199	1,530	886	170	88,326	782	215	7,415	3,451	3,210	280
Hollis	10,805	203	1,171	123	237	72,425	26	1,090	7,769	6,844	511	320
Hudson	9,443	205	1,051	211	302	72,775	86	556	8,951	5,018	855	367
Litchfield	2,560	80	366	76	104	28,545	112	316	4,305	3,430	484	111
Lyndeboro'	10,439	130	951	284	103	67,323	882	284	5,892	1,522	1,619	260
Manchester	5,144	233	550	90	332	73,088	284	742	6,642	4,961	223	469
Mason	8,949	35	795	120	124	52,443	448	55	4,090	2,084	281	222
Merrimack	8,798	165	816	121	225	61,385	23	1,007	6,851	5,312	111	321
Milford	10,547	203	1,077	89	183	75,514	512	324	10,034	3,490	257	233
Mont Vernon	6,942	123	484	82	136	38,865	552	102	3,015	1,555	234	127
Nashua	6,069	154	675	132	157	44,935	92	862	5,549	3,278	277	274
New Boston	15,947	235	1,354	454	274	98,269	1,158	462	7,545	3,675	1,449	270
New Ipswich	9,620	149	872	130	187	58,370	575	72	7,799	2,421	400	216
Pelham	8,049	171	837	160	292	61,745	45	786	6,007	2,229	400	219
Peterboro	15,925	218	1,588	540	236	85,861	553	280	5,241	4,890	1,781	298
Sharon	2,928	32	259	83	48	14,909	75	10	944	918	190	26
Temple	9,599	90	592	221	76	43,852	989	116	4,373	2,040	968	119
Weare	23,392	296	1,879	2,814	442	134,517	1,452	153	10,734	3,630	11,066	418
Wilton	10,391	155	960	100	134	73,493	991	527	5,337	3,653	176	145
Windsor	2,604	29	183	137	14	10,097	64	17	631	286	396	26
Total	287,451	4,637	26,702	11,776	5,539	1,852,051	15,357	10,355	165,831	90,347	40,192	6688

* 800 bushels sweet potatoes.

† 151 bushels seed; Bennington, 100 do.; Deering, 10 do.; Francetown, 20 do.; Greenfield, 40 do.; Hancock, 5 do.; Hillsborough, 6 do.; New Ipswich, 6 do.; Peterborough, 8 do.; Temple, 3 do.; Weare, 10 do.; total, 359 bushels.

STATISTICAL TABLES.

465

COUNTY.

Bushels of potatoes.	Value of orchard products.	Value of market garden products.	Pounds of butter.	Pounds of cheese.	Gallons milk sold.	Tons of hay.	Pounds of hops.	Pounds maple sugar.	Pounds of honey.	Value of forest products.	Value of animals slaughtered or sold for slaughter.	Estimated value of farm products, including betterments.
4,440	\$ 655	\$ 544	8,675	375	1,535	734	.....	.....	.....	\$6,300	\$ 7,466	\$ 42,234
13,712	2,997	.....	12,165	6,185	194	2,157	.....	3,513	465	5,785	12,516	66,257
11,003	5,998	806	20,044	7,981	1,150	1,212	.....	175	260	7,876	13,641	94,272
10,046	3,504	210	31,600	2,315	2,588	2,116	.....	.....	.....	48,099	20,076	153,546
25,718	3,881	.....	28,929	3,010	1,097	3,522	.....	6,510	310	10,416	15,591	106,484
21,463	8,094	182	35,212	19,790	.....	4,279	.....	9,865	982	15,930	26,416	172,403
.....
33,651	5,315	16,312	68,670	12,280	112,406	6,577	.....	250	471	19,500	45,677	338,068
18,761	2,794	.....	32,751	3,124	.....	3,070	.....	.....	.....	2,145	12,020	91,111
16,580	996	.....	25,134	7,230	180	2,844	.....	.....	.....	1,102	19,210	92,492
8,845	2,022	700	14,030	4,695	10,150	1,714	.....	242	55	8,900	17,460	79,000
16,934	3,594	.....	40,345	7,958	645	4,050	.....	4,080	125	6,699	38,881	139,877
7,884	1,603	.....	11,615	3,000	.....	1,588	.....	1,565	120	2,722	5,789	53,539
9,560	1,676	319	14,370	650	4,110	1,375	.....	.....	.....	19,467	10,828	118,708
19,158	6,405	700	54,850	17,915	585	4,519	.....	2,384	187	12,764	38,938	186,552
20,102	5,995	75	35,115	19,163	25	5,129	.....	12,260	.....	1,615	32,817	186,307
19,030	2,573	.....	22,650	1,160	40	2,564	.....	11,015	361	6,380	14,006	81,174
25,085	2,273	.....	25,385	1,500	40	2,179	.....	6,110	117	3,168	12,205	78,768
13,660	3,489	.....	19,235	5,740	.....	2,607	.....	350	807	7,025	10,760	95,311
15,510	4,140	1,001	23,055	3,285	5,298	2,181	.....	108	21,455	28,652	126,170	.....
14,082	1,847	.....	28,065	8,725	7,667	2,753	.....	280	101	392	40,178	87,973
17,266	12,042	1	31,585	12,335	25	3,629	.....	3,515	705	6,867	18,237	129,914
14,139	2,455	266	21,155	5,239	.....	1,746	.....	9,462	238	9,563	10,767	68,532
17,502	6,634	583	48,874	1,444	480	4,288	.....	4,895	532	17,437	27,132	164,472
9,745	6,503	653	25,476	10,744	9,000	2,407	.....	500	208	12,063	19,277	110,628
35,480	2,860	.....	26,501	1,860	.....	3,227	.....	12,830	478	4,505	16,435	97,278
429,650	100,345	22,363	705,516	167,703	147,215	72,467	.....	89,802	6,630	258,805	575,055	2,961,071

COUNTY.

16,531	\$5,090	\$ 130	36,715	1,400	80,350	3,151	.....	.....	.....	\$16,795	\$16,380	\$136,746
13,130	4,525	.....	29,990	2,585	.....	2,621	.....	4,105	.....	13,424	20,676	92,733
19,352	3,107	8,322	19,790	300	239,515	3,236	.....	.....	83	13,260	22,036	178,299
3,498	569	.....	6,533	440	.....	1,585	.....	1,400	.....	3,437	3,214	21,487
2,435	1,535	550	4,360	625	350	400	.....	.....	.....	9,280	3,707	26,077
16,361	1,935	262	28,345	3,448	10	3,015	.....	24,235	70	13,571	17,338	98,846
8,476	3,154	.....	24,505	4,364	.....	2,474	.....	3,775	268	9,785	20,679	51,556
16,192	5,747	3,131	32,515	1,665	45,977	3,292	.....	74	102	27,730	24,508	160,860
7,180	1,140	.....	15,970	1,845	.....	1,330	.....	1,549	.....	5,141	8,273	57,354
10,744	4,505	.....	26,410	1,230	.....	2,213	.....	6,165	.....	8,593	14,766	84,367
20,853	5,511	.....	40,640	3,060	150	3,691	.....	9,865	20	13,018	31,536	133,496
11,368	10,436	180	25,510	4,505	88,310	2,575	.....	2,370	56	559	16,183	133,321
16,620	3,213	880	34,745	400	73,700	2,604	.....	.....	45	10,522	13,819	118,538
5,217	846	192	12,075	400	2,220	948	.....	.....	.....	11,500	7,785	46,527
*8,052	6,197	200	28,430	1,795	60,452	2,262	.....	13,386	146	8,010	15,783	113,484
21,093	3,672	11,137	24,284	200	54,012	1,911	.....	.....	263	11,338	29,015	148,403
10,471	2,488	3,765	26,369	200	24,299	2,005	.....	.....	.....	3,555	12,376	92,682
11,771	1,536	865	30,925	300	31,910	2,179	.....	.....	74	13,150	11,580	94,496
11,446	6,973	3,346	17,690	700	137,948	2,537	.....	.....	47	11,819	13,636	162,569
7,142	2,580	560	16,190	260	24,486	1,591	.....	.....	40	5,715	9,004	72,973
9,528	2,812	3,741	11,920	400	81,910	1,607	.....	.....	160	.....	10,572	88,550
11,904	5,555	.....	36,575	6,860	812	3,710	.....	2,235	618	26,301	29,313	147,973
12,819	1,515	15	30,505	650	54,300	2,423	.....	.....	.....	6,530	11,560	92,995
13,595	7,425	850	29,705	1,250	60,895	2,295	.....	.....	25	15,460	13,065	109,965
17,182	4,846	200	35,334	3,256	11,135	3,053	.....	15,757	338	12,262	23,283	117,792
3,435	235	.....	6,860	455	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	300	3,098	18,572
8,057	1,456	.....	20,230	1,664	55,408	1,633	.....	11,000	455	11,696	7,844	71,727
17,899	8,107	220	54,139	11,873	1,841	4,886	.....	12,417	1,032	14,358	34,830	192,399
14,715	4,214	125	13,575	600	175,906	2,888	.....	.....	.....	4,255	14,334	132,392
2,240	242	.....	4,045	410	.....	436	.....	325	.....	3,304	2,289	15,304
350,136	111,226	38,971	704,879	57,140	1,305,894	67,551	.....	45,658	3,842	304,668	462,482	2,962,483

† 92 gallons molasses; Bennington, 33 do.; Deering, 277 do.; Francestown, 149 do.; Greenfield, 164 do.; Hancock, 731 do.; Hillsborough, 30 do.; Hollis, 18 do.; Lyndeborough, 98 do.; Mason, 46 do.; New-Boston, 46 do.; Peterborough, 396 do.; Temple, 73 do.; Weare, 262 do.; Windsor, 24 do.; total, 11,881.

CHESHIRE

TOWNS.	Acres of improved land.	Number of horses.	Number of cattle.	Number of sheep.	Number of swine.	Estimated value of all live stock.	Bushels of wheat.	Bushels of rye.	Bushels of corn.	Bushels of oats and barley.	Pounds of wool.	Bushels of peas and beans.
Alstead	17,714	221	1,154	3,196	268	\$106,440	275	176	8,388	8,501	9,624	18
Chesterfield	19,045	302	1,567	743	300	124,530	140	122	14,487	12,055	2,595	206
Dublin	15,474	181	1,005	1,449	69	79,440	868	108	3,874	3,246	6,525	125
Fitzwilliam	12,709	158	770	170	121	49,008	154	173	2,241	2,119	284	.....
Gilsum	6,413	70	442	1,331	56	37,720	16	91	2,714	1,903	6,023	2
Hinsdale*	7,381	126	812	266	147	57,695	149	972	7,870	3,470	1,008	101
Jaffrey	17,722	200	1,072	582	392	72,375	209	70	3,195	3,853	2,064	3
Keene	11,445	235	1,223	1,604	290	102,489	153	710	8,520	5,892	5,497	242
Marlborough	8,007	112	601	471	46	48,965	249	110	2,446	2,331	2,627	70
Marlow	9,241	133	632	1,262	68	47,005	314	19	2,425	2,455	3,285	52
Nelson	8,820	89	525	1,563	31	39,794	344	9	964	2,666	6,625	47
Richmond	13,503	140	799	198	151	59,605	106	294	3,980	2,569	645	23
Rindge	14,476	201	879	339	143	56,679	179	62	1,931	3,481	1,800	.....
Roxbury	3,438	35	218	434	38	17,652	205	131	1,042	459	1,683	35*
Stoddard	12,897	84	595	1,152	62	38,812	47	29	895	2,693	6,504	17
Sullivan	7,514	73	297	1,876	40	35,834	20	.....	1,253	1,962	8,701	16
Surry	6,301	82	409	1,153	120	34,455	45	73	3,985	3,155	6,083	.....
Swanzy	11,259	199	939	780	134	78,691	258	1,686	5,206	3,864	3,677	162
Troy	5,666	66	425	28	77	32,885	203	125	1,208	1,067	117	.....
Walpole*	19,433	408	1,278	9,219	441	141,615	1,001	514	38,660	33,373	39,103	61
Westmoreland*	18,095	288	1,691	2,702	384	130,937	265	249	22,152	19,514	6,062	246
Winchester*	13,964	220	1,281	795	174	90,991	330	613	7,633	5,007	3,070	231
Total.	260,517	3,623	17,619	31,313	3,552	1,484,769	5,530	6,339	145,069	125,496	123,837	1,657

SULLIVAN

Acworth	18,040	272	1,206	3,809	121	\$30,880	1,096	124	5,948	10,757	19,797	232
Charlestown*	15,604	328	1,238	3,651	241	115,477	967	592	23,585	21,184	21,836	273
Claremont	22,842	412	1,870	4,049	302	155,046	1,542	1,444	24,953	21,379	23,213	148
Cornish	20,317	376	1,734	4,501	287	141,561	2,668	312	15,327	13,878	26,378	209
Croydon	15,268	200	1,204	1,239	150	70,048	496	67	4,338	6,629	6,359	99
Goshen	8,513	140	782	888	167	53,248	1,002	96	2,545	4,221	5,975	136
Grantham	9,445	138	688	1,713	115	50,590	475	22	2,505	4,152	8,326	154
Langdon	7,175	137	695	1,493	81	56,433	284	177	8,872	8,027	8,090	90
Lempster	11,339	165	894	911	66	61,350	506	77	2,411	6,100	4,818	170
Newport	18,533	317	1,843	1,372	371	137,501	856	398	10,807	14,520	8,140	322
Plainfield	24,683	389	1,750	8,980	319	143,715	3,684	212	17,309	15,469	44,246	136
Springfield	13,720	167	1,079	1,439	209	72,033	998	20	2,408	4,689	2,408	209
Unity	14,437	225	1,153	2,397	122	94,783	948	126	6,053	8,323	15,281	264
Sunapee	8,627	135	887	506	182	62,872	1,018	.....	3,578	3,902	2,687	118
Washington.	11,964	150	916	1,301	77	59,870	321	42	2,514	3,146	5,217	118
Total.	220,521	3,551	18,139	38,249	2,810	1,365,407	16,891	3,709	133,153	146,387	202,871	2,678

* 95,850 lbs. tobacco; Walpole, 26,000 do.; Westmoreland, 615 do.; Winchester, 30,821; Charlestown, 4,000 lbs.

† 45 gals. molasses; Gilsum, 42 do.; Hinsdale, 15 do.; Keene, 151 do.; Marlborough, 22 do.; Marlow, 110 do.; Nelson, 652 do.; Richmond, 652 do.; Roxbury, 30 do.; Sullivan, 28 do.; Swanzy, 98 do.; Westmoreland, 169 do.; Winchester, 366 do.; total, 1,728 gallons.

‡ 8 bushels of seed; Chesterfield, 36 do.; Marlborough, 5 do.; Surry, 2 do.; Walpole, 39 do.; Westmoreland, 77 do.; Winchester, 6 do.; total, 116 bushels.

COUNTY.

Bushels of potatoes	Value of orchard products.	Value of market garden products.	Pounds of butter.	Pounds of cheese.	Gallons milk sold.	Tons of hay.	Pounds of hops.	Pounds of maple sugar.	Pounds of honey.	Value of forest products.	Value of animals slaughtered or sold to be slaughtered.	Estimated value of all farm products, including betterments, &c.
18,060	\$3,594	.....	41,300	1,200	.....	4,697	....	38,120	.....	.....	\$16,665	\$116,490
16,412	9,423	.....	50,500	9,395	20	4,262	....	10,885	115	.....	25,945	145,202
14,835	2,128	\$ 125	34,225	2,260	1,980	2,992	400	25,640	.....	\$11,635	8,915	76,705
13,490	450	.....	19,500	200	.....	1,998	10	4,580	.....	4,580	3,945	53,606
6,943	2,095	95	14,565	2,085	240	1,413	5	8,891	15	6,230	4,271	52,145
6,727	1,529	.....	17,075	3,220	12,837	2,091	1,900	7550	104	9,814	23,397	118,408
15,847	145	.....	20,550	100	200	2,909	.....	3,110	.....	2,126	4,304	67,138
16,134	4,715	1,935	34,720	5,073	18,361	3,646	.....	10,325	.....	14,358	17,340	144,434
7,335	1,825	155	26,731	1,800	506	1,759	.....	4,940	.....	10,290	6,365	60,330
12,210	115	5	18,575	2,320	1,118	2,083	.....	26,100	100	11,675	5,065	65,175
11,882	108	205	17,030	470	2,000	1,633	.....	8,087	.....	3,943	4,763	27,362
10,575	2,470	.....	28,100	3,975	.....	1,997	.....	5,090	.....	.....	13,085	69,640
15,852	70	.....	3,680	100	50	2,194	.....	.....	.....	2,955	680	56,395
4,090	1,085	10	5,600	120	.....	601	.....	2,941	.....	3,470	4,605	27,427
12,115	433	190	16,105	100	.....	1,694	.....	10,855	.....	4,667	6,240	46,404
8,395	545	.....	11,635	590	.....	1,596	.....	13,800	.....	12,130	3,655	56,088
10,990	2,555	.....	14,600	800	.....	1,524	.....	9,600	.....	.....	7,310	46,375
14,030	1,139	.....	22,416	1,950	600	2,640	.....	3,655	238	15,966	13,897	93,081
8,080	50	.....	14,530	.....	.....	541	.....	.....	.....	1,530	1,696	31,875
15,355	7,610	.....	50,000	4,670	145	6,637	.....	10,500	.....	50	52,765	254,035
15,055	6,337	.....	49,525	17,865	375	5,066	.....	15,373	270	.....	31,918	148,139
13,496	6,126	.....	25,510	5,155	2,623	3,103	.....	5,935	155	13,307	30,525	131,445
364,008	\$55,665	\$2,720	536,472	63,448	51,581	57,096	2,365	214,387	997	\$128,726	\$287,351	\$1,887,856

COUNTY.

21,962	\$2,945	\$....	38,140	2,115	.....	24,418	.....	56,500	660	\$ 9,797	\$13,127	\$ 90,200
15,624	4,454	45	58,720	13,580	4,280	4,793	2,556	11,511	515	18,338	35,464	152,188
20,359	2,472	62	64,098	21,098	6,895	5,623	.....	22,810	16	2,000	31,733	189,731
20,028	6,456	.....	52,920	10,305	2,500	5,186	.....	19,535	245	11,175	32,081	172,664
16,885	1,757	.....	37,065	2,870	17	2,956	.....	25,916	328	3,140	11,290	82,475
19,088	2,600	140	26,915	2,785	.....	22,000	.....	18,910	.....	2,031	10,897	60,092
12,585	1,575	.....	19,070	2,720	.....	2,121	.....	13,110	247	5,495	9,295	63,110
7,061	3,077	.....	22,655	2,955	25	21,976	.....	16,300	390	11,650	15,747	74,812
15,613	1,525	.....	28,610	3,570	125	2,521	.....	30,555	100	4,189	10,660	50,910
30,170	7,299	20	67,979	11,326	2,720	24,998	10	23,090	666	20,615	26,294	148,156
23,685	5,110	250	44,030	11,350	1,050	26,083	.....	11,840	480	2,620	33,860	179,075
26,938	2,713	.....	38,825	3,618	.....	2,798	.....	18,500	366	6,475	11,120	72,552
19,823	5,025	.....	39,480	4,584	600	3,992	.....	28,688	330	8,123	20,194	109,418
16,775	2,219	.....	29,585	4,113	.....	2,213	.....	18,265	290	5,105	9,768	56,475
18,613	2,102	.....	27,790	2,220	.....	2,451	.....	32,045	305	11,639	9,836	57,319
285,169	\$51,329	\$ 517	585,882	100,139	18,212	54,059	2,566	346,915	4,937	\$119,292	\$281,366	\$1,559,177

‡ 13 bushels seed; Charlestown, 70 do.; Claremont, 14 do.; Cornish, 20 do.; Goshen, 29 do.; Langdon, 22 do.; Newport, 36 do.; Plainfield, 19 do.; Springfield, 7 do.; Unity, 42 do.; Sunapee, 20 do.; Washington, 5 do.; total, 297 bushels.

‡ 75 gallons molasses: Cornish, 384 do.; Goshen, 403 do.; Grantham, 66 do.; Langdon, 29 do.; Newport, 342 do.; Plainfield, 345 do.; Springfield, 265 do.; Unity, 22 do.; Sunapee, 94 do.; total, 2,025 gallons.

TOWNS.	No. acres improved land.	Number of horses.	Number of cattle.	Number of sheep.	Number of swine.	Estimated value of all live stock.	Bushels of wheat.	Bushels of rye.	Bushels of corn.	Oats and barley or buckwheat.	Wool, (in lbs.)	Bushels peas and beans.
Alexandria	14,382	195	1,077	1,451	94	\$ 62,435	867	326	5,118	4,140	5,212	256
Ashland	3,853	89	427	460	40	31,858	403	147	3,213	3,270	2,568	55
Bath	18,639	313	1,427	4,503	189	148,774	2,728	330	8,011	25,357	26,871	227
Benton	3,620	64	341	352	33	26,225	587	10	495	4,427	2,320	99
Bethlehem	10,955	259	914	622	101	87,616	2,397	221	1,871	25,970	2,235	566
Bridgewater	7,887	100	625	1,177	76	68,922	690	56	2,938	2,923	5,062	138
Bristol	8,067	100	546	660	77	36,895	458	185	4,037	3,129	3,284	116
Campton	19,374	281	1,453	1,868	156	96,971	1,101	162	8,632	12,965	8,635	524
Canaan	20,403	279	1,293	3,159	176	96,267	1,812	480	6,074	12,667	17,397	311
Danbury	12,422	140	1,071	911	88	56,720	845	289	3,819	2,960	6,182	124
Dorchester	9,531	125	747	1,156	46	52,116	403	73	2,259	4,556	4,760	117
Ellsworth	2,045	41	215	135	18	14,893	35	....	881	1,219	963	98
Enfield	15,425	221	1,122	4,684	188	87,909	2,721	274	5,674	9,007	20,087	256
Franconia	5,369	127	459	383	88	41,985	1,039	....	959	12,369	1,479	258
Grafton	18,005	154	1,224	1,750	92	73,124	1,086	89	4,258	6,816	6,876	92
Groton	9,982	107	676	1,428	68	50,144	289	81	3,004	3,435	6,431	181
Hanover	21,798	337	889	8,826	195	129,093	3,034	135	13,722	23,051	49,034	163
Haverhill	24,300	520	1,910	6,773	268	185,259	4,380	741	16,370	34,335	36,059	219
Hebron	5,712	69	455	920	34	34,651	241	77	2,645	2,786	5,126	33
Holderness	10,454	161	1,098	704	110	78,173	1,245	127	7,092	12,397	2,687	297
Landaff	14,071	220	1,001	2,587	112	91,201	3,090	102	2,474	21,961	10,031	417
Lebanon	16,489	318	1,149	8,344	302	120,103	3,241	685	15,931	14,146	47,970	298
Lincoln	549	11	44	11	1	4,470	15	20	50	625	37	46
Lisbon	17,437	385	1,521	2,482	205	116,787	3,518	291	3,948	26,660	11,556	367
Littleton	17,637	313	1,738	1,848	169	121,915	3,376	131	6,263	27,688	6,195	410
Lyman	10,363	197	918	1,476	190	59,170	2,302	77	2,927	11,885	5,662	144
Lyme	18,266	293	1,194	9,215	190	137,522	3,474	154	11,755	26,092	51,670	431
Monroe	8,216	140	749	834	64	52,205	1,320	102	2,291	9,295	5,507	44
Orange	5,624	49	386	512	41	25,828	426	....	783	2,260	2,794	86
Orford	16,315	267	1,414	4,716	202	118,267	3,903	435	11,967	20,734	27,000	381
Piermont	10,826	233	767	4,832	109	172,200	2,766	44	6,110	20,768	29,800	236
Plymouth	10,103	199	921	1,517	101	71,064	109	103	6,527	9,756	7,381	133
Rumney	11,027	195	885	1,286	106	71,071	461	197	5,790	7,955	5,716	285
Thornton	13,462	210	931	770	94	70,122	328	109	5,997	9,000	4,587	441
Warren	8,992	168	608	1,212	85	52,920	1,132	223	2,715	7,184	6,938	283
Waterville	655	13	37	2	5	2,893	15	6	95	265	4	14
Wentworth	10,307	146	891	1,095	116	65,395	1,066	280	4,150	677	4,495	270
Woodstock	2,504	65	319	307	26	28,054	20	64	2,224	2,464	1,587	247
	457,566	7,104	33,466	85,185	4,264	\$2,841,207	56,023	6,826	192,652	433,194	442,218	8,662

* Grass seed, Campton, 44 bush.; Enfield, 28 do.; Franconia, 508 do.; Groton, 5 do.; Haverhill 51; Landaff, 37 do.; Lebanon, 32 do.; Lisbon, 91 do.; Littleton, 22 do.; Lyman, 16 do.; Lyme, 141 do.; Monroe, 5 do.; Orange, 22 do.; Orford, 174 do.; Piermont, 2,425 do.; Thornton, 9 do.; Waterville 4 do.; 3,617.

STATISTICAL TABLES.

469

COUNTY.

Bushels of potatoes.	Value of orchard products.	Products of market garden.	Pounds of butter.	Pounds of cheese.	Milk sold, gallons.	Tons of hay.	Pounds of hops.	Maple sugar and molasses.	Pounds of honey.	Forest Products.	Value of animals slaughtered or sold for slaughter.	Estimated value of all farm products, betterments, &c.
17655	\$ 2072	.....	22870	3035	.....	3184	.....	†8502	480	17662	13042	98517
7485	2220	.....	15875	300	.....	1153	.....	2200	.....	3940	7576	48304
68793	1925	.....	51958	5005	.....	5253	.....	22920	12	15314	43376	157838
15225	1035	.....	10790	1325	.....	1390	.....	5810	1030	2070	4975	31670
62386	2279	3612	35530	2380	1600	3264	1500	18090	1586	10803	15783	137602
10555	2807	.....	10740	4155	.....	1735	.....	†5056	131	9010	11258	56268
8742	2589	.....	14065	2795	8025	1587	.....	†7735	515	8315	13533	63690
19694	6388	70	38040	14220	134	*3892	.....	†46116	483	14296	17166	143272
33972	2067	.....	31555	10900	20	4724	.....	34250	1685	.....	18899	119520
20995	2050	.....	22935	7000	387	2704	.....	†5950	608	9082	11696	85226
15418	2221	.....	19885	1190	.....	2278	.....	15045	75	9644	8523	71174
2774	1012	.....	4800	50	.....	713	.....	9360	315	1035	1775	20082
25058	4135	2635	26559	13966	960	*4196	.....	†11495	1155	9643	15346	125461
48850	60	500	18550	1475	4400	*1444	.....	†19175	217	3083	7971	68428
29127	1447	.....	35100	7400	.....	3632	.....	18695	50	.....	14384	79934
16849	3641	.....	24655	2955	60	*2256	.....	†15400	175	3533	8930	70367
22360	4424	10	41610	11650	.....	6114	.....	25282	270	.....	22965	153112
70843	3346	.....	83598	7544	297	*7598	800	†11155	460	50662	65233	272851
6525	2335	.....	13860	1105	.....	1534	.....	18700	.....	7270	6775	57049
16860	5946	.....	38715	700	.....	3090	.....	†13900	53	9770	20551	118444
93835	4462	3537	37640	4925	.....	*3911	.....	45300	253	14252	14940	163537
20708	8153	753	34838	16940	13486	*3966	.....	†9560	1606	8175	24909	171044
1400	405	.....	1275	.....	.....	180	.....	1400	.....	1350	560	6878
111645	2755	1220	40190	12905	107	*4511	11505	25165	2757	11795	23229	200707
60651	3328	2427	56980	5330	2590	*5027	11580	45490	2255	17810	37342	226145
42130	2250	655	38670	2550	2500	*2470	.....	18135	700	8690	10015	109430
40113	5768	8	45219	13182	200	*5674	.....	†15185	425	2726	25579	199204
22782	651	.....	22630	1140	.....	*1772	.....	17725	.....	5484	13470	61254
11693	.....	.....	10470	2100	.....	*1107	.....	6165	500	.....	4912	26308
41101	4195	.....	40990	7445	9517	*4631	.....	†8975	745	9883	29335	204251
18725	2135	.....	33575	10250	.....	*3500	.....	†14150	480	4540	19255	107845
14130	5812	360	32525	2300	4400	3000	.....	28350	84	3812	12317	104175
13700	5076	345	35650	1710	.....	3165	.....	†29115	249	9605	14108	115234
14021	5492	.....	24460	1425	167	*2710	20	†32782	363	13794	9089	104527
17421	3050	.....	23400	2835	60	2436	.....	†22015	263	7945	12970	93500
368	76	.....	680	8	.....	*85	2	†400	.....	.....	555	2878
20615	3225	.....	28850	5675	.....	2941	.....	†28170	20	6877	13535	83645
5502	1914	.....	9075	300	.....	1008	.....	9840	139	8466	3959	44008
1070206	\$114019	\$16192	1078716	190062	48919	114071	25407	672809	20139	\$325336	\$599835	\$3993119

† Molasses, Alexandria, 90 gallons; Bridgewater, 123 do.; Campton, 19 do.; Danbury, 79 do.; Enfield, 1,283 do.; Franconia, 10 do.; Groton, 16 do.; Haverhill, 30 do.; Holderness, 30 do.; Lebanon, 695 do.; Lyme, 22 do.; Orford, 84 do.; Piermont, 20 do.; Rumney, 25 do.; Thornton, 6 do.; Warren, 76 do.; Waterville, 10 do.; Wentworth, 27 do.

TOWNS.	Acres of improved land.	Number of horses.	Number of cattle.	Number of sheep.	Number of swine.	Estimated value of all live stock.	Bushels of wheat.	Bushels of rye.	Bushels of corn.	Bushels of oats and barley.	Pounds of wool.	Bushels of peas and beans.
Berlin	1,340	43	153	205	14	\$ 12,121	209	9	228	1,577	882	83
Carroll	2,915	82	238	233	34	23,317	544	56	6,482	7,155	858	69
Cambridge	163	8	27	13	3	2,590	25	....	28	417	25	5
Clarksville	4,129	91	355	602	60	27,719	566	....	12	8,208	1,916	24
Colebrook	13,876	329	1,340	2,401	166	96,508	1,261	63	657	35,644	11,068	229
Columbia	9,823	240	1,207	1,170	104	69,220	1,081	54	566	20,614	4,998	149
Dalton	6,913	178	772	694	68	62,684	1,744	261	2,014	2,857	4,430	244
Dummer	2,019	55	270	248	22	18,259	280	64	253	4,830	1,147	105
Errol	2,123	38	206	301	15	14,245	115	94	157	3,415	1,006	106
Gorham	1,981	52	159	125	60	15,416	130	69	391	1,657	421	151
Jefferson	6,980	207	907	774	92	65,856	2,275	424	1,032	9,605	2,505	272
Lancaster	15,117	422	1,758	2,042	184	123,461	2,314	200	4,709	31,718	8,157	356
Milan	5,512	118	671	493	73	44,588	522	121	439	11,029	1,854	352
Northumberland	6,555	168	816	708	65	52,134	753	116	2,129	14,054	3,171	149
Pittsburg	6,008	147	901	935	52	49,255	94	21	29	11,625	2,794	81
Randolph	1,251	31	128	97	9	8,774	267	28	....	1,426	352	49
Shelburne	3,171	86	400	289	45	24,870	143	....	386	4,193	1,938	149
Stark	4,624	99	588	498	49	35,210	275	92	576	10,378	2,153	191
Stewartstown	11,665	243	1,085	1,760	151	77,388	494	....	613	22,600	7,243	184
Stratford	6,554	153	728	544	89	50,633	315	116	1,804	14,663	2,227	152
Went's Locat'n	575	5	67	28	6	3,550	8	20	30	855	108	19
Whitefield	7,450	188	782	554	79	62,676	682	494	1,814	13,819	2,345	222
Success	40	4	7	14	....	872	....	8	....	100	32	30
Millsfield	180	4	14	6	3	990	71	....	5	390	24	6
Dixville	15	....	4	8	....	100	....	....	....	....	....	....
Gil'n and Atk.	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Ac'y Grant	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Odell	15	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
College Grant	75	2	21	....	1	1,035	....	....	....	276	....	....
Martin's Grant	165	3	19	15	2	1,217	17	....	26	290	125	9
Green's Grant	75	4	14	....	9	2,110	....	....	....	200	....	....
Totals	121,319	2,892	13,637	14,757	1,455	\$ 946,535	14,585	2,310	24,380	233,598	61,779	3,337

STATISTICAL TABLES.

471

COUNTY.

Bushels of potatoes.	Orchard products, reckoned in dollars.	Product of market garden, in dollars.	Pounds of butter.	Pounds of cheese.	Gallons milk sold.	Tons of hay.	Pounds of hops.	Pounds of maple sugar.	Pounds of honey.	Value of forest products, in dollars.	Animals slaughtered and sold to be slaughtered, in dollars.	Estimated value of all farm products, betterments of stock, &c.
7,165	\$ 20	\$ 12	4,655	420	60	424	.....	90	65	\$ 2,550	\$ 2,482	\$ 19,230
27,741	67	.....	8,647	425	.....	823	2,235	2,770	326	365	3,594	35,997
1,080	.....	.....	700	.....	.....	99	.....	.....	.....	.....	680	3,409
13,260	.....	.....	12,975	950	.....	*1,393	700	10,950	500	2,277	6,009	32,248
123,959	10	.....	44,580	8,040	775	*1,349	2,368	†25970	920	.....	36,918	154,865
79,751	.....	.....	41,432	1,520	.....	*3,191	300	14,813	515	6,043	18,115	111,399
49,129	1,072	.....	23,990	3,615	.....	*2,292	1,568	17,874	1,025	4,055	9,605	79,906
18,292	86	.....	6,590	300	.....	863	.....	2,485	10	1,866	3,450	36,865
11,103	47	.....	4,450	350	.....	815	.....	450	.....	700	1,865	24,957
7,253	39	65	3,356	150	1,202	412	.....	50	40	2,810	2,863	20,929
78,467	269	.....	25,265	1,485	.....	2,456	240	5,055	953	1,346	10,048	84,620
115,870	2,261	.....	68,517	5,415	86	*5,833	1,700	27,455	924	1,256	26,471	174,740
43,080	406	15	17,985	910	195	1,811	.....	1,580	275	6,430	10,313	79,972
23,858	163	.....	19,245	2,150	.....	2,533	.....	12,900	1,427	1,470	11,752	72,544
20,930	.....	.....	23,820	800	.....	*2,004	1,400	20,325	.....	3,182	11,660	45,289
8,010	35	.....	3,755	392	.....	356	.....	200	.....	2,275	3,064	18,401
10,435	659	10	9,845	431	194	1,124	1,445	2,125	.....	1,761	9,904	41,922
13,430	183	.....	13,955	780	.....	1,585	.....	11,015	375	3,592	6,410	60,638
61,000	.....	.....	34,925	4,695	.....	*3,522	13,928	34,334	384	2,290	25,244	98,592
30,732	141	.....	21,135	1,275	.....	*2,272	.....	25,226	370	6,685	13,000	70,534
2,275	.....	.....	1,040	.....	.....	235	.....	.....	.....	200	530	6,098
69,706	592	.....	27,610	1,775	.....	*2,596	3,275	6,715	857	2,067	12,754	102,752
800	.....	.....	375	.....	.....	25	.....	.....	60	.....	125	1,280
1,425	.....	.....	450	.....	.....	85	.....	.....	.....	400	205	3,085
650	.....	.....	100	.....	.....	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	315
.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	50
150	.....	.....	100	.....	.....	60	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,088
620	15	10	300	.....	60	46	.....	.....	.....	264	620	2,679
700	.....	500	400	.....	200	50	.....	.....	.....	.....	600	2,640
824,271	5,965	\$ 612	420,197	35,878	2,772	40,309	33,270	242,382	9,036	\$ 53,004	\$ 228,411	1,307,044

* 32 bushels grass seed; Colebrook, 35 do.; Columbia, 6 do.; Dalton, 18 do.; Jefferson, 14 do.; Pittsburg, 4 do.; Stewartstown, 125 do.; Stratford, 3 do.; Whitefield, 15 do.; total 352 bushels.

† 26 gals. molasses

RECAPITULATION BY COUNTIES.

COUNTIES.	Acres of improved land.	Number of horses.	Number of cattle.	Number of sheep.	Number of swine.	Estimated value of all live stock.	Bushels of wheat.	Bushels of rye.	Bushels of corn.	Bushels of oats and barley.	Pounds of wool.	Pounds of tobacco.	Bushels of peas and beans.	Bushels of potatoes.
Rockingham.....	232,073	3,845	21,738	7,903	4,255	\$1,711,560	18,596	6,018	165,682	72,976	29,074	.....	11,486	483,647
Straford.....	94,055	1,756	9,621	4,175	1,502	683,987	5,204	1,096	52,806	24,533	15,752	.....	3,343	221,711
Bedknap.....	153,655	2,142	15,286	10,087	2,120	104,618	20,690	1,932	90,827	40,964	36,995	.....	7,388	269,999
Carroll.....	175,319	3,058	21,425	8,744	2,725	1,269,268	16,938	1,974	107,490	62,837	32,512	.....	8,413	328,593
Merrimack.....	317,344	4,639	28,447	32,828	3,819	1,886,649	28,215	5,166	184,662	104,887	138,079	.....	5,631	429,650
Hillsborough.....	287,451	4,637	26,702	11,776	5,539	1,852,051	15,337	10,355	165,831	90,347	40,192	.....	6,688	350,136
Cheshire.....	280,517	3,623	17,619	31,313	3,552	1,484,769	5,530	6,339	145,069	125,196	123,837	.....	1,637	664,008
Sullivan.....	290,521	3,551	18,139	38,249	2,810	1,365,407	16,891	3,709	133,153	146,337	202,971	4,000	2,678	285,169
Grafton.....	457,566	7,104	33,466	85,185	4,264	2,641,207	56,023	6,826	192,652	233,194	442,218	.....	8,662	1,070,206
Coos.....	121,319	2,892	13,637	14,757	1,445	916,335	14,585	2,310	24,380	233,598	61,779	.....	3,337	824,271
Totals.....	2,319,830	37,247	206,080	255,047	32,041	\$16,053,051	192,029	45,725	1,202,561	1,335,219	1,123,309	157,886	59,303	4,927,396

RECAPITULATION BY COUNTIES (CONCLUDED.)

COUNTIES.	Value of orchard products.	Value of market garden products.	Pounds of butter.	Pounds of cheese.	Gallons milk sold.	Tons of hay.	Bushels grass seed.	Pounds of hops.	Pounds maple sugar.	Gallons maple molasses.	Pounds of honey.	Value of forest products, in dollars.	Value of animals slaughtered or sold, in dollars.	Estimated value of all farm products, including betterments, etc.
Rockingham.....	\$124,647	\$37,433	744,503	72,962	622,834	65,879	.....	4	4,666	1,462	3,903	\$292,413	\$493,887	\$2,689,078
Strafford.....	34,883	5,080	274,491	39,927	107,190	27,565	.....	.....	725	73	340	106,597	142,201	884,648
Belknap.....	59,459	2,686	437,876	80,949	122,607	38,644	330	9	39,778	1,505	2,712	165,030	391,718	1,666,391
Carroll.....	67,563	1,220	504,143	16,626	10,132	49,546	17	1,350	176,188	3,424	2,952	60,741	286,310	1,707,134
Merrimack.....	100,345	22,363	705,516	167,703	147,215	72,467	172	17,024	89,802	1,079	6,630	258,805	575,055	2,961,071
Hillsborough.....	111,226	38,971	704,879	57,140	1,305,894	67,551	359	4,347	45,658	1,381	3,842	304,668	462,482	2,962,483
Cheshire.....	55,665	2,720	586,472	93,448	51,581	57,096	116	2,365	214,387	1,728	997	128,726	287,351	1,887,850
Sullivan.....	51,329	517	685,882	100,139	18,212	54,069	297	2,566	346,915	2,025	4,337	119,232	281,366	1,559,177
Grafton.....	114,019	16,192	1,078,716	190,062	48,919	114,071	3,617	25,407	672,809	2,714	20,139	325,336	599,835	3,993,119
Cooks.....	5,965	612	420,197	35,878	2,772	40,309	252	33,279	242,382	26	9,036	53,004	228,411	1,307,044
Totals.....	\$725,122	\$127,714	5,992,674	894,894	2,427,056	587,187	5,160	89,342	1,833,310	15,917	56,488	\$2,351,612	\$3,747,616	\$21,624,004

TABULAR STATEMENT,

Showing number acres of improved and unimproved land, value of farms and farming implements, and amount of wages annually paid for farm labor.

COUNTIES.	Acres of Improved land.	Unimproved.		Cash value of Farms.	Cash value of farming Implements.	Paid for farm labor including board.
		Wood land.	Other land.			
Rockingham	235,605	97,105	24,127	\$ 13,418,030	\$ 464,255	\$ 277,305
Strafford	102,412	49,739	6,119	5,127,390	190,226	149,640
Belknap	155,421	53,544	2,597	4,934,900	184,548	99,797
Carroll	176,191	151,164	120,659	4,963,413	177,522	93,282
Merrimack	335,882	124,211	2,282	12,096,577	442,380	286,916
Hillsborough	283,874	92,084	21,606	11,073,395	530,817	332,813
Cheshire	260,180	72,073	8,327	7,151,499	323,446	206,416
Sullivan	221,310	64,332	2,336	6,069,230	313,971	209,592
Grafton	442,738	230,300	31,052	12,106,924	646,343	485,103
Coos	120,870	112,529	5,030	3,647,955	186,435	178,295
Totals	2,334,487	1,047,690	224,417	\$ 80,589,313	\$ 3,459,943	\$ 2,319,164

TABULAR STATEMENT,

Showing the number of farms, and number of acres in each.

COUNTIES.	All sizes	Under 3 acres.	3 and under 10	10 and under 20.	20 and under 50.	50 and under 100.	100 and under 500.	500 and under 1000.	Over 1000 acres.
Rockingham.....	4,164	1	363	480	1,329	1,285	711	4	..
Strafford	1,620	.....	80	111	486	639	300	4	..
Belknap	1,785	.....	46	92	391	715	530	10	1
Carroll	2,979	5	158	233	1,014	1,063	500	6	..
Merrimack	3,882	1	168	234	866	1,303	1,205	12	3
Hillsborough	3,559	2	135	256	828	1,199	1,132	8	..
Cheshire	2,768	1	117	169	475	814	1,183	8	..
Sullivan	2,309	.....	108	106	369	784	935	7	..
Grafton	4,764	5	155	244	916	1,637	1,791	14	2
Coos	1,812	1	46	139	529	668	427	2	..
Total.....	29,642	16	1,376	2,064	7,194	10,107	8,804	75	6

In 1850 there were, in the State, 57,339 dwellings, and 62,287 families.

In 1860 there were, in the State, 65,958 dwellings, and 69,018 families.

In 1870 there were, in the State, 67,046 dwellings, and 72,144 families.

If as many persons now lived in each dwelling, as in 1850, the population would be 372,210, instead of 318,300.

TABLE,
Relative to the Cotton Manufactories in New-Hampshire.

ROCKINGHAM COUNTY.							
TOWNS AND MILLS.	Capital.	Number hands employed.		Annual pay-roll.	Kind of goods manu- factured.	Number of yards of cloth.	Annual value of pro- ductions.
		Males.	Females and children.				
EXETER.							
Exeter Manuf'g Co.	\$ 300,000	67	132	\$ 86,000	Sheeting.	3,600,000	\$ 450,000
NEW-MARKET.							
New-Market Manuf'g Co.	600,000	100	430	160,000	Sheeting.	7,500,000	750,000
PORTSMOUTH.							
Kearsarge Mills	600,000	134	237	128,000	Sheeting.	4,000,000	445,000
	\$ 1,500,000	291	799	\$ 374,000		15,100,000	\$ 1,645,000
STRAFFORD COUNTY.							
DOVER.							
Cocheco Manuf'g Co.	\$ 667,000	278	617	\$ 410,000	Print Cloth.	16,000,000	\$ 1,240,000
Cocheco Print Works	333,000	240	80	160,000	Calico.	31,340,000	3,447,000
SOMERSWORTH.							
Great Falls Manuf'g Co.	1,500,000	775	1,125	580,000	Cloth.	19,728,000	2,446,000
ROLLINSFORD.							
Salmon Falls M'f'g Co.	600,000	147	430	161,000	Cloth.	6,010,000	788,000
	\$ 3,100,000	1,440	2,242	\$ 1,311,000		73,078,000	\$ 7,921,000
BELKNAP COUNTY.							
LACONIA.							
Belknap Mills	\$ 300,000	90	310	\$ 90,000	Heavy Cotton Goods.	2,800,000	\$ 756,000
TILTON.							
Winnepiseogee Mills	75,000	40	80	36,000	Sheeting.	1,850,000	167,000
	\$ 375,000	130	390	\$ 126,000		4,650,000	\$ 923,000
MERRIMACK COUNTY.							
CONCORD.							
H. H. Brown & Son	\$ 75,000	38	68	\$ 32,000	Print Cloth.	1,490,000	\$ 117,000
John S. Brown	160,000	70	125	61,000	Print Cloth.	2,900,000	228,000
HOOKESETT.							
Hooksett Manuf'g Co.	200,000	75	175	80,000	Cloth.	4,000,000	300,000
ALLENSTOWN.							
China Mills	800,000	144	340	187,000	Print Cloth.	11,122,000	832,000
PEMBROKE.							
Pembroke Mills	300,000	49	115	64,000	Print Cloth.	3,740,000	280,000
Webster Mills	500,000	94	221	123,000	Print Cloth.	7,382,000	552,000
PITTSFIELD.							
Pittsfield Manuf'g Co.	240,000	45	102	54,000	Sheeting.	3,000,000	300,000
	\$ 2,275,000	515	1,146	\$ 601,000		33,634,000	\$ 2,609,000
HILLSBOROUGH COUNTY.							
NASHUA.							
Vale Mills	\$ 100,000	30	55	\$ 24,000	Sheeting.	884,000	\$ 97,000
Nashua Manuf'g Co.	1,000,000	300	800	360,000	Sheeting and Cotton Flannels.	13,970,000	1,863,000
JACKSON.							
Jackson Manuf'g Co.	600,000	100	350	150,000	Cloth.	9,054,000	1,086,009
MANCHESTER.							
Amoskeag Manuf'g Co.	3,000,000	650	1,900	780,000	Denims Tick- ing, Sheet- ing, Delain Cloth.	24,000,000	4,165,000
Manchester Print Works	1,800,000	1,000	1,400	910,000	Print Cloth, Cass. Delain and Calico Prints.	9,000,000 9,500,000 380,000 18,500,000	2,562,000 2,750,000

HILLSBOROUGH COUNTY CONTINUED.							
TOWNS AND MILLS.	Capital.	Number hands employed.		Annual pay-roll.	Kinds of goods.	Number of yards.	Annual value of Production.
		Males.	Females and children.				
Stark Mills	1,250,000	400	900	450,000	Sheeting, Drilling, Duck, Crash, Bags.	4,500,000 4,500,000 240,000 1,500,000 1,100,000	2,000,000
Langdon Mills	500,000	150	350	200,000	Sheetings.	5,000,000	700,000
Namaskee Mills	680,000	91	150	102,000	Gingham and Flannels.	1,600,000 500,000	234,000 135,000
MILFORD.							
Souhegan Mills	189,000	39	92	32,000	Cloth.	813,000	163,000
GREENVILLE.							
Columbian Manuf'g Co.	280,000	143	207	93,000	Cloth.	3,524,000	617,000
PETERBOROUGH.							
Union Manuf'g Co.	140,000	44	87	41,000	Wide Sheet- ing, Print Cloth.	438,000 783,000	160,000
Phenix Manuf'g Co.	75,000	18	57	25,000	Cloth.	950,000	132,000
Peterborough M'f'g Co.	70,000	20	50	20,000	Twilled.	814,000	91,000
WEARE.							
Rockland Mills	30,000	11	29	11,000	Cloth.	475,000	65,000
	\$ 9,714,000	2,996	6,427	\$ 3,198,000		112,025,000	\$ 16,800,000
CHESHIRE COUNTY.							
NELSON.							
H. Colony & Son	\$ 50,000	9	20	\$ 12,000	Sheeting.	468,000	\$ 58,500
JAFFREY.							
Jaffrey Mills	130,000	46	50	30,000	Sheeting.	1,200,000	192,000
	\$ 180,000	55	70	\$ 42,000		1,668,000	\$ 250,500
SULLIVAN COUNTY.							
CLAREMONT.							
Monadnock Mills	\$ 175,000	80	220	\$ 100,000	Cotton Cloth, Marseilles Piquet.	2,000,000	\$ 400,000
A. Briggs & Co.	60,000	12	20	10,000	Sheetings.	500,000	40,000
	\$ 235,000	92	240	\$ 110,000		2,500,000	\$ 440,000

ABSTRACT STATEMENT

Of Cotton Manufactories.

COUNTIES.	Number of Manufactories.	Capital.	Number hands employed.		Annual pay-roll.	Number of yards of goods annually produced.	Annual value of productions.
			Males.	Females and children.			
Rockingham	3	\$ 1,500,000	291	799	\$ 374,000	15,100,000	\$ 1,645,000
Strafford	3	3,100,000	1,400	2,242	1,311,000	73,078,000	7,921,000
Belknap	2	375,000	130	390	126,000	4,650,000	923,000
Merrimack	7	2,275,000	515	1,146	601,000	33,634,000	2,609,000
Hillsborough	14	9,714,000	2,996	6,427	3,198,000	112,025,000	16,800,000
Cheshire	2	180,000	55	70	42,000	1,668,000	250,500
Sullivan	2	235,000	92	240	110,000	2,500,000	440,000
Totals	33	\$ 17,379,000	5,479	11,314	\$ 5,768,000	242,655,000	\$ 30,588,500

TABLE

Relative to the Woolen Mills in New-Hampshire.

ROCKINGHAM COUNTY.								
TOWNS.	No. of Manufactories.	Capital.	Hands employ'd		Annual pay-roll.	Kind of goods manu- factured.	Number of yards of Cloth.	Annual value of pro- ductions.
			Males.	Females and children.				
Epping	2	\$ 15,000	15	13	\$ 6,000	Cloth.	18,000	\$ 19,000
Salem	3	244,000	45	60	38,000	Flannel and ladies cloth.	600,000	195,000
Totals	5	\$ 259,000	60	73	\$ 44,000		618,000	\$ 214,000
STRAFFORD COUNTY.								
Dover	1	\$ 200,000	89	69	\$ 62,000	Cloth.	390,000	\$ 380,000
Milton	2	180,000	65	42	47,400	Flannels and Cloth.	528,000	373,000
Rochester ...	3	515,000	415	240	199,000	Flannel.	3,400,000	1,002,000
Somersworth	1	100,000	60	30	36,000	Cloth.	310,000	300,000
Totals	7	\$ 995,000	629	371	\$ 344,000		4,628,000	\$ 2,055,000
BELKNAP COUNTY.								
Barnstead ...	1	\$ 5,000	4	3	2,000	Cloth.	11,000	\$ 8,000
Tilton	1	75,000	39	16	24,000	Tweed.	250,000	175,000
Totals	2	\$ 80,000	43	19	26,000		261,000	\$ 183,000
CARROL COUNTY.								
Wolfeborough	1	\$ 75,000	25	24	\$ 24,500	Blankets.		\$ 185,500
MERRIMACK COUNTY.								
Boscawen ...	1	\$ 100,000	28	30	\$ 22,000	Flannel.	345,000	\$ 91,000
Concord	2	84,000	44	46	33,000	Flannel and Cass.	524,000	230,000
Franklin	2	475,000	160	163	115,000	Fancy flannels, beavers, tricrots, &c.	1,800,000	1,150,000
Hopkinton...	1	10,000	8	6	5,000	Cloth.	120,000	36,000
Northfield ...	2	90,000	33	68	44,000	Repellents.	276,000	276,000
Warner	1	15,000	6	5	3,000	Cloth.	20,000	18,000
Totals	9	\$ 774,000	279	318	\$ 222,000		3,085,000	\$ 1,801,000
HILLSBOROUGH COUNTY.								
Hillsborough	1	\$ 25,000	9	13	\$ 8,000	Shirts and drawers.		\$ 50,000
Merrimack ..	1	53,000	21	12	14,000	Flannel.	274,000	70,000
Milford	1	300,000	50	93	50,000	Carpets.		258,000
Manchester ..	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	Flannel.	500,000	135,000
Nashua	1	10,000	14	4	5,000	Cloth.	33,000	40,000
Pelham	1	10,000	6	7	4,500	Frocking.	70,000	35,000
Peterborough	1	75,000	30	10	16,000	Felt.	145,000	75,000
Weare	1	30,000	12	8	6,000	Cassimere,	25,000	23,000
Wilton	3	220,000	50	116	52,000	yarn and carpets.	786,000 189,000	382,000 80,000
Totals	12	723,000	192	263	\$ 155,500		1,952,000	\$ 1,148,000
CHESHIRE COUNTY.								
Gilsum	2	\$ 40,000	22	20	\$ 18,000	Flannel and Cloth.	255,000	\$ 94,000
Harrisville ..	2	260,000	100	105	78,000	Beaver and Flannel.	1,000,000	690,000
Hinsdale	2	225,000	61	62	50,000	Cashmerett.	677,000	330,000
Keene	1	100,000	20	26	21,000	Flannel.	700,000	315,000
Marlborough.	2	92,000	63	45	45,000	Fancy Cass. and Horse Blankets.	91,000	217,000
Swanzy	2	93,000	35	33	25,000	Blanket Cloth.	94,000	103,000
Troy	1	50,000	47	48	36,000	Horse Blankets.	50,000	135,000
Winchester ..	3	260,000	111	95	84,000	Beaver and Horse Blankets.	302,000	485,000
Totals	14	\$ 1,120,000	459	434	\$ 357,000		3,169,000	\$ 2,369,000

* As per census in 1870; neglected to send return of present business.

SULLIVAN COUNTY.								
TOWNS.	No. of Manufactories.	Capital.	Hands employ'd		Annual pay-roll.	Kinds of goods manufactured.	Number of yards of Cloth.	Annual value of productions.
			Males.	Females and children.				
Acworth	1	\$ 5,000	2	3	\$ 1,000	Cassimeres.	6,000	\$ 6,000
Claremont ...	2	75,000	45	58	32,000	Flannels and Doeskins.	345,000	195,000
Newport.....	4	270,000	78	75	60,000	Flannels.	1,515,000	410,000
Totals	7	\$ 350,000	125	136	\$ 93,000		1,866,000	\$ 611,000

GRAFTON COUNTY.								
Ashland	1	\$ 60,000	27	39	\$ 25,000	Flannel.	687,000	\$ 215,000
Bristol	2	40,000	16	25	16,000	Flannel and Repellents.	250,000	84,000
Enfield	2	50,000	14	18	12,000	Flannels.	150,000	70,000
Littleton.....	1	150,000	28	60	31,000	Flannels.	1,200,000	325,000
Totals	6	\$ 300,000	85	142	\$ 84,000		2,150,000	\$ 694,000

COOS COUNTY.								
Stewartstown	1	5,000	6	4	\$ 2,000	Full Cloth and Flannel.	10,000	\$ 12,000

ABSTRACT STATEMENT Of Woollen Manufactories.

COUNTIES, &c.	Number of Manufactories.	Capital.	Number hands employed.		Annual pay-roll.	Number of yards of goods, of all kinds, annually produced.	Annual value of productions.
			Males.	Females and Children.			
Rockingham	5	\$ 279,000	60	73	\$ 44,000	618,000	\$ 214,000
Strafford	7	995,000	629	371	344,000	4,628,000	2,055,000
Belknap	2	80,000	43	19	26,000	261,000	183,000
Carroll	1	75,000	25	24	24,500	.....	185,000
Merrimack	9	774,000	279	318	222,000	2,561,000	1,801,000
Hillsborough	12	723,000	192	263	155,500	1,952,000	1,148,000
Cheshire	14	1,120,000	459	432	357,000	3,169,000	2,369,000
Sullivan	7	350,000	125	136	93,000	1,866,000	611,000
Grafton	6	300,000	85	142	84,000	2,150,000	694,000
Coos	1	5,000	6	4	2,000	10,000	12,000
Total	64	\$ 4,701,000	1,903	1,782	\$ 1,352,000	17,215,000	\$ 9,222,000

STATISTICAL TABLES.

479

TABLE

Relative to the Manufacturing of sale Boots, Shoes, Brogans &c., in New-Hampshire.

ROCKINGHAM COUNTY.

TOWNS.	Number of manufactories.	Capital.	Hands employed.		Annual pay-roll.	Number pairs boots & shoes manufactured.	Annual value of productions.
			Males.	Females.			
Atkinson	*	\$.....	7	.....	\$ 4,000	25,000	\$ 30,000
Auburn .....	*	.....	12	.....	4,000	24,000	28,000
Brentwood .....	*	.....	15	.....	6,000	28,000	30,000
Candia	2	27,000	25	6	11,000	34,000	37,000
Candia .....	*	.....	111	.....	43,000	300,000	313,000
Chester .....	*	.....	25	.....	6,000	30,000	35,000
Danville .....	*	.....	40	.....	18,000	120,000	125,000
Deerfield	1	20,000	6	5	7,500	30,000	41,000
Deerfield .....	*	.....	75	.....	33,000	200,000	240,000
Derry	2	50,000	120	32	60,000	160,000	200,000
East Kingston .....	*	.....	40	.....	25,000	96,000	110,000
Epping	2	40,000	121	61	48,000	244,000	238,000
Fremont .....	*	.....	20	.....	8,000	30,000	32,000
Greenland .....	*	.....	7	.....	3,000	18,000	20,000
Hampstead	*	12,000	40	16	25,000	72,000	84,000
Hampton	1	6,000	35	2	15,000	48,000	44,000
Hampton Falls .....	*	.....	40	.....	20,000	90,000	100,000
Kensington .....	*	.....	50	.....	24,000	120,000	130,000
Kingston .....	*	.....	12	.....	6,000	24,000	26,000
Londonderry	3	24,000	40	16	26,000	88,000	98,000
New Castle .....	*	.....	10	.....	5,000	20,000	25,000
Newton .....	*	.....	50	.....	25,000	120,000	135,000
Newmarket .....	*	.....	12	.....	5,000	24,000	28,000
North Hampton .....	*	.....	3	.....	1,000	6,000	7,000
Northwood	1	50,000	110	25	55,000	152,000	215,000
Northwood .....	*	.....	170	20	75,000	400,000	500,000
Nottingham .....	*	.....	4	.....	19,000	96,000	100,000
Plaistow .....	*	.....	12	.....	5,000	18,000	20,000
Portsmouth .....	*	.....	40	.....	20,000	90,000	100,000
Raymond .....	*	.....	17	.....	6,000	25,000	30,000
Salem	2	36,000	62	28	44,000	190,000	200,000
Sandown .....	*	.....	45	.....	20,000	120,000	125,000
Seabrook .....	*	.....	225	25	120,000	800,000	750,000
Windham .....	*	.....	20	10	6,000	25,000	30,000
Totals	14	\$ 264,000	1,632	260	\$ 799,000	3,867,000	\$ 4,226,000

STRAFFORD COUNTY.

Barrington* .....	.....	\$.....	60	.....	\$ 30,000	150,000	160,000
Dover	12	450,000	660	135	410,000	1,150,000	1,580,000
Farmington	13	500,000	750	145	500,000	1,300,000	1,700,000
Lee* .....	.....	.....	10	.....	3,000	10,000	12,000
Milton	1	15,000	23	4	12,000	101,000	125,000
Rochester	3	372,000	452	72	242,000	726,000	920,000
Somersworth* .....	.....	.....	100	.....	5,000	300,000	325,000
Strafford* .....	.....	.....	36	.....	17,000	100,000	115,000
Totals	29	\$ 1,237,000	2,101	356	\$ 1,264,000	3,837,000	\$ 4,937,000

BELKNAP COUNTY.

Alton	2	\$ 40,000	75	5	\$ 35,000	116,000	\$ 153,000
Alton* .....	.....	.....	30	.....	14,000	75,000	90,000
Gilmanton* .....	.....	.....	40	.....	16,000	90,000	100,000
Totals	2	\$ 40,000	145	5	\$ 65,000	281,000	\$ 343,000

* Stock brought from out of the State to be bottomed.

CARROLL COUNTY.							
TOWNS.	Number of manufactories.	Capital.	Hands employed.		Annual pay- roll.	Pairs of shoes made.	Annual value of productions.
			Males.	Females and children.			
Madison*.....	1	\$.....	6	.....	\$ 2,000	12,000	\$ 15,000
Ossipee*.....	1	.....	30	.....	12,000	72,000	100,000
Sandwich*.....	1	.....	12	.....	5,000	30,000	35,000
Tiftonborough*.....	1	.....	8	.....	3,000	18,000	20,000
Wakefield.....	1	3,000	8	.....	4,000	12,000	17,000
Wakefield*.....	1	.....	12	.....	5,000	30,000	35,000
Wolfeborough.....	1	10,000	100	6	34,000	126,000	178,000
	2	13,000	176	6	\$ 64,000	298,000	\$ 400,000
MERRIMACK COUNTY.							
Allenstown*.....	1	\$.....	15	.....	\$ 6,000	30,000	\$ 32,000
Boscawen.....	1	8,000	15	11	9,000	30,000	35,000
Chichester*.....	1	.....	10	.....	4,000	20,000	21,000
Concord.....	1	20,000	15	20	10,000	60,000	150,000
Epsom*.....	1	.....	5	.....	1,000	12,000	12,000
Pittsfield ..	3	75,000	310	60	209,000	394,000 } * 200,000 }	680,000
	5	\$ 103,000	373	91	239,000	746,000	\$ 930,000
HILLSBOROUGH COUNTY.							
Manchester.....	1	\$ 30,000	60	22	\$ 36,000	96,000	\$ 143,000
Milford.....	1	15,000	16	.....	7,500	8,000	27,000
Pelham*.....	1	.....	4	.....	1,000	4,000	5,000
Weare.....	1	24,000	53	20	15,000	31,000	57,000
Wilton.....	1	6,000	12	2	5,000	15,500	26,000
	4	\$ 75,000	145	44	\$ 64,000	154,500	\$ 258,000
CHESHIRE COUNTY.							
Keene.....	1	\$ 20,000	125	20	\$ 50,000	140,000	\$ 190,000
SULLIVAN COUNTY.							
Acworth.....	1	\$ 10,000	35	5	\$ 14,000	25,000	\$ 45,000
Charlestown.....	2	100,000	175	52	126,000	190,000	297,000
Claremont.....	2	40,000	60	10	30,000	50,000	80,000
	5	\$ 150,000	270	67	\$ 176,000	265,000	\$ 422,000

* Stock brought from out of the town or State to be bottomed.

ABSTRACT STATEMENT Of Boot and Shoe Manufactories.

COUNTIES.	Number of Man- ufactories.	Capital.	Number hands employed.		Annual pay-roll.	Number pairs of boots and shoes annually man- ufactured.	Annual value of productions.
			Males.	Females.			
Rockingham.....	14	\$ 264,000	1,632	260	\$ 799,000	3,867,000	\$ 4,226,000
Strafford.....	29	1,237,000	2,101	356	1,264,000	3,837,000	4,937,000
Belknap.....	2	40,000	145	6	65,000	281,000	343,000
Carroll.....	2	13,000	176	6	64,000	298,000	400,000
Merrimack.....	5	103,000	373	91	239,000	746,000	930,000
Hillsborough.....	4	75,000	145	40	64,000	154,500	258,000
Cheshire.....	1	20,000	125	20	50,000	140,000	190,000
Sullivan.....	5	150,000	270	67	176,000	265,000	422,000
Total.....	62	\$ 1,902,000	4,867	846	\$ 2,721,000	9,588,000	\$ 11,706,000

T A B L E
Relative to Hosiery Mills in New-Hampshire.

ROCKINGHAM COUNTY.							
TOWNS.	Number of mills.	Capital.	Number hands employed.		Annual pay roll.	Number dozen pairs made.	Annual value of productions.
			Males.	Females and children.			
Portsmouth.....	4	\$ 25,000	29	63	\$ 33,000	95,000	\$ 152,000
BELKNAP COUNTY.							
Belmont.....	1	\$ 60,000	19	125	\$ 36,000	94,000	\$ 112,000
Gilford.....	4	90,000	50	95	44,000	142,000	243,000
Laconia.....	5	125,000	99	176	85,000	225,000	353,000
Meredith.....	1	20,000	5	50	12,000	35,000	42,000
Total.....	11	\$ 295,000	173	446	\$ 177,000	496,000	\$ 750,000
CARROLL COUNTY.							
Ossipee.....	1	\$ 12,000	5	12	\$ 4,500	13,000	\$ 45,500
MERRIMACK COUNTY.							
Andover.....	2	\$ 10,000	5	10	\$ 4,000	6,500	\$ 20,000
Franklin.....	2	150,000	40	99	46,000	105,000	330,000
Wilmot.....	1	20,000	8	10	5,000	9,500	31,000
Total.....	5	\$ 180,000	53	119	\$ 55,000	121,000	\$ 381,000
HILLSBOROUGH COUNTY.							
Manchester.....	2	\$ 250,000	92	150	\$ 130,000	144,000	\$ 440,000*
SULLIVAN COUNTY.							
Washington.....	1	\$ 10 000	8	5	\$ 4,000	10,000	\$ 35,000
GRAFTON COUNTY.							
Ashland.....	2	\$ 25,000	10	40	\$ 15,000	46,000	\$ 80,000
Bristol.....	1	25,000	12	25	10,000	22,000	48,000
Enfield.....	2	15,000	13	20	10,000	29,000	85,000
Total.....	5	\$ 65,000	35	85	\$ 35,000	97,000	\$ 213,000

A B S T R A C T S T A T E M E N T
Of Hosiery Manufactories.

COUNTIES.	Number of Mills.	Capital.	Hands employed.		Annual pay-roll.	Number dozen pairs hose annually produced.	Annual value of productions.
			Males.	Females and children.			
Rockingham.....	4	\$ 25,000	29	63	33,000	95,000	\$ 152,000
Belknap.....	11	295,000	173	446	177,000	496,000	750,000
Carroll.....	1	12,000	5	12	4,500	13,000	45,000
Merrimack.....	5	180,000	53	119	55,000	121,000	381,000
Hillsborough.....	2	250,000	92	150	130,000	144,000	440,000
Sullivan.....	1	10,000	8	5	4,000	10,000	35,000
Grafton.....	5	65,000	35	85	35,000	97,000	213,000
	29	\$ 837,000	395	880	\$ 438,500	976,000	\$ 2,016,000

TABLE
Relative to Paper Mills in New-Hampshire.

ROCKINGHAM COUNTY.								
TOWNS.	Number of Mills.	Capital.	Number hands employed.		Annual pay-roll.	Number tons of paper annually produced.	Annual value of productions.	
			Males.	Females and children.				
Brentwood*	1	\$ 20,000	12	4	\$ 6,000	200	\$ 45,000	
Exeter*	1	12,000	5	2	2,000	100	23,000	
	2	\$ 32,000	17	6	\$ 8,000	300	\$ 68,000	
STRAFFORD COUNTY.								
Durham	1	\$ 40,000	15	2	\$ 7,000	wall paper 400	\$ 80,000	
MERRIMACK COUNTY.								
Franklin	1	\$ 250,000	127	48	\$ 75,600	2,496	\$ 625,000	
Henniker	2	100,000	38	12	18,000	825	200,000	
Andover	1	20,000	8	2	3,000	200	18,000	
	4	\$ 370,000	173	62	\$ 96,600	3,521	\$ 843,000	
HILLSBOROUGH COUNTY.								
Bennington*	1	\$ 50,000	15	15	\$ 12,000	500	\$ 120,000	
Manchester*	2	160,000	48	28	35,800	950	380,000	
Nashua	1	100,000	75	75	57,000	†	450,000	
New-Boston*	1	40,000	16	4	8,000	260	71,000	
Peterborough*	2	38,000	15	4	8,000	330	33,000	
	7	\$ 338,000	169	126	\$ 120,000	2,040	\$ 1,054,000	
CHESHIRE COUNTY.								
Alstead*	1	\$ 10,000	6	3	\$ 4,000	150	\$ 16,000	
Hinsdale	2	43,000	18	10	14,000	400	80,000	
	3	\$ 53,000	24	13	\$ 18,000	550	\$ 96,000	
SULLIVAN COUNTY.								
Claremont	4	\$ 270,000	68	62	\$ 52,000	1,460	\$ 364,000	
GRAFTON COUNTY.								
Ashland	5	\$ 120,000	39	16	\$ 18,000	1,300	\$ 240,000	
Bristol	1	20,000	10	5	7,000	400	75,000	
Haverhill*	1	8,000	10	1	5,000	140	15,000	
	7	\$ 148,000	59	22	\$ 30,000	1,840	\$ 330,000	
COOS COUNTY.								
Lancaster	1	\$ 38,000	10	4	\$ 6,000	350	\$ 40,000	

* As per census in 1870; neglected to send returns.

† Manufacture glazed and fancy card board paper.

ABSTRACT STATEMENT of the Paper Manufactories.

COUNTIES.	Number of manufactories.	Capital.	Number hands employed.		Annual pay-roll.	Number tons of paper annually produced.	Annual value of productions.
			Males.	Females and children.			
Rockingham	2	\$ 32,000	17	6	\$ 8,000	300	\$ 68,000
Strafford	1	40,000	15	2	7,000	400	80,000
Merrimack	4	370,000	173	62	96,000	3,521	843,000
Hillsborough	7	388,000	169	126	120,000	2,040	1,054,000
Cheshire	3	53,000	24	13	18,000	550	96,000
Sullivan	4	270,000	68	62	52,000	1,460	364,000
Grafton	7	148,000	59	22	30,000	1,800	330,000
Coos	1	38,000	10	4	6,000	350	40,000
Totals	29	\$ 1,339,000	535	297	\$ 237,000	10,421	\$ 2,875,000

TABLE Relative to Lumber Mills in New-Hampshire.

ROCKINGHAM COUNTY

TOWNS.	Number Mills.	Capital.	Hands employed.	Annual pay-roll.	Lumber annually sawed.			Value of Production.
					Clapboards.	Shingles and Laths.	Boards and Dimension Timber.	
Atkinson	2	2,000	4	800	.....	100,000	300,000	5,900
Auburn	5	33,000	17	5,200	.....	.....	1,870,000	30,400
Brentwood	4	5,000	10	2,500	.....	200,000	730,000	12,000
Candia	5	6,000	11	3,400	.....	100,000	740,000	13,000
Chester	5	12,000	19	3,800	.....	.....	1,300,000	21,000
Danville	4	14,000	13	5,000	50,000	475,000	1,200,000	22,000
Deerfield	8	20,000	26	8,000	60,000	500,000	2,770,000	37,000
Derry	2	7,000	5	1,500	.....	400,000	500,000	8,000
East Kingston	1	1,000	3	1,000	.....	.....	700,000	12,000
Epping	5	20,000	15	5,000	.....	60,000	1,700,000	20,000
Exeter	2	13,000	10	3,000	.....	.....	1,500,000	21,000
Fremont	5	10,000	7	2,000	.....	30,000	1,500,000	19,000
Gosport .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Greenland	1	5,000	4	1,000	.....	400,000	300,000	5,000
Hampstead	3	5,000	6	2,000	.....	.....	700,000	11,000
Hampton	3	4,000	7	2,000	30,000	1,400,000	200,000	8,000
Hampton Falls	3	6,000	7	2,500	.....	.....	1,578,000	26,000
Kensington	5	7,000	6	1,500	.....	.....	700,000	12,000
Kingston	3	4,000	4	800	.....	.....	450,000	6,000
Newmarket	1	4,000	10	.....	.....	.....	1,000,000	15,000
Newton	1	7,000	8	5,000	.....	200,000	1,000,000	23,000
North Hampton	4	6,000	8	2,000	.....	800,000	400,000	9,000
Northwood	5	6,000	9	1,000	25,000	420,000	400,000	7,000
Nottingham	5	26,000	25	6,000	80,000	800,000	2,300,000	41,000
Plaistow	2	2,000	4	1,000	.....	.....	400,000	6,000
Raymond	4	5,000	12	3,000	.....	.....	1,200,000	20,000
Rye	2	3,000	3	500	.....	400,000	60,000	2,000
Salem	3	8,000	4	1,000	.....	.....	800,000	11,000
Sandown	2	3,000	6	1,000	.....	.....	1,000,000	13,000
Seabrook	1	5,000	4	1,500	.....	70,000	1,100,000	17,000
South Hampton	1	2,000	4	1,000	.....	.....	400,000	6,000
South Newmarket	1	3,000	1	200	.....	.....	200,000	4,000
Stratham	2	8,000	4	500	.....	.....	170,000	3,000
Windham	1	6,000	2	600	.....	.....	500,000	8,000
Total	101	\$ 268,000	277	\$ 75,300	245,000	6,355,000	29,667,000	\$ 474,300

STRAFFORD COUNTY.

TOWNS.	Number mills.	Capital.	Hands employed.	Annual pay-roll.	Lumber annually sawed.			Value of Production.
					Clapboards.	Shingles and Laths.	Boards and dimension timber.	
Barrington	8	\$ 25,000	29	\$ 4,000	60,000	685,000	2,200,000	\$ 40,000
Dover	2	31,000	16	7,000	.....	400,000	1,500,000	28,000
Durham	2	9,000	7	1,000	.....	.....	290,000	6,000
Farmington .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Lee	4	11,000	10	2,000	.....	160,000	825,000	12,000
Madbury .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Middleton	2	4,000	6	1,000	2,000	62,000	420,000	7,000
Milton	2	5,000	6	1,000	15,000	325,000	425,000	8,000
New-Durham	4	29,000	16	3,000	4,000	600,000	1,100,000	18,000
Rochester	4	16,000	8	3,000	.....	200,000	1,800,000	25,000
Rollinsford .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Somersworth .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Strafford	4	7,000	12	2,000	.....	600,000	575,000	10,000
Totals	32	\$ 137,000	110	\$ 24,000	81,000	3,032,000	9,135,000	\$ 154,000

BELKNAP COUNTY.

Alton	2	\$ 4,200	4	\$ 1,000	10,000	475,000	500,000	\$ 8,000
Barnstead	2	5,000	3	1,200	.....	500,000	400,000	7,500
Belmont	3	12,000	8	1,800	.....	450,000	700,000	8,600
Centre Harbor	1	1,500	3	1,000	.....	.....	150,000	2,800
Gilford	6	89,000	44	27,650	3,000	900,000	3,575,000	* 129,000
Gilmanton	5	6,000	9	1,100	.....	420,000	800,000	10,000
Laconia	1	2,000	2	300	.....	300,000	.....	900
Meredith	3	62,700	30	15,000	.....	.....	4,000,000	80,000
New Hampton	2	4,000	5	800	.....	200,000	400,000	5,000
Sanbornton	2	2,500	3	400	.....	.....	400,000	5,000
Tilton	1	10,000	8	2,000	.....	600,000	800,000	18,000
Total	28	\$ 198,900	119	\$ 52,200	13,000	3,845,000	11,725,000	\$ 274,800

CARROLL COUNTY.

Albany	3	\$ 1,000	3	\$ 2,000	70,000	300,000	200,000	\$ 6,000
Bartlett	4	8,000	12	4,000	.....	100,000	1,500,000	19,000
Brookfield	1	6,000	3	1,000	.....	.....	450,000	6,000
Chatham .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Conway	2	4,000	3	600	.....	.....	475,000	5,000
Eaton	1	2,000	2	800	.....	.....	500,000	6,000
Effingham	2	3,000	3	400	.....	.....	250,000	3,000
Freedom	1	2,000	2	500	.....	.....	300,000	4,000
Jackson .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Moultonborough	3	6,000	4	1,200	.....	700,000	325,000	8,000
Madison .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ossipee	5	12,000	18	8,500	100,000	120,000	1,205,000	27,000
Sandwich	4	4,000	4	800	.....	300,000	500,000	8,000
Tamworth	3	2,000	8	2,000	.....	.....	1,150,000	13,000
Tuftonborough	2	3,000	4	1,000	.....	100,000	350,000	4,000
Wakefield	4	9,000	20	5,000	11,000	800,000	1,250,000	17,000
Wolfeborough	3	25,000	18	10,000	.....	300,000	1,850,000	35,000
Total	38	\$ 87,000	104	\$ 37,800	181,000	2,620,000	10,310,000	\$ 161,000

MERRIMACK COUNTY.

Allenstown .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Andover	3	\$ 18,000	7	\$ 3,000	45,000	400,000	1,200,000	\$ 19,000
Boscawen	2	18,000	16	7,000	.....	.....	1,000,000	16,000
Bow	7	9,000	15	3,000	50,000	550,000	675,000	13,000
Bradford	6	5,000	9	1,000	.....	130,000	970,000	12,000
Canterbury	1	2,000	2	500	.....	.....	200,000	3,000
Chichester	3	6,000	6	1,000	25,000	510,000	270,000	8,000
Concord	6	60,000	50	20,000	.....	1,300,000	4,245,000	89,000
Dunbarton	3	12,000	5	1,000	.....	200,000	780,000	17,000
Epsom	4	6,000	5	1,000	.....	200,000	585,000	12,000
Franklin	3	2,000	7	3,000	.....	600,000	800,000	9,000
Henniker	2	5,000	3	1,000	.....	.....	900,000	17,000
Hooksett	1	5,000	4	1,000	20,000	225,000	250,000	5,000

* This includes boards and plank, planed and matched.

MERRIMACK COUNTY CONTINUED.

TOWNS.	Number Mills.	Capital.	Hands employed.	Annual pay-roll.	Lumber annually sawed.			Value of production.
					Clapboards.	Shingles and Laths.	Boards and dimension timber.	
Hopkinton.....	9	13,000	18	3,000	125,000	250,000	1,122,000	24,000
Loudon.....	4	7,000	8	2,000	.....	40,000	565,000	10,000
Newbury.....	28	5,000	10	4,000	.....	300,000	1,100,000	13,000
New-London.....	3	2,000	3	1,000	10,000	750,000	100,000	5,000
Northfield.....	1	6,000	3	1,000	.....	200,000	650,000	8,000
Pembroke.....	4	9,000	9	3,000	40,000	950,000	1,800,009	31,000
Pittsfield.....	22	10,000	3	1,000	.....	750,000	400,000	12,000
Salisbury.....	2	4,000	4	1,000	20,000	120,000	315,000	5,000
Sutton.....	3	5,000	9	2,000	60,000	200,000	570,000	9,000
Warner.....	5	21,000	17	4,000	.....	450,000	1,375,000	21,000
Webster.....	3	9,000	15	8,000	115,000	400,000	1,225,000	24,000
Willmot.....	3	60,000	7	1,000	.....	100,000	1,500,000	19,000
Total.....	82	\$ 245,000	235	\$ 73,500	510,000	8,725,000	22,497,000	\$ 411,000

HILLSBOROUGH COUNTY.

Amherst.....	4	\$ 12,000	15	\$ 3,000	5,000	125,000	925,000	\$ 17,000
Andrim.....	4	11,000	12	4,000	.....	100,000	600,000	9,000
Bedford.....	4	19,000	24	5,000	5,000	395,000	1,300,000	26,000
Bennington.....	1	8,000	2	1,000	.....	.....	400,000	5,000
Brookline.....	7	30,000	25	9,000	.....	.....	1,600,000	22,000
Deering.....	6	8,000	11	1,500	.....	.....	700,000	9,000
Francetown.....	1	2,000	10	3,000	.....	.....	600,000	9,000
Goffstown.....	5	13,000	16	5,000	.....	800,000	2,273,000	46,000
Greenfield.....	2	3,000	2	500	.....	.....	360,000	4,000
Greenville.....	1	6,000	6	2,000	10,000	200,000	1,400,000	20,000
Hancock.....	2	3,000	3	2,000	.....	.....	400,000	5,000
Hillsborough.....	2	5,000	4	1,200	.....	.....	1,000,000	17,000
Hollis.....	7	13,000	13	3,000	.....	.....	1,400,000	21,000
Hudson.....	2	5,000	7	3,000	.....	.....	700,000	10,000
Litchfield.....	1	13,000	6	2,500	.....	.....	1,700,000	34,000
Lyndeborough.....	5	5,000	8	1,000	10,000	240,000	625,000	12,000
Manchester.....	2	20,000	35	18,000	.....	.....	6,075,000	128,000
Mason.....	1	2,000	2	600	.....	.....	300,000	4,000
Merrimack.....	2	3,000	2	600	.....	.....	550,000	9,000
Milford.....	4	18,000	10	6,000	.....	700,000	1,700,000	33,000
Mount Vernon.....	2	5,000	6	2,000	.....	50,000	420,000	6,000
Nashua.....	1	50,000	16	8,000	.....	.....	2,500,000	60,000
New Boston.....	6	12,000	8	2,500	2,000	225,000	1,500,000	27,000
New Ipswich.....	3	4,000	3	1,000	.....	280,000	350,000	6,000
Pelham.....	7	17,000	10	4,000	.....	.....	1,100,000	19,000
Peterborough.....	7	18,000	12	4,000	.....	.....	1,500,000	19,000
Sharon.....	1	3,000	8	3,000	.....	.....	600,000	8,000
Temple.....	1	1,000	2	500	21,000	10,000	120,000	2,000
Weare.....	3	5,000	6	1,400	9,000	15,000	920,000	14,000
Wilton.....	5	11,000	20	7,000	.....	25,000	1,100,000	22,000
Windsor.....	2	2,000	4	1,000	.....	.....	400,000	5,000
Total.....	102	\$ 337,000	308	\$ 106,300	62,000	3,165,000	35,148,000	\$ 619,000

CHESHIRE COUNTY.

Alstead.....	3	\$ 13,000	8	\$ 4,000	.....	400,000	750,000	\$ 11,000
Chesterfield.....	5	14,000	10	4,000	.....	.....	943,000	15,000
Dublin.....	2	5,000	7	3,000	.....	.....	800,000	10,000
Fitzwilliam.....	10	23,000	34	13,000	.....	.....	3,200,000	50,000
Gilsum.....	2	3,000	3	1,000	.....	.....	600,000	7,000
Harrisville.....	2	4,000	5	1,000	.....	.....	350,000	4,000
Hinsdale.....	2	13,000	14	6,000	.....	.....	1,500,000	28,000
Jaffrey.....	5	20,000	16	6,000	.....	100,000	2,300,000	42,000
Keene.....	6	24,000	13	6,000	.....	450,000	1,100,000	21,000
Marlborough.....	2	3,000	3	1,000	.....	.....	280,000	4,000
Marlow.....	6	9,000	12	3,000	.....	.....	800,000	10,000
Nelson.....	2	4,000	7	1,000	.....	.....	300,000	5,000
Richmond.....	13	30,000	72	16,000	.....	*	1,600,000	46,000
Rindge.....	7	31,000	29	8,000	.....	.....	2,800,000	43,000
Roxbury.....	1	500	1	100	.....	.....	125,000	2,000

* 200,000 heading, 440,000 staves and 75,000 pail stuff annually produced.

CHESHIRE COUNTY CONTINUED.

TOWNS.	Number Mills.	Capital.	Hands employed.	Annual pay-roll.	Lumber annually sawed.			Value of Production.
					Clapboards.	Shingles and Laths.	Boards and dimension timber.	
Stoddard	3	6,000	5	2,000	.....	30,000	700,000	13,000
Sullivan	5	9,000	8	2,000	.....	.....	600,000	8,900
Surry	2	4,000	4	2,000	.....	140,000	550,000	10,000
Swansey	3	12,000	4	2,000	.....	.....	375,000	5,000
Troy	1	1,000	3	1,000	.....	.....	300,000	5,000
Walpole	2	8,000	8	4,000	.....	220,000	1,100,000	20,000
Westmoreland	4	4,000	5	2,000	.....	200,000	530,000	9,000
Winchester	6	40,000	45	17,000	†	500,000	2,425,000	73,000
Total	94	\$ 286,500	316	\$ 105,100		2,040,000	24,028,000	\$ 441,000

SULLIVAN COUNTY.

Acworth	5	\$ 4,000	6	\$ 1,500	2,000	25,000	725,000	\$ 8,000
Charlestown	6	14,000	12	3,000	.....	.....	1,280,000	15,000
Claremont	3	8,000	10	3,000	.....	.....	950,000	13,000
Cornish	2	1,000	3	600	.....	.....	210,000	2,000
Croydon	1	600	1	300	.....	.....	206,000	2,000
Goshen	5	8,000	8	2,000	.....	40,000	925,000	12,000
Grantham	6	13,000	26	6,000	.....	.....	2,400,000	26,000
Langdon	2	5,000	7	2,500	.....	.....	360,000	5,000
Lempster	6	5,000	7	2,000	.....	100,000	1,160,000	13,000
Newport	5	23,000	12	4,000	.....	450,000	1,375,000	20,000
Plainfield	4	10,000	7	3,000	50,000	200,000	730,000	9,000
Springfield	2	5,000	7	1,000	.....	550,000	300,000	4,000
Sunapee	3	5,000	5	1,000	.....	1,050,000	750,000	11,000
Unity	2	2,000	5	500	.....	.....	450,000	4,000
Washington	8	12,000	18	5,000	5,000	200,000	1,250,000	20,900
Totals	60	\$ 117,000	134	\$ 35,400	102,000	2,590,000	13,065,000	\$ 164,000

GRAFTON COUNTY.

Alexandria	5	\$ 9,000	15	\$ 2,000	.....	20,000	2,100,000	\$ 25,000
Ashland	1	3,000	3	1,000	.....	175,000	500,000	10,000
Bath	3	6,000	12	2,000	.....	200,000	1,300,000	17,000
Benton	7	10,000	26	3,000	125,000	.....	1,080,000	13,000
Bethlehem	5	30,000	105	42,000	1,000,000	1,975,000	8,800,000	152,000
Bridgewater	1	1,000	2	100	.....	.....	120,000	800
Bristol	3	2,000	10	4,000	.....	530,000	1,025,000	16,000
Campton	2	3,000	2	1,000	.....	.....	500,000	7,000
Canaan	10	33,000	52	18,000	25,000	2,250,000	3,550,000	60,000
Danbury	4	3,000	10	2,000	50,000	300,000	1,500,000	17,000
Dorchester	5	33,000	67	18,000	.....	500,000	1,600,000	36,000
Ellsworth	2	2,000	4	1,000	.....	50,000	166,000	3,000
Enfield	5	9,000	9	3,000	.....	200,000	1,200,000	15,000
Franconia	3	16,000	12	4,000	150,000	410,000	1,450,000	24,000
Grafton	1	1,000	2	400	.....	50,000	75,000	1,000
Groton	8	10,000	20	4,000	90,000	430,000	1,035,000	15,000
Hanover	2	2,000	4	1,000	20,000	45,000	200,000	3,000
Haverhill	9	29,000	48	15,000	.....	.....	4,997,000	68,000
Hebron	1	5,000	7	2,000	.....	100,000	500,000	8,000
Holderness	3	6,000	16	3,000	.....	1,200,000	1,200,000	23,000
Landaff	13	29,000	33	8,000	450,000	380,000	2,950,000	37,000
Lebanon	4	10,000	12	5,000	.....	.....	1,650,000	19,000
Lisbon	4	14,000	12	4,000	.....	.....	1,235,000	15,000
Littleton	4	65,000	35	17,000	700,000	1,500,000	4,220,000	67,000
Lyman	2	2,000	2	300	.....	.....	350,000	5,000
Lyme	5	15,000	20	8,000	.....	130,000	1,150,000	22,000
Orange	3	3,000	6	1,000	25,000	250,000	450,000	6,000
Orford	5	12,000	15	4,000	.....	360,000	1,480,000	17,000
Piermont	4	5,000	10	1,200	.....	150,000	675,000	8,000
Plymouth	2	52,000	16	7,000	.....	1,525,000	2,450,000	47,000
Rumney	6	39,000	35	16,000	.....	700,000	2,975,000	40,000
Thornton	2	2,000	4	600	15,000	90,000	250,000	4,000

† Large quantities of trunnels are manufactured.

GRAFTON COUNTY CONTINUED.

TOWNS.	Number Mills.	Capital.	Hands employed.	Annual pay-roll.	Lumber annually sawed.			Value of production.
					Clapboards.	Shingles and Laths.	Boards and dimension timber.	
Warren	7	26,000	42	16,000	.....	800,000	3,675,000	56,000
Wentworth	4	44,000	46	21,000	25,000	965,000	5,900,000	80,000
Woodstock	2	2,000	2	300	20,000	185,000	390,000	5,000
Total	147	\$ 534,000	710	\$ 235,000	2,700,000	15,960,000	62,823,000	\$ 948,800

COOS COUNTY.

Berlin	4	\$ 246,500	275	\$ 156,200	.....	1,000,000	23,700,000	\$350,000
Carroll	7	47,300	45	9,300	465,000	250,000	2,600,000	42,400
Clarkville	2	1,200	3	500	.....	.....	95,000	900
Colebrook	6	7,500	11	2,500	30,000	41,000	1,030,000	14,200
Cumby	6	9,400	12	3,600	60,000	.....	1,000,000	11,000
Dighton	3	26,000	48	9,600	100,000	500,000	3,750,000	57,200
Dummer	2	10,500	5	1,000	.....	50,000	400,000	4,600
Errol	1	1,800	1	200	15,000	50,000	100,000	1,200
Gorham	5	31,200	54	13,700	.....	200,000	2,800,000	34,600
Jefferson	6	37,000	50	10,700	345,000	1,975,000	2,760,000	46,500
Lancaster	6	64,000	55	24,400	115,000	100,000	8,500,000	139,000
Mila	3	13,000	15	4,400	.....	50,000	2,300,000	28,000
Northumberland	1	75,000	60	25,000	80,000	1,000,000	7,000,000	102,000
Pittsburg	4	4,000	5	1,000	24,000	300,000	375,000	3,700
Randolph	3	10,000	31	3,400	.....	.....	1,600,000	12,000
Stark	6	57,400	65	25,200	400,000	500,000	5,700,000	70,200
Stewartstown	7	8,000	12	3,600	100,000	250,000	1,940,000	25,800
Stratford	3	8,500	7	2,200	.....	.....	1,000,000	12,000
Whitefield	6	415,000	315	167,700	900,000	15,200,000	19,900,000	472,500
Total	78	\$ 1,083,600	1079	\$ 463,800	2,634,000	21,176,000	86,650,000	\$ 1,427,800

ABSTRACT STATEMENT
Of Lumber Mills.

COUNTIES.	Number of mills.	Capital.	Number of hands employed.	Annual pay-roll.	Am't of lumber annually sawed.			Annual value of productions.
					Clapboards.	Shingles and Laths.	Boards and dimension timber.	
Rockingham	101	\$ 268,000	277	\$ 75,300	245,000	6,355,000	29,667,000	\$ 474,300
Strafford	32	137,000	110	24,000	81,000	3,032,000	9,135,000	154,000
Belknap	28	198,000	119	52,000	13,000	3,845,000	11,725,000	274,000
Carroll	38	87,000	104	37,900	181,000	2,620,000	10,310,000	161,000
Merrimack	82	245,000	235	73,500	510,000	8,725,000	22,497,000	411,000
Hillsborough ..	102	337,000	308	106,300	62,000	3,165,000	35,148,000	619,000
Cheshire	94	286,000	316	105,100	.....	2,040,000	24,028,000	441,000
Sullivan	60	117,000	134	35,400	102,000	2,590,000	13,065,000	164,000
Grafton	147	534,000	710	235,900	2,700,000	15,960,000	62,823,000	948,800
Coos	78	1,083,000	1,079	463,800	2,634,000	21,176,000	86,650,000	1,427,800
Totals	762	\$3,292,000	3,392	\$ 1,209,600	6,528,000	69,508,000	305,048,000	\$ 5,174,900

TABLE
Relative to Grist Mills in New-Hampshire.

ROCKINGHAM COUNTY.						
TOWNS.	Number Mills.	Capital.	Number hands employed.	Annual pay-roll.	Number bushels grain ground.	Annual value of production.
East King-ton.....	1	\$ 600	1	\$ 400	5,500	\$ 6,000
Epping.....	1	2,000	1	600	10,000	11,000
Exeter.....	2	4,000	2	800	20,000	21,000
Greenland.....	1	3,000	1	200	2,000	2,500
Hampton.....	2	2,000	2	400	6,000	7,000
Hampton Falls.....	1	500	1	200	1,700	2,000
Northwood.....	2	1,000	2	200	2,500	3,000
North Hampton.....	1	500	1	100	800	1,000
Nottingham.....	1	1,000	1	200	1,000	1,200
Plaistow.....	1	2,000	2	600	16,000	19,000
Portsmouth.....	2	18,000	4	1,600	106,000	120,000
Raymond.....	2	3,000	2	800	21,000	25,000
Rye.....	1	1,000	1	400	11,000	13,000
Seabrook.....	2	4,000	2	900	24,000	27,000
Stratham.....	2	2,000	2	600	7,000	9,000
Total.....	22	\$ 44,600	25	\$ 8,000	234,500	\$ 267,700
STRAFFORD COUNTY.						
Barrington.....	3	\$ 1,200	3	\$ 1,200	12,000	\$ 13,000
Dover.....	1	20,000	3	1,200	32,000	42,000
Dunham.....	1	1,000	1	400	5,000	7,000
Lee.....	1	4,000	1	400	20,000	27,000
Middleton.....	1	2,500	1	400	7,000	11,000
Rochester.....	1	3,000	1	500	8,000	10,000
Somersworth.....	1	30,000	4	2,000	145,000	182,000
Total.....	9	\$ 61,700	14	\$ 6,100	229,000	\$ 292,000
BELKNAP COUNTY.						
Alton.....	1	\$ 1,500	1	\$ 400	10,000	\$ 12,000
Belmont.....	1	4,000	2	800	17,000	25,000
Gilford.....	1	13,000	3	1,000	23,000	29,100
Gilmanton.....	1	2,000	1	400	9,800	12,500
Laconia.....	1	3,000	1	600	14,400	15,500
Meredith.....	1	400	1	600	10,000	12,000
Tilton.....	2	15,000	3	1,700	42,500	62,500
Total.....	8	\$ 38,900	12	\$ 5,500	126,700	\$ 168,600
CARROLL COUNTY.						
Albany.....	1	\$ 500	1	\$ 200	2,000	\$ 2,000
Conway.....	2	4,000	2	800	8,000	8,500
Effingham.....	2	5,000	2	800	11,000	16,000
Moultonborough.....	1	4,000	1	300	6,000	10,000
Sandwich.....	2	6,000	2	400	7,000	12,000
Tamworth.....	1	1,000	1	200	2,000	2,000
Tuftonborough.....	2	5,000	2	400	5,000	8,700
Wolfeborough.....	1	9,000	1	300	10,000	15,000
Total.....	12	\$ 37,000	12	\$ 3,400	51,000	\$ 74,200
MERRIMACK COUNTY.						
Andover.....	1	\$ 7,000	2	\$ 1,000	24,000	\$ 19,000
Boscawen.....	3	50,000	12	7,500	311,000	496,000
Bow.....	1	3,000	2	1,000	25,000	24,000
Bradford.....	1	5,000	1	600	10,000	15,000
Chichester.....	1	1,000	1	200	3,000	3,000
Concord.....	1	4,000	1	600	45,000	40,000
Dunbarton.....	1	3,000	1	200	4,000	5,000
Epsom.....	3	7,000	3	1,000	18,000	26,000
Franklin.....	1	3,000	1	500	17,000	21,000
Henniker.....	1	4,000	2	1,000	14,000	19,000
Hill.....	1	1,000	1	600	5,000	6,000
Hopkinton.....	2	4,000	2	600	9,000	10,000
Loudon.....	1	2,000	1	400	2,000	3,000

MERRIMACK COUNTY CONTINUED.

TOWNS.	Number mills.	Capital.	Number hands employed.	Annual pay-roll.	Number bushels grain ground.	Annual value of production.
New London	1	5,000	1	600	8,000	13,000
Pembroke.....	2	5,000	4	2,000	21,000	26,000
Pittsfield.....	1	8,000	1	400	10,000	15,000
Salisbury	1	2,000	1	400	12,000	15,000
Sutton	1	2,000	1	500	5,000	9,000
Warner	1	3,000	1	600	9,000	14,000
Webster	1	3,000	1	600	5,000	9,000
Total	26	\$122,000	40	\$19,500	547,000	\$788,000

HILLSBOROUGH COUNTY.

Antrim	3	\$5,500	3	\$1,500	14,000	\$17,600
Bennington	1	8,000	1	600	6,000	7,500
Brookline	1	2,000	1	500	10,000	11,400
Deering	1	1,000	1	500	5,000	8,000
Goffstown	1	5,000	1	600	9,000	11,000
Greenville	1	10,000	2	1,200	33,000	34,000
Hancock	2	3,000	2	900	6,000	9,000
Hillsborough	1	30,000	5	3,600	63,000	96,000
Hollis	1	3,000	1	200	4,000	4,500
Hudson	1	1,000	1	400	2,000	2,400
Litchfield	1	1,000	1	300	2,000	2,600
Lyndeborough.....	1	1,000	1	300	4,000	4,000
Manchester	3	45,000	7	4,600	320,000	290,000
Merrimack	1	1,000	1	200	3,000	3,500
Milford	1	15,000	2	1,000	40,000	41,000
Mount Vernon.....	1	1,000	1	200	5,000	6,000
Nashua	2	39,000	6	3,600	116,000	130,000
New Boston.....	1	5,000	1	500	17,000	24,000
New Ipswich.....	2	4,000	2	600	6,000	6,700
Pelham	2	6,000	2	800	8,000	10,000
Peterborough	2	13,000	3	1,200	23,000	35,000
Weare	2	4,000	2	700	23,000	31,700
Wilton	2	4,000	2	1,000	27,000	33,100
Total	34	\$207,500	49	\$25,000	746,000	\$819,000

CHESHIRE COUNTY.

Hinsdale	1	\$2,000	1	\$600	7,000	\$8,000
Jaffrey	1	5,000	1	500	20,000	25,000
Keene	2	8,000	2	1,000	46,000	68,000
Marlborough.....	1	4,000	1	500	26,000	41,000
Marlow	1	2,000	1	400	7,000	9,000
Rindge	1	3,000	1	500	8,000	10,000
Sullivan	1	3,000	1	500	10,000	11,000
Swanzy	1	3,000	1	500	25,000	30,000
Troy	2	3,000	2	800	8,000	9,000
Walpole.....	1	5,000	1	600	30,000	32,000
Winchester	1	4,000	1	600	7,000	8,000
Total	13	\$42,000	13	6,500	194,000	\$251,000

SULLIVAN COUNTY.

Acworth	1	\$4,000	2	\$800	20,000	\$24,000
Charlestown.....	3	10,000	3	1,000	9,000	10,000
Claremont.....	1	30,000	8	3,000	42,600	52,000
Goshen	1	2,500	1	600	10,000	9,000
Grantham.....	1	2,500	1	500	5,000	6,000
Lempster.....	2	2,000	2	200	3,000	4,000
Newport	1	9,000	2	1,000	19,000	33,000
Plainfield	1	2,000	1	200	3,000	4,000
Springfield	1	1,000	1	200	2,000	2,500
Washington	1	1,000	1	200	1,000	1,000
Total	13	65,000	22	\$7,500	114,600	\$145,500

GRAFTON COUNTY.						
TOWNS.	Number Mills.	Capital.	Number hands employed.	Annual pay-roll.	Number bushels grain ground.	Annual value of productions.
Ashland.....	1	\$ 2,000	1	\$ 500	10,000	\$ 16,000
Bath.....	1	3,000	1	500	7,000	12,000
Bethlehem.....	1	5,000	1	300	7,000	10,000
Bristol.....	2	33,000	5	3,000	53,000	83,000
Campton.....	1	2,000	2	1,000	7,900	11,000
Canaan.....	2	3,000	2	1,000	15,000	19,000
Danbury.....	2	1,000	2	200	1,000	1,000
Enfield.....	2	32,000	4	2,500	88,000	93,000
Franconia.....	1	5,000	1	500	2,000	2,000
Grafton.....	1	7,000	1	500	8,000	9,000
Groton.....	1	1,000	1	300	3,000	3,000
Hanover.....	1	3,000	1	500	6,000	8,000
Haverhill.....	3	9,000	3	1,000	26,000	30,000
Lebanon.....	2	25,000	6	3,000	75,000	87,000
Lisbon.....	2	15,000	3	1,500	33,000	49,000
Littleton.....	2	13,000	3	1,000	51,000	71,000
Lyme.....	1	6,000	1	500	14,000	15,000
Monroe.....	1	4,000	1	600	11,000	16,000
Orford.....	1	5,000	1	500	12,000	16,000
Piermont.....	1	2,000	1	200	2,000	3,000
Plymouth.....	2	2,000	2	500	7,000	10,000
Rumney.....	3	3,000	3	1,000	10,000	14,000
Warren.....	1	4,000	1	600	8,000	10,000
Wentworth.....	2	1,900	2	600	4,000	5,000
Totals.....	37	\$ 186,000	49	\$ 21,800	460,000	\$ 583,000

COOS COUNTY.

Berlin.....	1	\$ 3,000	1	\$ 400	7,400	\$ 9,100
Colebrook.....	2	8,000	2	800	21,500	20,400
Columbia.....	2	1,700	2	400	5,900	5,800
Errol.....	1	2,000	1	200	4,000	3,700
Gorham.....	2	2,000	2	600	7,000	9,000
Jefferson.....	1	2,600	1	700	11,000	13,800
Lancaster.....	2	2,600	3	1,500	40,000	50,000
Milan.....	1	500	1	300	2,500	2,700
Northumberland.....	1	1,000	1	150	3,000	3,500
Pittsburg.....	2	1,500	2	250	5,000	4,200
Stratford.....	2	4,000	2	800	8,000	8,000
Stewartstown.....	2	4,000	2	400	7,000	7,000
Whitefield.....	2	8,000	2	800	18,000	23,700
Total.....	21	\$ 59,300	22	7,300	140,300	\$ 169,000

ABSTRACT STATEMENT

Of Grist Mills.

COUNTIES.	Number of mills.	Capital.	Number of hands employed.	Annual pay-roll.	Number of bushels of grain annually ground.	Annual value of productions.
Rockingham.....	22	\$ 44,600	25	\$ 8,000	234,500	\$ 267,700
Strafford.....	9	61,700	14	6,100	229,000	292,000
Belknap.....	8	38,900	12	5,500	126,700	168,000
Carroll.....	12	37,000	12	3,400	51,000	74,200
Merrimack.....	26	122,000	40	19,500	547,000	788,000
Hillsborough.....	34	207,000	49	25,000	746,000	819,000
Cheshire.....	13	42,000	13	6,500	194,000	251,000
Sullivan.....	13	38,000	19	7,500	114,000	151,500
Grafton.....	37	186,000	49	21,800	460,000	583,000
Coos.....	21	59,000	22	7,300	140,300	169,000
Total.....	195	\$ 836,200	255	\$ 110,500	2,842,500	\$ 3,563,400

TABLE

Relative to Tanneries in New-Hampshire.

ROCKINGHAM COUNTY.					
TOWNS.	Number Tanneries	Capital.	Hands employed.	Annual pay-roll.	Value of Productions.
Brentwood.....	1	9,000	4	2,000	10,000
Fremont.....	1	1,000	1	500	5,000
Kingston.....	1	6,000	4	2,000	12,000
Nottingham.....	1	5,000	6	2,500	8,000
Portsmouth.....	1	7,000	8	4,000	18,000
Total.....	5	28,000	23	\$ 11,000	\$ 53,000
STRAFFORD COUNTY.					
Dover.....	1	\$ 1,000	8	\$ 5,000	\$ 21,000
Lee.....	1	1,000	2	1,000	5,000
Rochester.....	1	25,000	45	23,000	117,000
Total.....	3	\$ 27,000	55	\$ 29,000	\$ 143,000
BELKNAP COUNTY.					
Gilford.....	1	\$ 8,000	2	\$ 800	\$ 8,200
Gilmanton.....	1	10,000	3	1,500	33,700
Total.....	2	\$ 18,000	5	\$ 2,300	\$ 41,900
CARROLL COUNTY.					
Conway.....	1	\$ 15,000	12	\$ 4,500	\$ 84,000
Freedom.....	1	8,000	2	1,000	7,000
Ossipee.....	1	35,000	15	6,000	57,000
Sandwich.....	1	4,000	1	600	4,500
Tamworth.....	1	20,000	8	4,000	24,400
Wolfeborough.....	4	68,000	33	19,000	136,000
Total.....	9	\$ 150,000	71	\$ 35,100	\$ 306,900
MERRIMACK COUNTY.					
Boscawen.....	1	\$ 3,000	3	\$ 1,200	\$ 4,000
Bradford.....	1	10,000	3	1,200	18,000
Chichester.....	1	500	1	100	1,000
Concord.....	1	40,000	30	18,000	186,000
Franklin.....	1	15,000	10	5,000	35,000
Henniker.....	1	3,000	1	500	2,000
Hopkinton.....	1	3,000	4	2,000	17,000
Loudon.....	2	17,000	6	3,000	15,000
New-London.....	1	18,000	9	4,000	24,000
Pittsfield.....	1	2,000	2	1,000	5,000
Warner.....	1	6,000	2	1,200	7,000
Wilton.....	1	10,000	12	5,000	40,000
Total.....	13	\$ 131,500	83	\$ 42,200	\$ 354,000
HILLSBOROUGH COUNTY.					
Hancock.....	1	\$ 5,000	3	\$ 1,500	\$ 10,000
Hillsborough.....	3	22,000	23	9,500	59,000
Milford.....	1	40,000	35	18,200	306,000
New-Boston.....	1	5,000	2	800	9,000
Peterborough.....	1	2,000	2	800	6,700
Weare.....	1	2,000	2	800	7,600
Wilton.....	1	20,000	12	4,500	35,000
Total.....	9	\$ 96,000	79	\$ 36,100	\$ 432,300
CHESHIRE COUNTY.					
Chesterfield.....	1	\$ 16,000	6	\$ 2,000	\$ 26,000
Gilsum.....	2	16,000	16	9,000	82,000
Hinsdale.....	1	18,000	6	3,900	72,000
Keene.....	4	75,000	87	52,000	634,000
Marlow.....	1	20,000	40	22,000	275,000
Stoddard.....	1	3,000	1	500	8,000

CHESHIRE COUNTY CONTINUED.

TOWNS.	Number Tanneries	Capital.	Hands employed.	Annual pay-roll.	Value of Productions.
Sullivan.....	1	5,000	7	4,000	30,000
Swansey.....	1	12,000	20	12,000	80,000
Westmoreland.....	1	1,000	2	1,000	5,000
Winchester.....	1	25,000	30	15,000	76,000
Total.....	14	\$ 191,000	215	\$ 120,500	\$ 1,297,000

SULLIVAN COUNTY.

Claremont.....	1	\$ 20,000	4	\$ 1,300	\$ 30,000
Cornish.....	1	3,000	3	1,200	5,000
Goshen.....	1	8,000	7	2,500	25,000
Newport.....	2	30,000	24	11,000	76,000
Sunapee.....	1	15,000	8	3,500	31,000
Totals.....	6	\$ 76,000	46	\$ 19,500	\$ 217,000

GRAFTON COUNTY.

Ashland.....	2	\$ 13,000	9	\$ 4,000	\$ 18,000
Bristol.....	2	32,000	17	8,000	60,000
Danbury.....	1	10,000	4	3,000	25,000
Enfield.....	2	24,000	14	5,000	80,000
Holderness.....	1	2,000	2	500	2,000
Landaff.....	1	20,000	10	6,000	42,000
Lisbon.....	1	2,000	1	300	1,000
Littleton.....	1	2,000	6	1,000	5,000
Lyme.....	1	1,000	2	1,000	4,000
Rumney.....	2	5,000	3	2,000	7,000
Woodstock.....	2	25,000	12	8,000	75,000
Total.....	15	\$ 136,000	80	\$ 38,800	\$ 319,000

COOS COUNTY.

Colebrook.....	1	\$ 1,000	2	\$ 1,000	\$ 5,000
Gorham.....	1	5,000	5	3,000	16,000
Lancaster.....	1	8,000	4	2,000	8,000
Northumberland.....	1	58,000	15	7,000	72,000
Total.....	4	\$ 72,000	26	\$ 13,000	\$ 101,000

ABSTRACT STATEMENT

Of the Tanneries.

COUNTIES.	Number of Tanneries.	Capital.	Number of hands employed.	Annual pay-roll.	Annual value of production.
Rockingham.....	6	\$ 28,000	23	\$ 11,000	\$ 53,000
Strafford.....	3	27,000	55	29,000	143,000
Belknap.....	2	18,000	5	2,300	41,900
Carroll.....	9	150,000	71	35,100	306,900
Merrimack.....	13	131,000	83	42,200	354,000
Hillsborough.....	9	96,000	79	36,100	432,300
Cheshire.....	14	191,000	215	120,500	1,297,000
Sullivan.....	6	76,000	46	19,500	217,000
Grafton.....	15	136,000	80	38,800	319,000
Coos.....	4	72,000	26	13,000	101,000
Total.....	71	925,000	683	\$ 347,500	\$ 3,265,100

T A B L E

Relative to the total Manufactories in New-Hampshire.

ROCKINGHAM COUNTY.							
TOWNS.	No. of Manufactories.	Number of horse power.		Capital.	Hands employed.		Value of productions.
		Steam.	Water.		Males.	Females and children.	
Atkinson	13	.....	50	\$ 12,800	40	.....	\$ 17,000
Auburn	6	40	68	34,000	32	.....	11,000
Brentwood	12	25	216	40,000	64	3	26,000
Candia	9	.....	90	33,000	180	10	60,000
Chester	7	64	80	17,000	87	4	26,000
Danville.	9	170	50	17,000	68	.....	24,000
Deerfield	16	57	215	50,000	120	6	57,000
Derry	6	.....	84	75,000	140	29	75,000
East Kingston	6	.....	61	50,000	65	6	32,000
Epping	24	44	150	136,000	179	75	74,500
Exeter	36	178	230	520,000	251	135	157,000
Fremont	11	35	195	40,000	44	.....	21,000
Gosport .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Greenland	2	.....	40	6,000	15	.....	5,000
Hampstead	18	.....	80	19,000	52	19	29,000
Hampton	7	.....	100	16,000	45	3	18,000
Hampton Falls	6	30	33	11,000	49	.....	19,000
Kensington	5	30	20	5,000	55	.....	24,000
Kingston	20	6	132	56,000	112	.....	53,000
Londonderry	4	4	.....	24,000	54	16	33,000
Newcastle	3	.....	.....	4,000	14	.....	6,000
Newington .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Newmarket	12	240	300	635,000	163	470	190,000
Newton	4	.....	40	10,000	63	.....	33,000
North Hampton	7	2	50	8,000	40	.....	20,000
Northwood	12	10	210	70,000	314	45	140,000
Nottingham	7	42	118	25,000	82	.....	32,000
Plaistow	15	40	65	66,000	154	4	47,000
Portsmouth	66	390	110	1,437,000	620	410	406,000
Raymond	12	24	180	44,000	61	7	22,000
Rye	3	.....	40	4,000	4	.....	1,000
Salem	10	68	170	266,000	135	85	86,000
Sundown	10	40	220	42,000	60	.....	22,000
Seabrook	16	30	18	15,000	239	25	124,000
South Hampton	2	.....	16	2,000	10	.....	3,000
South Newmarket	4	79	30	105,000	189	.....	107,000
Stratham	4	.....	60	10,000	5	.....	1,000
Widdham	4	.....	40	22,000	25	10	10,000
Totals	408	1,648	3,364	\$ 3,926,800	3,840	1,362	\$ 2,008,500
STRAFFORD COUNTY.							
Barrington	14	.....	367	\$ 42,700	125	.....	\$ 51,000
Dover	75	690	1,275	2,051,000	1,489	982	1,120,000
Durham	6	.....	195	87,000	34	5	15,000
Farmington	16	40	.....	525,000	766	146	504,000
Lee	7	.....	220	19,000	25	.....	10,000
Middleton	4	.....	41	7,000	52	.....	20,000
Milton	10	50	320	210,000	110	42	65,000
New Durham	8	.....	154	35,000	39	.....	17,000
Rochester	22	48	750	893,000	778	369	543,000
Rollinsford	4	.....	610	610,000	157	438	186,000
Somersworth	15	25	3,500	1,784,000	1,053	1,219	715,000
Strafford	8	.....	91	9,000	73	.....	29,000
Total	189	853	7,523	\$ 6,372,700	4,491	3,201	\$ 3,408,000

BELKNAP COUNTY.

TOWNS.	No. of Manufactories.	Number of horse power.		Capital.	Hands employed.		Annual pay-roll.	Value of Productions.
		Steam.	Water.		Males.	Females and children.		
Alton	10	10	200	\$ 74,600	134	.....	\$ 54,700	\$ 195,000
Barnstead	6	.....	110	10,500	51	2	27,700	146,000
Belmont	6	.....	205	63,500	50	150	48,400	148,000
Centre Harbor	2	.....	40	2,000	25	.....	6,000	23,600
Gilford	33	50	828	361,300	288	127	185,800	734,000
Gilmanton	16	.....	229	28,600	80	.....	33,400	155,300
Iaconia	33	50	647	580,900	361	440	251,900	1,360,500
Meredith	27	50	140	109,000	91	61	45,000	210,000
New-Hampton	6	.....	80	6,000	12	2	6,000	15,000
Sanbornton	3	.....	40	3,500	8	4	5,000	17,000
Tilton	7	.....	385	192,000	112	106	69,300	445,000
Total	149	160	2,899	\$ 1,431,900	1,212	892	\$ 743,200	\$ 3,449,400

CARROLL COUNTY.

Albany	5	.....	280	\$ 9,400	10	.....	4,000	10,000
Bartlett	7	.....	200	12,400	16	.....	6,000	22,000
Brookfield	1	20	.....	6,000	3	.....	1,000	6,000
Chatham	2	.....	44	4,000	12	.....	3,000	14,000
Conway	19	.....	300	41,000	48	.....	19,000	47,000
Eaton	1	.....	20	2,000	2	.....	800	6,000
Effingham	8	.....	159	16,500	25	.....	11,500	54,000
Freedom	6	15	15	13,800	9	.....	1,000	12,200
Jackson	2	.....	.....	1,000	2	.....	500	1,500
Moultonborough	9	.....	90	13,000	25	.....	7,000	36,500
Madison	2	.....	.....	30,300	57	.....	30,000	*67,500
Ossipee	16	107	196	78,000	185	15	56,000	251,000
Sandwich	14	.....	130	20,000	27	4	10,500	75,000
Tamworth	10	14	130	47,000	38	4	16,000	81,000
Tuftonborough	8	.....	51	9,000	18	.....	4,000	35,000
Wakefield	12	.....	120	50,600	100	60	55,000	211,400
Wolfeborough	26	55	180	189,000	185	24	71,000	529,000
Total	138	211	1,812	\$ 543,000	764	107	\$ 298,800	\$ 1,459,100

MERRIMACK COUNTY.

Allenstown	5	.....	700	\$ 811,000	191	342	\$ 192,000	\$ 881,000
Andover	15	.....	131	75,000	55	18	29,000	129,000
Boscawen	20	.....	443	310,000	190	104	110,000	908,000
Bow	9	.....	200	14,000	22	.....	7,000	43,000
Bradford	14	.....	189	29,000	31	.....	9,000	73,000
Canterbury	10	.....	50	12,000	16	.....	6,000	24,000
Chichester	6	.....	210	9,000	40	.....	11,000	48,000
Concord	125	620	724	2,176,000	2145	364	1,323,000	4,526,000
Dunbarton	5	.....	100	16,000	7	.....	1,000	24,000
Epsom	8	.....	340	14,000	15	.....	6,000	50,000
Franklin	20	.....	990	1,156,000	493	329	335,000	2,495,000
Henniker	15	80	523	135,000	73	26	38,000	304,000
Hill	6	.....	40	5,000	16	.....	6,000	31,000
Hooksett	11	.....	240	244,000	218	175	107,000	327,000
Hopkinton	23	.....	420	52,000	65	7	26,000	119,000
London	9	8	138	27,000	25	.....	8,000	40,000
Newbury	3	.....	25	7,000	14	.....	5,000	16,000
New London †	9	.....	125	57,000	40	.....	20,000	98,000
Northfield	5	.....	50	94,000	39	68	45,000	281,000
Pembroke	42	30	810	859,000	261	360	229,000	1,016,000
Pittsfield	14	20	370	262,000	353	152	255,000	910,000

* This was taken from the census of 1870 when the silver and zinc mine was in operation.

† The New-London Scythe Co. are successors of the old firm of Phillips, Messer, Colby & Co., and manufacture about 4,500 doz's. scythes annually—valued at \$50,000. They employ about 20 men, whose annual pay-roll is \$18,000. Their shops are located at the outlet of Pleasant Pond, in the village of Scytheville, in New-London.

MERRIMACK COUNTY CONTINUED.

TOWNS.	Number of Manufactories.	Number of horse power.		Capital.	Hands employed.			Annual pay-roll.	Value of pro- ductions.
		Steam.	Water.		Males.	Females and children.			
Salisbury	10	6	118	6,000	50	.....		10,000	23,000
Sutton	13	.....	122	12,000	31	.....		12,000	38,000
Warner	30	.....	395	110,000	105	10		41,000	212,000
Webster	9	.....	120	19,000	37	2		15,000	64,000
Wilnot	11	.....	175	42,000	35	.....		15,000	96,000
Total	446	764	8,740	\$ 6,554,000	4,567	1,957		\$ 2,777,000	\$12,771,000

HILLSBOROUGH COUNTY.

Amherst	11	28	120	\$ 50,000	43	2		\$ 37,000	\$ 82,000
Antrim	18	.....	359	93,000	89	18		44,000	210,000
Bedford	13	.....	126	18,000	41	.....		16,000	46,000
Bennington	5	.....	280	115,000	55	18		29,000	161,000
Brookline	23	.....	527	57,000	88	.....		38,000	121,000
Deering	10	.....	184	11,000	25	.....		7,000	25,000
Francestown	4	.....	40	11,000	25	.....		9,000	26,000
Goffstown	12	.....	195	40,000	131	.....		54,000	189,000
Greenfield	2	20	22	3,000	15	.....		6,000	14,000
Greenville	14	.....	700	319,000	202	207		140,000	656,000
Hancock	4	.....	55	15,000	27	.....		10,000	30,000
Hillsborough	14	.....	295	111,000	88	28		35,000	258,000
Hollis	14	.....	206	28,000	34	.....		12,000	43,000
Hudson	5	.....	46	9,000	32	.....		11,000	20,000
Litchfield	2	30	.....	14,000	7	.....		3,000	35,000
Lyndeborough	10	15	78	16,000	64	.....		26,000	117,000
Manchester	150	745	9,927	9,470,000	4,290	4,966		3,674,000	18,108,000
Mason	8	.....	25	15,000	35	.....		14,000	40,000
Merrimack	16	15	116	287,000	152	216		94,000	435,000
Milford	44	28	727	722,300	445	211		252,000	1,310,000
Mount Vernon	4	20	55	16,900	43	8		21,000	55,000
Nashua	75	1,150	3,150	3,434,000	1,690	1,380		1,374,000	7,393,000
New Boston	14	60	389	90,000	75	6		33,000	178,000
New Ipswich	15	.....	184	32,000	31	8		19,000	72,000
Pelham	8	20	90	39,000	40	.....		20,000	97,000
Peterborough	39	10	973	526,000	275	216		175,000	741,000
Sharon	1	.....	50	3,000	3	.....		1,000	8,000
Temple	2	.....	35	2,000	6	.....		2,000	4,000
Weare	25	.....	389	121,000	138	65		57,000	290,000
Wilton	25	145	497	320,000	178	116		113,000	695,000
Windsor	1	.....	30	2,000	4	.....		1,000	5,000
Total	588	2,286	18,770	\$15,990,000	8,270	7,460		\$ 6,323,000	\$31,464,000

CHESHIRE COUNTY.

Alstead	13	.....	253	\$ 45,000	50	6		\$ 26,000	\$ 84,000
Chesterfield	10	.....	205	40,000	57	5		28,000	85,000
Dublin	4	.....	70	25,000	38	.....		12,000	38,000
Fitzwilliam	20	30	370	113,000	201	6		104,000	262,000
Gilsum	10	52	160	59,000	54	20		32,000	196,000
Harrisville	6	.....	450	280,000	120	105		84,000	720,000
Hinsdale	19	.....	453	382,000	206	65		126,000	690,000
Jaffrey	16	.....	435	184,000	105	55		61,000	285,000
Keene	95	1,200	360	1,038,000	1,230	109		636,000	2,758,000
Marlborough	23	.....	610	140,000	155	39		93,000	377,000
Marlow	14	30	275	28,000	74	13		34,000	311,000
Nelson	9	30	155	58,000	28	25		17,000	76,000
Richmond	15	.....	345	37,000	83	.....		21,000	57,000
Rindge	30	53	328	85,000	114	7		45,000	161,000
Roxbury	3	.....	12	6,000	75	.....		38,000	153,000
Stoddard	11	.....	262	49,000	54	19		31,000	90,000
Sullivan	8	12	165	23,000	17	.....		6,000	50,000
Surrey	3	.....	30	6,000	8	.....		4,000	13,000
Swanzy	21	30	486	157,000	163	30		88,000	351,000
Troy	10	30	97	85,000	95	4		48,000	245,000
Walpole	7	60	60	54,000	37	45		34,000	132,000
Westmoreland	12	12	137	33,000	25	.....		11,000	36,000
Winchester	22	62	592	398,000	252	105		158,000	741,000
Total	371	1,601	6,310	\$ 3,325,000	3,241	702		\$ 1,731,000	\$ 7,911,000

SULLIVAN COUNTY.

TOWNS.	Number of manu- factories.	Number of horse power.		Capital.	Hands employed.		Annual pay-roll.	Value of production.
		Steam.	Water.		Males.	Females and children.		
Acworth.....	15	12	270	\$ 46,000	75	5	\$ 23,000	\$ 100,000
Charlestown.....	22	36	240	156,000	225	50	146,000	357,000
Claremont.....	36	136	1,361	750,000	371	375	248,000	1,250,000
Cornish.....	9	11	84	14,000	25	.....	8,000	25,000
Croydon.....	3	.....	70	2,000	14	.....	4,500	7,000
Goshen.....	7	35	80	16,000	19	.....	5,000	48,000
Grantham.....	11	.....	285	22,000	34	.....	10,000	33,000
Langdon.....	2	.....	40	5,000	7	.....	2,500	5,000
Lempster.....	12	.....	225	11,000	40	.....	13,000	26,000
Newport.....	27	.....	610	375,000	197	94	118,000	619,000
Plainfield.....	4	10	120	11,000	10	.....	4,000	17,000
Springfield.....	2	.....	62	5,000	7	.....	1,000	4,000
Sunape.....	15	.....	292	56,000	52	.....	28,000	117,000
Unity.....	6	.....	40	3,000	10	.....	3,000	10,000
Washington.....	26	.....	269	34,000	57	.....	25,000	85,000
Total.....	197	240	3,951	\$ 1,506,000	1,123	524	\$ 639,000	\$ 2,703,000

GRAFTON COUNTY.

Alexandria.....	13	.....	212	\$ 13,000	30	.....	\$ 7,000	\$ 43,000
Ashland.....	39	.....	806	209,000	174	43	110,000	647,000
Bath.....	13	.....	204	33,000	30	.....	10,000	80,000
Benton.....	7	.....	210	10,000	26	.....	3,000	13,000
Bethlehem.....	16	15	350	123,000	148	.....	58,000	192,000
Bridgewater.....	3	.....	24	1,000	6	6	1,500	3,000
Bristol.....	31	5	952	290,000	180	61	108,000	571,000
Campton.....	12	.....	225	8,000	40	.....	12,000	57,000
Canaan.....	25	.....	468	49,000	72	4	36,000	125,000
Danbury.....	9	.....	128	5,000	25	.....	9,000	50,000
Dorchester.....	7	.....	365	36,000	73	.....	20,000	38,000
Ellsworth.....	2	.....	90	1,000	5	.....	700	3,000
Enfield.....	38	6	543	154,000	110	33	54,000	453,000
Franconia.....	22	35	338	48,000	55	10	23,000	96,000
Grafton.....	4	.....	75	15,000	8	.....	3,000	15,000
Groton.....	11	.....	384	14,000	25	.....	6,000	24,000
Hanover.....	10	.....	160	23,000	36	.....	10,000	53,000
Haverhill.....	48	60	603	93,000	32	8	34,000	177,000
Hebron.....	5	25	.....	5,000	21	.....	6,000	21,000
Holderness.....	8	.....	240	11,000	19	.....	6,000	33,000
Landaff.....	28	.....	679	75,000	69	.....	18,000	133,000
Lebanon.....	48	.....	1,227	612,000	591	45	315,000	1,222,000
Lincoln.....	1	.....	40	1,000	6	.....	1,000	3,000
Lisbon.....	35	85	810	102,000	124	21	61,000	281,000
Littleton.....	37	50	560	312,000	200	64	99,000	576,000
Lyman.....	9	8	110	13,000	25	.....	6,000	26,000
Lyme.....	23	37	220	36,000	53	.....	10,000	72,000
Monroe.....	1	.....	5	4,000	1	.....	1,000	16,000
Orange.....	4	.....	74	4,000	7	.....	1,000	6,000
Orford.....	23	.....	350	38,000	50	.....	18,000	68,000
Piermont.....	11	.....	193	15,000	38	.....	17,000	34,000
Plymouth.....	39	100	58	117,000	81	176	51,000	224,000
Rumney.....	31	36	244	80,000	111	20	39,000	135,000
Thornton.....	4	.....	115	2,000	10	.....	4,000	15,000
Warren.....	23	130	245	44,000	72	18	28,000	94,000
Wentworth.....	13	20	205	48,000	62	8	25,000	97,000
Woodstock.....	5	.....	120	29,000	20	.....	10,000	80,000
Total.....	658	612	11,640	\$ 2,771,000	2,635	417	\$ 1,232,200	\$ 5,775,000

COOS COUNTY.

TOWNS.	Number of manu- factories	Number of horse power.		Capital.	Hands employed.		Annual pay-roll.	Value of production.
		Steam.	Water.		Males.	Females and Children.		
Berlin	9	74	349	\$ 252,000	275	.....	\$ 156,000	\$ 368,000
Carroll	9	50	198	51,000	55	.....	10,000	50,000
Clarksville	3	.....	44	5,000	6	.....	1,000	5,000
Colebrook	36	20	296	85,000	118	10	37,000	188,000
Columbia	12	.....	195	14,000	21	.....	2,000	22,000
Dalton	8	40	185	41,000	59	.....	12,000	74,000
Dummer	2	.....	37	10,000	5	.....	1,000	3,000
Erroll	3	.....	52	6,000	3	.....	1,000	8,000
Gorham	20	125	290	173,000	241	6	167,000	344,000
Jefferson	12	40	285	59,000	70	.....	20,000	76,000
Lancaster	42	80	531	245,000	201	15	96,000	403,000
Milan	11	10	125	23,000	31	.....	10,000	70,000
Northumberland	11	25	270	166,000	100	.....	40,000	209,000
Pittsburg	9	.....	95	8,000	16	.....	5,000	12,000
Randolph	5	15	50	8,000	38	.....	4,000	14,000
Stark	8	40	225	57,000	70	.....	26,000	66,000
Stewartstown	20	.....	290	23,000	34	5	13,000	59,000
Stratford	12	.....	220	25,000	38	4	15,000	56,000
Whitefield	23	375	712	440,000	325	5	171,000	555,000
Total	255	894	4,449	\$ 1,691,000	1,706	45	\$ 787,000	\$ 2,582,000

ABSTRACT STATEMENT

Of the total Manufactories in the State.

COUNTIES.	Number of Manu- factories.	Number of horse power.		Capital.	Hands employed.		Annual pay-roll.	Annual value of productions.
		Steam power.	Water power.		Males.	Females and children.		
Rockingham	408	1,648	3,364	\$ 3,926,000	3,840	1,362	\$ 2,008,500	\$11,005,000
Strafford	189	853	7,523	6,372,000	4,491	3,201	3,403,000	16,916,000
Belknap	149	160	2,899	1,454,900	1,212	892	743,200	3,449,400
Carrol	138	211	1,812	543,000	764	107	295,800	1,459,100
Merrimack	446	764	8,740	6,654,000	4,567	1,957	2,777,000	12,771,000
Hillsborough	588	2,286	18,770	15,990,000	8,270	7,460	6,323,000	31,464,000
Cheshire	371	1,601	6,310	3,325,000	3,241	702	1,737,000	7,911,000
Sullivan	1197	240	3,737	1,506,000	1,083	524	639,000	2,703,000
Grafton	658	612	11,640	2,771,000	2,635	417	1,232,000	5,775,000
Coos	255	894	4,449	1,691,000	1,706	45	789,000	2,582,000
Total	3389	9,269	69,254	\$43,562,900	31,409	16,637	\$19,947,500	\$96,035,500

TABULAR STATEMENT,

Showing the various Occupations of the people of New-Hampshire, in 1870.

OCCUPATIONS.	AGE AND SEX.						
	Number.	10 to 15.		16 to 59.		16 and over.	
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Population, 10 years and over	260,426	19,654	18,444	89,164	96,042	17,535	19,587
All occupations	120,168	2,213	1,055	82,460	22,390	11,360	690
Agriculture	46,573	1,020	1	37,016	9	8,526	1
Agricultural laborers	15,666	1,020	1	13,535	4	1,106	.....
Dairymen and Dairywomen	6	.....	.....	2	4	.....	.....
Farmers and planters	30,749	.....	.....	23,383	.....	7,366	.....
Farm and plantation overseers . . . . .	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Gardeners, nursery men and vine growers	119	.....	.....	70	.....	49	.....
Stock raisers	2	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Stock herders	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....
Turpentine farmers . . . . .	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Turpentine laborers . . . . .	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
<i>Professional and Personal Services</i>	18,528	94	243	7,965	8,872	762	592
Barbers and hair dressers	135	.....	.....	129	5	1	.....
Billiard and bowling saloon keepers and employees	13	.....	.....	13	.....	.....	.....
Boarding and lodging house keepers	232	.....	.....	54	165	6	7
Clergymen	664	.....	.....	567	.....	97	.....
Domestic servants	7,481	27	233	107	6,527	18	569
Hotel and restaurant keepers and employees	841	1	.....	764	42	33	1
Journalists	45	.....	.....	43	.....	2	.....
Laborers	4,686	59	5	4,228	2	392	.....
Launderers and laundresses	67	.....	.....	3	63	.....	1
Lawyers	349	.....	.....	303	.....	46	.....
Livery stable keepers and hostlers	386	3	.....	373	.....	10	.....
Officials and employees (civil) of Government	425	.....	.....	373	34	18	.....
Physicians and Surgeons	565	.....	.....	466	.....	99	.....
Soldiers (U. S. A.)	20	.....	.....	20	.....	.....	.....
Teachers (not specified)	1,987	.....	5	121	1,852	8	1
Teachers of painting, dancing and music	123	.....	.....	33	89	1	.....
<i>Trade and Transportation</i>	8,514	46	1	7,814	387	266	.....
TRADE.							
Traders and dealers	2,661	.....	.....	2,502	23	136	.....
Hucksters, peddlers and commercial travelers	331	.....	.....	312	1	18	.....
Clerks, salesmen and accountants (in stores)	1,880	35	1	1,466	355	23	.....
In banking and brokerage of money and stocks	147	.....	.....	126	2	19	.....
In Insurance	105	.....	.....	102	.....	3	.....
TRANSPORTATION.							
Officials and employees of Express Companies	94	.....	.....	91	.....	3	.....
Officials and employees of Railroad Companies	1,875	5	.....	1,858	.....	12	.....
Officials and employees of street R. R. Co's. . . . .	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Officials and employees of Telegraph Co's.	56	.....	.....	50	.....	6	.....
Carmen, draymen, teamsters, &c.	742	3	.....	717	.....	22	.....
Sailors, steamboat men, water men, &c.	207	.....	.....	199	.....	8	.....
<i>Manufactures and Mining</i>	46,553	1,053	810	29,665	13,122	1,806	97
Bakers	99	.....	.....	96	.....	3	.....
Blacksmiths	1,665	3	.....	1,490	.....	172	.....
Bookbinders and finishers	32	.....	.....	32	.....	.....	.....
Boot and shoe makers	5,412	52	9	4,887	2,22	241	1
Brewers and malsters	39	.....	.....	39	.....	.....	.....
Brick and stone, marble and stone cutters	1,295	4	.....	1,172	.....	119	.....
Brick and tile makers	364	.....	.....	359	3	2	.....
Butchers	335	.....	.....	312	.....	23	.....
Cabinet makers and upholsterers	826	23	6	745	11	41	.....
Car, carriage and wagon makers	338	3	.....	322	.....	13	.....
Carpenters and joiners	4,406	39	.....	4,001	.....	366	.....
Cigar makers and tobacco workers	59	.....	.....	57	2	.....	.....
Clerks and book-keepers (in M'fg estab'ments)	54	.....	.....	51	.....	3	.....
Confectioners	48	.....	.....	46	.....	2	.....
Coopers	298	.....	.....	201	.....	97	.....
Cotton and woolen mill operatives	16,785	828	756	5,445	9,595	90	21
Curriers, tanners and leather finishers	357	.....	.....	346	.....	11	.....
Distillers and rectifiers of liquors . . . . .	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Fishermen and oystermen	78	.....	.....	74	.....	4	.....
Harness and saddle makers	324	1	.....	307	.....	16	.....
Hat and cap makers	2	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....
Iron and steel workers	673	10	.....	654	.....	9	.....

OCCUPATIONS.	AGE AND SEX.						
	Number.	10 to 15.		16 to 59.		16 and over.	
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Lumber men, raftsmen and wood choppers.	396	5	.....	375	.....	16	.....
Machinists	1,090	1	.....	933	.....	156	.....
Millers	279	.....	.....	249	.....	30	.....
Milliners, dress and mantua makers	1,570	.....	1	16	1,506	5	42
Miners	24	.....	.....	24	.....	.....	.....
Painters and varnishers	1,170	8	.....	1,119	.....	43	.....
Paper-mill operatives	194	.....	.....	170	18	6	.....
Plasterers	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Plumbers and gas fitters	42	.....	.....	41	.....	1	.....
Printers	223	7	.....	174	33	9	.....
Quarrymen	212	.....	.....	206	.....	6	.....
Saw-mill operatives	1,291	14	.....	1,251	.....	26	.....
Ship riggers, calkers, carpenters and smiths,	115	.....	.....	102	.....	13	.....
Tailors, tailoresses and seamstresses	888	.....	.....	258	588	22	.....
Tinners	156	.....	.....	152	.....	4	.....
Wheelwrights	284	.....	.....	218	.....	66	.....

MECHANICAL INDUSTRIES OF NEW-HAMPSHIRE IN 1870.

The following Statement is from the Census of 1870, relative to the various branches of Mechanical Industries, carried on at that date, showing the number of Manufactories, Capital invested, Wages, Material, and Annual Value of goods produced.

MECHANICAL AND MANUF'ING INDUSTRIES.	Number of Establishments.	Capital.	Wages.	Materials.	Products.
Acid, pyroligneous	1	1,500	2,724	2,100	6,900
Agricultural Implements	24	174,550	78,505	77,714	254,470
Artificial Limbs	1	800	1,000	500	2,500
Baskets	1	7,000	3,000	1,000	8,500
Belting and Hose, (leather)	5	28,000	6,800	90,796	115,460
Blacksmithing	303	211,090	112,719	144,844	467,764
Bleaching and Dyeing	5	4,850	4,650	170,478	185,500
Bookbinding	10	46,200	20,380	29,810	63,200
Boot and Shoe Findings	5	15,655	10,640	26,870	43,700
Boots and Shoes	257	1,003,215	1,228,314	3,011,992	6,162,259
Boxes, (cigar)	1	1,000	.....	1,000	1,800
“ (fancy)	2	6,600	5,400	2,497	11,200
“ (packing)	26	95,850	48,625	73,799	164,841
“ (paper)	2	10,800	6,000	6,141	13,500
“ (wooden)	5	8,700	4,350	9,350	17,315
Brass Founding and Finishing	3	19,000	25,000	46,510	92,500
Bread, Crackers, and other Bakery products	14	53,500	30,836	137,620	206,612
Brick	57	131,805	112,040	88,570	313,833
Brooms and Wisp Brushes	6	10,200	3,955	15,150	29,175
Brushes	1	5,000	1,875	7,500	10,800
Butchering	6	4,200	1,280	27,450	32,790
Carpentering and Building	109	154,180	204,375	291,431	667,069
Carpets, (other than rag)	3	310,000	55,730	226,288	299,700
Carriages and Sleds, (children's)	3	25,500	18,000	4,460	32,500
“ Wagons	116	528,555	356,692	329,632	906,334
Cars, (freight and passenger)	2	200,000	100,000	256,252	379,750
Charcoal	9	16,350	11,835	14,210	30,955
Cheese	2	3,000	370	3,690	4,650
Cider	13	9,000	875	17,665	28,605
Clothing (men's)	75	250,340	207,358	451,930	820,714
“ (women's)	12	12,900	8,382	31,500	49,430
Coffins	11	11,600	3,575	5,881	15,838

MECHANICAL AND MANUF'ING INDUSTRIES.					
	Number of Establishments.	Capital.	Wages.	Materials.	Products.
Confectionery	5	23,000	13,200	54,804	85,700
Cooperage	48	101,660	64,947	80,674	191,909
Cordage and Twine	1	3,000	2,481	3,375	7,000
Cotton Goods, (not specified)	35	13,331,710	3,989,853	12,318,447	16,999,072
(Batting and Wadding)	1	1,000	.....	420	600
Cutlery	5	32,100	15,872	11,186	53,993
(Edge Tools)	1	5,000	200	660	1,000
Dentistry, (Mechanical)	7	5,000	1,000	5,934	13,765
Drugs and Chemicals	8	17,500	7,000	49,114	76,650
Edge Tools and Axes	3	80,750	35,665	48,725	114,200
Elastic Sponge	1	125,000	5,500	77,000	100,000
Excelsior, (for Upholstering)	8	37,900	22,026	25,650	73,150
Files	3	800	7,520	4,122	15,000
Fire-Arms, Small Arms	2	4,500	700	925	2,300
Flax and Linen Goods	1	93,750	27,000	132,000	175,000
Flouring and Grist-Mill products	195	669,340	74,914	2,496,054	2,747,973
Furniture, (not specified)	58	731,300	495,673	676,332	1,475,776
(Chairs)	21	226,600	102,460	91,868	256,386
Gas	8	333,100	31,766	104,041	255,775
Glass, (plate)	1	20,000	9,000	7,945	22,700
(ware)	1	25,000	20,000	12,575	40,000
Gloves and Mittens	14	64,900	25,668	67,950	126,490
Gold and Silver, reduced and refined	1	10,000	8,181	16,535	46,361
Gunsmithing	4	2,000	530	1,120	5,200
Hair-Work	2	1,500	562	1,250	3,170
Hardware	10	76,650	77,820	102,883	221,799
(Sadlery)	2	18,000	8,500	11,665	34,000
Hats and Caps	2	7,000	4,401	12,299	23,941
Hones and Whetstones	4	11,600	6,510	6,400	20,050
Hoop Skirts and Corsets	2	800	525	700	2,000
Hosiery [Felloes	28	855,460	405,003	881,646	1,757,445
Hubs, Spokes, Bows, Shafts, Wheels and Instruments, (Professional and Scientific)	9	25,234	10,135	10,374	38,182
Instruments, (Professional and Scientific)	2	23,800	6,000	4,460	16,775
Iron, (forged and rolled)	2	131,000	57,400	301,860	455,000
(Bolts, Nuts, Washers and Rivets)	1	30,000	4,100	25,500	40,000
(Pipe, wrought)	1	23,000	26,000	105,750	147,800
(Castings, not specified)	23	357,760	236,213	391,993	773,283
(Stoves, Heaters, and Hollow-Ware)	3	143,000	48,949	66,803	141,285
Jewelry, (not specified)	1	1,000	1,000	350	5,000
Kaolin and Ground Earths	1	2,000	1,800	935	2,475
Lasts	5	11,700	6,080	7,345	20,640
Leather, (tanned)	72	875,800	160,109	1,566,950	1,965,576
(curried)	42	312,000	100,599	1,438,419	1,720,520
(dressed skins)	12	35,400	10,930	32,525	58,440
(board)	1	12,000	1,800	9,825	14,000
Lime	1	1,000	231	310	1,600
Liquors, (malt)	4	276,810	53,800	373,156	635,880
(vinous)	1	3,000	.....	128	525
Looking-glass and Picture Frames	2	16,583	16,000	14,565	40,770
Lumber, (planed)	13	53,000	16,349	48,928	94,480
(sawed)	723	2,428,193	725,304	2,471,427	4,286,142
Machinery, (not specified)	36	341,150	190,786	165,266	500,550
(Cotton and Woolen)	31	272,450	149,932	126,350	386,205
(Fire Engines)	1	300,000	46,947	477,133	800,000
(Railroad repairing)	4	368,000	395,544	505,364	1,316,808
(Steam Engines and Boilers)	5	156,500	91,500	73,769	233,930
Marble and Stone works, (not specified)	18	361,875	67,218	81,739	203,125
Monuments and Tombstones	22	58,500	46,947	43,630	130,499
Masonry, (Brick and Stone)	9	3,750	23,200	27,125	59,197
Millinery	34	45,100	13,396	51,825	90,810
Millwrighting	1	125	.....	40	600
Musical Instruments and materials, (N. S.)	4	15,700	13,100	9,500	30,150
(Pianos and materials)	1	2,500	150	465	1,400
(Melodeons and materials)	6	18,600	23,600	22,916	61,120
Needles	4	28,250	15,450	4,890	31,500
Oars	1	1,000	1,000	1,000	4,000
Oil, (Floor Cloth)	1	20,000	10,000	40,000	54,000
Painting	41	19,270	44,538	44,123	121,061
Paper, (not specified)	14	418,000	111,973	511,642	825,310

MECHANICAL AND MANUF'ING INDUSTRIES.	Number of Establishments.	Capital.	Wages.	Materials.	Products.
Paper, (printing)	7	444,000	74,800	359,240	727,365
" (wrapping)	11	217,000	53,700	209,490	360,920
Patent Medicines and Compounds	5	14,700	5,160	92,500	132,350
Patterns and models	1	3,000	1,500	750	4,500
Paving materials	1	1,000	600	1,500	3,000
Photographs	18	31,700	14,830	18,314	61,851
Plaster, (ground)	2	1,600	330	6,000	8,700
Plated ware	1	25,000	3,800	1,672	6,863
Plumbing and Gas Fitting	2	5,000	5,000	12,650	19,800
Pocket-books	1	1,500	300	3,000	4,500
Printers' fixtures	3	2,100	800	590	3,244
Printing Cotton and Woolen Goods	3	678,000	273,225	4,118,453	4,670,333
Printing and publishing. Newspaper	32	287,600	97,704	91,928	326,317
" (job)	13	48,800	21,200	23,842	66,390
Pumps	9	7,250	5,850	5,340	21,630
Roofing materials	2	3,000	4,409	14,626	27,000
Saddlery and Harness	85	133,540	80,401	137,728	306,720
Sails	1	5,000	900	3,500	7,200
Sand and Emery Paper and Cloth	1	77,476	9,000	73,000	87,000
Sash, Doors and Blinds	28	243,450	159,130	223,931	481,656
Saws	1	12,000	4,000	2,350	9,300
Ship building, repairing and Ship materials	5	15,200	8,600	22,063	36,950
Shoe-pegs	9	58,800	38,900	23,926	102,460
Silk, (Sewing and Twist)	1	5,000	1,600	14,350	25,000
Silver Ware	1	22,000	5,500	38,075	51,000
Soap and Candles	7	27,650	5,185	28,108	45,690
Starch	66	246,200	23,381	308,695	405,242
Steel Springs	1	12,000	7,200	15,200	29,000
Stone and Earthen Ware	5	3,200	2,020	938	5,300
Tin, Copper and sheet Iron Ware	57	137,650	64,115	123,760	261,675
Tobacco, (Cigars)	12	31,675	26,390	32,037	79,521
Toys	3	4,870	2,050	3,770	7,800
Trunks, Valises and Satchels	2	2,700	1,000	1,400	3,750
Trusses, Bandages and Supporters	3	7,000	4,000	4,615	18,322
Upholstery	3	18,500	9,100	37,325	57,500
Washing Machines and Clothes Wringers	2	1,900	1,800	4,125	7,600
Watch and Clock repairing	10	12,700	4,140	1,500	12,000
Wheelwrighting	27	23,500	7,750	13,158	41,060
Whips and Canes	1	4,000	2,800	1,620	4,800
Wire-work	1	500	2,300	3,534	9,960
Wood Brackets, Molding and Scrolls	1	6,000	3,750	3,500	10,000
Wooden ware	60	273,400	144,848	149,322	449,220
Wood, (turned and carved)	7	15,400	8,900	4,665	20,432
Wood work, (miscellaneous)	26	59,150	30,841	28,070	100,213
Wool carding (and Cloth dressing)	13	18,800	1,225	49,882	67,487
Woolen Goods	66	4,598,800	1,353,992	5,264,520	8,703,307
Worsted Goods	2	700,000	378,017	1,032,118	1,447,422
Total.	3,342	36,023,743	13,823,091	44,577,967	71,038,249

TABULAR STATEMENT,

By towns, showing number of deaths in the State in 1870.

ROCKINGHAM COUNTY.					BELKNAP COUNTY.				
TOWNS.	Over eighty years.	Males.	Females.	Consumption.	TOWNS.	Over eighty years.	Males.	Females.	Lung disease.
Atkinson.....	5	2	1		Alton.....	5	13	8	6
Auburn.....	4	4	1		Barnstead.....	4	12	13	7
Brentwood.....	10	9	2		Belmont.....	8	10	6	
Candia.....	7	14	5		Centre Harbor.....	1	4	3	1
Chester.....	4	5	4		Gilmanton.....	3	9	14	8
County Farm.....	10	8			Gilford.....	6	19	26	11
Danville.....	1	1	4		Laconia.....	4	11	15	1
Deerfield.....	9	13	9		Meredith.....	3	7	9	6
Derry.....	6	11	23	12	New Hampton.....	8	10	2	
East Kingston.....	3	5	3		Sanbornton.....	5	5	8	2
Epping.....	5	7	20	7	Tilton.....	5	5	6	2
Exeter.....	6	29	29	13					
Fremont.....	1	2	3	1	Total.....	31	101	122	52
Gosport.....	1	1	1		CARROLL COUNTY.				
Greenland.....	2	3	1		Albany.....	5	3	1	
Hampstead.....	1	5	7		Bartlett.....	1	9	7	3
Hampton.....	4	7	5	5	Brookfield.....	3	6	7	2
Hampton Falls.....	2	2	4		Chatham.....	1	3	5	1
Kensington.....	4	4	8	3	Conway.....	4	9	7	3
Kingston.....	2	3	8	1	Eaton.....	1	3	7	4
Londonderry.....	5	13	19	6	Effingham.....	1	11	10	6
New Castle.....	6	6	3		Freedom.....	2	9	7	3
Newington.....	3	1	1		Jackson.....	9	5	5	
Newmarket.....	13	7	8		Madison.....	3	5	2	3
Newton.....	1	3	5	1	Moultonborough.....	4	6	14	3
North Hampton.....	1	12	5	3	Ossipee.....	1	12	17	5
Northwood.....	9	4	4		Sandwich.....	4	18	9	7
Nottingham.....	3	12	7	3	Tamworth.....	4	6	12	6
Plaistow.....	2	5	7		Tuftonborough.....	8	15	6	
Portsmouth.....	6	42	38	17	Wakefield.....	1	6	4	1
Raymond.....	12	16	9		Wofeborough.....	6	17	28	11
Rye.....	1	10	5	6					
Salem.....	12	18	2		Total.....	36	142	159	70
Sandown.....	1	4	3	1	MERRIMACK COUNTY.				
Seabrook.....	1	10	11	7	Allenstown.....	1	8	7	5
South Newmarket.....	3	2	3		Andover.....	3	7	7	7
South Hampton.....	1	2	3		Boscawen.....	5	13	24	14
Stratham.....	1	2	4	5	Bow.....	1	6	7	5
Windham.....	2	5	7	3	Bradford.....	10	5	4	
	83	315	344	149	Canterbury.....	5	8	12	6
STRAFFORD COUNTY.					Chichester.....	3	3	10	5
Barrington.....	4	8	9	3	Concord.....	8	84	63	39
Dover.....	6	47	33	19	Dunbarton.....	1	2	4	2
Durham.....	9	6	4		Epsom.....	1	5	5	4
Farmington.....	1	13	17	5	Franklin.....	3	11	10	8
Lee.....	8	4	3		Henniker.....	4	12	13	8
Madbury.....	1	2	7	1	Hill.....	1	3	2	2
Middleton.....	3	3	3	4	Hooksett.....	1	6	9	6
Milton.....	3	12	15	12	Hopkinton.....	10	18	22	12
New Durham.....	5	5	3		London.....	5	11	8	4
Rochester.....	2	14	19	7	Newbury.....	1	2	3	
Rollinsford.....	3	8	6	4	New London.....	3	3	3	
Somersworth.....	3	14	15		Northfield.....	3	7	6	4
Strafford.....	3	11	14	2	Pembroke.....	13	17	8	
	26	154	153	67	Pittsfield.....	15	10	7	
Total.....					Salisbury.....	2	9	6	2

MERRIMACK COUNTY CONTINUED.					CHESHIRE COUNTY CONTINUED.				
TOWNS.	Over eighty years.	Males.	Females.	Lung disease.	TOWNS.	Over eighty years.	Males.	Females.	Lung disease.
Sutton	3	9	12	4	*Westmoreland	11	10	13	5
Warner	6	9	15	5	Winchester	5	12	16	5
Webster	4	4	10	3					
Wilnot .....	...	5	4	2	Total	52	172	166	81
Total	71	281	294	166	* Ten died on the county farm.				
HILLSBOROUGH COUNTY.					SULLIVAN COUNTY.				
Amherst	4	6	9	4	Acworth	1	5	5	5
Antrim	3	8	8	4	Charlestown	1	13	11	8
Bedford	8	15	15	17	Claremont	3	19	32	25
Bennington .....	...	1	3	2	Cornish	2	11	8	5
Brookline	1	3	5	3	Croydon .....	...	2	4	1
Deering .....	...	3	3	1	Goshen	1	4	7	2
Francestown	2	6	8	3	Grantham	1	4	3	1
Goffstown .....	...	10	13	2	Langdon .....	...	2	2	2
Greenfield .....	...	3	3	2	Lempster .....	...	3	4	3
Hancock .....	...	2	4	2	Newport	2	12	21	10
Hillsborough	4	9	12	5	Plainfield	4	12	16	5
Hollis	3	11	5	1	Springfield	3	5	8	1
Hudson	3	6	4	1	Sunapee	4	4	4	1
Litchfield	2	6	2	1	Unity	2	13	8	6
Lyndeborough	2	5	8	2	Washington	1	3	5	2
Manchester	14	162	172	108					
Mason	4	16	8	10	Total	25	112	138	77
Merrimack	3	4	5	3	GRAFTON COUNTY.				
Milford	2	15	20	9	Alexandria	4	6	7	7
Mount Vernon .....	...	4	7	3	Ashland	3	3	6	...
Nashua	7	80	63	38	Bath .....	...	2	3	2
New Boston	2	11	4	6	Benton .....	...	2	...	1
New Ipswich	2	7	10	3	Bethlehem	1	2	5	...
Pelham	3	8	6	4	Bridgewater .....	...	2	3	1
Peterborough	2	10	18	9	Bristol	3	7	8	6
Sharon	2	...	3	...	Campton	3	5	5	4
Temple .....	...	3	6	3	Canaan	3	7	5	4
Weare	4	18	13	9	Danbury	2	4	6	4
Wilton	5	25	22	7	Dorchester	1	3	3	1
Windsor .....	...	1	1	...	Ellsworth .....	...	2	...	...
Total	85	458	460	262	Enfield .....	...	5	10	5
CHESHIRE COUNTY.					Franconia .....	...	9	12	7
Alstead .....	...	4	4	2	Grafton	1	4	4	4
Chesterfield	3	6	5	4	Groton .....	...	3	1	1
Dublin	1	5	5	4	Hanover	2	14	15	16
Fitzwilliam	7	10	13	1	Haverhill	10	27	21	18
Gilsum	1	8	1	2	Hebron .....	...	4	1	1
Harrisville .....	...	...	...	...	Holderness .....	...	6	4	4
Hinsdale	2	6	8	2	Landaff	1	4	3	...
Jaffrey	1	14	10	5	Lebanon	3	30	25	16
Keene	8	54	38	24	Lincoln .....	...	...	...	...
Marlborough .....	...	6	4	3	Lisbon .....	...	12	14	5
Marlow	1	4	6	3	Littleton	3	13	22	4
Nelson	2	8	6	1	Lyman .....	...	...	...	...
Richmond .....	...	4	5	3	Lyme	3	7	12	8
Rindge	3	6	4	...	Monroe .....	...	1	3	2
Roxbury .....	...	1	1	1	Orange .....	...	1	2	...
Stoddard	1	5	3	2	Orford	9	10	6	3
Sullivan .....	...	1	4	2	Piermont	1	4	8	1
Surry	1	2	2	...	Plymouth	2	7	8	4
Swanzy	2	7	8	6	Runney	1	6	5	6
Troy	1	5	3	3	Thornton	1	7	1	6
Walpole	2	5	7	3	Warren	1	2	9	4
					Wentworth	1	10	5	6

GRAFTON COUNTY CONTINUED.					COOS COUNTY CONTINUED.				
TOWNS.	Over eighty years.	Males.	Females.	Lung disease.	TOWNS.	Over eighty years.	Males.	Females.	Lung disease.
Woodstock.....	1	5	2	2	Gorham.....	5	3	3	3
Waterville.....	1	1	...	...	Jefferson.....	4	4	4	3
Total.....	60	237	244	153	Lancaster.....	1	10	5	7
COOS COUNTY.					Green Grant.....	2	...	...	...
Berlin.....	2	4	...	...	Milan.....	1	4	6	3
Cambridge.....	3	2	3	...	Northumberland.....	1	6	8	3
Carroll.....	9	4	4	...	Pittsburg.....	3	3	2	1
Clarksville.....	9	6	2	...	Randolph.....	2	1	1	1
Colebrook.....	1	8	4	...	Shelburne.....	2	2	2	2
Columbia.....	3	3	2	...	Stark.....	4	1	2	3
Dalton.....	1	8	4	...	Stewartstown.....	3	5	3	5
Dummer.....	3	2	...	...	Stratford.....	2	9	7	5
Erroll.....	1	...	...	...	Whitefield.....	6	6	3	3
					Total.....	7	83	79	52

TABULAR STATEMENT,

By Counties, showing number of deaths in the State, in 1870.

COUNTIES.	Total number of deaths.	Males.	Females.	Over eighty years of age.	Per cent. to whole number of deaths.	Died from Lung diseases.	Per cent. to whole number of deaths.
Rockingham.....	959	315	344	83	.12 $\frac{1}{2}$	149	.22 $\frac{3}{8}$
Strafford.....	307	154	153	26	.08 $\frac{1}{2}$	67	.22
Belknap.....	223	101	122	31	.15	52	.23
Carroll.....	301	142	159	36	.12	70	.23
Merrimack.....	575	281	294	71	.12 $\frac{1}{2}$	166	.28 $\frac{1}{2}$
Hillsborough.....	918	458	460	82	.09	262	.28
Cheshire.....	338	172	166	52	.15	81	.24
Sullivan.....	250	112	138	25	.10	77	.30
Grafton.....	481	237	244	60	.12 $\frac{1}{2}$	153	.32
Coos.....	162	83	79	7	.04	51	.32
Total.....	4,214	2,055	2,159	473	.11 $\frac{1}{4}$	1,129	.2645

The above deaths occurred from July 1, 1869, to July 1, 1870, as given to persons taking the census, and may fall short of the actual number of deaths. It shows that 473 or 11 $\frac{1}{4}$ per cent. of the whole number who died, lived to eighty years of age and upwards. 1,129, or 26.8 per cent. died with the lung diseases. It appears that people living near the sea-coast are less subjected to this pulmonary complaint than in the counties of Grafton and Coos.

If it was the yellow fever, or small pox that was carrying off over one quarter of the people who died, it would be called an epi-

demic, but this scourge, *consumption*, creates no fear with the people, and they pass heedlessly and carelessly along without taking any precaution to guard against its flattering premonitory symptoms. If the inhabitants at the north were as guarded as the people in Virginia, or other southern States, in their clothing and exposure to inclement weather, this mortality, caused by lung affection, could be reduced at least fifty per cent.

DECEASED CENTENARIANS IN NEW-HAMPSHIRE SINCE 1822.

Through the courtesy of Dea. Daniel F. Secomb of Concord, we are enabled to give the number of persons who have died since 1822, at one hundred years of age and upwards.

The reader will perceive that people live quite as long at the present day, as fifty years ago, notwithstanding the sayings of older people to the contrary, who are led to believe that the vanities of dress, and the general style of living, has a tendency to shorten life. There is no doubt but the generation of to day has a lease of life at least ten years longer than the generation of seventy-five years ago.

The census of New-Hampshire in 1870, when compared with that of 1860, reveals some curious facts which are worthy of careful consideration. The number of children in 1860, under ten years of age, was 67,578; in 1870, 47,817; fifteen and under twenty, in 1860, 34,460; in 1870, 31,578; forty years and under fifty, in 1860, 33,613; in 1870, 39,355; seventy and under eighty, in 1860, 9,941; in 1870, 16,647; eighty and under ninety years, in 1860, 3,030; in 1870, 3,555; ninety and under one hundred years, in 1860, 364; in 1870, 337; one hundred years and over, in 1860, 7; in 1870, 18. It also shows that in 1860, there were living in New-Hampshire 266,952 persons under fifty years of age; of the same age in 1870, 235,998, or 30,954 less than in 1860. The number of persons of fifty years of age and upwards in 1860, was 59,120; in 1870, 82,302, or 23,182 more than in 1860. It is evident that the principal cause of this great change in the population of the State, as to age, is in the younger class leaving the State to seek employment elsewhere, and leaving the older persons at home. If this young class with their wives and children would return to New-Hampshire, who have left it within the past ten years, it would no doubt increase the population at least 40,000. The war had something to do with this

depletion of middle aged persons. Over 5,000 gave up their lives in the contest for the cause of the Union.

The tables herewith annexed, are very interesting for the reader to ponder.

Names of persons who have died at one hundred years of age and over, in New-Hampshire, since 1822.

NAMES OF PERSONS WHO HAVE DIED FROM 1823 TO 1834.

			Years.	Mo's.	Days.
1823	Mary Barnard,	Amherst,	101	6	
1823	Samuel Wolch,	Bow,	112	7	4
1824	Hannah Wheeler,	Keene,	103		
1824	Tryphena Stiles,	Somersworth,	102	5	
1824	Sarah Smart,	Sanbornton,	100	8	
1825	Sarah Kelley,	New Hampton,	104		
1826	John Collamore,	Kensington,	110	4	
1826	Elizabeth Parker,	Claremont,	102	8	17
1827	Eleazer Brown,	Warren,	100	7	19
1829	Cato Seavey, (colored)	Rye,	108		
1829	Thankful Leonard,	Sharon,	100		11
1829	Mrs. Gillis,	Merrimack,	101	7	
1829	Mary Fowler,	Canterbury,	101	5	
1830	James Lamb,	Sunapee,	104		
1831	Duncan McNaughton,	East Moultonborough,	115		
1832	Abigail Janvin,	Portsmouth,	100	8	14
1832	Mrs. Bailey,	Salem,	100	8	
1833	Abigail Brown,	Dover,	102	4	19
1833	Capt. Christopher Farley,	Hollis,	102	5	6
1833	Alexander Graham,	New Boston,	100		

NAMES OF PERSONS WHO HAVE DIED FROM 1833 TO 1844.

1834	Antipas Dodge,	Stoddard,	102	2	18
1834	Elizabeth Haseltine,	Concord,	101	6	
1835	Sarah Coburn,	Chester,	105		
1836	Jere Crocker, (colored)	Henniker,	100		
1837	Mary Rollins,	Andover,	100	5	
1839	Theodosia Smith,	Concord,	101		
1840	Molly Norton,	Chester,	100	6	
1840	Jenney Keninston,	Brookfield,	110		
1840	Ann Braley,	Danbury,	100		
1843	Dea. William Cross,	Haverhill,	100	7	
1843	Betsey Sargent,	Ware,	100		
1843	Madame Wingate,	Stratham,	100	8	14

NAMES OF PERSONS WHO HAVE DIED FROM 1843 TO 1854.

1844	Sarah Hardy,	Henniker,	103		
1845	Mary Brimball,	Sanbornton,	100		
1845	Samuel McGuinn,	Andover,	110	2	15
1846	John Palmer,	Canterbury,	102	5	
1847	Dr. Ezra Greene,	Dover,	100	1	
1847	Mrs. Willey,	Concord,	100	3	
1848	Daniel Buttrick,	Troy,	100	1	
1849	Hon. Timothy Farrar,	Hollis,	101		
1849	Elizabeth Grindle,	Goshen,	104	3	
1851	Eleazer Bennett,	Durham,	101	6	
1851	Melitable Currier,	Danbury,	103	9	
1851	James Chesley,	Rochester,	100	11	20
1851	Sarah Howes,	Lyme,	101	4	10
1851	Hepsibah Hartshorn,	Amherst,	103	7	
1851	Reuel Mace,	Brookline,	100		
1852	Moses Stickney,	Jaffrey,	100	7	
1852	Thomas Wicom,	Hooksett,	100	10	
1852	Charles Willey,	Nottingham,	107		
1853	Sarah Norris,	Rye,	102		
1853	Susannah Peters,	Alstead,	100	8	
1853	Samuel Rice,	Langdon,	104		

NAMES OF PERSONS WHO DIED FROM 1853 TO 1864.

		Years.	Mo's.	Days.
1854	Nancy Oolcord,	100	8	
1854	Jonathan Fletcher,	100	5	
1854	Sarah Hoyt,	100	7	
1854	Hannah B. Morrill,	100		
1854	Honora O Niel,	105		
1855	Betsey Leonard,	100	7	
1856	Lydia Carlisle,	100		
1856	Lydia Elliot,	103	4	
1856	Sally Kingsbury,	104	4	
1856	Joshua Stanford,	103	8	
1858	Rev. Laban Ainsworth,	100	7	
1858	Mrs. Grace Goodnow,	116		
1859	Mary Allison,	108	7	23
1859	Mrs. Lydia Barnard,	102		10
1859	Betsey Hayes,	102		
1859	Rebecca Killom,	102	11	
1859	Amy Spaulding,	102	2	
1860	Sarah Hancock,	100	11	
1860	Hannah Peasley,	101		
1862	Mary Francis Reshau,	107		
1863	Mrs. Fellows,	100		
	Brentwood,			
	Walpole,			
	Hampstead,			
	Bath,			
	Bradford,			
	Keene,			
	Westmoreland,			
	Concord,			
	Plainfield,			
	Dublin,			
	Jaffrey,			
	Westmoreland,			
	Nottingham,			
	Amherst,			
	Eaton,			
	Hillsborough,			
	E. Washington,			
	Canterbury,			
	Weare,			
	Chatham,			
	Salisbury,			

NAMES OF PERSONS WHO DIED FROM 1863 TO JUNE 1873.

1864	Sarah Draper,	101		
1864	Keziah L. Spinney,	102		
1866	Sarah Baufield,	100	4	15
1866	Rebecca Belknap,	103		
1866	Lemuel Briggs,	100	9	9
1866	Sarah Byam,	102	2	19
1866	Simon Sankey, (colored)	107		
1866	Dorothy Tebbetts,	101		
1866	Lucy Whitcomb,	101	11	1
1867	James Austin,	100	9	
1867	Betsey P. Eastman,	105	9	
1867	Rebecca Teal,	100	2	8
1867	Jenny Varney,	103		
1868	Mary Hanson,	100		26
1868	Flora Stuart, (colored)	103		
1869	Hannah Calef,	100		
1869	Linda M. Crape,	101		21
1869	Ruth Hemphill,	100	3	13
1869	Frances Morse,	100	9	
1870	Thomas Agnew,	101	1	28
1870	Abigail Wilson,	104	2	
1871	John Fay,	103		
1871	Lydia Gustine,	101		
1872	Mary Brockway,	101	10	22
1872	Mrs. Goddard,	100	5	26
1872	Temperance Jewett,	100	7	7
1872	Joseph Laravia,	100		
1873	John McCrillis,	100	1	19
1873	Stephen Philbrick,	102	1	14
	Chesterfield,			
	Newmarket,			
	Madison,			
	Peterborough,			
	Westmoreland,			
	Jaffrey,			
	Belknap County Farm,			
	Rochester,			
	Fitzwilliam,			
	Northfield,			
	Salisbury,			
	Wilmot,			
	West Ossipee,			
	Farmington,			
	Londonderry,			
	Salisbury,			
	Rochester,			
	Henniker,			
	Weare,			
	Dover,			
	Derry,			
	Dover,			
	Marlow,			
	East Washington,			
	North Littleton,			
	Barnstead,			
	Somersworth,			
	Goshen,			
	Tamworth,			

CHAPTER VI.

Giving a statement of all the public Schools in the State, Dartmouth College, Literary Institutions, State Institutions, such as Asylum for the Insane, New-Hampshire College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts, Orphan's Home, State Prison, State Normal School, State Capitol, Reform School and Religious Denominations in the State.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

The founders of New-Hampshire believed in universal education. They believed, too, that the idea of a republic was the idea of a people governing themselves. This implied that the people should possess that amount of intelligence and virtue, which are essential to self-government. Our early legislators enacted laws providing for a system of free common schools.

Our present free educational institutions are of the highest value to the State. The maintenance of them involves a great expense and much care, but it is a wise outlay. Knowledge is less expensive than ignorance. Ignorance is a dangerous and costly factor under any form of government, and under a republican, destructive.

The several towns are sub-divided into districts for school purposes. In the sparsely settled districts, the schools are ungraded. In the cities and several of the larger villages, a system of graded schools has been established, embracing Primary, Intermediate, Grammar and High School Departments, with rooms, furniture, books, apparatus and teachers suited to the peculiar wants of each grade. The best graded schools are found in Manchester, Nashua, Great Falls, Dover, Littleton, Concord, Portsmouth, Milford and Claremont.

Towns and cities are required, by law, to raise annually, for support of public schools, three hundred and fifty dollars for each

dollar of the apportionment of State tax; towns, cities and school districts can raise larger sums by vote.

The school authority of the State is vested in a Board of Education, consisting of the Governor, Councilors and Superintendent of public instruction. The latter is required to hold Teacher's Institutes annually, in each county, prepare and distribute school blanks and registers, and present an annual report to the General Court, upon the condition and progress of the schools.

The following tables will exhibit the standing of schools in the various cities and towns in the State.

T A B L E
Of Schools in New-Hampshire.

ROCKINGHAM COUNTY.										
TOWNS.	Number of Schools	Number of male scholars.	Number of female scholars.	Average attendance, for the year.	Percentage of attendance.	Number of graded schools.	Average number of weeks for the year.	Value of school-houses and lots.	Annual amount appropriated for school purposes.	Average to each scholar.
Atkinson	5	36	55	68	.75	....	20	\$ 3,100.00	\$ 683.00	\$ 7.50
Auburn	8	77	92	132	.78	....	22	3,200.00	1,030.90	13.37
Brentwood	4	81	76	95	.60	....	22	3,400.00	857.68	5.46
Candia	14	178	153	254	.77	....	17	3,850.00	1,771.60	5.35
Chester	10	125	114	183	.76	....	17	6,500.00	1,267.07	5.30
Danville	4	46	47	80	.86	....	23	3,700.00	476.37	6.19
Beerfield	14	195	152	250	.72	....	20	6,225.00	2,112.00	6.00
Derry	11	182	173	227	.64	....	22	6,900.00	1,939.52	5.47
East Kingston	4	74	68	100	.70	....	30	1,050.00	1,030.00	7.25
Epping	8	162	160	207	.64	....	19	5,800.00	1,455.53	4.48
Exeter	15	409	361	664	.85	12	28	101,000.00	17,062.74	22.15
Fremont	4	62	61	80	.65	....	17	925.00	501.20	4.07
Gosport	1	18	10	20	.75	....	12	200.00	59.08	2.11
Greenland	3	62	64	75	.59	....	30	5,100.00	1,137.00	9.02
Hampstead	7	110	107	157	.72	....	24	8,650.00	1,654.19	7.62
Hampton	7	137	118	161	.63	2	31	2,750.00	1,763.76	6.92
Hampton Falls	4	63	75	115	.83	....	30	3,500.00	884.95	6.41
Kensington	2	52	38	66	.73	....	34	1,100.00	763.20	8.48
Kingston	6	140	118	180	.70	....	22	3,200.00	1,503.50	5.88
Londonderry	11	178	159	209	.62	....	24	8,800.00	1,988.30	5.30
Newcastle	3	85	71	108	.63	3	21	1,500.00	527.99	3.67
Newington	2	41	41	45	.50	2	25	5,000.00	523.60	6.38
Newmarket	10	237	234	380	.82	1	26	7,200.00	3,059.87	6.63
Newton	6	160	68	136	.81	....	23	3,300.00	832.77	4.96
North Hampton	3	76	74	91	.61	....	28	3,000.00	977.63	6.65
Northwood	9	127	135	184	.70	2	21	4,400.00	1,405.90	5.37
Nottingham	13	144	112	194	.76	....	23	3,735.00	1,300.00	5.07
Plaistow	4	91	84	123	.70	....	26	5,200.00	935.57	5.34
Portsmouth	27	962	1,015	1,362	.70	22	44	80,600.00	22,377.39	11.31
Raymond	10	115	89	149	.73	....	14	4,000.00	1,339.21	6.56
Rye	4	98	107	117	.57	....	27	6,200.00	1,391.20	6.78
Salisbury	11	167	187	247	.70	2	26	8,850.00	1,967.14	5.55
Sandown	4	52	57	74	.68	....	22	1,050.00	588.35	5.39
Seabrook	5	168	159	190	.58	....	27	2,000.00	1,106.70	3.39
South Hampton	3	27	31	32	.55	....	30	1,500.00	620.70	10.70
South Newmarket	4	87	73	113	.71	3	31	3,000.00	1,396.42	8.75
Stratham	4	53	60	89	.78	....	29	2,100.00	1,311.43	11.61
Windham	7	99	84	130	.71	....	22	7,600.00	1,219.96	6.66

STRAFFORD COUNTY.

TOWNS.	Number of schools.	Number of male scholars.	Number of female scholars.	Average attendance for the year.	Percentage of attendance.	Number of graded schools.	Average number of weeks for the year.	Value of school-houses and lots.	Annual amount appropriated for school purposes.	Average to each scholar.
Barrington	15	217	171	220	.57	...	16	\$ 3,240.00	\$1,884.11	\$ 4.88
Dover	40	907	980	1,231	.65	30	25	140,000.00	20,957.29	11.11
Durham	8	129	95	154	.68	...	31	400.00	1,463.35	6.53
Farmington	19	290	260	207	.40	5	25	6,800.00	4,778.58	8.69
Lee	7	109	77	121	.65	1	19	1,100.00	1,481.05	7.96
Madbury	4	62	36	67	.69	...	23	2,200.00	643.31	6.63
Middleton	4	75	46	93	.77	...	13	950.00	460.00	3.80
Milton	12	213	236	226	.50	...	17	5,725.00	1,507.76	3.36
New Durham	14	122	128	182	.73	...	13	6,550.00	1,238.70	4.95
Rochester	25	562	455	568	.56	8	26	17,200.00	6,784.59	6.67
Rollinsford	7	115	133	206	.83	3	34	8,900.00	3,563.30	14.54
Somersworth	14	426	463	563	.63	11	34	20,500.00	6,783.50	7.63
Strafford	17	219	199	282	.67	...	15	4,500.00	1,781.76	4.26

BELKNAP COUNTY.

Alton	22	272	200	331	.70	3	15	\$ 8,700.00	\$2,119.00	\$ 4.49
Barnstead	15	209	176	254	.66	...	19	6,920.00	1,953.91	5.09
Belmont	12	98	87	151	.85	...	16	3,750.00	1,031.00	5.57
Centre Harbor	8	46	53	53	.54	...	12	4,100.00	357.00	3.60
Gilford	18	289	273	425	.76	6	19	7,800.00	3,411.70	6.07
Gilmanton	18	222	160	255	.67	...	16	4,450.00	1,857.06	4.84
Laconia	8	211	201	198	.48	5	26	17,200.00	2,183.60	5.30
Meredith	17	192	155	271	.78	1	14	13,525.00	2,065.00	5.95
New-Hampton	16	145	127	224	.82	...	12	6,050.00	1,082.87	3.98
Sanbornton	14	124	143	205	.77	...	16	9,100.00	1,421.62	5.32
Tilton	6	84	79	121	.74	2	36	4,950.00	1,282.67	7.87

CARROLL COUNTY.

Albany	6	64	52	101	.87	...	12	\$ 1,925.00	\$ 337.80	\$2.91
Bartlett	6	102	109	189	.90	...	14	2,000.00	567.00	2.69
Brookfield	5	84	57	108	.76	...	16	2,000.00	525.35	3.00
Chatham	7	61	51	78	.70	...	15	1,120.00	493.80	4.41
Conway	19	250	172	270	.64	...	14	2,520.00	1,769.27	4.19
Eaton	8	125	71	120	.61	...	15	3,100.00	534.00	2.72
Effingham	9	88	97	147	.79	...	14	1,870.00	1,109.67	6.00
Freedom	9	122	86	170	.81	2	13	2,800.00	1,163.61	5.59
Hart's Location	1	3	2	5	1.00	...	24	.....	84.43	16.80
Jackson	6	62	60	90	.90	...	16	1,250.00	419.30	3.44
Madison	9	137	101	186	.78	...	14	2,120.00	627.45	2.63
Moultonborough	14	180	164	212	.61	...	18	10,200.00	1,332.60	3.87
Ossipee	19	245	167	346	.84	...	14	3,800.00	2,244.07	5.44
Sandwich	20	246	207	297	.66	2	18	5,050.00	2,259.48	4.98
Tamworth	10	188	147	241	.72	...	15	4,220.00	1,180.00	3.45
Tuftonborough	11	128	77	144	.70	...	18	3,950.00	1,065.82	5.20
Wakefield	11	139	116	170	.66	...	21	4,650.00	2,004.18	7.85
Wolfeborough	16	252	189	239	.54	...	20	5,700.00	2,631.83	5.97

MERRIMACK COUNTY.

Allentown	5	77	115	130	.67	2	22	\$ 400.00	\$ 815.15	\$ 4.46
Andover	14	196	137	214	.64	2	25	2,700.00	1,429.50	4.29
Boscawen	9	152	168	253	.79	2	20	5,000.00	2,649.00	8.27
Bow	14	125	94	155	.71	...	16	1,300.00	1,242.97	5.68
Bradford	14	114	120	169	.72	2	16	6,075.00	1,463.70	6.25
Canterbury	11	156	114	135	.50	...	20	4,200.00	1,537.50	5.69
Chichester	8	124	127	179	.71	...	19	3,300.00	988.25	3.94
Concord	50	1328	1,272	1,846	.71	32	31	130,550.00	24,047.45	9.21
Dunbarton	11	98	88	130	.70	...	19	1,575.00	1,557.86	8.37
Epsom	11	118	98	144	.66	...	15	3,000.00	1,170.60	5.42
Franklin	16	294	282	324	.56	7	22	11,100.00	4,100.59	7.18
Henniker	12	144	141	259	.90	...	22	4,700.00	1,948.02	6.83
Hill	10	77	69	107	.73	...	12	1,500.00	671.00	4.66
Hooksett	8	102	116	177	.81	2	24	13,800.00	1,523.80	6.90
Hopkinton	21	203	176	294	.78	...	18	6,400.00	2,499.84	6.59
Loudon	11	158	156	241	.77	2	23	7,100.00	1,925.97	6.13

MERRIMACK COUNTY CONTINUED.

TOWNS.	Number of schools.	Number of male scholars.	Number of female scholars.	Average attendance for the year.	Percentage of attendance.	Number of graded schools.	Average number of weeks for the year.	Value of school-houses and lots.	Annual amount appropriated for school purposes.	Average to each scholar.
Newbury	12	78	67	110	.76	.....	14	2,800.00	865.20	5.62
New London	7	104	83	123	.66	.....	24	3,600.00	1,215.10	6.50
Northfield	9	78	66	120	.83	2	12	3,200.00	1,021.60	7.03
Pembroke	11	203	219	237	.56	2	25	11,500.00	2,230.25	5.23
Pittsfield	11	165	155	248	.78	2	16	3,700.00	1,735.42	5.44
Salisbury	11	161	151	166	.53	.....	19	1,800.00	1,299.67	4.16
Sutton	14	136	128	183	.69	.....	17	870.00	1,351.84	5.12
Warner	24	214	163	255	.68	2	16	19,600.00	4,240.72	11.25
Webster	8	87	60	105	.71	.....	18	3,500.00	901.06	6.13
Wilnot	14	146	97	178	.73	.....	14	3,100.00	1,323.18	5.44

HILLSBOROUGH COUNTY.

Amherst	13	149	134	199	.70	2	21	\$13,200.00	\$2,289.75	\$ 8.09
Antrim	13	155	139	145	.49	2	22	5,750.00	1,578.00	5.16
Bedford	11	149	115	178	.67	.....	24	7,350.00	1,527.75	5.74
Bennington	5	64	53	71	.61	2	17	3,200.00	465.42	4.00
Brookline	8	98	76	165	.94	2	22	4,700.00	1,561.10	9.02
Deering	11	96	107	147	.72	.....	16	5,250.00	1,128.70	5.56
Francestown	11	114	90	133	.65	2	21	5,500.00	1,588.90	7.73
Goffstown	13	222	200	222	.53	.....	22	2,300.00	2,691.35	6.37
Greenfield	7	77	63	98	.75	.....	18	3,500.00	865.83	6.18
Greenville	5	94	70	110	.67	2	20	5,600.00	1,236.37	7.54
Hancock	9	79	60	98	.70	.....	19	5,300.00	1,152.31	8.29
Hillsborough	19	187	191	239	.63	2	18	5,320.00	2,204.46	5.83
Hollis	14	142	120	204	.80	.....	21	3,000.00	2,245.36	8.57
Hudson	10	106	108	167	.76	.....	22	6,400.00	1,428.45	6.67
Litchfield	4	57	50	64	.60	.....	17	1,800.00	694.80	6.49
Lyndeborough	10	114	80	157	.81	.....	16	4,850.00	1,013.20	5.22
Manchester	45	1700	1,800	2,110	.60	36	40	220,000.00	44,683.51	12.76
Mason	11	153	135	139	.48	2	22	10,200.00	2,232.73	8.10
Merrimack	12	138	114	165	.65	.....	24	6,900.00	1,769.00	7.00
Milford	13	334	287	386	.76	6	36	25,450.00	6,083.23	9.60
Mount Vernon	5	62	50	73	.60	.....	21	3,000.00	2,224.70	7.24
Nashua	36	1050	1,275	1,395	.60	28	39	95,000.00	26,409.65	11.36
New Boston	15	148	116	147	.56	2	18	8,050.00	1,975.77	7.40
New Ipswich	13	157	120	180	.64	.....	20	7,400.00	2,096.95	7.41
Pelham	6	98	83	126	.70	.....	27	5,700.00	1,508.06	8.33
Peterborough	14	291	253	296	.54	5	21	11,200.00	2,110.76	3.88
Sharon	3	31	28	36	.61	.....	17	380.00	301.70	5.11
Temple	6	47	42	55	.62	.....	19	2,500.00	766.00	7.59
Weare	15	246	213	254	.57	.....	22	10,900.00	2,822.14	6.15
Wilton	13	258	223	314	.64	4	24	10,550.00	3,117.39	6.48
Windsor	2	8	4	9	.75	.....	18	150.00	205.60	17.00

CHESHIRE COUNTY.

Alstead	14	118	117	168	.71	2	17	\$3,000.00	\$1,065.41	\$4.53
Asterfield	15	140	118	193	.75	.....	18	5,400.00	1,717.88	6.66
Dublin	6	56	49	72	.70	.....	18	2,775.00	1,666.00	15.86
Fitzwilliam	13	147	135	182	.64	2	16	6,100.00	1,597.80	5.66
Gilsum	7	83	63	108	.74	.....	15	1,850.00	740.00	5.06
Harrisville	6	89	103	122	.64	2	20	5,100.00	1,144.48	5.98
Hinsdale	11	153	160	267	.85	3	21	8,400.00	2,353.80	7.52
Jaffrey	16	184	168	239	.82	4	18	4,700.00	1,998.30	5.67
Keece	36	615	586	953	.79	26	23	52,100.00	10,822.35	9.00
Marlborough	9	130	103	167	.72	2	15	2,775.00	1,150.34	4.94
Marlow	8	72	81	98	.64	2	18	2,975.00	1,136.00	7.13
Nelson	6	57	42	75	.76	.....	16	1,600.00	639.34	6.45
Richmond	13	96	94	175	.92	.....	17	3,100.00	1,384.00	7.27
Rindge	10	151	124	168	.61	.....	19	8,000.00	1,577.50	5.74
Roxbury	3	22	18	30	.75	.....	13	1,000.00	240.39	6.01
Stoddard	7	80	65	97	.67	.....	19	1,925.00	990.45	6.88
Sullivan	4	38	39	53	.70	.....	19	2,200.00	667.22	8.66
Surrey	4	45	33	42	.54	.....	20	1,600.00	562.00	7.21
Swansey	13	196	178	259	.72	.....	17	8,420.00	1,655.00	4.43

CHESHIRE COUNTY CONTINUED.

TOWNS.	Number of schools.	Number of male scholars.	Number of female scholars.	Average attendance for the year.	Percentage of attendance.	Number of graded schools.	Average number of weeks for the year.	Value of school-houses and lots.	Annual amount appropriated for school purposes.	Average to each scholar.
Troy.....	6	110	103	124	.58	....	21	4,750.00	1,388.15	6.52
Walpole.....	16	220	168	268	.70	3	22	11,650.00	3,840.90	5.84
Westmoreland.....	13	144	116	189	.73	....	20	3,400.00	1,944.52	7.47
Winchester.....	23	290	301	412	.69	3	18	18,300.00	3,338.65	5.64

SULLIVAN COUNTY.

Acworth.....	14	138	109	168	.68	2	17	\$ 6,700.00	\$ 1,517.23	\$ 6.14
Charlestown.....	14	209	171	281	.74	3	22	8,300.00	3,464.90	9.12
Claremont.....	25	366	306	470	.70	9	25	28,000.00	7,991.49	11.89
Cornish.....	15	185	157	208	.63	....	20	4,300.00	2,148.54	8.28
Croydon.....	6	97	69	109	.66	....	20	2,000.00	891.92	5.37
Goshen.....	5	54	75	79	.61	....	23	1,525.00	709.28	5.40
Grantham.....	7	65	50	86	.75	....	15	1,300.00	665.46	5.78
Langdon.....	5	50	34	62	.74	....	22	2,100.00	935.86	11.14
Lempster.....	9	76	65	87	.62	....	17	4,200.00	1,080.39	7.66
Newport.....	16	224	186	315	.77	....	25	5,000.00	3,341.00	8.15
Plainfield.....	17	186	147	212	.64	2	20	4,500.00	2,770.18	8.32
Springfield.....	11	112	95	125	.60	....	16	2,700.00	932.31	4.50
Sunapee.....	9	118	106	147	.65	....	17	5,200.00	987.22	4.42
Unity.....	9	105	72	119	.67	....	17	3,200.00	973.43	5.49
Washington.....	10	95	83	121	.67	....	16	3,000.00	1,112.30	6.24

GRAFTON COUNTY.

Alexandria.....	14	129	94	176	.80	.....	13	\$ 4,200.00	\$ 982.91	\$ 4.41
Ashland.....	6	87	112	121	.61	2	18	2,400.00	973.34	4.89
Bath.....	13	142	107	191	.77	2	24	7,800.00	1,930.27	7.75
Benton.....	6	49	44	69	.74	....	14	2,050.00	499.85	5.37
Bethlehem.....	11	129	115	208	.85	2	16	9,850.00	1,198.33	4.91
Bridgewater.....	9	72	56	94	.73	....	12	1,500.00	635.24	4.96
Bristol.....	12	152	159	230	.74	3	22	14,700.00	2,245.31	7.22
Campton.....	14	181	135	220	.70	....	16	7,600.00	1,385.52	4.38
Canaan.....	22	286	262	218	.43	2	15	5,300.00	2,002.55	3.09
Danbury.....	10	119	87	125	.61	....	13	3,075.00	806.74	3.92
Dorchester.....	10	94	75	136	.80	....	9	1,800.00	633.03	3.75
Ellsworth.....	2	36	15	36	.71	....	12	1,000.00	171.60	3.36
Enfield.....	16	185	177	234	.65	....	26	7,600.00	2,784.10	7.69
Franconia.....	5	67	65	84	.63	....	19	2,600.00	981.58	7.44
Grafton.....	11	134	69	175	.86	....	13	2,500.00	1,223.19	6.03
Groton.....	9	64	56	73	.61	....	13	1,625.00	666.23	5.55
Hanover.....	18	137	124	177	.68	2	19	5,850.00	2,987.10	11.44
Haverhill.....	20	257	205	380	.82	....	19	11,050.00	3,069.65	6.65
Hebron.....	4	30	31	41	.67	....	10	1,600.00	293.82	4.81
Holderness.....	11	93	81	118	.68	....	15	2,600.00	981.45	5.64
Landaff.....	9	114	98	172	.81	....	17	6,000.00	992.57	4.68
Lebanon.....	22	325	286	420	.70	4	23	10,000.00	4,570.70	7.48
Lincoln.....	2	8	9	14	.82	....	7	300.00	70.25	4.13
Lisbon.....	14	220	267	288	.60	5	20	8,200.00	2,000.00	4.11
Littleton.....	21	357	355	422	.60	3	14	35,000.00	4,750.00	6.70
Lyman.....	7	98	69	104	.62	....	20	1,150.00	1,185.69	7.10
Lyme.....	15	185	152	190	.56	2	25	5,400.00	2,482.75	7.37
Monroe.....	6	58	74	75	.57	....	23	2,050.00	797.30	6.04
Orange.....	7	66	47	76	.67	....	18	1,900.00	434.65	3.88
Orford.....	14	180	131	169	.54	....	22	6,450.00	2,229.21	7.17
Piermont.....	13	80	57	99	.72	....	16	3,000.00	1,051.05	7.67
Plymouth.....	11	175	160	243	.72	2	22	1,800.00	1,861.00	5.55
Runney.....	11	142	115	179	.70	2	20	7,900.00	1,364.25	5.31
Thornton.....	11	101	102	150	.73	....	12	1,000.00	732.62	3.59
Warren.....	11	123	109	154	.66	2	15	1,300.00	896.30	3.86
Waterville.....	1	4	3	6	.86	....	12	300.00	57.75	8.25
Wentworth.....	12	162	130	220	.84	....	17	2,650.00	1,200.00	4.58
Woodstock.....	5	66	62	99	.77	....	11	825.00	256.12	2.00

STATISTICAL TABLES.

513

COOS COUNTY.

TOWNS.	Number of schools.	Number of male scholars.	Number of female scholars.	Average attendance for the year.	Percentage of attendance.	Number of graded schools.	Average number of weeks for the year.	Value of school-houses and lots.	Annual amount appropriated for school purposes.	Average to each scholar.
Berlin.....	6	66	60	94	.75	....	17	\$ 1,400.00	\$ 364.12	\$ 2.90
Carroll.....	4	48	34	64	.78	....	21	1,270.00	390.38	4.83
Clarksville.....	4	45	33	47	.60	2	18	1,475.00	311.12	3.98
Colebrook.....	13	188	168	180	.56	2	17	5,050.00	1,813.10	5.37
Columbia.....	10	115	81	125	.64	....	20	2,350.00	1,224.33	6.24
Dalton.....	9	81	76	103	.66	....	13	630.00	916.40	5.83
Dummer.....	5	38	49	60	.71	....	10	1,125.00	400.61	4.60
Erroll.....	2	6	4	6	.60	....	16	325.00	37.40	3.70
Gorham.....	3	124	104	91	.40	....	24	1,275.00	713.00	3.13
Jefferson.....	8	103	111	149	.70	....	14	2,800.00	627.66	2.93
Lancaster.....	15	311	259	226	.40	3	24	12,900.00	3,119.00	5.47
Milan.....	10	106	85	160	.84	....	16	2,700.00	1,220.95	6.39
Northumberland.....	10	128	107	108	.50	2	13	1,150.00	925.09	3.94
Pittsburg.....	6	39	30	49	.71	....	11	700.00	439.71	6.35
Randolph.....	3	42	34	32	.79	....	16	275.00	217.50	5.06
Shelburne.....	5	47	30	52	.68	....	13	1,200.00	330.01	4.28
Stark.....	7	61	70	105	.80	....	11	1,075.00	436.25	3.79
Stewartstown.....	9	118	117	163	.79	....	18	1,325.00	1,345.09	5.74
Stratford.....	9	136	139	166	.60	....	18	3,200.00	1,344.27	4.83
Whitefield.....	10	151	158	171	.55	2	16	5,900.00	1,483.14	4.80

TABLE
Of Schools, by Counties

COUNTIES.	Number of Schools.	Number of male Scholars.	Number of female Scholars.	Average attendance for the year.	Per centage of attendance.	Number of graded Schools.	Average number of weeks for the year.	Value of School houses and lots.	Annual amount appropriated for school purposes.	Average to each Scholar.
Rockingham.....	261	5,106	4,792	7,187	.72	52	25 1/2	\$ 315,185.	\$ 82,926.34	\$ 8.27
Stratford.....	176	3,446	3,278	4,120	.61	58	25	238,375.	54,327.80	8.08
Belknap.....	154	1,892	1,654	2,488	.70	17	17	87,545.	18,759.45	5.30
Carroll.....	187	2,476	1,925	3,113	.71	4	17	57,275.	20,342.56	4.60
Merrimack.....	346	4,738	4,462	6,522	.71	59	23	256,370.	66,320.00	7.20
Hillsborough.....	373	6,624	6,405	8,092	.67	93	25	481,680.	121,961.94	10.14
Cheshire.....	259	3,236	2,964	4,711	.76	49	19	161,120.	43,823.53	7.05
Sullivan.....	172	2,080	1,725	2,589	.67	16	20	82,025.	29,521.52	7.66
Grafton.....	415	4,977	4,391	5,786	.66	33	18	189,925.	51,684.22	5.52
Coos.....	148	1,954	1,749	2,151	.60	11	16	48,125.	17,779.13	4.78
Total.....	2491	36,529	33,345	46,759	.67	392	21 1/6	\$ 1,917,625.	\$ 507,446.49	\$ 7.38

DARTMOUTH COLLEGE.

Dartmouth College, the fourth of the New-England Colleges in chronological order—preceded in that respect only by Harvard, Yale and Brown, and but little behind the last named—sprang from a noteworthy germ of christian philanthropy. It was an off-shoot of Moor's charity-school, an institution for the education of Indian youth, established in Lebanon, Conn., in the year 1754. The school was subsequently removed to Hanover, N. H., a charter for a college, to be connected with it and yet a distinct institution, having been previously obtained. This charter was issued Dec. 13, 1769, by the Hon. John Wentworth, the last of the royal governors of the Province of New-Hampshire. The founder of the charity-school was named in it as the first President of the college; and, in view of the interest taken in the school by Lord Dartmouth, an excellent English nobleman, and of his benefactions to it, his name was appropriately given to the college.

One of the most signal events in the history of the Institution is the controversy, out of which arose the famous Dartmouth College case. The legislature of New-Hampshire, influenced by considerations which need not here be detailed, claimed the right to "amend" the royal charter. They passed an act to that effect, in 1816, changing the name of the institution to "Dartmouth University," and embracing other important modifications. To this act the trustees were opposed; and, with the design of testing its constitutionality, they brought an action before the Supreme Court of the State. By this tribunal the legislature was sustained; and an appeal was taken by the trustees to the Supreme Court of the United States, John Marshall being then chief justice. The cause of the college was there argued by Daniel Webster, and other able counsel, and fully sustained by the court.

With such occasional ebbs and eddies as pertain to all like institutions, but with remarkable steadiness on the whole, the college has gone onward from its small beginnings to its present condition of enlargement and prosperity. The whole number of its alumni, as given in the last "Triennial," is three thousand, nine hundred and seven. These have come from all parts of the land; and, as graduates, have been scattered as widely. While a considerable number have entered from the cities and large towns, the great majority have come from rural places. The average age of admission has been somewhat above that of many other colleges; and to the maturity thus secured has been added, in many cases, the stimulus of self-dependence. From these and other causes, Dartmouth students, as a class, have been characterized by a spirit of earnestness, energy, and general manliness, of the happiest omen as to their life-work. Most of them have gone, not into the more lucrative lines of business, but into what may be called the working professions. To the ministry, the college has given more than nine hundred of her sons. Dr. Chapman says, in his "Sketches of the Alumni:" "There have been thirty-one judges of the United States and State Supreme Courts; fifteen senators in Congress; and sixty-one rep-

representatives; two United States cabinet ministers; four ambassadors to foreign courts; one post-master-general; fourteen governors of States, and one of a Territory; twenty-five presidents of colleges; one hundred and four professors of academical, medical, or theological colleges." From the last Triennial Catalogue, this list might be considerably enlarged. Perhaps the two professions that have drawn most largely upon the institution have been those of teaching and the law. We recall a single class, that of 1828, one-fourth of whose members have been either college presidents or professors. Dr. Chapman states, that at one time there were residing in Boston, Mass., no less than seven sons of the college, "who were justly regarded as ranking among the brightest luminaries of the law. They were Samuel Sumner Wilde, 1789; Daniel Webster, 1801; Richard Fletcher, 1806; Joseph Bell, 1807; Joel Parker, 1811; Rufus Choate, 1819; and Charles Bishop Goodrich, 1822.

Dartmouth has aimed, in all her history, at that true conservatism which blends felicitously the old and the new. She believes in the ancient classics, but she favors science also. For the last seven years, much more has been expended on the scientific appointments of the institution than on the classical; and other improvements are contemplated in the same direction. Though she adheres to the old college, as has been said, yet around that she has already grouped—though with no ambitious fancy for the name of a university—a number of collateral or post-graduate institutions offering diversified opportunities of general and special culture. The various departments, as they now exist, are as follows:—

1. The old *Academic Department*, with its four years' curriculum, including the privilege of a partial course, and a number of particular options.

2. The Chandler *Scientific Department*, with a regular course, chronologically parallel to that of the Academic, and having with the option of a partial course through all the years, several elective lines of study in the last year. Latin and Greek are omitted, French and German included, and scientific branches are made most prominent.

3. The *Agricultural Department*, so called, or the New-Hampshire College of Agriculture and the Mechanic Arts. This is based on the Congressional land-grant. It has a regular three years' course, with an option, after the first year, between an agricultural and mechanical line of study. See in the next article, a more particular account of it.

4. The *Engineering Department*, or the Thayer School of Civil Engineering. This is substantially, though not formally, a post-graduate or professional department, with a two years' course. The requisites for admission are in some important branches, even more than a college curriculum commonly embraces; and it is designed to carry the study of civil engineering to the highest point.

5. The *Medical Department*, or the old New-Hampshire Medical College. This was established in 1797, has had a long and prosperous career, and ranks now with the best medical institutions in the country.

There is connected with it, in addition to the lectures, a good course of private medical instruction.

6. *Moor's Charity-School.* This has now no distinct organic existence; but there is a small fund which is appropriated, under the direction of the President of Dartmouth College, to the education of Indian youths, in any department for which they are prepared.

During the late war, the college, in common with most others in our country, was somewhat depressed; but it has since been resuming, and even surpassing, its former *status*. The last catalogue embraces a faculty of instruction, thirty-six in number, and, in all the different courses of study, four hundred and twenty-one students. As an indication of the national relations of the college, it may be remarked that these students come from twenty-five different States and Territories, at home and abroad; and that, of the undergraduates, more than one-fifth are from places out of New England. While the institution is still in need of additional funds for various purposes, it has been prospered financially. Within the past ten years, not less than five hundred thousand dollars have been secured for the different departments. Three new buildings have been erected, making the whole number ten, and two of the old ones have been enlarged and renovated; and funds have been obtained, in part, for a new Library Building.

LITERARY INSTITUTIONS.

There may be some schools which we have failed to notice, but have endeavored to give all a notice according to information received.

We gladly would have given a more extended account of these important institutions of our State if we could have obtained the facts relative to them. We requested the immediate managers of their respective schools to be kind enough to forward us the facts, also stating why we desired them. In many instances our request has been attended with success, and the gentlemen receive our sincere thanks for their courtesy, and we trust that the benefit derived therefrom, will be mutual both to their school and the State. In other cases, our solicitations have not been responded to, and if people in some towns see that their Academies have not received that notice which they merit, they can attribute it to the faculty who refused or neglected to give us the necessary information.

ADAMS FEMALE ACADEMY is located at East Derry, and was incorporated in 1823, being the oldest female academy in New-Hampshire. Besides convenient school buildings, it has a fund of \$ 3,200, donated by Jacob Adams of Derry. There is a boarding house connected with the institution to accommodate young ladies from abroad.

It has always maintained a popular reputation as an institution worthy the patronage of young ladies who wish to acquire a first class education. It is situated in one of the most beautiful New-England villages, peculiarly free from injurious influences, and embracing scenery

which, for simple beauty, is not often surpassed. The place is easily accessible, being on the line of the Manchester and Lawrence Railroad.

This institution is under the immediate charge of Miss Emma L. Taylor, who has attained a high character among the most distinguished schools in the country, for thorough, systematic, and refined education.

There are three terms, of thirteen weeks each, every year, with an average attendance of fifty females.

ANTRIM HIGH SCHOOL—James E. Vose, Principal.

ATKINSON ACADEMY is pleasantly located in the town of Atkinson, about three miles from the city of Haverhill, Mass., and two from the Boston and Maine Railroad.

This institution is one of the oldest in the State, being founded in 1790. It has a fund of \$6,000. The building is located on elevated ground, and contains six rooms. It has a library, philosophical and chemical apparatus, cabinet &c., all in a fine condition. It has been successful and maintained a high reputation as being a first class literary institution. Its present number of scholars is about sixty. H. B. Weston, A. M., Principal. Rev. Jesse Page, President of the Trustees.

AUSTIN ACADEMY is situated at Strafford Centre. It was incorporated in 1834. G. C. McClellan, Principal.

BEEDE NORMAL INSTITUTE. This institution is pleasantly located at Sandwich Centre, and was established in 1839, by Daniel G. Beede, to supply the pressing want, at that date, of more well qualified teachers.

This school has never been endowed, and now is under the management of Mr. Beede, as principal. The school buildings were built entirely by himself, and the institution has been sustained through his unaided effort. The expense of the recitation-hall and boarding house was about eight thousand dollars.

The number of pupils who have received instruction here, is nearly four thousand—many of them making popular teachers, while others have filled honorable positions of trust, with credit to themselves, and to their instructor. But few men in New-Hampshire have, by their own individual efforts in the past thirty years, imparted more useful knowledge, to the young men and women of this State than Mr. Beede. He now fills the responsible office of Superintendent of Public Instruction in New-Hampshire.

BRISTOL HIGH SCHOOL, Bristol. Miss Alice French, Principal.

CHARLESTOWN HIGH SCHOOL. Mrs. Alice Pitts, Principal.

CHESTER ACADEMY—Chester. Miss E. S. Gale, Principal.

CHRISTIAN INSTITUTE—This school, at present located at Wolfborough, was incorporated and established at Andover, where, in February, 1857, it was opened for the instruction of students. In 1866, the Institute was transferred to its present location, having been discontinued one year at the time of its removal.

The school year consists of thirty-eight weeks, divided into three terms. During its fourteen school years, the institute has had an average annual attendance of 200 students. It has four established courses of study, viz. Business course of three years; Academic, four; College

Preparatory, three; and Young Ladies Graduating of four years. Students completing either course, and passing satisfactory examination, receive diplomas.

This is the only school in New-England maintained and conducted by the Christian Connection. It rejects all sectarianism and bigotry, and cordially opens its doors to all well disposed youth. The teachers and officers constantly aim to promote thorough and accurate scholarship, refinement of manners, a high moral sense and a pure religious life.

The institute possesses a fair Philosophical and Chemical Apparatus, and has an endowment fund of \$10,000. The officers have recently made provision to reconstruct the school, another year, upon an enlarged and broader basis, and permanently establish it.

PRINCIPALS. John W. Simonds, 1857; Rev. S. W. Whitney, 1859; Rev. John W. Haley, A. B., 1860; Rev. Thomas Bartlett, 1861; Edwin Moulton, A. M., 1866; John H. Lary, A. M. 1868; George A. Chase, A. B., 1869; John W. Simonds, A. M., 1870-74.

OFFICERS. Rev. H. M. Eaton, Westerly, R. I. President; Rev. S. A. Hutchinson, Kittery, Me., Secretary; N. A. Moulton, Esq., Newburyport, Treasurer. Trustees—Rev. J. A. Perry, Providence, R. I.; W. H. Cate, Esq., Manchester, Rev. D. A. Wiggin, Tuftonboro, Rev. C. P. Smith, West Randolph, Vt.; Mr. I. K. Gage, Esq., Fisherville; Rev. J. W. Tilton, Hanover; Rev. O. J. Wait, Franklin; Mr. P. C. Shaw, Hill; John W. Simonds, Franklin.

CLINTON GROVE SEMINARY is located in Weare, about three miles from North Weare Railway Station.

This school is founded on strict moral principles, and the pupil knows in the commencement what is before him as to his conduct out of school. In the prospectus it expressly says, no fire-arms nor tobacco is allowed to be used on any consideration; that they must come prepared with thick shoes and rubbers, for daily exercise in the open air, which must be attended to, as well as books in the school-room.

There is a large and commodious Boarding House, connected with the school, which is under the immediate care of the Principal. Charles A. Jones, Principal.

CONCORD HIGH SCHOOL, Concord. J. D. Bartley, Principal.

CONWAY ACADEMY, Conway. W. W. Bates, Principal.

CONTOOCH ACADEMY, at Contoocookville, Hopkinton. Rev. Charles Hardon, Principal.

CONANT HIGH SCHOOL. This school is situated at Jaffrey, on the Monadnock Railroad. It has a fund of \$7,000, through the bequest of the late Hon. John Conant, a resident of the town.

The town has built a school house at an expense of \$12,000. The school is well managed, and is at present under the instruction of Elial S. Ball, Principal.

DARTMOUTH HOME SCHOOL, FOR YOUNG LADIES, is situated in Hanover, and has been in successful operation for eight years, or since 1865.

This school has all the advantages for furnishing young ladies with an education, in classical as well as in all branches of English literature.

The school year includes thirty-nine weeks, and is divided into three terms of equal length. Miss L. J. Sherman is Principal, with three assistant teachers.

DEARBORN ACADEMY, is located in Seabrook, and was founded in 1854, through an endowment of \$15,000, by the late Dr. Edward Dearborn, an eminent physician, and distinguished citizen of Seabrook. It is pleasantly situated on elevated ground, and commands a fine view of the Ocean. J. O. Emerson, Principal.

DEERING ACADEMY, is located at Deering Centre.

DOVER HIGH SCHOOL, Dover. H. P. Warren, Principal.

DUNBARTON HIGH SCHOOL, Dunbarton. John B. Mills, Principal.

EXETER HIGH SCHOOL, Exeter. Eben S. Stearns, Principal.

FARMINGTON HIGH SCHOOL, Farmington. E. J. Goodwin, Principal.

FRANCESTOWN ACADEMY is located in the pleasant village of Francetown.

The first High School in town was established in a public school-house in 1800, and was attended by Levi Woodbury, Moses Wilson, Mary Woodbury and others, who became prominent men and women, in their day. The high schools met with varied success, until June 24, 1819, when the present academy was incorporated. Among the eighty-four scholars, who attended the first term after its incorporation, was Franklin Pierce, who completed here his education, prior to entering college at Bowdoin.

Mr. S. Ingersoll Bard was the first Principal, but the next year, (1821) Mr. Isaac O. Barnes was employed. Mr. Barnes married the daughter of Hon. Peter Woodbury, practiced law, and in time, moved to Boston, where he received appointments as Naval Officer, U. S. Marshal, and Pension Agent, which latter office he held at the time of his death, some ten years ago. He was the most eccentric man in Boston, and his reputation was wide-spread by the many good stories told about him, of which he was either the author, or hero of the exploit.

Francetown Academy is a popular Institution, and receives its full share of public patronage. J. E. Vose, A. M., Principal.

FRANKLIN ACADEMY, Franklin. Charles A. Jewell, Principal.

FREEDOM HIGH SCHOOL, Freedom. John Villiken, Principal.

FRANKLIN ACADEMY, Dover, incorporated in 1805. John Scales, Principal.

GILMANTON ACADEMY is pleasantly situated in Gilmanton, and is one of the oldest literary institutions in the State, being incorporated in 1794. It has always maintained a popular reputation, and has, at the present time, its share of the public patronage. Its buildings are large and convenient. There is a library of 500 volumes connected with it. R. E. Avery, Principal.

HAMPTON ACADEMY, Hampton, incorporated in 1810. Miss Lucy E. Dow, Principal.

KEENE ACADEMY, Keene. Mrs. T. H. Leverett, Principal.

KEENE HIGH SCHOOL, Keene. S. H. Brackett, Principal.

KINGSTON ACADEMY, Kingston Plains. John W. Sanborn, Principal.

KIMBALL UNION ACADEMY is pleasantly situated on commanding ground in the beautiful village of Meriden, within the present limits of the town of Plainfield. It was incorporated in 1813, and organized in 1815.

It is sectarian, but still receives scholars whose parents are of other religious belief. It is incorporated in its charter that the trustees and instructors of the Union Academy, shall be professors of the Christian religion, and each shall be a regular member of some Congregational or Presbyterian Church.

This school has always held a high position among its contemporaries. It has given instruction to over 7,000 pupils, and has aided over three hundred young men for the ministry, at an expense of over \$25,000.

At the commencement of the Institution, the Hon. Daniel Kimball donated \$6,000 as a permanent fund, which was afterwards increased to \$30,000, and the whole fund is now over \$50,000. Efforts are now being made to secure an additional endowment of \$100,000, which will establish it on a solid basis.

In 1824, the building, together with a valuable library, was burned. The second building, now the wing of the new edifice, was completed in 1825. The main building was finished in the autumn of 1839. The natural decay of the buildings, and the imperative demands of the times, require larger accommodations, which no doubt will be furnished, within a few years. In these days of progress, in every department of education, this Institution must not only hold its own, but it should keep pace with the general advance in the educational world.

Rev. Charles A. Downs, Lebanon, President of Trustees. Rev. L. A. Austin, Principal.

LANCASTER ACADEMY, Lancaster.

LANDAFF HIGH SCHOOL, Landaff. H. H. Clark, Principal.

LITTLETON GRADED SCHOOL, Littleton. F. D. Hutchins, Principal.

MANCHESTER HIGH SCHOOL, Manchester. W. W. Colburn, Principal.

MARLBOROUGH HIGH SCHOOL, Marlborough. Charles E. Houghton, Principal.

MARLOW ACADEMY is located in Marlow, and has been organized nearly forty years. It has met with varied success, depending largely as to teachers, &c.

MCCOLLOM INSTITUTE is located in Mount Vernon, and was incorporated in 1850. It is a popular Institution, and well conducted. There is a library of 600 volumes connected with the school. George W. Todd, Principal.

MILFORD HIGH SCHOOL, See Milford. George French, Principal.

NASHUA HIGH SCHOOL, Nashua. T. W. H. Hussey, Principal.

NASHUA LITERARY INSTITUTION is located in the city of Nashua, and was commenced in April, 1835, under the name of the "Nashua High School." G. S. Brown, and David Crosby, Instructors.

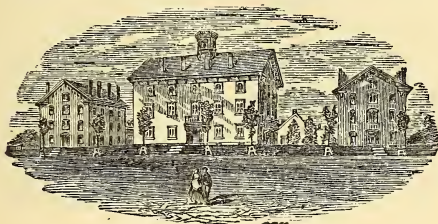
In 1840, it was incorporated under its present name, and has been under the immediate management of Mr. Crosby ever since.

The building is two stories, the upper being used as school room, with

90 seatings, while in the lower story is a recitation room, and apparatus room.

This Institution is liberally patronized, and each term has from thirty to seventy scholars. At the September term, 1873, there were forty-nine scholars.

NEW-HAMPSHIRE CONFERENCE SEMINARY AND



FEMALE COLLEGE.

This Institution is located at Tilton. N. H., on the Boston, Concord & Montreal Railroad, eighteen miles north of Concord, near the outlet of Winnipiseogee Lake. The site is elevated, and commands a view of natural scenery that, in extent, variety and beauty, is seldom equalled; and in healthfulness it cannot be surpassed.

On the third day of July, 1845, the first meeting of the Trustees of the "New-Hampshire Conference Seminary" was held at the Brick Church, in the town of Northfield. The preliminary meeting, which ordered this, had been held at Winchester, June second. On the 9th of November, 1852, initiatory steps were taken to enlarge the charter of the Seminary so as to comprehend, also, a Female College. This arrangement was consummated December 29, 1852.

On the 7th day of November, 1862, the stately edifice of the Institution was consumed by fire. Immediately, however, the trustees planned the erection, of an edifice and a new site was procured on the Sanbornton side of the river—now Tilton. Three commodious buildings were erected on the new campus, and by an act of the Legislature, approved June 24, 1863, the change and removal were legalized. By the efforts of friends, the resources and conveniences have gradually enlarged to date. Gradual prosperity has attended the Institution from its opening day until now.

Its buildings and grounds are worth forty thousand dollars. It has an endowment of about twelve thousand. The last year its students numbered 256. In the current years of its existence, it has had 8,600 students. It has graduated 225. The library has 1,183 volumes; the cabinet is quite large, especially that of Mineralogy. There are four flourishing Literary Societies. It combines Seminary and College. It has three regular courses; a Classical and a Belles Lettres for ladies, and a College Preparatory for gentlemen. It has also six special courses, viz. Music, Book-keeping, Penmanship, Painting and Drawing, Normal Department, Theological Department. Its students from abroad generally

board in the Halls of the Institution. The present Board of Instruction are Rev. John B. Robinson, A. M., *President*; Sylvester Dixon, A. M., R. E. Avery, A. M., Charles M. Glines,; Julia E. Bullard, *Preceptress*; Mary E. Harriman, A. M., Lizzie A. Herrick, M. L. A.

NEW-HAMPSHIRE COMMERCIAL COLLEGE. This Institution is located in the city of Manchester, and is a branch of a chain of colleges established in all the large cities in the United States, under the name of Bryant and Stratton Business College.

It is designed to educate and prepare young men and women for all clerical branches of business, such as writing, book-keeping, telegraphing &c. The number of scholars who have attended this college, the last year, is over three hundred, coming from all sections of the State.

The length of term, thirteen weeks—tuition for gentlemen, \$ 25 a term; ladies, \$ 20.

The college is now under the immediate charge of Prof. G. A. Gaskell, with competent assistants.

NEW-HAMPTON INSTITUTION is located in the town of New-Hampton, and through the many changes it has undergone from its foundation, it has sustained the reputation of being one of the best Institutions in the State.

The New-Hampton Academy was first opened in September, 1821. Its principal patron, was John K. Simpson, a native of New-Hampton, but at that time a merchant in Boston.

In 1825, the school fell into the control of the State Baptist Convention, and became known as the "New-Hampton Academical and Theological Institution," and was the first Baptist Seminary ever established in New-England. It remained under the care of the Baptists until the fall of 1852, when on account of financial difficulties, they deserted the ground.

January, 1853, it was established under a new charter, and styled "The New-Hampton Literary and Biblical Institution," and re-opened under the direction of the Freewill Baptist Denomination. Col. R. G. Lewis, of New-Hampton, was the principal leader in this movement, and donated \$ 15,600.

The average annual attendance, for the past fifty years, has been over three hundred. There are six school buildings, valued at \$ 30,000; three literary societies, each having a library and reading room, besides the general school library, amounting, in the aggregate, to 3,000 volumes.

There is a classical department, for both sexes, also an English department. This Institution claims that its department of natural science is superior to all institutions in the State, except the Scientific School at Hanover. Their Commercial course is pronounced the best in the State. The invested fund of the school is \$ 15,000.

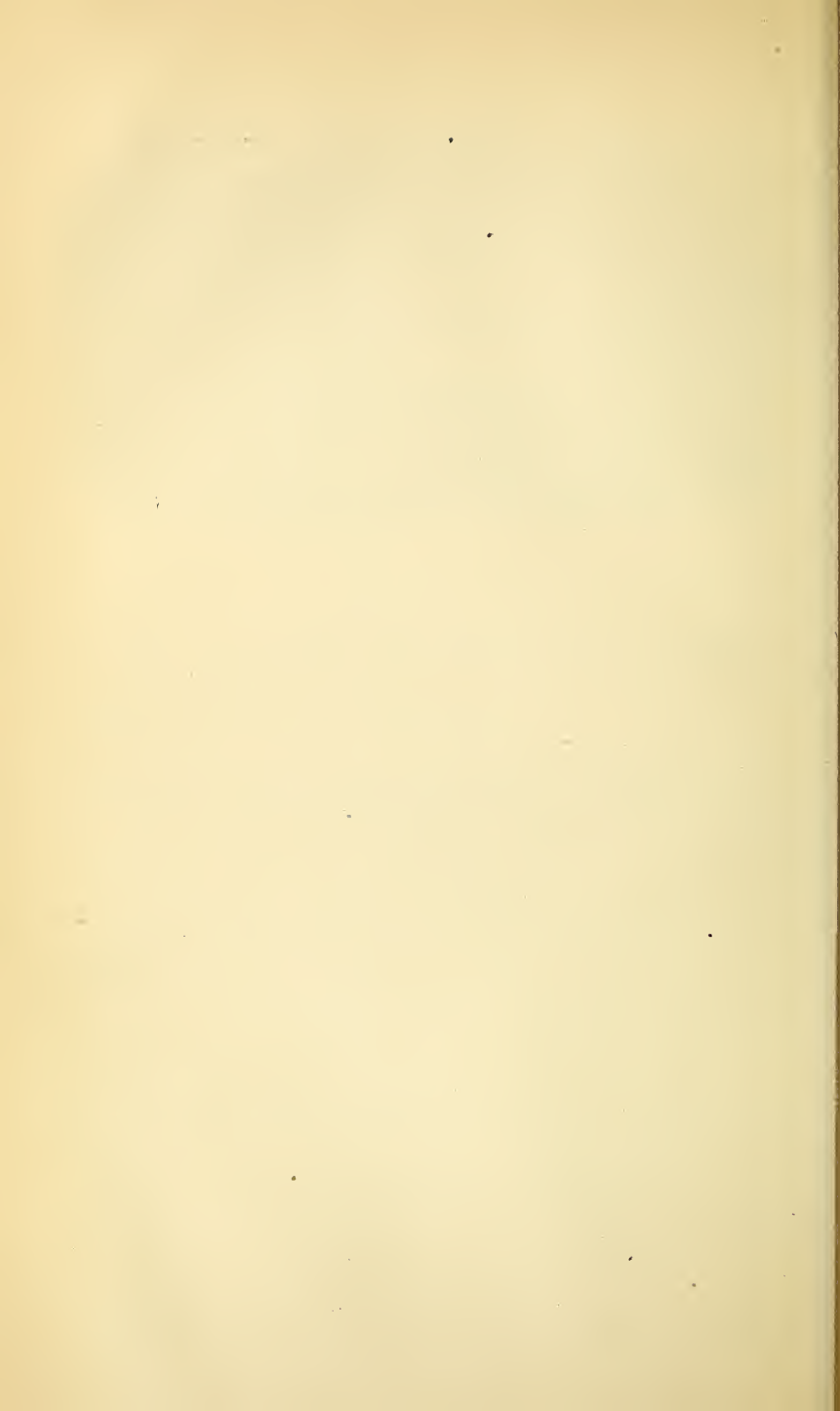
In 1870, the Theological Department, long connected with the school, was removed to Lewiston, Maine. Rev. A. B. Meservey, A. M. Ph. D., Principal. There are eight assistant teachers.

NEW-IPSWICH APPLETON ACADEMY is located in the town of New-Ipswich. It was incorporated in 1789, and for many years maintained



MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE, MANCHESTER.

This building is one of the largest in the state. It is located on Elm, corner of Manchester street, in the immediate vicinity of the City Hall, the Public Library, the Post-office, and other public buildings. It is occupied by several of the largest firms in the state, among which are Gaskell's Bryant & Stratton Business College, the leading business school of Northern New England, Prof. G. A. Gaskell, Principal, (for a description of which see "Literary Institutions"); the extensive printing establishment of John B. Clarke, Publisher of the *Daily Mirror and American*, and *Weekly Mirror and Farmer*; the New Hampshire Fire Insurance Co., several extensive dry-goods establishments, and the Amoskeag and City National Banks.



the position as being one of the best Academies in the State. It still has many friends, and is well sustained. There is a library of 500 volumes connected with the academy. John Herbert, Principal.

NEW-LONDON LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC INSTITUTION—The location of this Institution is delightful, healthful, and retired, amidst the hills and lakes of New-Hampshire. It was founded at New-London in 1853. In 1873, a new academy building and boarding house were completed, with all the modern improvements for school purposes, at an expense of nearly \$ 100,000, and, it now has one of the finest sets of school buildings in New-England.

It has a Board of twenty-four Trustees, and a faculty of eight permanent teachers. Provision is made in the Institution for three distinct courses of study, viz.—the Scientific, College Preparatory, and Ladies' Collegiate. Its most liberal endowment was from Mrs. James B. Colgate of New-York, a native of New-London. There are two scholarships—viz. Smith's scholarship of \$ 1,150, and Simond's scholarship of \$ 1,000. The income of these is annually applied to aid young men who need and deserve assistance. The average attendance of students, for the past twenty years, is 132; number of alumni, 231.

The Presidents of the school have been, Rev. G. W. Gardner, D. D., 1853; Rev. G. B. Gow, A. M., 1861; Rev. A. W. Sawyer, D. D., 1864; H. M. Willard, A. M., 1870, and L. E. Warren, A. M., 1872.

PRESENT OFFICERS—Rev. E. E. Cummings, D. D., *President*; Rev. H. G. Safford, A. M., *Secretary*; N. T. Greenwood, Esq., *Treasurer*.

NEWPORT HIGH SCHOOL, Newport. George R. Brown, Principal.

NORTHWOOD ACADEMY is situated at Northwood Centre, near the shore of Harvey Lake. But few towns in the State offer better inducements, for literary institutions, than this town. The scenery in and around Northwood is unsurpassed for beauty, in southern New-Hampshire, and everything that surrounds the youth tends to a healthy and moral influence, combined with a thorough and practical system of instruction.

It was incorporated in 1866, and since that time has been under the immediate management of Rev. E. C. Cogswell as Principal. The school has a library of 500 volumes.

NORTHWOOD SEMINARY is located in Northwood, on Clark's Hill, about two miles south-east from Northwood Centre, and commands the most extensive and finest scenery in that section of the State. From this point, at a glance, can be seen, nearly the whole basin of Rockingham County, the ocean and its numerous islands near the coast.

It was incorporated in 1867, and gives the scholar a privilege of acquiring a thorough academical education. It has a library of 750 volumes. William H. Cotton Principal.

ORFORD ACADEMY is located in Orford village, on the Connecticut, and is well sustained. It was incorporated in 1853, and, has a library of 800 volumes. N. E. Stark, Principal.

PENNACOOK ACADEMY—This popular Institution is situated in the

healthy and flourishing village of Fisherville, on the Northern Railroad, six miles north of the city of Concord.

The buildings are of brick, and contain as elegant a suite of school-rooms and boarding apartments as may be found in any New-England academy, with ample grounds, beautifully ornamented and in the quiet part of the village, remote from the business streets. This academy has been established at a large expense, and is supplied with the most approved fixtures common to a first class literary institution. E. C. Allen, Principal.

N. Butler, Henry H. Brown and Rev. W. R. Jewett, Executive Committee.

PETERBOROUGH HIGH SCHOOL, Peterborough. Thomas P. Maryatt, Principal.

PINKERTON ACADEMY is located in Derry. Incorporated in 1814. George T. Tuttle, Principal.

PHILLIPS EXETER ACADEMY is located in the ancient and beautiful town of Exeter, and is one of the oldest and most popular, endowed, classical schools in New-England.

The founder of this Institution, Dr. John Phillips, who was a native of Andover, Massachusetts, but for many years a resident of Exeter, is believed, by many, to have been the most liberal benefactor, in proportion to his earthly means, among our countrymen of the last century. In 1778, he founded Phillips Academy, at Andover, Mass., giving \$ 31,000, about one third of this sum being bestowed at its commencement, and the other two thirds in 1790. He also endowed a professorship of theology in Dartmouth College, serving as one of its trustees for twenty years, and made liberal gifts to Princeton College, New-Jersey.

The foundation and endowments of Phillips Exeter Academy, Dr. Phillips regarded as his own individual effort in which he required no coadjutor, and sought no pecuniary aid. From the Legislature, he obtained a charter, dated April 3, 1781. It is the oldest institution of learning, established by State law, in New-Hampshire, Dartmouth College being chartered by royal grant, in 1769.

The constitution and laws governing this school were drafted by his own hand, and the foresight in its draft manifests a profound and practical wisdom which fully equals his generosity. His ideas were liberal and catholic, and the sentiments embodied in this constitution, are worthy to be handed down to this generation, and to generations for ages to come. "Above all," he says, "it is expected that the attention of instructors to the disposition of the minds and morals of the youth under their charge will exceed every other care; well considering that though goodness without knowledge is weak and feeble, yet knowledge without goodness is dangerous, and that both united form the noblest character, and lay the surest foundation of usefulness to mankind." And "it is again declared, that the first and principal design of this Institution is the promoting of virtue and true piety,—useful knowledge being subservient thereto." The school was opened for instruction, May 1st 1783, and from that date up to the present time its popularity as a first

class institution for learning, has been maintained against the tide of changes which has swept over our country in every decade, not even excepting literary institutions. The same rules are now enforced, as to what is required of students, as were in the student days of Lewis Cass, Daniel Webster, and many others over three quarters of a century ago. Wealth and aristocracy have never found a foot-hold in this Institution, whereby poverty should be trampled, neither are the faculty allowed to cater to it, on any consideration, and without any regard to either, *scholarship* and *deportment* take the prize. The motto before the student is this—“Whatever you can rationally desire others should do to you, that do for them in the kindest manner.”

A portion of the academy funds, from the first, has been set apart for the special aid of a certain number of youths of merit who lack the means of support, that number now being about twenty. They receive nearly enough to pay for their board while attending school. Some of the brightest literary stars in the country have received this beneficiary aid, and among the many who could be mentioned are the Honorable George Bancroft and Jared Sparks. It can be said that honest poverty, yearning for knowledge, can truly find a friend in this Institution.

Mr. Phillip's endowments were made at several dates, and together with his last bequest, at the time of his death, April 21, 1795, amounted to at least \$ 65,000. The present fund of the academy is about \$ 125,000. Abbott Hall was erected about twenty years ago, at an expense of \$20,000, and is used for a study, and as a students' joint stock boarding house. In the early part of 1873, the Swamscot Hotel was purchased, and has been arranged for the same purpose. December 18, 1870, the old academy building was burnt to the ground. It was a wooden structure, antique in its architecture, but having a venerable appearance. A new brick building has been erected upon its ashes, which is more commodious and convenient. It was dedicated June 19, 1872.

SPECIAL ENDOWMENTS. There are two endowments worthy of mention, coming as they did from men who had been befriended by this academy in their youthful days, to complete their education. The first is called the “BANCROFT SCHOLARSHIP.” The income of this scholarship, founded by Hon. George Bancroft, present minister to Berlin, amounts to \$ 140, and is given to a meritorious scholar, selected by the Trustees.

SIBLEY BOOK FUND.—This fund is about \$ 15,000, the income of which is appropriated for the purchase of text books for indigent students.

The whole number of students who have entered this Institution up to the present time is over 4,000; the present number is about 200.

INSTRUCTORS.—Albert C. Perkins, A. M., Principal; George A. Wentworth, A. M., Professor of Mathematics; Bradbury L. Cilley, A. M., Professor of Ancient Languages; R. F. Pennell, A. B., Instructor in Latin; Professor Gideon L. Soule, LL. D., was principal of this Institution from 1838 to 1873, and instructor from 1822, to 1838. He retired in June, 1873, after a service of fifty-one years.

PORTSMOUTH HIGH SCHOOL.—This school was formerly in two departments, the boys occupying one department and the girls the other.

This has been changed, and both sexes are now in one department.

ROBINSON FEMALE SEMINARY—The Robinson Female Seminary, in Exeter, was founded by the wise liberality of William Robinson, Esq., a native and early resident of that town, who passed his latter years in the State of Georgia. By his last will, after providing amply for his widow and near relatives, and endowing a school in the town where he resided, he bequeathed the residue of his large estate to the town of his nativity, to establish a female seminary, in which he directed that "the course of instruction should be such as would tend to make female scholars equal to all the practical duties of life;—such a course of education as will enable them to compete, and successfully, too, with their brothers throughout the world, when they take their part in the actual duties of life." He further provided, that in admitting applicants to the seminary, "all other things being equal, the preference should always be given to the poor and the orphan."

The town of Exeter accepted the bequest, and adopted a code of regulations for the management of the contemplated institution, which was sanctioned by a legislative enactment. The sum of more than a quarter of a million of dollars, principal and income, was realized from the bequest, and a female seminary was at once organized on a scale commensurate with the design of the founder and the magnitude of his gift. In 1867, the institution was opened for the reception of pupils, and in 1869 it was fully organized and established in the new and elegant building erected for it.

The seminary receives, free of charge, female pupils belonging to the town of Exeter, who must be at least nine years of age and qualified for admission to the Grammar schools; from all other pupils a moderate sum for tuition is required, though this is omitted in all suitable cases, upon proper application. The entire course of study is comprised in three departments—the Preparatory, Academic, and Collegiate—which are designed to embrace a thorough course of instruction, up to the most advanced studies.

The number of students has averaged from 225 to 275, of whom much the greater number belong in Exeter. The immediate government of the Robinson Female Seminary is vested in Eben S. Stearns, M. A., Principal, with ten assistants who are all ladies.

The Board of Trustees are as follows—Charles H. Bell, *President*; Abner Merrill, Joshua Gitchell, Noah Hooper, William P. Moulton, John E. Gardner, Samuel W. Leavitt.

ROCHESTER HIGH SCHOOL, Rochester.

ROLLINSFORD HIGH SCHOOL, Rollinsford. Milton C. Hyde, Principal.

SIMONDS FREE HIGH SCHOOL, See Warner.

SOMERSWORTH HIGH SCHOOL, Somersworth. W. H. Farrer, Principal.

STEVENS HIGH SCHOOL, Claremont. This popular Institution was founded through the liberal endowments of Paran Stevens, Esq., of New-York, a former resident of this town. These endowments amounted to

\$ 68,000, \$ 15,000 of which was appropriated to assist the town in erecting suitable buildings, and \$ 50,000 as a permanent fund to support the school. By the will of the late Mrs. E. B. Alden, \$ 3,000 was also endowed for the benefit of the school.

The school, though established and endowed, largely, by private munificence, is entirely public in its character. Any child living in the town, who is twelve years of age and can pass the required examination, can be admitted to all its privileges. The committee having the school in charge is elected annually in open town meeting as other town officers are, any one member or all the members being subject to change with the will of the voters.

The building, located upon a principal street, on an ample lot enclosed by an iron fence, is of brick, two stories high, placed over a fine cemented basement which contains the furnace, and surmounted by a slated mansard roof, in which is an ample hall the whole size of the building, used for the assembly of the school for devotion, musical exercises, lecturing, examinations &c. The central stories are divided into four large school-rooms capable of accommodating two hundred scholars, while the average attendance, since the first year, has not exceeded half that number. The expense of this fine building was over \$ 27,000. It was finished and opened for the first school, in September, 1868. Arthur J. Swain, is the present Principal.

Mr. Stevens died in May, 1872. He has placed a monument in Claremont, of which the name written on its tablet will ever be cherished by the generations to come; a monument more honorable to his memory and more lasting than one of marble, towering high to meet the starry heavens, far above the shaft of Bunker Hill.

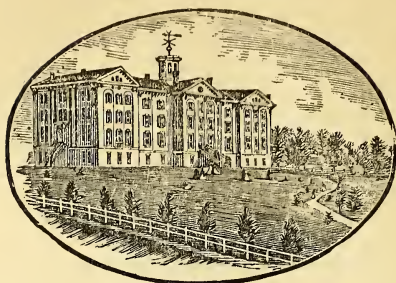
ST. PAUL'S SCHOOL is in the city of Concord, about two miles west of the State House, and was first opened on Thursday, April 3, 1856, for the admission of pupils. The act of incorporation by the Legislature is dated June 29, 1855. The first meeting of the Board of Trustees was held September 5, 1855. The design with which it was founded is sufficiently expressed in these words, from the deed of gift: "The founder is desirous of endowing a school of the highest class, for boys, in which they may obtain an education which shall fit them either for College or business; including thorough intellectual training in the various branches of learning; gymnastic and manly exercises adapted to preserve health and strengthen the physical condition; such æsthetic culture and accomplishments as shall tend to refine the manners and elevate the taste, together with careful moral and religious instruction."

The full course of instruction is designed to cover seven years, and to prepare for admission to the Freshman or Sophomore class in our best Colleges.

The religious instruction is in accordance with the Liturgy and other Formularies of the Protestant Episcopal church. There are about 160 students and twelve instructors.

The Rev. Henry A. Coit, D. D., is the Rector. The Right Rev. Bishop Niles is the President of the Corporation.

TILDEN SEMINARY.



WEST LEBANON.

TILDEN FEMALE SEMINARY was erected in 1854, as recorded on the marble block in the wall over the front door.

Among the early contributors to this noble enterprise were William Tilden, Esq., and Richard B. Kimball, Esq., of New-York; Prof. Charles B. Haddock, Mr. Allen H. Weld, and Mr. Joseph Wood. Mr. Tilden was the largest contributor, and hence the seminary took his name.

During the first ten years, three principals—Prof. A. H. Weld, James Means, and V. H. Dean—in this order, had charge of the school. Varying fortune attended their efforts.

In the spring of 1865, Mr. Hiram Orcutt, the present Principal, leased the property and re-opened the school, having in charge, also, for the three following years, Glenwood Ladies Seminary, at Brattleboro, Vt. In the fall of 1868, Mr. William Tilden, the original founder, decided to enlarge the building, by erecting two spacious wings, which were completed the following spring, at an expense of over \$20,000.

In June of 1869, a new charter was secured from the legislature, and a new Board of Trustees appointed.

The building, as completed, contains a spacious gymnasium, dining-hall, rooms for the family of the principal, studio, a reading, historical, and library room, and some fifty pleasant rooms for boarders.

The out-fit has cost some \$50,000. The school has been in successful operation during these years, and at present (1873) has pupils from seventeen different States of our Union.

EXPENSES—For board and tuition in the English course, for the Academic year, \$225; for board and regular instruction in all departments of the school, for three successive sessions, \$300.

TROY HIGH SCHOOL, Troy.—Mrs. Louisa B. Wright, Principal.

TUBBS UNION ACADEMY is pleasantly located in the town of Washington. It is a popular Institution in the vicinity of its location, and is well sustained, under the supervision of its present teachers—Misses Beede and Sanborn. It has a fund which relieves part of the expenses of managing the school.

WALPOLE HIGH SCHOOL, Walpole. Curtis R. Crowell, Principal.

PUBLIC STATE INSTITUTIONS.

NEW-HAMPSHIRE ASYLUM FOR THE INSANE.

This popular Institution is located in the city of Concord, about one half mile south-west from the State House. It is situated on Pleasant Street, on elevated ground, overlooking the southern portion of the City and an extensive range of country towards the south and south-east.

This Asylum was created by an act of the Legislature, in 1838. From this date, to 1842, the time was expended in the organization, location, and erecting necessary buildings, which consisted of a center structure, forty-six by fifty-one feet, four stories high, two wings extending in opposite directions, each being thirty-six by ninety feet, and three stories high. The center was devoted to business purposes, while the wings afforded accommodations for forty-five patients of each sex. It was opened for the reception of patients, October 28, 1842.

In 1845, it was found necessary to erect a separate building, to accommodate the more disturbed class of the insane, remote from the quiet portion in the main buildings.

In 1849-50, another wing was added, which gives accommodations for fifty more patients. In 1854-5, a fourth extension was made, on the same side, thirty-four by sixty feet, and three stories high. This last building was also used for the accommodation of the disturbed class, to the number of twenty-one. In 1856, another wing was erected, on the opposite side, thirty-six by one hundred and forty-six feet, and three stories high, adding room for about sixty women. In 1856-7, another extension was made, on the same side, giving additional room for thirty patients. In 1868-69 was added a building in the rear of the original center for a bakery, kitchen, ordinary, dining rooms and chapel in the second story.

As now constructed, the Asylum will give accommodations for two hundred and sixty patients, and the buildings, together with the land for the location, has cost the State one hundred and ninety-four thousand dollars (\$194,000). It has been the policy of the State to provide buildings at the public expense, and require a charge for board sufficient to cover the necessary running expenses of the institution, and the Trustees have always sought to fix the rate as low as consistent with the maintenance of a first class hospital.

The Asylum is under the management of twelve Trustees, ap-

pointed and commissioned by the Governor and Council, for a term of four years, three retiring from the board, and three appointed every year. These Trustees receive no compensation for their services, actual traveling expenses alone being allowed.

The Governor and Council, President of the Senate, and Speaker of the House are, ex-officio, constituted a visiting committee, with full power to examine into the condition and affairs of the Institution, and see that its benevolent designs are being fully carried out. With these wise precautions, it does seem that the New-Hampshire Asylum for the Insane should be far above suspicion of any irregularities, which are now resting upon similar institutions, in other States; and while strict economy is practiced in all of its arrangements, it has always been the policy of the Managers of this Asylum to make it in all respects a curative Institution. Thirty-four hundred (3400) persons have received its care and treatment from the beginning; and of this number over fourteen hundred (1400) have been restored to their mental health.

By Statute, the sum of six thousand dollars (\$6,000) is annually appropriated to assist the indigent insane in the payment of their support at the Asylum, to be appropriated by the Governor; not over one third of this sum being credited to their support by towns. In addition to this State aid, the indigent insane receive, annually, the sum of eight thousand dollars (\$8,000), derived from the interest of legacies left by various benevolent persons for their benefit. These two charities so greatly lighten the burden as to bring the benefit of the Hospital within the reach of those of very small means.

The permanent funds of the Institution are derived as follows; Adams fund, \$1,200; Conant fund, \$6,000; Chandler fund, \$25,000; Fisk fund, \$11,699; Kent fund, \$150,000; Kimball fund, \$6,753; Rumford fund, \$15,000; Sherman fund, \$5,000; making a total of \$221,552. It is expected that this amount will be increased \$20,000 by a legacy from Miss Arabella Rice, of Portsmouth.

The total number of patients in this Institution in June, 1873, was 276—139 men and 137 women; 23 men and 10 women have died within the year; number recovered in the same time, 61.

Although the Asylum, for the past thirty years, has been constantly undergoing exterior changes, both in size and convenience, still its architectural beauty has always been kept in view, and as

now arranged, the buildings present a fine and imposing appearance, excelled by few like institutions in this country.

There is connected with this Institution, one of the best farms in the State. The farm, together with the Asylum grounds, contains an area of one hundred and twenty-five acres. There is also a pasture, about one mile south-west from the home farm, which contains fifty-four acres. In 1871, the Legislature appropriated \$7,000 to remove the old, and erect a new farm barn. The buildings, as repaired and improved, cost \$10,940, and consisted of a farm barn, horse barn, carriage house, barn sheds, carpenter and machine shop, &c. The barn is 110 feet long, 45 feet wide and 22 feet post. A driveway goes through the center, so that teams can pass through without difficulty. In all its appointments it is a model barn. There are twenty-six cows, eight horses, twenty-eight fattening hogs and some thirty others of different ages. Some of the most important products, one year with another, are 80 tons of hay, 400 bushels of corn (in the ear), 300 bushels of oats, 300 bushels of potatoes, 9,500 gallons of milk, 30 pigs sold, 15 calves sold, 9,000 pounds of pork, 400 heads of cabbage, 92 bushels of tomatoes, 80 bushels of onions, 500 bushels of apples, &c. Everything around the farm and farm buildings indicates that it is under the management of husbandmen who understand their business, and the example shown here is worthy to be imitated by hundreds of farmers in this State who idle away one half of their time, complaining of the hard lot of a farmer's life.

OFFICERS OF THE INSTITUTION.

BOARD OF VISITORS. (*Ex-officio.*) His Excellency Ezekiel A. Straw, Hon. Samuel P. Dow, Hon. John J. Morrill, Hon. William P. Newell, Hon. Dexter Richards, Hon. Joseph Powers, Hon. Charles H. Campbell, *President of the Senate*, Hon. Asa Fowler, *Speaker of the House of Representatives.*

BOARD OF TRUSTEES. Hon. Isaac Spaulding, Nashua, *President*, Joseph B. Walker, Esq., Concord, *Secretary*, Hon. Charles A. Tufts, Dover, George B. Twitchell, M. D., Keene, Hon. John W. Sanborn, Wakefield, Hon. E. A. Hibbard, Laconia, William G. Perry, M. D., Exeter, Hon. Denison R. Burnham, Plymouth, Waterman Smith, Esq., Manchester, Hon. Dexter Richards, Newport, George W. Haven, Esq., Portsmouth, Henry Colony, Esq., Keene.

RESIDENT OFFICERS. J. P. Bancroft, M. D., *Sup't*, Treasurer

and Physician; J. P. Brown, M. D., *Assistant Physician*; J. C. Cockburn, M. D., *Second Assistant and Apothecary*; Mr. W. T. Mc Lam, *Steward*; Miss H. W. Moore, *Matron*.

NEW-HAMPSHIRE COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE AND THE MECHANIC ARTS.

This college is a State Institution, established expressly for the promotion of the industrial interests of New-Hampshire.

In July, 1862, Congress passed an act to establish colleges of agriculture and the mechanic arts in the several States, and made a liberal grant of public land for the support of any such institution which might be established.

In June, 1866, the legislature of this State accepted the provisions of the congressional act, and established the College of Agriculture, to be located at Hanover, and to be connected, by a special arrangement, with Dartmouth College.

The college is under the direction of nine trustees, of whom five are appointed by the governor with advice of the council, and four by the trustees of Dartmouth College. The fund of the college derived from the sale of 150,000 acres of land, amounts to \$ 80,000 and is securely invested in six per cent. New-Hampshire bonds.

Under the law passed by Congress, no part of this fund could be expended in the erection of any buildings. About this time the late David Culver bequeathed to Dartmouth College fifteen thousand dollars for the promotion of agricultural science. This bequest the trustees of Dartmouth College offered to contribute, with an additional sum of ten thousand dollars, of their own funds, bequeathed to them by Mrs. David Culver, together with a fine lot for the erection of a suitable building, provided the State of New-Hampshire would increase the fund to forty thousand dollars. This generous offer the legislature of 1869, accepted, and the college building called "Culver Hall" was erected. It is pronounced by competent judges one of the finest educational structures in New-England. It is a plain, imposing brick structure of four stories, having a length of one hundred and a breadth of sixty feet, covered with a lofty Mansard roof. The basement is to be reserved for an extensive collection of agricultural implements and models of machinery. The other stories afford rooms for lecture, recitation, library, museum, weighing room, and laboratory, furnished with

all the modern appliances for the practical study of chemistry, &c.

In connection with the college is a farm of nearly 400 acres, 162 acres of which was purchased and presented to the institution by the late Hon. John Conant, of Jaffrey. This farm will afford the student an opportunity of seeing the practical application of the theoretical knowledge which he is acquiring in the college.

There are two terms in the year, covering the time from the 1st of September, to the 19th of April, excepting a vacation of four weeks in mid-winter. The tuition is \$ 15 per term. It has a course of study covering a period of three years, in which science and its application to agriculture and other manual industries are made especially prominent.

Twelve free scholarships, one for each senatorial district, established in connection with the congressional grant, are designed to aid young men of limited means in educating themselves for the practical avocations of life. During the past year a scholarship has been established by the Hon. JOHN CONANT for each town of Cheshire County. Young men desiring a State scholarship, should make application to the senators of their respective districts; those desiring one of the town scholarships, should apply to the selectmen of the town in which they reside. There are other scholarships available to worthy applicants from any part of the State.

NEW-HAMPSHIRE ORPHANS' HOME.

The New-Hampshire Orphans' Home and School of Industry is a benevolent institution, chartered by the State, but relies entirely upon the voluntary contributions of the people for the funds necessary to meet the expenses of its establishment and maintenance and belongs equally to all denominations who aid it by their contributions. Congregationalist, Methodists, Baptist, Unitarians, Universalists, Christians, Freewill Baptist, and Friends are represented, upon its Board of Trustees as visitors.

It receives as its beneficiaries all promising children of want, without regard to social status, complexion or nationality.

It is for orphans and those that are worse than orphans, rendered so by the dissolute character and poverty of their parents.

The object of the institute is to extend the hand of sympathy to those waifs upon the rough sea of life, who have been deprived of good homes either by misfortune or neglect, and instead of leaving

them to graduate in crime, draw them to comfort and safety, and send them on their way to true success, to a rational happiness and a useful life. While the children remain at the institution, they are to be well cared for, morally, intellectually and physically, a school being in session, through the year, for their special benefit, also on Sunday Divine Service, and a Sunday school. When placed in families, the parties that receive them are bound to exercise over them a kind and paternal care—1st by furnishing them with proper food and clothing, in sickness and in health, 2d. by securing to them the advantages of a good common school education, and at all times using their influence, both by precept and example, to train them to habits of industry, economy, self-reliance, temperance and morality, that they may be fitted, in due time, to take their places as honorable members of society. The boys as well as the girls are to receive, when eighteen years of age, their time, an extra suit of clothing and such compensation in money as they may reasonably deserve.

Location. The location of the Home is one of the finest in New-England, rich in historical associations—where was brought to maturity one of the greatest intellects America, or even the world, has ever produced. The “Webster Farm,” upon which this institution is located, is two and a half miles below the flourishing village of Franklin, and about sixteen miles above the city of Concord, on the right bank of the Merrimack, on the line of the Northern Railway, and presents a home view of as fine country scenery as can be found in the central portion of this State. Relative to the “Webster Farm,” Webster and his mother the poet has well said.

“What hallowed memories arise
Within our hearts and dim our eyes.
We think of him without a peer,
Who spent his happy boyhood here,
And with his brother brave and true,
Ate honest bread and earned it too.
We call to mind that mother dear,
Whose precious dust lies buried near—
Her record is preserved on high,
In characters that cannot die.”

New-Hampshire has the honor of establishing the first Orphans' Home, outside of city limits, in New-England. The first voluntary State Convention ever held in the United States, for this purpose, was held in Eagle Hall in the city of Concord, February 21, A. D.

1871, and resulted in the inauguration of the New-Hampshire Orphans' Home. It was dedicated with appropriate and impressive ceremonies, October 19, 1871, and on the third day of November following, the first beneficiary was received. Since that date, seventy-one children of want have come under the sheltering care of this institution, representing seven nationalities, viz. France, Ireland, Scotland, Germany, Africa, America and England. Ten are orphan children of soldiers.

The financial condition of the Home to November 1st A. D. 1873. During the first year of its existence, the institution fed, clothed, furnished medical attendance and instruction to fifty-six orphan and homeless children; paid for fitting up the Home, and furnishing the farm with tools and stock, and laid aside a fund of \$ 5,000, and had twenty-six hundred dollars in the treasury at the close of the year.

During the second year of its active existence, which ended Nov. 1, A. D., 1873,

It kept its permanent fund good, using nothing but its interest, raised a building fund of over ten thousand dollars, paid out over \$ 700. for personal property for the institution, increased the number of children to 71, met all of the current expenses, which were increased by sickness, and still finds itself—with an unexhausted exchequer. And we take pleasure in adding that the Real Estate belonging to the Home and free from debt has increased in value ten thousand dollars.

There has been paid to the Treasurer at Concord, N. H.,	\$ 31,061.37
To the Hon George W. Nesmith in Franklin, N. H.,.....	5,000.00
Donations in bedding, clothing, furniture &c.,.....	1,500.00
In the Treasury and on subscription.....	2,500.00

\$ 40,061.37

ASSETS OF THE INSTITUTION.

The Webster Estate, including the ancestral Home, Mansion House, Farm House, out-buildings, and 180 acres of land, with the new building, partly completed.....	\$ 25,000.00
Furniture of the Home, stock, farming tools and produce...	5,500.00
Permanent fund invested for the Institution.....	5,000.00

\$ 35,500.00

The following are the individuals and churches, who have generously donated \$ 500 and over, for the establishment and maintenance of this benevolent institution. Space will not permit us to

give the names of hundreds of others, who have bestowed their lesser gifts, and who doubtless are quite as deserving of reward as those who are blessed with larger worldly means.

The Hon. George W. Nesmith, of Franklin	\$ 1,000.00
Mrs. Betsey Whitehouse, Pembroke.....	1,100.00
Levi Lyman, Esq., Walpole.....	1,000.00
Nathaniel White, Esq., and Family, of Concord.....	1,000.00
H. H. Ladd, Esq., and Mother, of Portsmouth.....	680.00
Hon. Frank Jones, of Portsmouth.....	600.00
J. G. Graves, M. D., Nashua.....	500.00
Hon. Dexter Richards, Newport.....	500.00
John C. Morrison, of Fisherville	500.00

CHURCHES.

Franklin St. Congregational Church Sunday School Manchester	1,110.00
South Congregational Church, Sunday School and Orphan Helpers, Concord.....	1,000.00
Hanover St. Congregational Church and Sunday School, Manchester	700.00
First Congregational Church, Portsmouth, nearly.....	700.00
First Congregational Church, Sunday School, Nashua, over	600.00
Olive St. Congregational Church Sunday School, Nashua, nearly.....	500.00
Mrs. Frances M. Farley, Bradford, N. H.,.....	500.00
Unitarian Society and Sabbath School, Keene.....	519.00
Congregational Church and Society of Amherst, over.....	500.00
Churches and citizens of Peterborough, over.....	500.00
Churches and citizens of Rochester, over.....	600.00
Churches and citizens of Littleton, nearly.....	500.00
Churches and citizens of the city of Dover.....	500.00
Churches and citizens of Lebanon.....	1,000.00
Churches and citizens of Franklin.....	3,000.00
Middle St. Baptist Church, Portsmouth.....	550.00

OFFICERS OF THE HOME.

Hon. George W. Nesmith, Franklin, President; Hon. O. W. Fowler, Bristol, Vice President; Hon. John Kimball, Concord, Treasurer; Rev. D. A. Mack, Franklin, Superintendent; Mrs. A. R. Mack, Matron; Miss Jennie Mack, Teacher.

NEW-HAMPSHIRE STATE PRISON.

This Institution is situated in Concord, and located on State Street about one third of a mile north of the State House. The dark, heavy, stone walls, together with the antique architecture of this building, do not present a very imposing appearance from

the Street, and, in imagination, remind one of an old French Bastille, or an ancient Englishman's castle, built more as a defence to guard against attacks from without, than for any beauty or taste, which in these days are frequently combined with strength.

The central part and south wing of the prison were built in 1812, at which time the Institution went into operation, having one prisoner, the number in 1813 being increased to twelve. In 1833, the north wing was added, to correspond with the improvements of the age. In this building is a hall with 120 cells for the convicts. It is lighted by gas, and warmed by steam, but all men of humane judgment who have visited this prison hall, acknowledge that the cells are one third too small for human beings to sleep in, and enjoy good health, without great inconvenience to the overseers, and continuous watchful care as to sanitary regulations. The individual convenience of convicts should never be consulted only as to their physical health, but no law, formed either by legislative act or long continued practice, has any moral right to inflict punishment on any person, however great his crime, that will impair his health, especially when a fair day's work is demanded at his hands. The whole number of convicts in the prison, April 30, 1873, was 88—white males 78, black males 6, and 4 females. 16 were under 20 years of age when committed; 40 between 20 and 30; 20 between 30 and 40; 5 between 40 and 50, and only 7 over 50 years. Of this number, 23 were married and 65 single. 28 convicts claimed to be temperate men in their habits before their commitment, while 60 acknowledged themselves to have been intemperate, and were under the influence of wine when they committed the deeds for which they are now paying the penalty. 77 can read and write; 7 can only read, and 4 can neither read nor write. 6 were committed for murder, 3 for murder in the second degree, and one for manslaughter. The rest were convicted of various crimes, but the larger portion for stealing in different forms, but in such small sums, as not to be in keeping with the moral sentiments of the day in relation to stealing. .

Rockingham County furnishes of the present number of convicts, 8; Strafford, 11; Belknap, 2; Carroll, 3; Merrimack, 14; Hillsborough, 29; Cheshire, 8; Sullivan, 1; Grafton, 7; and Coos, 5.

The prison yard including about two acres, is inclosed on three sides by a heavy granite wall. Within this inclosure, is one of the finest brick work shops in the State, and no doubt is the saving

grace for the dilapidated prison buildings at the present time. The manufacturing of bedsteads is the only mechanical employment of the convicts, who are let under contract to George T. Comins. It is doubtful if there is an equal number of men in the State, who turn off more work than the convicts in this bedstead shop. 10,000 feet of lumber of various kinds are daily cut up for bedsteads.

The discipline is very strict but not cruel. A vigilant eye is kept on the convicts every moment, and they are soon fully convinced that no chance will be offered them to make their escape. Consequently they are more contented and cheerful than a lax discipline can make them. Their food is wholesome and ample. No better wheat and brown bread can be made than the bread furnished for these convicts. Their cots and cells are kept clean, well aired, and are as large as the State furnishes. The State went to the expense of sending Mr. Allen Folger to the International Prison Congress, held in London in July 1872, as commissioner from New-Hampshire, and in his report made to Governor Straw, he says the cells in the English prisons, compared to New-Hampshire State's Prison cells are very large, being seven feet wide by eight feet long, and eight feet high. This is quite a contrast to cells less than four feet wide, seven long and seven feet high. It is to be hoped that the expense of sending Mr. Folger to London, will not be wholly lost to the best interest of the State.

A six inch main water pipe has been laid the entire length of yard, with two hydrants set at convenient distances, and having two hundred feet of hose to guard against fire.

Under the present management of the Warden, J. C. Pillsbury, this Prison has become a paying institution, instead of a bill of expense to the State. In the three years that Mr. Pillsbury has had charge of the Prison, it has earned over and above all expenses, including repairs &c., \$ 20,035.11. This amount has been passed to the credit of the Prison account with the State, and eventually will be used to make extensive repairs of the old buildings or erect new ones.

There is a library of fifteen hundred volumes connected with the Prison, for the use of the convicts.

Within a few years, a law has been established which orders that all persons convicted of murder and sentenced to be executed, shall be confined in the State Prison not less than one year prior to the day of their execution, which shall take place within the walls of

the prison, the sheriff of the county in which the deed was committed acting as executioner.

Since this law, one person has been executed, and another is under sentence to be hung the third Tuesday of February, 1874. The first victim of his crime was Josiah L. Pike, thirty-one years of age, a native of Portsmouth, but at the time of the deed, was making his home in Newburyport, Massachusetts. Mr. Thomas Brown and wife were an aged couple, residing in Hampton Falls, and living on a small farm with other sufficient means for their maintenance. Josiah L. Pike was a young man, of loose habits, and frequently assisted Mr. Brown on his farm, always receiving fair compensation for his services; besides he was many times the object of charity from the motherly hands of Mrs. Brown. In the fall of 1867, he assisted Mr. Brown, and when he left was paid the full amount for his labor and also received, as a gift from Mrs. Brown, a pair of new woolen footings. Through the following winter he led a dissolute life, frequently being under the influence of liquor. This conduct naturally brought him into straitened circumstances, by spring, and very much in want of money. Through some source he learned that Mr. Brown had sold a yoke of oxen and had received his pay for them in money. On the night of May 7, 1867, he went secretly to the house of Mr. Brown and inhumanly murdered him and his wife, who had so many times befriended him in time of need. For this dark and bloody deed, Pike was arrested, and in due time, convicted of the murder. He paid the penalty of his crime by being hung in the south-west corner of the prison hall, November 9, 1869, Joseph P. Morse, of Portsmouth, acting as his executioner.

Franklin B. Evans is a native of Strafford, and at the date of the crime for which he stands convicted, and sentenced, was living in Northwood, and sixty one years of age. Georgianna Lovering, a niece of Evans, and only fourteen years of age, lived with her grandparents, in Northwood near the Strafford line.

Evans for many years had lived a wandering life, sometimes traveling through the country as a physician, pretending to effect wonderful cures; while at other times he would be dressed in a sanctimonious garb and assume the profession and duties of an itinerant preacher, but through all his various professions there never was a more evil designing and hypocritical heart, than beat in the breast of Franklin B. Evans. He had long watched Geor-

gianna with evil intent, and deeply laid his plans whereby he could ruin her, and no one but himself and his God know it. Near the abode of Georgianna was the edge of a deep forest, and the largest tract of wood-land in Rockingham County, covering an area of nearly 2000 acres. In these woods Evans had placed some snares with the pretension of catching partridges, but doubtless, for no other purpose than to lure his victim into his lecherous grasp.

After these plans had been consummated, he commenced his sophistry with Georgianna by telling her simple stories about snaring these beautiful birds, which naturally attracted her childish curiosity, and one morning she accompanied him to the traps, but no birds had been secured. In this visit, Evans had finished his second act in this great tragedy. He had shown the innocent girl where these snares were concealed, so that she could go alone into the forest and find them. A few mornings after this adventure, October 25, 1872, he requested her to accommodate him by visiting the snares, that morning, alone, as he was obliged to go another way and be absent nearly the whole day. She hesitated about going, but at length, reluctantly, consented to comply with his request, and he started, apparently, on his way to fulfil his day's engagement, but, doubtless, went directly and concealed himself near the woods to watch the movements of his intended victim. She put on her shawl and hat, kissed her grandmother good bye, and started out of doors to go to the forest as she had promised her uncle, which was the last time that Georgianna Lovering was ever seen alive by any human being, save Evans.

Her prolonged absence from the house caused her grandfather to go to the forest and call for her; but no response came. He returned to the house, and he and the mother of the child went again to the woods for a more thorough search, and, in a short time, found the girl's apron, and, still farther in the deep forest, near a brush fence, they found her comb; but all other traces relative to the whereabouts of the child were lost. The neighborhood was at once alarmed, and a general search was made that day and night and through the next day, but all their efforts were of no avail.

Suspicion, at once, strongly pointed to Evans as knowing something about the loss of Georgianna, as it was ascertained that he had not been, that day, where he told the girl he was going, but in an opposite direction, and, further, could give no account of himself for several hours of that day. He was arrested and tried

before a justice court, and the evidence being so strong against him, he was bound over to the higher court to be holden at Exeter. Evans, seeing his critical situation, made a partial confession, but his statements, in detail, were base falsehoods. He acknowledged he knew where she was, but said she had been carried away by a man living in Kingston or vicinity. The Sheriff soon found these statements to be false, but he was more fully convinced that Evans knew all about the whereabouts of the girl, and he determined to resort to stratagem to induce him to make a true confession. He accordingly made Evans to understand that he would save him harmless if he would tell the truth where the girl could be found. With this assurance, on Thursday, about midnight, six days after her disappearance, he told the Sheriff he would go with him and show where the girl was. Through this dark forest, at midnight, they silently pursued their way, over rocks and decayed logs, through swamps and glades, and there, in the recess of this deep wood, beneath the roots of an upturned tree, this worse than criminal pointed to a pile of dried leaves, and coolly said "*there she is*". The Sheriff gently moved away the leaves and by the dim light of his lantern were revealed the mutilated remains of Georgianna Lovering, who came to her end by deeds too revolting in character to be recorded and too inhuman to be committed by any person born and brought up beneath the shades of the granite hills of New-Hampshire.

For this foul and bloody deed, worse than murder, Evans has been convicted and sentenced to be hung, within the walls of the State's Prison, the third Tuesday in February, 1874. If Evans lives, there is no doubt but the sentence will be executed.

TABLE

Showing the Number of Convicts in the Prison, committed, discharged, pardoned, deceased, and escaped, in each year, since the establishment of the Institution, 1812.

YEAR.	In Prison.	Committed.	Discharged.	Pardoned.	Removed to Asylum for Insane.	Died.	Escaped.
1812	1	1	---	---	---	---	---
1813	12	11	---	---	---	---	---
1814	22	14	4	---	---	---	---
1815	23	14	5	2	---	---	5
1816	48	31	5	1	---	---	---
1817	59	29	13	3	---	1	1
1818	69	26	16	---	---	---	---
1819	72	16	20	1	---	1	2
1820	61	18	15	2	---	2	---
1821	65	23	15	2	---	2	---
1822	58	16	19	2	---	3	---
1823	66	26	11	5	---	1	---
1824	62	19	17	5	---	1	---
1825	66	24	13	3	---	1	2
1826	57	13	15	4	---	1	---
1827	48	12	14	7	---	2	---
1828	86	20	8	4	---	---	---
1829	50	11	9	7	---	---	---
1830	63	31	9	4	---	1	---
1831	81	24	8	3	---	---	---
1832	82	19	10	6	---	1	---
1833	81	16	8	9	---	---	1
1834	79	13	4	11	---	---	---
1835	78	23	6	16	---	---	---
1836	86	21	8	4	---	1	2
1837	72	12	15	10	---	1	---
1838	70	5	4	3	---	---	---
1839	73	30	10	15	---	2	---
1840	78	24	4	14	---	1	---
1841	48	28	13	7	---	2	---
1842	92	20	9	3	---	---	---
1843	99	28	17	4	---	---	---
1844	88	25	19	15	---	1	---
1845	81	14	8	12	---	2	---
1846	74	30	12	22	---	1	---
1847	61	14	12	13	---	1	---
1848	77	42	14	14	---	---	1
1849	82	17	9	2	---	1	---
1850	91	36	10	14	1	2	---
1851	92	26	7	11	---	1	1
1852	111	44	11	11	---	6	---
1853	109	24	9	15	---	2	---
1854	105	28	13	13	---	6	---
1855	97	26	10	17	1	6	---
1856	94	32	19	8	---	3	---
1857	86	23	27	9	---	4	---
1858	110	49	14	9	---	3	---
1859	105	37	22	16	1	---	---
1860	110	35	18	10	1	1	---
1861	119	42	19	10	---	4	---
1862	112	31	20	12	1	5	---
1863	101	22	13	14	---	5	1
1864	92	22	14	17	---	---	---
1865	70	9	17	8	1	5	---
1866	111	60	7	15	---	2	1
1867	118	45	17	16	---	3	2
1868	135	46	13	13	---	3	---
1869	129	39	24	19	---	2	---
1870	118	32	20	18	1	3	1
1871	91	29	38	14	2	2	---
1872	80	25	24	8	---	4	---
1873	88	33	19	4	---	2	---
		1555	800	536	9	104	20

The foregoing table reveals some curious facts for moralists to ponder, who are continually advocating that the world is growing more wicked instead of better.

At the commencement of the war in 1861, there were 119 convicts within the walls of the prison, and 42 commitments, the largest number in one year up to that date. In 1865, at the close of the war, there were but 70 in prison and only nine commitments for the year. The next year (1866) the number of convicts had increased to 111, and the commitments were 60, being 14 more than ever were committed to prison in a single year. The largest number ever in the prison at a single time was 135, in 1868; and the same year 46 were committed. Since the latter date the number has been gradually diminishing, and in 1873 there were but 88, with our cities constantly increasing in population.

One of two things is evident; either our laws are executed with less rigor and the county work-houses absorb the small criminals; or the mass of the people are growing better as the world grows wiser.

NEW-HAMPSHIRE STATE NORMAL SCHOOL.

BOARD OF INSTRUCTION.—Horatio O. Ladd, A. M., *Principal*; Abbie H. Holton, *Preceptress*; Carrie E. Hall, William E. Walker, *Assistants*.

BOARD OF TRUSTEES.—George T. Day, *President*, Dover; Hiram Orcutt, A. M., *Secretary*, West Lebanon; Hon. Ezekiel A. Straw, *Governor*, Manchester; David G. Beede, *Superintendent*, Sandwich, with thirteen others.

C. M. Whittier, *Treasurer*, Plymouth.

Terms begin February 25, and September 11, 1874.

EXPENSES.—Board, \$ 3 to \$ 4 per week. Tuition, \$ 8 to \$ 10 per term.

NUMBER OF GRADUATES—Fall Term, 1871, 6; Spring Term, 1871, 9; Fall Term, 1872, 28; Spring Term, 1873, 32; Fall Term, 1873, 26.

ESTABLISHMENT AND PURPOSES OF THE SCHOOL.—This Institution was established by act of the Legislature, in June, A. D., 1870, to obtain a better training of teachers for the common schools of the State; was located at Plymouth, and its first term of eight weeks was held there during the spring of 1871, under the management of Amos Hadley, A. M.

Before the Fall term 1871, Silas H. Pearl, A. M., was elected Principal, remaining in charge until his decease in August, 1873, when the Trustees employed the present Principal.

TERMS OF ADMISSION, AND COURSE OF STUDY.—Candidates must pass examination in the fundamental rules in arithmetic—the natural and political divisions of the earth, and the general geography of this State, in geography; and the first principles of grammar and analysis.

There are two courses of study—the first including the common English branches; the second, the higher. Graduates of the first course are entitled to teach in this State, without further requisitions, for three years, and for the second course, five years.

LOCATION AND BUILDINGS.—Plymouth is near the geographical center of the State, at the confluence of Baker's River and the Pemigewasset, on the line of the Boston, Concord and Montreal Railroad, about fifty miles from Concord. The buildings are modern in style and convenience, the school buildings having cost nearly \$20,000, and the boarding house being situated just above it, on one of the most beautiful sites in the village—overlooking the valleys of both rivers and with a fine view of the mountain region at whose gateway this charming summer resort stands. See engraving of building on page 306.

STATE REFORM SCHOOL.

TRUSTEES.—Hon. Daniel Marcy, *Pres.*, Portsmouth; David Gillis, Esq., Nashua, Hon. William P. Wheeler, Keene, Hon. Daniel Clark, *Sec.*, Manchester, D. C. Churchill, Esq., Lyme, Hon. L. P. Cooper, Croydon, Edward Ingham, *Sup't. and Treasurer*.

The New-Hampshire State Reform School was chartered in 1855, and one hundred acres of the Gen. John Stark farm, lying on the east bank of the Merrimack River, in the city of Manchester, one and one-half miles from the City Hall, was, the same year, purchased for its location, at a cost of ten thousand dollars—to which ten acres more land, from the same farm, have been added, at a cost of one thousand dollars.

Buildings, suited to the design of the Institution, were immediately erected, at a cost of three thousand dollars, and, in 1858, it was opened for the reception of "Juvenile and Female Offenders against the laws," under the title of "The House of Reformation", which was subsequently changed to its present name.

To this date, Oct. 14, 1873, 742 children, including both sexes, have been committed to its care, all of whom have been more or less benefitted by being subjected to its restraints and discipline, and a large proportion have come to be of average character with other citizens of the State.

The Institution is regarded and managed as reformatory rather than penal, and is supported by an annual appropriation of six thousand dollars from the State, which, with the amount collected for the maintenance of the inmates—two dollars per week—together with their earnings, is amply sufficient to meet the ordinary expenses. It has a fund of ten thousand dollars—bequeathed to it before it had a being even—by a former citizen of Manchester, the late James Mc’K. Wilkins, Esq., and also, of three thousand dollars, donated by Moody Kent, Esq., late of Pittsfield, both of which are kept intact in principal.

The whole number in the school, during the year 1872, has been 139; the number received, 47; of these, 17 have been discharged at expiration of sentence; 10 have been honorably discharged by the Trustees, for good conduct; 5 have had homes found them by the Superintendent, and 1 has been sent to his alternate sentence. Five have escaped, leaving 101 in the school. Average time of detention of the children discharged, 2 years and 6 months.

Of the whole number 47 are Americans; 77 Irish; 9 French; 1 German; 1 English; 4 Mixed (African); and were committed by Supreme Judicial Court, 31; Manchester Police Court, 41; Dover Police Court, 7; Concord Police Court, 7; Nashua Police Court, 6; Portsmouth Police Court, 6; Somersworth Police Court, 1; Farmington Police Court, 1; Great Falls Police Court, 1; Justices of the Peace, 38.

For the term of minority, 45; 7 years, 4; 6 years, 3; 5 years, 14; 4 years, 8; 3 years, 21; 2 years, 18; 1 year, 25, and 1 till payment of fine and costs.

For the offence of stealing, 61; firing buildings, 4; house breaking, 27; night walking, 1; stubbornness, 24; idleness or vagrancy, 10; truancy, 11; forgery, 1.

At the age of 7 years, 3; 8 years, 5; 9 years, 11; 10 years, 12; 11 years, 12; 12 years, 14; 13 years, 14; 14 years, 19; 15 years, 26; 16 years, 22; 17 years, 1.

There is a chair shop attached to the school in which the children have earned, the past year, \$6,222.26.

RELIGION.

The constitution of New-Hampshire guarantees to every individual the right to worship God according to the dictates of his own conscience, provided he does not disturb the public peace, nor disturb others in their religious worship. In July 1819, the memorable act called the toleration law, was passed by the legislature of New-Hampshire, which provides that no person shall be compelled to join, or support, or be classed with, or associated to any church or religious society, without his express consent first had been obtained, and that any person may withdraw from a society of which he is a member, by leaving a written notice with the clerk of the same.

The following notes comprise accounts of all the principal denominations found within the limits of our State.

ORTHODOX.

CONGREGATIONALISTS.—* The organization of the first Congregational Church in New-Hampshire was in 1638, 18 years subsequent to the landing of the Pilgrim Fathers, at Plymouth. It is an unsettled question whether the first church was that at Exeter, of which the celebrated John Wheelwright was pastor, or that at Hampton of which the Rev. Stephen Bachilor was pastor. Both doubtless were formed in 1638—the latter in the fall of that year. Settlements had previously been begun at Dover and Portsmouth. In the former place, a meeting-house was erected as early as 1633, and William Leverich, “a worthy and able puritan minister,” was engaged as a preacher. To him succeeded one Burditt, and then Hanserd Knollys, or Knowles. But a church was not formed in Dover till 1639, and no pastor was regularly settled till 1642. However it may be a question whether Wheelwright, of Exeter, or Bachilor of Hampton was first in the order of New-Hampshire pastors, it should be acknowledged that the oldest church now in existence in the State, is that of Hampton, the first Exeter church being dispersed on the removal of Wheelwright, about four years afterwards, to Wells, in Maine. The only towns in the province in which ministers had been settled, previous to 1670, a half century from the landing of Pilgrims, were Hampton, Exeter, and Dover. Of the seven that had been pastors in those towns, only two were then in office, viz., Samuel Dudley, of Exeter, and Seaborn Cotton, of Hampton. In 1671, a church was organized, and Rev.

* From historical discourse by Rev. Nathaniel Bouton, D. D.

Joshua Moody settled the same day, the first minister of Portsmouth, though he had preached there since 1658, and occasional preaching had been enjoyed since 1640.

The fifth church organized was at Dunstable, under the jurisdiction of Massachusetts, now the first church in Nashua, and a minister settled in 1685. Subsequently other towns bordering on the sea coast, as New Castle, Newington, Stratham, Durham, Kingston and Rye, had ministers. Thence, very gradually, settlements were made in the interior, and ministers settled in Londonderry, (1719) Concord, (1730) Chester, Winchester, Pembroke, Hudson and Keene. In the latter place, Rev. Jacob Bacon was settled in 1738, a century after the settlements at Exeter and Hampton. He was the fifty-fifth, pastor in order, settled in the State. But at the formation of the convention in 1747, there were only about thirty ministers living. The progress of settlements continued slow, extending into the interior, averaging till after the revolutionary war only about four annually in the whole State; but subsequently the growth was more rapid. The number of pastors living at different periods in the history of the denomination is as follows:

In 1670, 2; 1700, 5; 1747, 30; 1776, 65; 1800, 76; 1820, 90; 1847, 117.

In 1870, there were in the State 169 churches, and 169 church edifices, capable of seating 67,951 persons, and valued at \$ 1,150, 380. In 1860, there were 179 churches, capable of seating 70,457 persons, and valued at \$ 637, 200. This shows a loss in ten years of ten churches, and an increase in valuation of church property of over \$ 500,000.

BAPTISTS—The first Baptist church in this State—indeed, the first north of Boston, was organized in Newton, Rockingham County, in 1755. The members were separatists for “conscience’s sake” from the Congregational church and were the fruit of the “great awakening” under Whitefield and others in 1740. Walter Powers became pastor at its organization.

The first Baptist communicant known in the State was Rachel Thurbur of Rehoboth, Massachusetts, who became Mrs. Scammon, and moved to Stratham, 1720. It was the result of her labors that Dr. Samuel Sheperd became connected with the denomination in 1770, under whose indefatigable labors the Brentwood church and its branches were organized, in connection with which he lived to introduce more than six hundred members.

More than a century before any Baptist church existed in this State, Hanserd Knollys came to Dover and afterwards became an eminent Baptist. Mr. Knollys was a graduate at Cambridge College, England, and ordained by the Bishop of Peterborough in 1629. Becoming afterwards a Puritan minister, he came to this country, and to Dover in 1638. He organized the first Congregational church in Dover, being the second in the State. In 1641, he returned to England and organized a Baptist church in London, where he remained till his death in 1691.

The number of Baptist churches in this State in 1755, 1 ; 1780, 9 ; 1800, 26 ; 1853, 96 ; 1860, 92 ; and in 1870, 102. Church organizations, ninety church edifices, capable of seating 31,935 persons, with church property valued at \$ 492,200 ; in 1860, its property was only valued at \$ 246,500.

CHRISTIANS.—Number of churches in 1850, 25 ; in 1860, there were thirty-three churches and church edifices, capable of seating 8,934 persons, with church property valued at \$ 43,150 ; in 1870 there were nineteen churches and church edifices, capable of seating 4,600, with church property valued at \$ 42,400.

EPISCOPALIANS.—This denomination was among the earliest established in the State. A church was erected at Portsmouth prior to 1638, and Rev. Richard Gibson was the first minister, who remained until 1642.

In 1860, there were seventeen church edifices, capable of holding 820, with church property valued at \$ 112,700 ; in 1870 there were twenty-one churches and twenty-two church edifices, capable of seating 7,475, with church property valued at \$ 203,800.

FREEWILL BAPTISTS.—The first church of this denomination in New-Hampshire, was founded at New Durham, in 1780, by Elder Benjamin Randall. This denomination was recognized as a distinct sect by an act of the legislature, December 7, 1804.

In 1860, there were ninety-seven church edifices, capable of seating 27,324 persons ; and church property, valued at \$ 162,600 ; in 1870, there were eighty-two churches and church edifices capable of seating 19,900 persons, with church property, valued at \$ 167,300.

FRIENDS OR QUAKERS.—The Friends made their appearance in New-Hampshire at a very early date, and at first suffered severe persecution. A society was formed at Seabrook as early as 1701.

Number of churches, in 1850, was 15 ; in 1860, there were twelve church edifices, capable of seating 4,200 persons, with church prop-

erty, valued at \$11,700; in 1870, there were thirteen church edifices, capable of seating 4,585 persons, with church property valued at \$15,500.

METHODISTS.—In July 1791, Jesse Lee preached the first methodist sermon in New-Hampshire, at Portsmouth. On the 26th of August, of the same year, he preached in a private house in Greenland. Two weeks after this time, he again preached in Portsmouth, standing upon the Court House steps. He also visited, the same year, Rindge, Marlborough, Chesterfield, Dublin and some other towns. In 1794, Joshua Hall was appointed to preach in New-Hampshire, but the following year the appointment was withheld. On the first of January, 1795, Mr. Lee again visited Portsmouth, and preached to an audience of four persons.

The first Methodist society in New-Hampshire was organized at Chesterfield, in the latter part of 1795. At the Conference of 1796, this reported sixty-eight members and became a regular circuit. Philip Wager was the first stationed preacher, and reports his circuit more than fifty miles square.

The New-Hampshire Conference was organized and held its first session at Barre, Vermont, June 23, 1830. The Vermont Conference was separated from the New-Hampshire Conference in 1845. The New-Hampshire Conference is divided into three districts, viz: Dover, Concord and Claremont districts. O. H. Jasper Presiding Elder of Dover district; residence at Dover; S. G. Kellogg, Presiding Elder Concord district; residence at Tilton; M. T. Cilly, Presiding Elder, Claremont district.

The New-Hampshire Conference Seminary, Tilton. (See Literary Institutions.)

The number of members reported in the State, in 1798, was 122. The Methodist were recognized by law as a distinct religious sect June 15, 1807.

In 1850, there were 103 church edifices, capable of seating 32,600 persons, with church property valued at \$175,500. In 1860 there were 117 church edifices, capable of seating 36,050 persons, with church property valued at \$232,200, and in 1870 there were 118 churches, and church edifices capable of seating 36,351 persons with church property valued at \$475,000.

PRESBYTERIAN.—In 1850, the Presbyterian Regular church had thirteen church edifices capable of seating 6,500 persons, with church property valued at \$71,000; in 1860, there were sixteen

church edifices, capable of seating 6,980 persons, with church property, valued at \$83,462; in 1870, there were seven churches, capable of seating 3,470 persons, with church property, valued at \$65,000.

ROMAN CATHOLIC. This religious denomination has made rapid progress in this State in the past twenty years, both in followers, number of churches and wealth. In 1850, there were two church edifices, capable of seating 1,450 persons, with church property valued at \$20,000; in 1860, there were twelve church edifices, capable of seating 7,600 persons, with church property valued at \$97,450; in 1870, there were sixteen church edifices, capable of seating 9,950 persons, with church property valued at \$267,500.

SHAKERS.—New-Hampshire contains two societies of those interesting people, called Shakers or United Believers; one is located in Enfield, on the shores of Mascoma Lake, the other in Canterbury, on a considerable elevation affording an extensive view of the surrounding country. These two societies contain about two hundred members each.

The founders of the Shaker sect in America, were Ann Lee, William Lee, and James Whittaker, who, with six others, emigrated from England and landed in New-York, August 6, 1774. In 1782, the leaders sent out two missionaries, viz. Ebenezer Cooley and Israel Chauncy, who visited Hartland, Vermont, where resided one Zadock Wright, a member of their church. He with Cooley and Chauncy then journeyed to Enfield, and called upon one James Jewett, arriving September 1, 1782. The first Shaker meeting ever held in New-Hampshire was holdon at the house of Asa Pattee, about the above date. This Shaker doctrine was preached at Canterbury the same Fall. Although this society with others in the vicinity embraced their faith in the year 1782-'3, they did not form a compact body or church until the year 1792, about ten years after they first embraced the faith. In the beginning of the year 1792, the members of the society adopted the order of a joint union, and an equal interest in all they possessed, being governed by no other spirit or influence than that which governed the primitive Christians at the day of Pentecost.

Their church government may be called Episcopal, being vested in Bishops and Elders, after the form of the primitive church. The central or leading authority in this country devolves upon a

succession of ministry or order of bishops residing alternately at New-Lebanon and Watervliet, in the State of New-York. The societies in New-Hampshire are under the Episcopal jurisdiction of a succession of ministry alternately residing at Canterbury and Enfield.

We quote a few extracts of their religious faith. First that the Deity is composed of two great and fundamental essences, viz. power and wisdom, or male and female principles. For proof of this, they quote Rom. i. 20.

“That Christ has made not only his first, but his second appearing. That these are both to be considered as emphatically spiritual manifestations; the first as seen in and through the mission of Jesus of Nazareth, and the second as seen in the same manifestations through Ann Lee. Through these two manifestations, they recognize a spiritual parentage, or the father and mother of the new creation.

“That the object of these two appearings of Christ, first in the male, and secondly in the female—was to make an end of sin, and bring in everlasting righteousness; to make an end of the world, or order of the flesh perfected in the first Adam and Eve, that all who would, might come into the order or dispensation of the new creation, through regeneration, or the spiritual parentage of the second Adam and Eve. Through this agency they believe a new heaven and a new earth are being instituted, as seen in their order. Hence celibacy is rigidly and tenaciously observed, in every instance.

“That the resurrection concerns the soul or spiritual body only, and can have nothing to do with the natural.

In short the above leading points of doctrine would seem to indicate a foundation, with no borrowed material, since Christ, or the declension of the primitive church.

As in respect to their peculiar style of dress, they were not distinguished from other people in the early days of their organization, nor would they be to-day only as they have retained the old style of dress in puritan days, which everybody else has changed.

They have been noted for many years for their honesty, and punctuality in all their business transactions, and by means of their industry and frugal habits, they have accumulated a respectable property, besides bestowing much for charitable purposes.

While we are not a full believer in the Shaker faith, nor in their

peculiar style of living, in every respect, still there is much in their every day life which would be well worthy to be imitated by people in every phase of business life.

SECOND ADVENTS.—This peculiar sect of people believe that the Bible fully states the time by mathematical demonstrations, the final consummation and destruction of all things on earth, and produce plenty of figures and facts which they obtain from the Bible to prove their statements, and which no person can deny, but still very few believe. Up to the present time their calculations as to destructions of the earth have not proved correct, but still their faith is quite as strong, their zeal has not cooled, and they still believe that the day of their deliverance is near at hand.

In 1850, there were four church edifices, capable of seating 1100 persons with church property valued at \$3,000; in 1860, there were ten church edifices, capable of seating 2,265 persons, with church property valued at \$7,600, and in 1870, there were twenty church edifices, capable of seating 4,400 persons, with church property valued at \$25,000.

UNITARIAN.—This religious sect are liberal in their belief of Christianity, and are steadily increasing.

In 1850, there were thirteen church edifices, capable of seating 8,380 persons, with church property, valued at \$72,800; in 1860, there were fifteen church edifices, capable of seating 7,260 persons, with church property valued at \$125,800; and in 1870, there were twenty-two church edifices, capable of seating 7,830 persons, with church property valued at \$207,000.

UNIVERSALISTS.—The first society of this denomination was formed at Portsmouth as early as 1781, and they were recognized by law as a distinct religious sect June 13, 1805.

In 1850, there were thirty-eight church edifices, capable of seating 14,280 persons, with church property valued at \$83,100; in 1860, there were forty-two church edifices capable of seating 14,938 persons, with church property, valued at \$112,550; and in 1870, there were twenty-three church edifices, capable of seating 8,800 persons, with church property valued at \$154,200.

UNION CHURCH.—There were sixteen Union churches in 1870 in various sections of the State, and are formed in communities where there are not enough persons to form a church of their own religious faith but join with others for the purpose of sustaining the gospel.

There is also one local Mission school and one New Jerusalem, (Swedenborgian) church located in the State.

TABULAR STATEMENT,

Showing total number of Religious Denominations in New-Hampshire.

COUNTIES.	Organizations.	Edifices.	Number of Sittings.	Value of Church Property.	Per cent. of Sittings for the whole population.
Rockingham	113	112	33,910	\$ 564,000	.72
Strafford.....	55	56	19,550	290,000	.64 $\frac{1}{2}$
Belknap.....	46	47	12,135	158,500	.68
Carrol	46	46	10,830	65,700	.63
Merrimack	76	75	25,083	501,500	.60
Hillsborough.....	90	72	36,676	819,500	.57
Cheshire	62	62	26,800	425,680	.92
Sullivan	49	54	15,425	180,700	.85
Grafton.	72	77	24,631	248,700	.63
Coos	24	23	5,050	49,500	.36
Total	633	624	210,090	\$ 3,303,680	.66

GENERAL VIEW OF NEW-HAMPSHIRE.

CHAPTER VII.

A brief review of the State, its climate, its grand mountain, ocean, lake and river scenery, geology and mineralogy, a description of its mountains, lakes and rivers; a brief account of the aboriginals of New-Hampshire; New-Hampshire compared with the Western States; A Poem on New-Hampshire, etc.

REVIEW OF NEW-HAMPSHIRE.

The last period in the history of New-Hampshire, it might be said, commenced at or near 1840, or thirty-three years ago.

December 23, 1838, the first regular train of cars that ever ran into New-Hampshire, for public business, came from Boston through Lowell to Nashua, and, from that date commenced a new history in the business and prosperity of the State. Although it is one of the oldest States in the Union, the changes in business and population in every section, have been nearly as great as in any of her sister States. The six miles of railroad to Nashua was the only line which was operated till after 1840.

By the foregoing statement, in connection with other important facts, it might be well enough to take a retrospective view, in brief, of the standing of the State relative to its industries, and everything pertaining to a civilized and prosperous people in 1840, and 1850, compared with the present time.

In 1840, New-Hampshire contained a population of 284,574; in 1870, 318,320. Portsmouth, in 1840, was the largest town in the State, Dover was the next in size, 6,558; then followed Nashua with 6,054; Concord, 4,897; Somersworth, 3,383; and the town of Manchester, 3,335 inhabitants, and employing in her trade and manufactories 1,052 persons. Manchester is now a large city of 30,000 people, and employs in her various industries over 12,000

persons, with five lines of railway diverging from her depot to all sections of the State and country.

In 1840, there were but six miles of finished railroad in the State. There are now over 890 miles of railway track stretching through two thirds of the towns in the State, and up the towering summit of Mount Washington amid the clouds. There is now one mile of railroad track to every 400 persons in the State, while in Europe there is only one mile to every 7,500. These railroads have been built at an expense of not less than \$32,000,000. Thirty years ago the electric fluid flashed its deadly shaft through the air, unguided by man, like the dreaded missiles hurled from the cannon's mouth over the field of battle. To day it harmlessly flashes over 2,000 miles of wire, conveying messages of peace instead of destruction and death. In 1840, our cotton manufactories annually produced goods to the value of \$4,142,000; now they produce over \$30,000,000. In 1840, the value of woolen goods produced was \$795,000; to day it is over \$9,000,000; in 1840, less than 500,000 pairs of sale boots and shoes were made; to-day, over 8,000,000 pairs are manufactured. In 1840, there were less than 12,000 persons employed in all the manufactories in the State, and annually producing goods to the value of about \$13,000,000; to-day over 46,000 persons are employed, and producing goods to the value of over \$95,000,000. In 1840, the 78,000 persons engaged in farming respectively received for agricultural productions \$320; in 1870, the 46,573 inhabitants engaged in the same business receive \$483 each for the same labor. Twenty-four years ago, there was deposited in the ten savings banks in the State, \$1,564,000, owned by 12,082 depositors, now (1873) there are deposited in the sixty-one savings banks, \$29,671,000, and owned by 94,967 depositors. In 1850, there were twenty newspapers, with an annual issue of 1,024,424 copies; in 1873, there were 62 papers, with an issue of 7,237,588 copies. In 1850, there were no regular daily papers in the State; in 1870, there were seven, with a daily circulation of 6,100, or an annual issue of 1,900,000 copies. In 1850, the value of church property in the State was \$1,561,610—in 1870, \$3,303,780. In 1850, there were \$221,146, annually appropriated for public schools; in 1870, \$574,898. In 1850, the true valuation of personal property and real estate was \$103,652,835; in 1870 it was valued at nearly \$250,000,000.

Like the railway speed of travel, all branches of industry for the

past thirty years in New-Hampshire, have increased at the same rate. But with our natural facilities for every department of industry, which are not equaled by any State in the Union, with our fine water power, excellent market for agricultural products, the best commercial harbor in the country, and the grandest river, lake and mountain scenery in the world, with over 30,000 tourists who annually make their visits the wealth of the State ought to have been \$100,000,000 in excess of its present value. The fairy tales of western farming, and adventures in western cities, with paper corner lots, together with inducements held out to invest money in western railroad bonds at the inflated usurious rates of ten per cent. for money thus invested, when the road could not pay more than running expenses, have been the greatest injuries as to the prosperity of New-Hampshire. There is no doubt but the lessons so dearly bought by many persons in this State, will be of lasting benefit to the generation to come, both to their happiness and wealth.

CLIMATE OF NEW-HAMPSHIRE.

Like all other New-England States, the climate of New-Hampshire is exceedingly various as to heat and cold, and attended with sudden changes.

The extreme variation of temperature is from twenty to thirty degrees below zero, to ninety-eight or one hundred above, but these extremes do not often occur. The extensive ice-bergs in the northern sea, together with the various currents of air cause cool breezes to pass over the hills and through the valleys, and in the summer the hot rays of the sun, on these cool currents of air, and upon the heavy forests create a moisture which produces frequent showers. Thunder showers are frequent through the hottest portion of the season, but never as violent as in the Western or Southern States, and seldom attended with high winds. Whirlwinds and tornadoes are very rare, yet not unknown. A whirlwind that passed over Sunapee, New London and Warner, Sept. 9, 1821, was the most severe ever known in this section of the country. The lofty elevations in various sections of the State break the clouds so that it is nearly impossible for long sweeps of wind, as on the prairies in the West. Summer showers are also broken by the high hills and mountains, and move through the valleys between the mountains. Very often

there will be a heavy shower on one side of a mountain, while a few miles distant, on the other side, within hearing of the rumbling thunder, is bright sunshine. Owing to the continual breaking up of the clouds through the summer, showers are frequent, and the ground is seldom parched by continuous droughts, or saturated with protracted rain storms. Storms on the eastern and southern slope of New-Hampshire usually come from the north-east, while in the Connecticut valley, which runs nearly north and south, the storms are oftener from the south-east. It is a long storm that continues four days, and they are oftener less. Owing to the many hills and mountains, the streams rise rapidly, but their usually high banks generally keep the water within the channel of the streams, and there are no such devastating floods as occur in the West or South, neither are the storms, on an average, more than two thirds as long.

The amount of rain falling, one year with another, generally varies not more than five or six inches. Within the past fifteen years, the smallest quantity of rain falling was $27\frac{1}{2}$ inches, in 1859; and the largest was $46\frac{1}{2}$ inches, in 1863. The extreme hot days are usually followed by cool nights, and, within a few days, by refreshing showers. The warm rays of the sun, followed by fine irrigating showers, cause the various productions common to this climate to ripen in from sixty to one hundred and twenty days from the time that the seed is put into the ground. The season for planting varies in different sections of the State from ten to twenty days, the earliest being in the southern valleys of the Merrimack and Connecticut rivers, the latest in Carroll County and the northern portion of the State. The fair winds usually blow from the west and north-west. Southern winds indicate short, warm rain storms; eastern and north-eastern winds denote more cool and extended storms; but our lofty mountains, frequently, in a dry time, blast all human calculations as to rain.

The fall of snow is not as even from year to year as rain, varying from one third to one half. In 1858, the amount of snow falling through the year was four feet and nine inches; in 1859, there fell eight feet and one inch; in 1871, the snow fall was only four feet and nine inches; while, in 1872, there were seven feet and eight inches. Then again: snow is not so evenly distributed over the surface of the ground as rain; falling much deeper on the height of land which separates the basins of the large rivers, and in that

section of the State north of the White Mountains. It does not necessarily follow that the falling of large quantities of snow produces the best and largest amount of sleighing through the winter. From the first to the middle of January, there is generally a moderation in the weather, which goes by the name of the "January Thaw." This mild weather frequently produces rain which carries away all the snow, breaks up the ice in the large streams, and sometimes produces devastating floods by the ice damming the streams and flowing the water back over the country. If the snow escapes this rain-thaw, there is generally a fine winter for sleighing; but, if otherwise, there is but little snow till March and then the sun runs so high it is soon melted away. Sleighing for two months in succession, of the best quality, is frequently on less than eight inches of snow, but good lumber sledding requires larger quantities to make it a successful business.

Sleighing in northern New-Hampshire frequently continues over four months; in the central part of the State, about three months; while ten miles south of the city of Manchester there is seldom over sixty days, and oftener less. Livery stable keepers in Manchester, frequently, for four weeks in succession, if their team is going five or ten miles south of the city, harness their horse into a wagon, while if they are going north, east or west any distance, a sleigh is provided. Many people in the Southern States have the impression that the deep snows of New-Hampshire are a barrier to its prosperity. Deep snows are called the farmer's fertilizer, and generally large crops follow deep winter snows. The people of this State consider it a calamity to have a winter without sleighing. Aside from cars, the sled and sleigh with sufficient snow are the best and pleasantest mode of conveyance ever invented. On a clear, cool winter day, with good sleighing, together with a fine horse and sleigh, with sufficient robes to keep warm, gliding over the glistening snow at a ten mile gait, is far preferable to a carriage ride through six inches of Southern mud in mid winter, at the rate of one mile an hour, as the writer fully knows by experience.

The deepest snows fall with a north-east wind, while snow commencing with a southern wind usually changes to rain. Frequently it will rain in the valleys, while on the higher elevations it will snow; also, in the southern section of the State, it will rain twenty-four hours, and in the vicinity of the White Mountains at the same time, snow will fall to the depth of fifteen inches. One foot of

snow, when melted, on an average, produces one inch of water.

In 1872, rain fell on 88 days, and snow 32 days. In this statement it must be considered that many days were fair with the exception of a pleasant shower, while on the other hand, there have been cloudy days but no rain. Over two-thirds of the days in the year the sun can be seen some part of the day. There are, frequently, heavy fogs on the streams in August and September, in the morning, which are followed by a fair day, the fog being dispersed by the sun by nine or ten o'clock in the forenoon.

Our most pleasant months are June, September and October. Often the first two, and not unfrequently the first three weeks in September, are, however, very warm. From the 20th of September to the 20th of October, the weather is delightful. The temperature is mild, the air is sweet, and the sky singularly bright and beautiful. This is the period denominated the Indian summer. Some persons think June to be a more pleasant month than either September or October. In June, there are usually a few days of intense heat. In all other respects, except the brilliancy and beauty of the heavens, this month must be confessed to have the superiority over all others. The progress of vegetation is wonderful; and it seems as if the creative hand was, in a literal sense, renewing its original plastic efforts, to adorn the world with richness and splendor. All things are alive and gay. "The little hills rejoice on every side. The pastures are clothed with flocks. The valleys are also covered with corn, and shout for joy." Health at the same time prevails in a peculiar degree. The spring is often chilled by easterly winds, and rendered uncomfortable by rains. The winter months, when the earth is clad with its mantle of snow, is the season for relaxation and pleasure. Then come the evening parties for the old, the dance for the young, and the merry sleigh rides for all, which no one knows how to appreciate unless he has lived mid the snow-capt hills of New-England.

We are indebted to the Hon. William L. Foster of Concord for the following meteorological observations for the year 1872, and statements relative thereto.

THE WEATHER OF THE YEAR 1872

has been, upon the whole, considerably warmer than the average temperature of the last 17 years.

The mercury rose above 90° sixteen times, four times in June,

seven in July, four in August, and once in September. The warmest days in the year were June 30 and July 1, when the mean temperature was $84\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$. The highest temperature was June 21, 98° .

The mercury fell below zero on 23 days, once in January, seven times in February, four times in March and eleven times in December. The coldest day in the year was March 5, when the mean temperature was -9° . The lowest temperature was Dec. 25, -20° . Rain has fallen on 88 days, snow on 33 days.

The whole amount of rain is 37.17 inches, being 2.95 inches more than the average rain-fall of 1871, and 3.58 inches more than the annual rain-fall in the last 17 years.

The following table indicates the amount of snow in feet and inches; rain in inches and hundredths; and rain and melted snow combined, in inches and hundredths (estimating one inch of water as the product of one foot of snow), during the last 16 years.

Snow	ft. in.	Rain.	Rain and Snow.	Snow.	ft. in.	Rain.	Rain and Snow.
1857	5.03	30.06	35.31	1865	5.00	33.65	38.15
1858	4.09	32.45	37.20	1866	3.10	33.98	38.81
1859	8.01	27.51	35.59	1867	5.10	33.90	39.73
1860	8.05	27.99	36.41	1868	7.05	33.26	40.76
1861	8.07	33.48	42.06	1869	7.00	33.03	40.03
1862	7.03	39.78	47.03	1870	6.05	27.52	33.94
1863	7.06	46.21	53.71	1871	4.09	34.22	39.12
1864	5.11	32.23	39.83	1872	7.08	37.17	44.84

THE WINTER OF 1872-.3

The average minimum temperature of the ninety days was scarcely more than six degrees above zero; being nearly ten degrees below the average of the last seventeen winters.

During all these winters the number of times the mercury has fallen below zero is as follows: winter of 1856-7, 15 times; 1857-8, 3, and once in March; 1858-9, 9; 1859-60, 8; 1860-1, 7, and twice in March; 1861-2, 7; 1862-3, 6, and seven in March; 1863-4, 7; 1864-5, 11; 1865-6, 11; 1866-7, 16; 1867-8, 32, and three in March; 1868-9, 6, and five in March; 1869-70, 6; 1870-1, 20; 1871-2, 14, and twice in November and four times in March; 1872-3, 31.

The whole amount of snow fallen this winter thus far, beginning with Nov. 22, is 92 inches; being 40 inches more than that of last winter, and the largest quantity ever recorded by me prior to the first of March.

In the winter of 1860-1, 110 inches fell; of which quantity 24

inches fell in March and 10 in April. The average quantity falling after February is 18 inches.

Sleighbg began Nov. 29, and has been uninterrupted.

The whole quantity of rain this winter (since Dec. 1) is 2.95 inches, being about half an inch more than the average quantity during the winter months.

The coldest day this winter was Dec. 25, when the mercury was, min. 20° max. 8° mean 6°.

The coldest morning and lowest temperature was Jan. 30, 26°.

The warmest day of the winter was Jan. 4, when the mercury recorded, min. 31° max. 44° mean 37½°.

The highest temperature recorded during the winter was Feb. 17, 50°.

Range of temperature during the winter, 76°.

SCENERY IN NEW-HAMPSHIRE.

There is no doubt but the scenery of New-Hampshire is more varied and beautiful than can be found in any other State in the Union.

The ocean scenery along her narrow coast of less than eighteen miles, is pronounced the grandest on the western Atlantic shore.

The Hon. Edmund Burke, of Newport, when in Congress, more than thirty years ago, while in debate, in defending New-Hampshire against an attack from a southern member of Congress, speaking of her natural scenery, blended with civilization, well and eloquently said: "New-Hampshire is indeed throned among the hills. She is the Switzerland of America. Her mountains point high up among the clouds, where eagles take their flight and enjoy unrestrained the freedom of the skies. She is a land

Of mountain and of flood,
Of green heath and shaggy wood.

Her cloud-capt hills, even in mid-summer, glisten with the frosts and snows of winter. The terrific avalanche springs from her summits and thunders down their sides. But she is a land of crystal streams, of glassy lakes, embosomed among her hills, and of beautiful valleys and meadows, dotted with neat and pretty villages, teeming with fertility, the hum of industry and all the evidences of wealth and prosperity. She has more of those noble temples of

liberty, *common schools*, more village spires pointing to Heaven, and more of the monuments which mark a high and advanced state of civilization than any other State of this Union, with, perhaps, one or two exceptions. If she is indebted to any cause under Heaven for her advancement in prosperity, wealth and civilization, it is to her lofty mountains, and her beautiful and fertile valleys."

Our description of the mountains in New-Hampshire,

Whose snowy tops
 Among the clouds are towering high,
 And seem to meet the heavens
 Amid the starry sky;
 Her hundred glassy lakes, and
 Like brilliant diamonds
 Set in emerald green,
 Add beauty
 To her mountain scene;
 And her sparkling, winding rivers,
 That feed her glassy lakes,
 Or meet the briny ocean's tide,
 Are like the golden chains
 Which hold the diamond to the maiden's breast;
 They stretching back their silver arms,
 Clasp them to the mountain crests;

Are the sequel to the beautiful scenery to be found in almost every section of the State, and with the exception of a few remarks made by Dr. Moses F. Morrison on New-Hampshire scenery, and its bearing upon industry and civilization, will be all the description given of its grand ocean, mountain, lake and river scenery.

In many respects the White and Green mountain ranges differ perhaps from all others in the known world. They are purely of primitive origin, while most others are thrown up through the transition, secondary or tertiary strata. We have not even the organic remains of the transition period, and hence the search for coal, which is now known to be in every instance vegetable matter, acted upon by the united agency of heat and pressure, is equally futile and hopeless. But primitive rocks contain the most valuable ores, and in our instance their surface is covered almost to the summits of our highest mountains with a productive soil and with a beautifully varied vegetation. The world produces not a spot where the air is more pure, the water more clear and limpid, and the scenery more wild and beautiful, where the human foot can move with more boldness and less danger. The wolf and lammernuir of the

Alps, the tiger and condor of the Andes, the cougar and rattlesnake of the Alleghanies are not here. The associations of childhood and youth become a part of our being, and it is only when they are disrupted by transition, that we realize their existence.

Place a mountaineer upon the prairies, and he longs for the scenery of his youth; he returns to behold with rapture the beauties of landscape which before he had passed with careless indifference.

We have passed the magnificent gorge of the White Hills, and viewed with enthusiasm the wild sublimity around us. We have entered the defile of Franconia, and beheld with astonishment and admiration the Old Man of the Mountain and his wild domain. We have scaled the summit of Mount Washington, and at one time beheld the thunder cloud, hundreds of feet below us, the lightning playing over its surface, and a brilliant sun irradiating the sky. Again we viewed from its summit the valley of the Connecticut spread out like a map before us; the rays of light, reflected by a dark cloud that hung upon the Green Mountains, brought into distinct view the streams, the cottages, the fields, the villages, the hills and valleys, the waving forests and vast amphitheatre of mountains supporting the blue vault around and above us; we felt that the beautiful and sublime were here mingled upon a scale never to be surpassed, and hallowed by a thousand associated ideas of fond remembrances never to be forgotten.

We have stood on the shores of the ocean and contemplated the vast and almost illimitable world of waters before us, and viewed in imagination the innumerable ships and vast navies that float upon her bosom. We have sailed upon the waters of Ontario, when the departing sunbeams cast their gorgeous shades of green and gold over its surface—transcendently beautiful—far beyond the most splendid drapery of the imagination. Finally, descending into the awful chasm of Niagara, we have approached in a frail boat the tremendous cataract of the Western seas, until repelled by the rolling surges of its abyss, we were warned that nearer approximation might be death. No person can describe the sublimity of this scene—its grandeur is overwhelming, and the vast display of magnificence and power presented at a single glance to our view shows how puny are the efforts of man compared with the omnipotence of God. But with the ocean, with the lake and with the cataract were associated in our minds the ideas of loneliness, of solitude—almost of desolation. We longed for the early visions of life, for

that play of light and shade upon the mountain scenery of our native land. We had learned that the impress of external objects had stamped their seal of loveliness upon the heart and shaped the visions of ideality in the brain; and that the cultivation of the intellectual faculties of the mind and the physical energies of the body alone were wanting to make us the happiest of the free.

And now permit us to ask, where shall we find a soil more productive, with a climate equally salubrious? where shall we breathe an atmosphere more invigorating, or drink of fountains more pure? where shall we behold scenery more sublime, beautiful and good, surrounded with less evils or exposed to fewer dangers? Of the moral and physical evils we do suffer, few are consequent upon locality—some are contingent—but many are created by our vices and perpetuated by our ignorance. We constantly violate the laws of organic life; and shall we complain that the degeneracy of the species and the ill health and early dissolution of the individual should be the consequence? or shall we value less the numberless blessings which surround us because the harmony of the intellectual with the physical world is comparatively unknown?

GEOLOGY OF NEW-HAMPSHIRE.

No portion of the American continent, except the Laurentian Hills of Canada, exhibits a more ancient surface of dry land than New-Hampshire. The face of the entire State is essentially granitic, the only exceptions being the patches of limestone and clay slate lying along the upper part of the Connecticut river valley.

The surface of New-Hampshire is more uneven than any other State east of the Rocky Mountains. A large portion of its northern counties has an elevation of a thousand feet and upwards above the ocean level. The primitive rock underlying the whole region has a remarkable induration, having taken its form, coherence and hardness at a period antedating the introduction of life upon the globe, or, at least, at so early a period that subsequent exposure and internal changes have obliterated nearly every trace of organized existence. This extreme hardness of the rocks has so far resisted the abrading action of the waters in the river-beds that the streams of New-Hampshire abound with falls and rapids, and hence afford a vast amount of water power.

In a large portion of the territory of the United States, nearly every square mile abounds with marine and vegetable fossils. New-Hampshire shows less of these remains of organized life than any other State of the Union. With the exception of a few obscure traces of the Silurian age at Littleton and Shelburne, no fossils have ever been found within the limits of this State.

The surface of the State is strongly marked by the effects of the Drift epoch. That great flood of waters swept over the entire region, except the summit of Mt. Washington. The comparative nakedness or denudation of the ledges on the northern side of our hills, is an evidence of the force and depth of the vast current which for ages drifted, in a nearly southward direction, over the State. A still more impressive testimony is the immense quantity of bowlders strewn over every township by these northern currents, and which vary in size from a small pebble to those of a thousand tons' weight. Rounded masses of granite, often ten feet in diameter, were left upon the tops of the highest hills. In some towns, like Hillsborough, Washington, Stoddard and Sunapee, they are so thickly strewn as to cover, on many farms, a considerable portion of the surface. Many of the ledges upon the highlands are marked by furrows and scratches made by the drifting bowlders of that period. Often the rocks found from fifty to one hundred feet below the surface are well-rounded bowlders.

For a long geological period the surface of this State must have had a widely different configuration from that of to-day. The Northern railroad, in its route from Concord to Lebanon, crosses the height of land between the Merrimack and Connecticut rivers in the town of Orange. At the point of greatest altitude, more than eight hundred feet above the bed of these rivers, are pot holes worn in the solid granite, having a depth of from one to nearly four yards. One of them is eleven feet deep with a diameter of four feet at the top and two feet at the bottom. The stream which formed them must have been large and swift, and have flowed for a long time. Similar holes in the solid gneiss are found at the Sunapee summit, in Newbury, near the track of the Sugar River railroad.

ITS EFFECTS ON CIVILIZATION.

The geological character of a country largely determines its fertility and the occupations of its people. The rocks of New-Hampshire are granitic—those of Vermont are calcareous. The decompo-

sition of the one gives a light, sandy surface—of the other, a rich, heavy, productive soil. Hence the fertility of Vermont, and the fact that, according to the census of 1870, she largely leads New-Hampshire in every department of agricultural production.

The valley of the Connecticut is often mentioned as the garden of this State. Its fertility greatly surpasses that of the Merrimack. The alluvial deposit of limestone, worn from the scattered ledges along the eastern border of the Connecticut valley has contributed largely to the productive capacity of the towns along the borders of that river, and given to Colebrook, Lancaster, Haverhill, Lebanon and Walpole, an agricultural importance above Boscawen, Manchester, Nashua, and the other towns bordering on the Merrimack.

But the granite ledges of the Merrimack valley amply compensate for the thin soil of that region. In a purely limestone country the streams have worn their channels to a great depth, and whatever falls there may have been are graded down to a plane of descent so extended and uniform as to make any available water-power an impossibility. The banks are also yielding and unreliable for dams. On the other hand, granite and gneiss have not only hardness, but in New-Hampshire crop out in irregular ledges, with their lines of stratification at right angles to the courses of our rapidly-sloping rivers. These out-cropping ridges of the strata running across the streams, produce pitches and sudden descents, which, according to the steepness and volume of water, take the form of rapids, falls or cataracts. The water powers of the Merrimack, Winnipisaukee, Contoocook, Suncook, and Cocheco are referable to this origin. With the adjoining banks and river-bottoms of granite, dams can be built proof against the corrosion of under-currents and the momentum of freshets.

SURFACE ASPECT OF NEW-HAMPSHIRE.

The southern half of this State—that portion below Lake Winnipisaukee—has a degree of unevenness above the undulating and below the mountainous, to which Thoreau has given the name of “hilliness.” Two summits have a marked altitude and celebrity—Monadnock and Kearsarge.—Both attract a large number of summer visitors, and afford a magnificent view of the central portion of New England.

The northern part of New-Hampshire has a mountain scenery

which for half a century has received the constantly increasing attention of scientists and tourists. The passage of the Saco through the White Mountains forms a gorge equal in depth and abruptness to the canons of California; while the Franconia, White Mountain, and Dixville Notches are, with the exception of Harper's Ferry, the only mountain passes of surpassing grandeur east of the Rocky Mountains.

The beautiful scenery, healthy air, and pure waters of the northern section of this State, will always attract thousands of visitors, during the summer season,

MINERALS OF NEW-HAMPSHIRE.

Though New-Hampshire is destitute of fossils, and nearly wanting in that class of calcareous minerals whose varied form of crystallization and coloring give them an important place in mineralogical collections, yet of the ores and of silicious minerals this State has a large and varied family, specimens of which are to be found in public and private collections throughout the country. First, we will designate those which are valuable for their utility rather than their rarity.

GRANITE, the prevailing rock, furnishes excellent quarries in every section of the State. The increased facilities for transportation have made some of them very valuable. The oldest and best known quarries are at Concord, two miles north of the State House. Those of Marlboro, Fitzwilliam and Troy, on the Cheshire railroad, are equally valuable and accessible. The quarries at Mason, Milford, Hooksett and Rumney, are located near railroads, and are extensively worked. Those of Sunapee, Lisbon and New London are of superior quality, but are not so convenient for transportation as to be largely quarried. Altogether, the granite quarries of the State are an important element of industry, employing some twelve hundred men.

STEATITE, or soapstone, is a valuable material for certain purposes. There are three quarries in the State—at Franconia, Orford and Canterbury. The Franconia ledge was discovered in 1794, and has been worked ever since. It is the most valuable soapstone quarry in the United States, and its products are very extensively used for stoves, sinks, wash and bath tubs, moulding tables, and a variety of other uses. It employs one hundred hands.

MICA, one of the component parts of granite, is rarely found in transparent sheets of sufficient size to be of commercial value. Quarries have been worked at Grafton, Alstead and Acworth. The two last are exhausted, but the Grafton quarry is still valuable, yielding twenty-five tons of sheet mica annually. The best quality brings ten dollars per pound. Its elasticity makes it valuable for lights where glass cannot be used.

FELSPAR, another of the component parts of granite, is found in large masses, at times semi-crystalized, at Grafton, Acworth, Alstead and Manchester. At Grafton and Acworth fine specimens of albite are found, and at Manchester the flesh-colored variety. It is used in the manufacture of porcelain and artificial teeth.

CLAY SLATE quarries have been opened in Littleton, Lebanon, Dalton, Unity, Piermont and Claremont, but none of them have yet proved remunerative. The one at Lebanon is extensive, but too soft and brittle to furnish a good material for roofing or paving.

LIMESTONE deposits are found in Haverhill, Lisbon, Columbia, Lyme, Orford and Cornish. At East Haverhill and East Lisbon lime is manufactured, annually, in sufficient quantities to supply the vicinity.

GRAPHITE occurs in abundance in Nelson, Goshen, Campton and Antrim. In the first named locality it is ground and sent to the Boston market.

Of the ornamental minerals found in New-Hampshire, the following occur more frequently.

QUARTZ crystals are found in North Benton and East Campton. From both of these localities many beautiful specimens have been obtained for cabinets, but, though not exhausted they are now secured with much more labor than formerly.

BERYL is found in Grafton, Orange, Acworth and New London, but good specimens cannot now be obtained without considerable blasting. The best specimens have been obtained in Grafton and Acworth.

GARNETS occur in Lisbon, Warren, Springfield and Hanover. At Lisbon they are found in great quantities in the pastures around Mink pond. At Warren some of the specimens are very rare, and are of the cinnamon variety. At Springfield they are abundant, with perfect faces, but of common quality. There are exhausted localities at North Haverhill and Amherst.

EPIDOTE, massive and in crystals, occurs at Ore Hill, Lisbon and Warren.

TOURMALINE is found in Piermont, Springfield and Orford. It is imbedded in milk quartz, and great care is needed to save the crystals from fracture.

STAUROTIDES, single and double crystals, occur in very great abundance at Mink pond, Lisbon.

TREMOLITE, of a white and finely radiated variety, is abundant at Warren.

THE METALS AND ORES.

GOLD, in minute particles, was first discovered in this State in 1854, at Plainfield, and soon after at Lebanon and Hanover. In 1864 it was found in Lyman, and the next year in Lisbon. There was much excitement in both of these towns, for several years following, attended with considerable expense in excavations and the erection of a large crushing mill. The gold is of fine quality, and some \$12,000 worth have been extracted. The best mines are in Lyman, four miles from Lisbon village. At intervals, the working of these mines has ceased, but, at this time (Oct. 1873,) two of them are being developed with a yield of moderate profit.

SILVER is found in the lead ores of Madison and Shelburne, and if the galena was abundant, it would warrant the extraction of the silver.

GALENA occurs in Madison in considerable quantities; but it is so largely mixed with the ores of zinc and copper, that the working of these mines has been abandoned.

ZINC ores are found in great abundance at Madison and Warren. The former affords fine specimens of yellow blende, or the sulphuret of zinc; and the latter of black blende, or the oxide of zinc. Neither of them is worked at the present time.

COPPER. The sulphuret of copper is found in many towns of this State. Lyman, Bath, Littleton, Dalton, Warren, Croydon, and Unity afford fine specimens of this kind of ore. Most of these localities have been more or less worked, but, as yet, with unfavorable results.

IRON ore is found at Ore Hill, Lisbon, Piermont, Bartlett, Tamworth, and Littleton in considerable quantities. At Lisbon the

vein is the granular, magnetic oxide of iron. It is very rich, and began to be worked as early as 1805. For many years, twenty-five men were employed, and 500 tons of pig and bar iron, of the best quality, were annually produced. Of late years the work has ceased, from the increased depth of the vein, and the greater cost of fuel.

In the north part of Bartlett, and east of Rocky Branch River, occurs the most extensive deposit of workable iron ever found in New-Hampshire.

Fifty tons of this ore has been sent to one of the best iron and steel manufactories in England, and they pronounced it of the best quality, especially for the manufacturing of steel.

The Portland and Ogdensburg Railroad, which extends through Bartlett, will pass within three miles of these mountains of iron, and a branch can be easily built up Rocky Branch, near to these valuable mines.

TIN is found in Jackson, but the vein is very narrow and the quantity small. Over \$4,000 have been expended to develop this tin mine, but, as yet, no favorable report.

MANGANESE is found in Littleton, Gilmanton, Winchester and Hinsdale. It occurs in the form of the black oxide.

MOLYBDENUM is found in comparative abundance in Westmoreland and Newport.

MOUNTAINS IN NEW-HAMPSHIRE.

The Mountains in New-Hampshire are noted for their lofty elevation and the wild and romantic scenery obtained from their summits. In this State are found some of the highest elevations in New-England, and with one exception, the highest in the United States this side of the Rocky Mountains.

The fine scenery, the pure crystal waters, spouting from its thousand springs, together with the clear, cool, bracing mountain air, has attracted the attention of invalids and lovers of mountain scenery, for many years from all sections of the country, and with the constantly increasing railroad facilities in all parts of the Union, the number of visitors has been largely augmented, and it is estimated that over 30,000 persons annually visit the mountains of New-Hampshire. But few people, even of those living in this

State, are aware of the number of mountains and lofty elevations that have been surveyed and their altitude obtained.

There are in the State seven mountain peaks over one mile high ; twenty-two peaks between four and five thousand feet, or over three-fourths of a mile high ; twenty-six peaks between three and four thousand feet, or over one-half mile high ; and twenty-five peaks between two and three thousand feet in height. There are many other mountains between one and four thousand feet high, but no record of their altitude has ever been obtained.

Like well tilled farms, and large manufacturing establishments, these mountains are now considered a resource instead of a barren waste. At the bases and on the summits of many mountains, have been erected fine hotels which, in magnitude, will vie with the large hotels in Boston and New-York. In the summer months, these large houses are filled with the wealth and fashion coming from all sections of the United States.

We will mention a few of the principal mountains, and rank them according to their altitude, commencing with the

White Mountains. This range of mountains is located in the southern section of Coos county and the northern portion of Grafton and Carroll counties. They extend northerly about twenty miles, and with the Franconia range have an area of over 200,000 acres. Water from their sides flows into four of the largest rivers in New-England viz. the Androscoggin on the north, Saco on the east and south-east, Merrimack south and south-west, and the Connecticut on the west. Some of the peaks are the highest in New-England, and, with one exception, the highest east of the Rocky mountains.

The Indian name of these mountains, according to Dr. Belknap, was *Agiochohook*. Among the savages who frequented this mountain region a tradition prevailed that a deluge once overspread the land and destroyed every human being except a single Powow and his wife, who fled to these lofty elevations and thereby preserved the race from extermination. Perhaps the vouchers in detail as to the veracity of the statement of the poor Indian, are not as good nor as reliable as those relative to the remarkable preservation of Noah and his family on a certain Mount in Asia, but their version, together with Bible history and the science of geology, all go to substantiate the statement that at one time, far back in the past, the whole earth was covered with waters, with the exception of the

highest elevations. Through these traditions, the savages always had a venerable respect for these mountains, and never attempted to ascend the summit, deeming the undertaking dangerous, and success impossible.

President Alden states that the White Mountains were called by one of the eastern tribes *Waumbekketmethna*; *Waumbekket* signifies *white* and *methna* *mountains*. Their great elevation has always rendered them exceedingly interesting, both to the aboriginal inhabitants and to our ancestors. They were visited by Neil, Joclyn, and Field as early as 1632; they gave romantic accounts of their adventure, and the extent and sublimity of the mountains. They gave them the name of *Crystal Hills*.

There are six summits belonging to the White Mountain range that are over one mile high and are respectively named Mount Washington, having an altitude of 6,293 feet; Mount Adams, 5,794 feet; Mount Jefferson, 5,714; Mount Clay, 5,553 feet; Mount Monroe, 5,384 feet and Mount Madison, 5,365 feet. Mount Washington is known by its superior elevation, and although sixty-five miles distant from the ocean, in a clear day its snow white summit can be distinctly seen fifty miles at sea—

And like the father of our nation's land,
He stands as beacon of his mountain chain,
To guide the bark upon the stormy main
To friendly port surrounded by the strand.

Mount Adams is known by its sharp terminating peak and being the second north of Washington. Jefferson is situated between the two; Madison is the eastern peak of the range; Monroe is the first south of Washington, and Clay north of Washington.

Travellers visiting the White Mountains never consider their tour completed, unless they ascend Mount Washington and view the grandest mountain scenery on the American Continent. A traveller has well described the view obtained from Mount Washington.

“From the summit, if the day be clear, is afforded a view unequalled on the eastern side of the American Continent. Around you, in every direction, are confused masses of mountains, bearing the appearance of a sea of molten lava suddenly cooled whilst its ponderous waves were yet in commotion. On the south-eastern horizon gleams a rim of silver light; it is the Atlantic Ocean sixty-five miles distant, laving the shores of Maine. Lakes of all sizes,

from Lake Winnipiseogee to mere mountain ponds, and mountains beneath you, gleam misty and wide. At the west the Green Mountains in Vermont are distinctly seen; at the south and southwest are Mount Monadnock and Kearsarge in full view, while the intervening space is filled up with every variety of landscape."

The ascent of Mount Washington is by two routes—one is from Gorham, on the north side of the mountains to the Glen House, eight miles distant, and thence by carriage road, eight miles, to the summit. The road is a chartered corporation, and was commenced in 1855, and finished and opened for travel in the season of 1861. The whole work is a complete triumph of engineering skill, and is the best finished road in the whole mountain region. The other route is at the western base of the mountain, by rail. This railroad was commenced in 1866, under the superintendence of Sylvester Marsh, the inventor of this novel plan, and completed in about three years. It is needless in this place, to attempt to give any description of the mechanism of this road, and other machinery connected therewith, and it is enough to say that every precaution is used to make it safe to ascend and descend. The road is nearly three miles long and ascends 3,628 feet in going that distance, starting from a point 2,669 feet above tide water. The whole expense, including equipment, is not far from \$200,000. A ride on this road up to the summit, is worth the whole expense of a trip to the mountains. On the summit of Mount Washington has been erected a large and convenient hotel, which answers also for a depot. This house has all the comforts of hotels in the city, and can accommodate about one hundred guests, over night. There is a telegraph office, with wires coming from different quarters of the country, and the house, in the summer, has become quite an "exchange," parties arriving over the various routes, can despatch by telegraph (over 6000 feet above the ocean) to their places of business hundreds of miles away. One object of guests staying over night is to obtain an evening and morning view of the setting and the rising sun, the beauty and grandeur of which is far beyond any human attempt to describe.

These mountains are now reached by railroad from all sections of the country, and at all points near their base. On the north side, at Gorham, via Grand Trunk Railroad, coming from the northwestern States, Canada, and city of Montreal, or the other way, from Portland and other points in Maine. On the south and south-

west side, through the Notch at Upper Bartlett, by the Portland and Ogdensburg railroad, either from Portland, or coming from Boston over the Eastern railroad to North Conway, thence over the Portland and Ogdensburg railroad to Upper Bartlett, or from Boston over the Boston and Maine railroad to Great Falls Junction, thence over Eastern railroad to North Conway, &c. On the west side, at the Twin Mountain House, in Carroll, by the Boston, Concord and Montreal railroad, from every section of the country; their connections with all the lines of railroad being nearly perfect.

Many of the towns in the vicinity of the mountains are becoming quite a resort for these mountain tourists, especially, where the mountains are in full view, and it can be truly said, at many points, that distance lends enchantment to the view. At Lancaster, Gorham, Jefferson, Dalton, Whitefield, Littleton, Bethlehem, Lisbon, Carroll, Conway, Bartlett, Jackson, Franconia, there are large hotels and summer boarding houses built expressly for the accommodation of these tourists.

The Notch is the name applied to a very narrow defile, between two huge cliffs rent asunder by some powerful convulsion of nature, seemingly to admit the waters of the Saco, which passes between these walls for a distance of two miles. At the northern extremity of the Notch, the distance between the perpendicular rocks on either side of the chasm is only twenty-two feet. Through this narrow chasm passes the foaming Saco, and the road leading from Bartlett to the Crawford House. In this notch was situated the celebrated Willey house, directly under the Willey Mountain. This house was built as early as 1821, for a public house, and was kept by a Mr. Hill for several years. In the autumn of 1825, a Mr. Willey, with his family, took possession, and lived comfortably through the winter. In June there was a slide from the mountain, and although they were somewhat frightened, it did them no material injury. From this incident, Mr. Willey anticipated worse results from similar slides, and had taken the precaution to prepare a place of refuge in case there was another slide from the mountain. August 28, 1826, there was a violent storm around the Notch, and a vast amount of rock and earth was precipitated into the valley below, leaving the Willey house again unharmed; but the Willey family was swept away, leaving not one to tell the awful tale. It is supposed they heard the danger approaching, and attempted to flee (as they thought) to their new shelter of safety, but were over-

taken and destroyed, or they might have arrived at their cabin and then been swept away, as not a vestige was left to mark the spot. It would require a volume to give a detailed account of all the places of interest around these mountains, and, with the present railroad facilities among them, our readers will be far better satisfied with a personal visit, than to read these apparently fairy tales relative to them.

Franconia Mountains.—The Franconia range comes next in order of lofty elevations in New-Hampshire. This range lies about twenty miles south-west from the base of Mount Washington, and the nearest point to reach them by cars is at Littleton; the mountains being twelve miles south-east from the depot, where stages are always in waiting on the arrival of each train through the season of travel. The highest elevations in this range are Mount Lafayette, 5,290 feet, and Mount Lincoln, 5,101 feet. There are many attractions around these mountains which call many visitors hither every season. The Profile House is one of the largest hotels in the State, and in the height of the season is filled to its utmost capacity. To show its magnitude, it is only necessary to say that the main parlor is 50 by 100 feet, and the house can accommodate over five hundred guests at one time. There are other fine hotels, but this is the largest.

Among the places worthy of a visit is, first, *The Old Man of the Mountain*, one of the greatest natural curiosities in the State. This wonderful profile of the human face, wearing from age to age the same undisturbed expression of dignity and wisdom, and surveying in calm majesty the wild and varied region around, is seen on a bold and nearly perpendicular part of the rock which terminates one of the projecting cliffs of Mount Jackson, at the height of one thousand feet. The profile is produced by a peculiar combination of the surfaces and angles of five huge granite blocks. And

“Great as thou art, and paralleled by none,
Admired by all, still art thou drear and lone !
The moon looks down upon thine exiled height;
The stars, so mildly, spiritually bright,
On wings of morning gladly flit away,
To mix with their more genial, mighty ray.”

The Flume is a deep chasm, having precipices of granite on each side; it is about three fourths of a mile from the main road, on the right-hand as you go towards Franconia Notch. A mountain

torrent rushes through its midst, falling over precipitous crags and loose masses of rocks. It is not practicable to walk in the bed of the Flume during the spring freshets and in early summer; but late in the season but little water flows, and the bottom of the river affords a good foot-path.

One of the most remarkable objects in the Flume is an immense rounded block of granite, which hangs a few feet overhead, supported merely by small surfaces of contact against its sides. To the traveler passing in the bed of the stream and underneath this huge block, the appearance is that it must instantly fall upon him.

Moosilauke or *Moosehillock*, in Benton, is the next highest mountain in range, and has an altitude of 4,991 feet. The nearest point by cars is Warren. The distance from the depot to the base of the mountain is four miles; and thence by carriage road four miles to the summit. It is becoming a popular resort for mountain tourists, and Prof. A. Guyot says in respect to the scenery from the crest of this mountain, "The panorama which is before your eyes at the summit of *Moosilauke* is nearly the most extensive I have found in New-England, not excepting even that from M'ts. Washington and Lafayette, over which it possesses many advantages. This is due to the insulated position of that mountain outside of the group of the White Mountains proper, combined with its great elevation which surpasses by 1000 feet to 1500 feet the surrounding heights, while it is less than 500 feet below the summit of Lafayette. The eye thus embraces at a single glance in the north and northeast, all the chains of the White Mountain group from Lafayette and M't Washington to the highest peaks of the central, southern and eastern chains in Sandwich and Conway. Towards the south and east the whole State of New-Hampshire, with its innumerable scattered hills and lakes, among which *Winnipiseogee* is conspicuous, and a part of Maine, complete the grand, instructive, raised map which is opened before the beholder." See Benton and Warren.

Carrigan is located in the Upper Pemigewasset valley, a little south-east from the Franconia range, and is 4,678 feet in height.

Mount Imp and *Mount Moriah* are located in Bean's Purchase and are situated about four miles south south-east from Gorham village. Their altitudes are respectively 4,702, and 4,653 feet.

Carter Mountain, also in Bean's Purchase, but further south, is 4,830 feet high. The views from their summits are grand, but their

lofty elevations in themselves add much to the fine scenery around Gorham.

Monadnock commonly called the Grand Monadnock, situated in the towns of Jaffrey and Dublin in Cheshire county, is the highest elevation in the southern and central section of the State and has an altitude of 3,718 feet. The principal ascent is made from the Jaffrey side.

The scenery obtained from its summit is exceedingly fine. The country for many miles around appears like a vast plain studded with numerous villages and ponds. See Jaffrey.

Mount Carr, in Wentworth, has a height of 3,652 feet. The view from its crest is extensive.

Pegnawket or Kiarsarge Mountains, lies partly in Bartlett and partly in Chatham, is 3,358 feet high. It is about three miles from North Conway, one of the greatest points for summer tourists in New-Hampshire. The view from the summit of this mountain is very fine and extensive.

Table Mountain, is in Conway and has an altitude of 3,305 feet.

Prospect Mountain, is situated in Holderness and Campton, about four miles from Plymouth depot. It is about 2,963 feet in height, and a view from its summit, is of the most diversified character. A good carriage road has been built to its very top, and is much travelled by visitors stopping in Plymouth.

Kearsarge Mountain, is situated in the towns of Salisbury, Warner, Sutton and Wilmot in Merrimack county, and has an elevation of 2,742 feet above tide water. It is approached by the cars on the Northern railroad at the Potter Place depot in Andover, being only four miles to the Winslow House on the side of the mountain, and within one fourth of a mile from its summit. This fine hotel is within the limits of Wilmot. It is reached on its southern side, by the Concord and Claremont Railroad, at Warner. A carriage road has been built on this side of the mountain nearly to the summit. The views from this mountain are the finest in the State. (See Warner and Andover.)

Ossipee. Ossipee Mountain has no connecting chain with other mountains, but is a separate mound, about six miles in diameter and is located within the limits of the towns Sandwich, Tamworth, Ossipee, Tuftonborough and Moultonborough. It is over 2,300 feet high, and presents a grand and imposing appearance, from all the towns surrounding it.

There are many other mountains in the State worthy of mention, and through the courtesy of William Little Esq., of Manchester, we are enabled to give the altitude of a large number of the mountains in New-Hampshire and the names of the towns or grants in which they are located. This will be valuable and interesting for future reference.

ALTITUDES.

Heights of Mountains, in New-Hampshire, above Tide Water

Where situated.		Meas- ured by	Where situated.	Meas- ured by
Mt. Washington,	White Mountains,	Guyot, 6,293	Cardigan,	Orange, Dr. Jackson, 3,350
Mt. Adams,	"	5,794	Percy Peak,	Stark, Huntington, 3,336
Mt. Jefferson,	"	5,714	Table Mt.,	Conway, " 3,305
Mt. Clay,	"	5,553	Mote Mt.,	Pemigewassett, " 3,200
Mt. Monroe,	"	5,384	Echo Mt.,	" Guyot, 3,170
Mt. Madison,	"	5,365	Mt. Watnomes,	Woodstock, " 3,152
Mt. Lafayette,	Franconia,	5,290	Mt. Crawford,	White Mts. " 3,134
Mt. Lincoln,	"	5,101	Double Head Mt.	Jackson, " 3,120
Moosilauke,	Benton, Huntington,	4,941	Mt. Prospect,	Holderness, Huntington, 2,963
Twin Mountain,	Pemigewassett,	Guyot, 4,920	Stinson Mt.,	Rumney, " 2,960
Mt. Franklin,	White Mts.	4,904	Green's Cliff,	Pemigewassett, Guyot, 2,958
Mt. Carter,	Bean's Purchase,	4,830	Campton Mt.,	Campton, Huntington, 2,879
Mt. Pleasant,	White Mts.	4,764	Mt. Kearsarge,	Warner, Capt Partridge, 2,742
Imp Mt.	Bean's Purchase,	4,702	Gardner Mt.,	Lyman, Huntington, 2,608
Mt. Carrigain,	Pemigewassett,	4,678	Crown Mon't,	Cor. Me. N. H. & Ca., Wells, 2,569
Mt. Moriah,	Bean's Purchase,	4,653	Mt. Belknap,	Gilford, Dr. Jackson, 2,470
Mt. Hancock,	Pemigewassett,	4,420	Mt. Deception,	White Mts. Guyot, 2,449
Cone Mt.	"	4,400	Pack Monadnock,	Temple, Quimby, 2,385
Mt. Osceola,	"	4,397	Mt. Mist,	Warren, Huntington, 2,373
Mt. Blue,	Woodstock,	4,370	Ossipee Mts.,	Ossipee, Dr. Jackson, 2,361
Wild Cat Mt.,	White Mts.	4,350	Mt. Cube,	Orford, " 2,340
Mt. Willey,	Pemigewassett,	4,330	Webster Slide Mt.,	Warren, Guyot, 2,320
Mt. Clinton,	White Mts.	4,320	Sinart's Mt.,	Dorchester, Huntington, 2,254
Mt. Kinsman,	Landaff,	4,200	Crotched Mt.,	Francesstown, Quimby, 2,223
Bald Knob,	Pemigewassett,	4,100	Mt. Sentinel,	Warren, Guyot, 2,209
White Face Mt.	"	4,100	Stoddard Mt.,	Stoddard, Quimby, 2,200
Mt. Jackson,	White Mts.	4,100	Piermont Mt.,	Piermont, Huntington, 2,167
Tripyramid,	Pemigewassett,	4,086	Squam Mt.,	Holderness, " 2,162
Mt. Passaconaway,	"	4,030	Gunstock Mt.,	Gilford, Dr. Jackson, 2,062
Sandwich Dome,	"	3,969	Bald Top Mt.,	Wentworth, " 2,050
Mt. Roysse,	Chatham,	3,910	Red Hill,	Moultonborough, " 2,025
Mt. Cannon,	Franconia,	3,850	Iron Mt.,	Bartlett, Huntington, 2,000
Brick House Mt.,	Pemigewassett,	3,850	Ragged Mt.,	Andover, " 2,000
Mt. Monadnock,	Jaffrey, Dr. Davis,	3,718	Barrett Mt.,	Temple, Quimby, 1,887
Mt. Carmel,	Pittsburg, Wells,	3,711	Catamount Mt.,	Pittsfield, Dr. Jackson, 1,151
Mt. Black,	Benton, Guyot,	3,701	Uncanoonucks,	Goffstown, Quimby, 1,388
Cherry Mt.,	Carrol,	3,670	Blue Mt.,	Milton, Dr. Jackson, 1,415
Mount Carr,	Wentworth,	3,652	Saddleback Mt.,	Northwood, " 1,072
Mt. Kineo,	Ellsworth,	3,557	Moose Mt.,	Hanover, " 1,000
Chocorna,	Albany,	3,540	Pawtuckaway Mt.,	Deerfield, " 892
Giant Stairs,	Pemigewassett,	3,500	Sunapee Mountain,	Newbury, starting from
Mt. Cushman,	Woodstock,	3,456	the shores of Sunapee Lake is about 1,600	
Mt. Resolution,	White Mts.	3,400	There are more than one hundred other	
Bear Mt.,	Pemigewassett,	Guyot, 3,400	mountains in New-Hampshire from 1,000 to	
Tremont Park,	"	3,393	4,000 feet high, but as their altitude has never	
Pequawket,	Bartlett & Chatham,	3,358	been ascertained they are not inserted in this list.	
Owl's Head,	Benton,	3,357		

Heights of some of the Lakes and Ponds of New-Hampshire above Tide Water.

		Feet		Feet
Lake of the Clouds,	White Mts.,	5,009	Umbagog Lake,	1,256
Eagle Pond,	Mt. Lafayette,	4,170	Sunapee Lake,	1,080
Deer Lake,	Moosilauke,	4,080	Winnepiscogee Lake,	501
Pond, source of the	Magalloway,	2,917	Ossipee Lake,	408
Echo Lake,	Franconia Notch,	1,926	Massabesic Lake,	255
Connecticut Lake,		1,616		

Heights of some of the Notches or Passes, of New-Hampshire, above Tide Water.

	<i>Feet,</i>	<i>Feet</i>
Water shed between Swift river and the		Milan Summit, G. T. R. R., 1,100
Pemigewassett,	2,618	Harrisville Summit, M. & K. R. R., 1,084
Pinkham Notch,	2,018	Oliverian Notch, 1,078
Franconia Notch,	2,014	Whitefield Summit, B. C. & M. R. R., 1,072
White Mts. Notch,	1,903	Orange Summit, N. R. R., 990
Stoddard Summit,	1,555	

NEW-HAMPSHIRE HILLS.

We've stood beside Niagara's flood,
And mused on Nature's skill,
But nothing there His genius shows
Like a New-Hampshire hill.

We've sailed upon broad ocean's wave—
God calms it if He wills—
But nothing there shows quiet peace
Like old New-Hampshire hills.

We've been within the nation's dome,
Stood gazing with a thrill;
But nothing there inspires such awe
As a New-Hampshire hill.

Within the banker's safe we've stood—
Steel chests his lucre fills—
But nothing there shows half the wealth
Of old New-Hampshire hills.

We've seen prairies and their flowers,
Beside their sparkling rills,
But nothing there looks half so fair
As old New-Hampshire hills.

When death's cold hand upon us 's laid,
And life's warm blood he chills,
Then gently lower us to our graves,
'Mid old New-Hampshire hills.

LAKES IN NEW-HAMPSHIRE.

In a country where the surface is broken by hills and lofty mountains, there will be deep gorges and valleys, which afford basins where the streams from the hill, and mountain sides are

drained, thus producing many lakes and ponds, and frequently presenting a natural painting of mountain, lake and river scenery, here and there touched with the brush held by the skilled hand of civilization and all blended in one grand and magnificent view of nature and art combined.

In this respect, New-Hampshire is not an exception. Her many lakes and ponds among her mountains and hills have justly entitled her to the name of the Switzerland of America, and much of the scenery around her lakes is not excelled in beauty, even by the lake scenery in Switzerland.

Connecticut Lake, lies in the northern section of the State in Coos county, and is the source of one of the principal branches of Connecticut river. It is five and a half miles in length, and two and a half in width. The lake contains an abundance of fish and the scenery on its banks is very beautiful. A few miles above this lake is a smaller body of water, and still farther north another lake. These three bodies of water are distinguished as First, Second and Third Lakes, the latter being about five miles from Canada line.

Many travellers annually visit these northern lakes for fishing and pleasure recreation :

And, when the firey horse,
Upon the iron track,
Shall move his gaudy train
Along their grassy banks,
Freighted with precious life ;
Then, will nature yield a half to art.
And blended beauty quicken the eye of man.

Mascomy (or Mascoma) Lake. (See Enfield.)

Massabesick Lake. (See Auburn.)

Newfound Lake is pleasantly located in the towns of Bridgewater, Bristol and Hebron. It is about seven miles long and three wide, and empties into Pemigewasset river, at Bristol, by Newfound river.

Ossipee Lake. (See Ossipee.)

Spafford's Lake. (See Chesterfield.)

Squam Lake borders on the counties of Grafton, Belknap and Carroll ; and on the towns of Holderness, Sandwich, Moultonborough and Center Harbor. It is about six miles long, and, in its widest part, three miles in width. It is a splendid sheet of water,

studded with a succession of romantic islands. Its outlet is Squam River which discharges into the Pemigewasset River, in Ashland.

Sunapee Lake is situated nearly on the height of land between the Connecticut and Merrimack rivers, and is elevated about 1,000 feet above tide water. It borders on the eastern part of Sullivan, and western part of Merrimack Counties, and is in the towns of New London, Newbury and Sunapee. It is about ten miles in length and from one half to one and one half miles in width and is noted for the fine, picturesque scenery which surrounds it. Sugar River is its outlet, which flows westerly into the Connecticut, at Claremont.

Umbagog Lake, but little inferior in size to Lake Winnipiseogee, is situated mostly in Maine, and extends along the eastern part of Erroll and Cambridge, in New-Hampshire. It is irregularly shaped, is about eighteen miles long and, in some parts, ten wide. The scenery around this lake is wild and romantic, and it is a great resort for hunting and fishing, for lovers of those sports. Its outlet is on the west side, in Erroll, its waters flowing west, about two miles, where it joins the Magalloway, after which it is called the Androscoggin River.

Winnipiseogee Lake. This Lake possesses singular charms. However romantic and beautiful Lake George, the charmer of all travellers, appears, in its elevation, the purity of its waters, its depth, its rapid outlet, the 365 islands which bespangle its bosom, its mountain scenery, its fish, its mineralogy; still, in all but its historic fame, it has a rival at the east, in the Winnipiseogee of New-Hampshire.

There are various ways of spelling the name of this lake, but the present mode of spelling it is Winnipiseogee, pronounced *Wini-pisoky* or *Winnepesocke*. This Lake is in the counties of Belknap and Carroll. Its form is very irregular. At the west end it is divided into three large bays; on the north is a fourth, and at the east end there are three others. Its general course is from north-west to south east; its length is about twenty-five miles and it varies in width from one to ten miles. This lake is environed by the pleasant towns of Moultonborough, Tuftonborough, Wolfeborough, Center Harbor, Meredith, Gilford and Alton, and overlooked by other delightful towns.

The waters are remarkably pure, and its depth, in some places, is said to be unfathomable. Its sources are principally from

springs within its bosom. Its outlet is the rapid river of its own name. Its height, above the level of the sea, is 472 feet. It is stored with a great variety of excellent fish. In the summer season steamboats, sloops, and smaller vessels ply on its waters, and in the winter season it presents an icy expansion of great usefulness and beauty.

It is said to contain 365 islands, several of which compose farms of from 200 to 500 acres.

Of the scenery of this lake Edward Everett has left this testimony, in a speech made in New-Hampshire some years ago: "I have been something of a traveler in our own country, though less than I could wish, and in Europe have seen all that is attractive, from the Highlands of Scotland to the Golden Horn of Constantinople—from the summit of the Hartz Mountains to the fountains of Vauclure; but my eye has yet to rest on a lovelier scene than that which smiles around you as you sail from Wier's Landing to Center Harbor." What is true of this trip is true of that from Wolfeborough to Wier's, and in fact of all the trips to be taken upon the lake. The most experienced call them equally fine.

In the warm season the two splendid steamers, *Lady of the Lake*, and *Mt. Washington*, both new, ply upon the lake; two points at which it may be approached from the south, and two points of departure for the mountains. The former runs between the Wier's, Centre Harbor, and Wolfeborough, and the latter between Alton Bay, Wolfeborough, and Centre Harbor. The Boston, Concord, and Montreal Railroad connects with the former at Wier's, and the Boston and Maine with the latter, at Alton Bay. At Wolfeborough there is a rail connection with the Eastern Railroad by the Wolfeborough branch, at Wolfeborough Junction, in Wakefield.

There are many other small lakes and ponds in various sections of the State, all having their peculiar charms, of which mention has been made in describing the towns in which they are located.

RIVERS IN NEW-HAMPSHIRE.

Owing to the mountainous and elevated position of the State, and the proximity to the ocean, the streams are necessarily short, with rapid currents, and produce some of the best water power in the country.

The scenery along many of its river banks is not excelled, for beauty and grandeur, by any river scenery on the globe. The waters of its thousand rivulets find their way to the ocean through five different channels, viz., the Connecticut River drains the western section of the State; Androscoggin River the north-eastern portion, north of the White Mountains; Saco River the southern portion of the White Mountains, and the eastern part of the State, as far west and south as the highlands which separate its waters from those of the Merrimack and Piscataqua; the Piscataqua the south-eastern section of the State; and the Merrimack River which drains the south-western section of the White Mountains and the whole central portion of New-Hampshire from east to west, to Massachusetts line. A few towns on the coast may have their drainage directly into the ocean.

Our knowledge of its hydraulical resources for moving machinery are not as perfect as we would like. Three commissioners were appointed by the Governor, in 1872, to make a survey of the State as to its hydraulic powers, but neglected to attend to their duties for the reason that the appropriation was not sufficient to make a satisfactory report of this valuable and most important resource of the State. Ten thousand dollars could not be better appropriated than for a thorough survey of the water power of New-Hampshire.

The total amount of water power, now improved, is about 69,000 horse power. By forming reservoirs to retain the water, and throwing dams across rivers, and excavating canals, it is said this capacity could be nearly doubled.

Ammonoosuc Upper.—Upper Ammonoosuc River, coming from the south, has its source in the northern part of Randolph, and passes north, through Berlin and western part of Milan, thence in a westerly direction through Stark and Northumberland, where it empties into the Connecticut. Its principal tributaries are Phillips River, coming from the north through Odell, western part of Millsfield and Dummer, and joining the Ammonoosuc in Stark; and Nash's Stream, coming from the eastern portion of Columbia and Strafford, and passing into the Ammonoosuc in the northern part of Northumberland. Its whole length is about fifty miles. It waters a basin of 150,000 acres or 234 square miles; and its improved water power is about 900 horse power.

Ammonoosuc Lower.—Lower Ammonoosuc River has its source

on the western side of the White Mountains; thence passing west through the southern portion of Carroll and northern part of Bethlehem to Littleton; thence, in a southerly direction, through the easterly part of Littleton, the westerly part of Lisbon, diagonally through Bath, and joining the Connecticut near the westerly corner of Haverhill. A considerable stream coming from Lincoln and Franconia passes in a north-westerly direction and joins the Ammonoosuc in Lisbon. Two miles from its mouth, it receives the Wild Ammonoosuc, coming from the northerly part of Benton through Landaff. The Lower Ammonoosuc is noted for its romantic falls in the vicinity of the White Mountains. It is said to be the wildest and most rapid stream in New-Hampshire, having a fall of over 5,000 feet in its meandering course of about fifty miles. It drains a surface of over 220,000 acres or 344 square miles of territory. Its improved horse water power is about 2,700, with three times that capacity unimproved.

Androscoggin River is formed principally from the waters of Umbagog Lake and Magalloway River which unite about two miles below the lake. The Magalloway, which is its principal tributary, has its source and principal course in Maine, and crosses the State line at Wentworth's Location, thence southerly through the Location and forms the Androscoggin in Erroll. The Magalloway receives the water of Dimond River, coming from the eastern part of Stewartstown, easterly, through Dixville and Dartmouth College Grant, and joining it across the line in Maine.

From Errol the Androscoggin flows in a southerly direction through the north-westerly corner of Cambridge, south-easterly corner of Dummer, easterly part of Milan and Berlin to the centre of Gorham, whence it flows in an easterly direction through Shelburne into Maine; thence, in a meandering course, easterly and southerly, about one hundred and twenty miles, where it meets the tide water at Brunswick.

In its passage in New-Hampshire it receives the waters of Clear Stream, in Erroll, coming from Dixville and Millsfield; and Peabody River, in Gorham, coming through the White Mountain passes near the head waters of Ellis River. Its whole course, in this State, is about sixty miles, and it drains a territory of about 500,000 acres or 787 square miles. The Androscoggin is a rapid stream, and at Berlin Falls, in New-Hampshire, is 1,055 feet above

tide water ; and the north-west head of Magalloway River is 2,917 feet. Improved power, 700

Ashuelot River is one of the most important streams, of its size, in the State, in point of improved water power. Its principal source is from ponds in Washington, and flowing thence, in a south-westerly direction, through Marlow, Gilsun, Surry, Keene, Swanzezy, Winchester, it empties into the Connecticut, at Hinsdale, near Massachusetts line. Its principal branches are a stream coming from Stoddard, through the north-west corner of Nelson, south-east corner of Sullivan and north-west corner of Roxbury, to Keene ; and one from Dublin, through Marlborough, to South-Keene, where it joins the stream coming from Stoddard. Also a stream comes from Troy, through the south-west corner of Marlborough, and joins the Ashuelot in Swanzezy. Nearly all of these sources are from ponds which have been dammed, thus producing large reservoirs and affording constant water power to the manufactories on the streams below. The length of the river is about forty miles, and it drains a basin of 240,000 acres, or 375 square miles. Its improved horse water power is about 3,600, with much still unimproved. From its source to the Connecticut it has a fall of nearly 1,000 feet.

Baker's River is an important stream in Grafton County, and is formed by two branches uniting in Wentworth. The north branch has its source near Moosehillock, in Benton, whence it runs, in a southerly course, through Warren, to Wentworth, receiving in its passage a considerable stream issuing from Baker's Upper Pond, in the east part of Orford. The south branch rises in Orange, thence flowing north through the easterly part of Dorchester, and uniting with the north branch at the easterly part of Wentworth ; thence it pursues a south-east and easterly course, through the southerly part of Rumney and northerly part of Plymouth, where it forms a junction with the Pemigewasset, just above Plymouth Village. Gen. John Stark was captured by the Indians on this river, in the township of Rumney, April 28, 1752 Captain Baker at one time, also, attacked a party of Indians and defeated them at its mouth. (See Plymouth.)

It drains a part or the whole of twelve towns, comprising an area of about 150,000 acres, and has an improved horse water power of about 1,250.

Back River, or Bellamy Bank, has its rise in Chesley Pond, in

Barrington, and from a stream coming from low and marshy land in the vicinity. These two streams unite in Madbury, and, after winding through the town the stream thus formed falls into the Piscataqua, on the west side of Dover Neck. It has some valuable water power in Dover, where there is a large woolen manufactory, situated about one half mile from the City Hall.

Beaver River has its principal source in Beaver Pond, in Londonderry. From this pond it passes south, through Pelham, and falls into the Merrimack, in Dracut, Massachusetts. Its waters flow from the whole or part of six towns.

Bear Camp River has its source from several streams flowing from the south side of the Sandwich and Albany Mountains. It passes through Tamworth in an easterly direction and receives a considerable stream, coming from Albany, in Ossipee, and falls into Ossipee Lake, on its western border.

Black Water River. (See Contoocook River.)

Clear River. (See Androscoggin River.)

Cold River has its source in Unity, Acworth and south-west corner of Lempster; thence it passes through the southerly part of Langdon and the north-westerly corner of Alstead and mingles with the waters of the Connecticut, in the northerly part of Walpole. It drains a basin of nearly 60,000 acres, and has an improved horse water power of 650.

Connecticut River is the largest and most important River in New-England. For richness and fertility of soil, and fine and beautiful scenery, the Connecticut valley is not surpassed by any valley in this country. From its mouth nearly to its source its banks, on either side, are dotted with large and substantial farm houses and beautiful cities and villages.

Its principal source is among the highlands in the northern part of the State. Its name, in the Indian language, is said to signify *Long River*, or as some render it, the *River of Pines*, and pronounced *Quonektacut*. Its general course is north and south, and its western bank forms the boundary line between New-Hampshire and Vermont; thence it crosses the western part of Massachusetts, passes through the State of Connecticut, nearly in the center, and, after a fall of 1,600 feet from its head, it empties into Long Island Sound in latitude $41^{\circ} 16'$, having traversed, by a meandering course, a distance of nearly 450 miles.

Before the days of railroads, by means of canals and other im-

provements, the River was made navigable for boats to Fifteen Mile Falls, in the town of Monroe, N. H., being nearly 350 miles from its mouth. The locks and canals are all going to decay, as railroads have supplanted their usefulness. The most considerable rapids in the river, in New-Hampshire, are Bellows' Falls, at Walpole, Queechy, at Plainfield, White River, below Hanover, and Fifteen Mile Falls.

Its principal tributaries, in this State, are Hall's stream at Stewartstown, Upper Ammonoosuc at Northumberland, Israel's, at Lancaster, John's, at Dalton, Lower Ammonoosuc, at Bath, Mascomy, at Lebanon, Sugar and Little Sugar, at Claremont, Cold, at Walpole, and Ashuelot, at Hinsdale.

The basin of the Connecticut, in New-Hampshire, is narrow, extending back from one to four towns, and it drains part or the whole of about ninety towns, in the State, having an area of nearly 2,300,000 acres or 3,600 square miles. The water power of the tributaries of the Connecticut is valuable, and the improved horse water power is 19,800. For the agricultural facilities of the Connecticut valley please see page 403.

The total area of the basin of the Connecticut is estimated at 12,000 square miles.

Contoocook River, a stream of considerable length and importance, waters most of the towns in the west part of Hillsborough County. It has its rise from several ponds in Rindge and Jaffrey—its extreme southern source being near Massachusetts line. It receives, in its course north, numerous streams flowing from Sharon, Dublin, Peterborough, Greenfield, Hancock, Deering, Bennington, Antrim, Washington, Stoddard, Windsor, and Hillsborough. In Hillsborough it takes a northeasterly and easterly direction, and passes through Henniker to Hopkinton, where it receives "Warner" and "Blackwater" rivers. From Hopkinton it pursues a meandering course through Concord, and unites with the Merrimack between Concord and Boscawen, nearly sixty miles north of the line between New-Hampshire and Massachusetts. The whole length of the Contoocook, in its meandering course, is about eighty miles. Its most important tributary is Nubanusit river, having its rise from ponds in Nelson, Harrisville and Dublin, and discharging itself at Peterborough. Its water power is valuable. "Branch river" has its source from ponds in Stoddard, and passes through the northern section of Antrim into Hillsborough, and empties into

the Contoocook near the line between the latter town and Antrim. Warner river, a considerable stream, becomes a tributary of the Contoocook in Hopkinton, and flows from New London, Sutton, Newbury, Bradford, Warner and Hopkinton. Two miles farther east it receives the waters of the Blackwater, having its source in the towns of Springfield, Wilmot, Danbury and New London, and in its course receives numerous streams flowing from Andover, Salisbury, Webster and Boscawen.

The waters which form the Contoocook flow from a part or whole of thirty-two different towns, parts of five different counties, and drain a surface of territory comprising an area of nearly 470,000 acres, or 734 square miles. With its tributaries its waters turn about 270 water-wheels, having a horse power of 5,976. Nearly one half of its available water power is still unimproved. From its highest source, at Harrisville, to its mouth it has a descent of over eight hundred feet.

DUSTIN'S ISLAND.

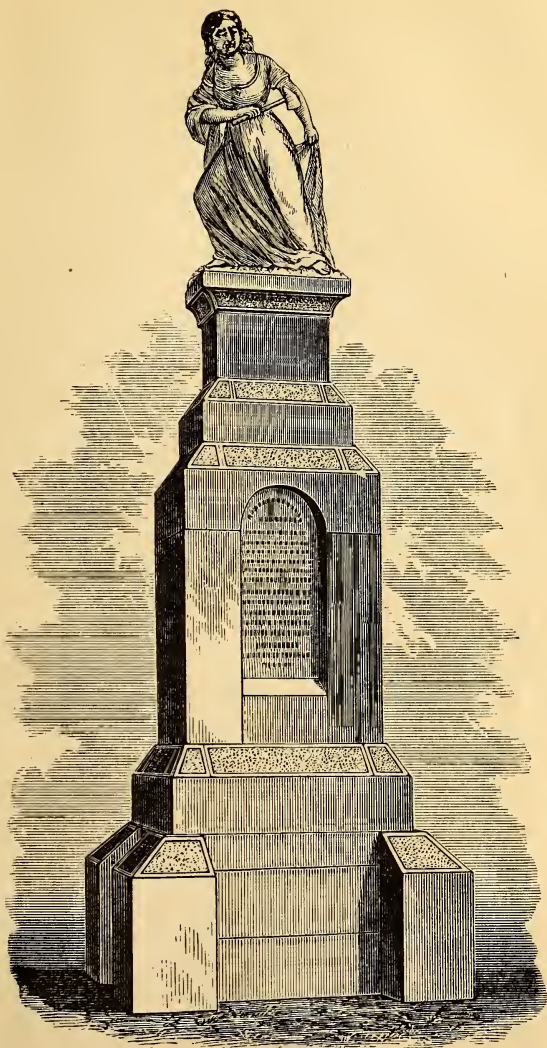
Near the mouth of the Contoocook is Dustin's Island, celebrated as the spot where Mrs. Hannah Dustin, in March, 1697, destroyed ten Indians. A fine and expensive granite monument is being erected here to the memory of Mrs. Dustin and her valorous deed.

Cocheco River takes its rise in several small streams in New Durham which unite in Farmington, whence it flows in an easterly and southerly direction through Rochester, there receiving as a tributary the Isinglass river flowing from Long pond in Barrington and Bow lake in Strafford; thence passing through Dover it joins the Salmon Falls river, the principal branch of the Piscataqua. Its waters come from parts of nine towns, and together with its tributaries, it furnishes some excellent water power, amounting to about 1,500 improved horse power.

Dead River.—See Dimond River.

Dimond River has its principal source in Dimond pond, in the easterly part of Stewartstown; thence flowing easterly through Dixville and Dartmouth College Grant; receiving, in its passage, several tributaries, it joins Dead river and crosses Maine line into the Magalloway.

Ellis River has its rise on the eastern and southern side of the White Mountains, and, passing southerly through Jackson, it falls into the Saco, in Bartlett. In Jackson it receives several consid-



DUSTIN.

This monument is of solid granite, and is to be erected on the island at the mouth of the Contoocook river, near and in sight of the Northern Railroad, and on the precise spot where the wigwams stood when Mrs. Dustin dealt the death-blows on her cruel captors. The base of the monument is eight by nine feet square, and, including the statue (which is seven feet), is twenty-four feet high.

erable tributaries; the largest of which is Wildcat river, coming from the mountain passes and near the head waters of Peabody river, running into the Androscoggin.

Hall's Stream or River rises in the highlands which separate this State from the British dominions, and forms the north-west boundary between New-Hampshire and Canada from its source to its junction with the Connecticut, at Stewartstown.

Indian Stream is in Coos county and is the most northerly source of the Connecticut; it rises in the highlands near the north-west limits of the State, and flows in a south-westerly direction till it joins that river in Clarksville.

Isinglass River.—See Cocheco River.

Israel's River is formed by the waters which descend in cataracts from the summits of Mounts Adams and Jefferson. It flows in a north-westerly direction through Jefferson, and passes into the Connecticut at Lancaster village. This beautiful mountain stream receives its name from Israel Glines, who, with his brother, frequented this region for hunting, long before any settlement in this part of the country. It furnishes some valuable water power in Jefferson and Lancaster, which is generally improved.

John's River has its principal source in Pondicherry pond in the town of Jefferson. Its southerly branch rises in Carroll and unites with the main branch in Whitefield; whence it flows through Dalton and into the Connecticut river. Its proximity to steep and high mountains makes it a fearful river in time of freshets, but mild enough in dry weather.

Lamprey River is formed by two sources, called the North and South branches, which form a junction in Epping. The source of the North branch is on the north side of Saddleback mountain, in Northwood; thence passing westerly around the base of the mountain into Deerfield; thence in a southerly direction through Nottingham into the north-east corner of Epping, where it meets the waters of the South branch coming from the north-easterly part of Candia and southerly portion of Deerfield, through Raymond, into the westerly part of Epping, where it receives the waters of Pautuckaway river, flowing from Pautuckaway pond in Nottingham; thence it pursues an easterly and northerly course to its confluence with the North River branch. From the junction it takes a northerly course through Lee; thence south-easterly through Durham, where it meets the tide water at Lamprey River village,

after a meandering course, from its extreme source, of over thirty miles, and a descent of over 1,000 feet. Its water power is valuable, being over 1,500 horse power, now improved.

Mad River takes its rise among the mountains in Waterville, thence flowing southerly through the north-westerly part of Sandwich, the south-easterly part of Thornton, into Campton, where it joins the Pemigewasset River.

Mascomy (or Mascoma) River has its rise in Dorchester, thence flowing southerly through Canaan, it falls into the Mascomy Lake in Enfield; from thence it runs a westerly course through Lebanon, and discharges into the Connecticut, opposite Hartford, Vermont. The water power is valuable before it reaches the lake, which has been dammed, and affords a fine reservoir for manufactories along the river from the outlet of the lake.

Its course is about twenty-five miles, and it waters a territory of over 100,000 acres. From its source to its mouth, it has a fall of over 600 feet, and an improved horse water power of 2,743.

Magalloway River. See Androscoggin River.

Merrimack River. This is one of the most important rivers in New England, and it is said that it, together with its tributaries, turns more machinery than any river in the world. It is formed by the junction of the Pemigewasset and Winnipiseogee rivers, at Franklin. The Pemigewasset has its source in the White and Franconia Mountains, and passes through, or borders the towns of Lincoln, Woodstock, Thornton, Campton, Plymouth, Holderness, Ashland, New Hampton, Bridgewater, Bristol, Hill, Sanbornton, to Franklin. Its most important tributaries are Baker's, Mad, Newfound, Squam, and Smith's Rivers. It drains the whole or part of thirty-three towns, covering an area of over 632,000 acres, or nearly one thousand square miles. The Winnipiseogee River is the outlet to Winnipiseogee Lake. It flows (and is the dividing line) between Laconia and Gilford, and passes into Lake Winnisquam; from thence between Tilton and Belmont, and through the north-east corner of Northfield, and Southern part of Tilton, to Franklin. It waters part or the whole of sixteen towns, and, together with the lake, drains a territory of nearly 360,000 acres, or 562 square miles. From the lake to its confluence with the Pemigewasset it has a rapid descent of about 232 feet, and furnishes some of the best and most permanent water power in New-Hampshire.

From Franklin the Merrimack runs through or touches the towns of Northfield, Boscawen, Canterbury, Concord, Bow, Pembroke, Hooksett, Goffstown, Manchester, Bedford, Londonderry, Merrimack, Litchfield, Hudson and Nashua, to Massachusetts line, seventy-eight miles ; thence, in a north-easterly course, thirty-five miles, to the Atlantic, at Newburyport.

* Its principal tributaries, in New-Hampshire, are Contoocook, which discharges its waters on the north line of Concord ; Soucook, between Concord and Pembroke ; Turkey River, in Bow ; Suncook, at Pembroke ; Piscataquog, in Manchester ; the Souhegan in Merrimack ; and the Nashua, at Nashua.

The large basin of this river extends from the gorges of the white and Franconia Mountains, on the north, through the centre of the State, to its southerly boundary, and reaches nearly to the eastern and western limits of the State. It drains, in New-Hampshire, about 2,293,000 acres, or 3,582 square miles, the waters coming from a part or the whole of 130 towns. As it has been said, while nature has not endowed this basin abundantly with fertile soils and precious minerals, she has lifted its surface into successions of hills, and in places, into lofty peaks, which condense the vapor of the atmosphere into clouds, and cause them to yield frequent and copious showers. These numerous hills with their interlying valleys, and broad lakes, elevated above the ocean, are the gatherers and dispensers, continuously, of unmeasured powers which the skill of man may put in place of animal strength and muscle, and make subservient to the comfort and wealth of the community.

The utilized water power of the Merrimack and its tributaries amounts to over 37,500 horse power, and although the area of this basin is only a little over one third of the State, it contains over 170,000 inhabitants, or over one half its population. Not any more than one half of the available water power is now used. There are fine privileges on the Merrimack, at Hooksett, Garven's Falls, between Bow and Pembroke, and Sewell's Falls, in Concord ; Babboosuc Falls, on the Souhegan, in the town of Merrimack ; in Hillsborough and Henniker, on the Contoocook ; at Franklin, Northfield, Tilton, and Gilford, on the Winnipiseogee, besides many other powers, on its various tributaries, too numerous to mention. There are, on the banks of this beautiful river, the cities of Concord, Manchester, and Nashua, in New-Hampshire, and

Lowell, Lawrence, Haverhill, and Newburyport, in Massachusetts, containing, in the aggregate, a population of 141,849.

Mohawk River has its source in the mountains in Dixville, passes west, through Colebrook, and falls into the Connecticut. The land bordering this river is noted for its fertility.

Moose River has its rise on the north side of the White Mountains, near the town of Randolph, through which it passes, and joins the Androscoggin, in Shelburn.

Nashua River has its source in Massachusetts, whence it meanders in a south-easterly direction, thence it takes a northern course and passes into New-Hampshire, at Hollis, and, thence, through Nashua, into the Merrimack. Its water power is valuable, at Nashua, and is generally improved.

Nash's River rises in Odell, thence flowing south, through the western section of Stratford, it passes into Northumberland, and falls into the Upper Ammonoosuc.

New Found River is the outlet of New Found Lake, and after a passage of two miles, falls into the Pemigewasset, in Bristol. Some of the best water power in the State, is on this river.

Nubanusit River, or Goose Brook, has its source in a pond located in the west part of Hancock and eastern section of Nelson; from thence it flows in a southerly and easterly direction, through several ponds, which have been made large reservoirs, by expensive dams. At the outlet of the last pond, in the village of Harrisville (over twelve hundred feet above tide water), have been erected four large woolen mills, capable of doing a business of over \$750,000 annually. From Harrisville, the river pursues a south-easterly course, to Peterborough Village, where it falls into the Contoocook, making a descent of over 500 feet, in nine miles. Nearly all the manufactories in Peterborough, are on this stream, which never fails in a drought. Probably no stream, of its size, in this country (which can be utilized for machinery), has as much valuable and permanent water power, as this river, from its confluence, to Harrisville.

Oliverian River is formed of two branches both having their source in the town of Benton; the east branch from the west side of Moosehillock Mountain, and the north branch from Owl's Head Mountain. These branches unite near the east line of Haverhill, and thence the main stream passes through the south part of the town and falls into the Connecticut.

Oyster River has its source in Wheelwright's Pond, in Lee; and after running nearly its whole course through Durham, it meets the tide water at Durham village, and joins the Piscataqua, near Piscataqua Bridge. At high tides, vessels of considerable burthen can come up to Durham village. There are some very good mill-sites on this river.

Ossipee River has its rise in Ossipee Lake, and flows east between Effingham and Freedom, passes into Maine and forms a junction with Saco River.

Peabody River. (See Androscoggin River.)

Peqwawket River, an Indian name of a small river flowing from two ponds in Eaton, north into Conway, where it joins the Saco. A large tract of territory in the vicinity of this river, was called Peqwawket many years ago.

Pemigewasset River. (See Merrimack River.)

Phillip's River. (See Upper Ammonoosuc.)

Piscataqua River the only large river whose entire course (after it receives its name) is in New-Hampshire, is formed by the junction of several smaller rivers in a wide and deep bed, hollowed out partly by these rivers and partly by the flow of the tide.

The names of these streams, beginning at the north-east, are Salmon Falls, Cocheco, Bellamy Bank, Oyster, Lamprey, Squamscot, and Winnicut Rivers. The five last unite their waters in a large bay between Durham and Greenland. The waters of this bay, meet those of Salmon Falls and Cocheco at Hilton's Point, a few miles below Dover, and after this junction, proceed in a direct line about ten miles to the Ocean, three miles below Portsmouth.

Few rivers in their passage of ten miles, make a more magnificent appearance. The river is broad, very deep and moves with a strong current, so much so, that in this frigid zone, it seldom freezes over. Its banks on either side are moderately high and spread over with fertile farms and dotted with beautiful farm houses and other buildings. At Portsmouth, it affords one of the best harbors on the Continent. With its tributaries, it drains a territory, in this State, of nearly 500,000 acres, comprising a part or whole of forty-one towns, in four different counties. Its whole water drainage, including the portion drained in the State of Maine, is over 600,000 acres. Its improved water power is very valuable, amounting to 9,600 horse power.

Piscataquog River has its principal source in the southern part of

Henniker and north-westerly part of Deering, whence it passes easterly and southerly, through Weare, into Goffstown, where it receives a considerable tributary coming from Lyndeborough and Frances-town, through *New Boston; thence it pursues a south-easterly course, and joins the Merrimack in the south-westerly part of Manchester, at a point formerly called Piscataquog village. It is a rapid stream, and affords some valuable water power.

Powow River takes its principal source in Great and County ponds, in Kingston, and passes over the south-west part of East Kingston into South Hampton, thence into Amesbury, Massachusetts, and falls into the Merrimack between Salisbury and Amesbury. It furnishes some valuable water power at Amesbury Mills.

Red Hill River has its source in a pond in the town of Sandwich, thence running southerly it falls into the Winnipiseogee lake, in Moultonborough.

Saco River ranks as one of the largest in New-England, but its rapid descent from the Mountains to the Ocean, renders it not navigable to any extent. It springs from three sources in the White Mountains; the branch issuing from the south-west side of the mountains, near the old Crawford House, and passing through the notch, is considered the main stream. The Saco at the Crawford House, is nearly 1,903 feet above tide water at Biddeford, Maine. Next to this is the middle or Rocky Branch, and beyond is the branch called Ellis' River. These two branches join the main branch (or Saco) in Bartlett; thence it pursues a southerly course to the western part of Conway, thence easterly through the town, and passes into Maine, thence south-easterly through Maine, and discharges its waters into Saco Bay, after a course of 160 miles. It receives the waters of Swift River, coming from Waterville, through Albany to Conway, and Ossipee River, flowing from Ossipee Lake into Maine, near Hiram. As it passes out of the State, it is from ten to twelve rods wide, with a rapid current. Owing to the rapid rush of waters down the mountain steeps, in time of heavy rain storms this river, in Conway, has been known to rise thirty feet in twenty-four hours. It drains a basin of nearly 380,000 acres, which flows from the whole or part of fifteen towns and locations.

Smith's River rises from several ponds in Grafton and Orange; thence pursuing an easterly course through Danbury, the southern part of Alexandria and passes into the Pemigewasset, between Bristol and Hill.

Salmon Falls or Newichawannock River, the principal branch of the Piscataqua, takes its rise in ponds in Wakefield, and forms the eastern boundary of New-Hampshire, from the north-east corner of Milton to its confluence with the Piscataqua, at Hilton's Point. It borders on the towns of Milton, Farmington, Rochester, Somersworth, Rollinsford and Dover. Its waters flow from the whole or part of twelve towns, in New-Hampshire, and it drains a surface of over 130,000 acres. Some of the largest manufacturing establishments in the State are located on this river, which has an improved horse water power of over 4,200.

Soucook River has its source in three ponds, lying in the southerly part of Gilmanton, whence it flows, in a southerly course, through Loudon, receiving several branches, and forms the boundary line between Concord and Pembroke, falling into the Merrimack River below Garvin's Falls.

Souhegan River has its principal source from a pond in Ashburnham, Massachusetts; thence it passes through Ashby into New Ipswich, through the north-west corner of Greenville, in a northerly course, thence in an easterly course, through Wilton, Milford, Amherst, and Merrimack, falling into the Merrimack River. Babboosuc Brook, flowing from a pond of the same name in Amherst, becomes a tributary, in Merrimack. It drains a part or the whole of eleven towns, comprising an area of about 150,000 acres, having an improved water power of 2,300. (See Merrimack.)

Spiggot River takes its rise in Hampstead, and the south-east part of Derry, whence it flows southerly, through Salem and Methuen, Massachusetts, and joins the Merrimack in the city of Lawrence.

Squamscot River. (See Exeter.)

Suncook River rises in a pond between Gilford and Gilmanton, near the summit of one of the Suncook Mountains, elevated 900 feet above its base. The water from this pond, passes through two others at the foot of the mountains, thence it flows a southerly course, through the north easterly part of Gilmanton, to Barnstead Center; thence westerly, through Pittsfield, edge of Chichester, Epsom, and between the towns of Allentown and Pembroke, and falls into the Merrimack, near Suncook village. It is about thirty miles in length, and its waters flow from thirteen towns, and drain a surface of over 130,000 acres. Its improved water power is about 2,975. Little Suncook has its source in Northwood and Deerfield, from seven ponds and flows west, through Epsom, into the Suncook.

Sugar River. Sunapee Lake is the principal source of Sugar River. Flowing from the Lake, in a westerly direction, through Sunapee into Newport, it receives the waters of the South Branch, coming from Lempster, Goshen, and Unity; thence flowing in a northerly direction, by the course of the river, about three miles, it unites with the North Branch, having its source in the towns of Springfield, Grantham and Croydon; thence turning and running westerly thirteen miles, through Newport and Claremont, it empties into the Connecticut. From the lake to the Connecticut, by the meandering course of the river, is about twenty-five miles, with a fall of over 500 feet. The Sugar, with its tributaries, turns over 120 water wheels, and has an improved horse water power, of nearly 3,000, with not any more than half of its power improved. With the reservoir of the lake, its water power is considered as permanent and as valuable, in proportion to its size, as that of any river in the State.

It drains a surface of over 180,000 acres, and its waters flow from part or the whole of twelve towns.

Sugar, Little. (See town of Charlestown.)

Swift River. (See Saco River.)

Warner River. (See Contoocook River.)

Winnipiseogee River. (See Merrimack.)

QUADRUPEDS, BIRDS AND FISHES.

When our forefathers first commenced to settle this State, the forests abounded with numerous wild animals, both large and small, of which the black and brown bear, catamount, wild-cat and large grey wolf were the most ferocious. With the exception, occasionally, of a straggling wild-cat, none of these animals are now found in the southern portion of the State; but the bears still hold possession of the heavy tracts of forests of the mountain ranges, reaching from the Ossipee Mountains north to Canada line, and appear quite as plenty as forty years ago. Bordering these heavy forests, the farmers find it not very lucrative business to raise sheep, by reason of bears devouring parts of their flocks and scattering the remainder. A few wolves still wander through the extreme northern section of the State.

In the early settlement, the moose and red deer were quite plenty

in all sections of the State. The moose are now found, in small numbers, north of Umbagog Lake, and deer in the mountain regions. The beaver and otter were once numerous—the former are extinct; while the latter are nearly so, only a few being found around ponds isolated from settlements. The mink, ferret and red fox are still quite as plenty as is convenient for the farmer's hen-roost. The raccoon, muskrat, woodchuck, grey, red, flying, and striped squirrel, polecat and rabbit still abound in all sections of the State. The porcupine is found in the northern portion of the State in deciduous tracts of forests. The raccoon and squirrels generally have their haunts near human habitations, to feast upon the farmers' cornfields and apple orchards; while the woodchuck burrows in the fields and pastures, and plucks the young clover and tender vegetables of the farm and garden.

The eagle, hawk, red and cat owl are the principal birds of prey, and the husbandman's chicks and lambs frequently serve them for a dinner, or a midnight meal. The crow, blue jay and chickadee are omniverous birds, and many of them stay here through the winter. Many species of ducks swarm our lakes, ponds and rivers through the summer. The loon usually stays near the ocean, but in the summer frequently find their way to ponds inland eighty miles from the sea coast. The night-hawk and whippoorwill can be heard, in the country, almost any summer evening. The song of the whippoorwill is hardly ever heard in the northern counties of the State. Partridges and pigeons are still plenty in the forests, but the quail are not as common. Woodcock and snipe abound, and many are killed every season. Various kinds of woodpeckers are still numerous.

Like some of the denizens in our large cities, who visit our mountains, lakes and streams every season, for recreation and health; the robin, bobolink, sparrow, brown thrush and wood thrush, black-bird, pewit, blue bird and many other species make their annual visits to our fields and orchards, and make our wood and mountain dells resound with their sweet, melodious songs, to gladden the heart of every lover of nature.

Our lakes, ponds and streams are still well stored with many kinds of fish. Pickerel, pond perch, horn-pouts, dace and barvel (or suckers) are the most numerous. The mountain ponds and streams still abound with trout, and millions are annually caught to serve the tables of the mountain hotels. Much attention has

been given, for the past few years, to stock our ponds and rivers with black bass and salmon. Dams, thrown across our large rivers leading to the ocean, have obstructed the passage of ocean fish up the streams, who annually go to deposit their spawn. Fish ways have been arranged so as to enable the salmon, shad, etc., to again make their annual visits to the source of our rivers, and it is to be hoped that ere long our streams will once more swarm with the salmon and shad.

INDIANS IN NEW-HAMPSHIRE. .

At the time the first settlements were commenced at Portsmouth, in 1623, the estimated number of Indians, then living within the present limits of New-Hampshire, was 5,000. A small tribe was planted in the vicinity of Exeter; another, under a chief, named Rowls, near Dover; and a third, the Piscataquas, on the banks of the river of that name. The Ossipees lived on the north-east side of Winnipiseogee, and around Ossipee Lake, and the Pequawkets, on the upper branches of the Saco River. The large tribe of the Penacooks occupied the lands on the Merrimack, making Concord and Amoskeag their chief places of resort. There were several small tribes, or large communities, which belonged to the Penacooks, but lived in various localities, up and down the river, from Pawtucket Falls, at Lowell, to Winnipiseogee Lake. At this time, all the above tribes were subservient to the Penacooks, or their chief sachem, Passaconaway. The tribes within these limits, for protection against the Mohawks of New-York, formed themselves into a confederacy, distinguished by the name of *Pawtuckets*, of which Passaconaway was the chief head.

In the Connecticut River valley, there were some small tribes, whose names were unknown, with the exception of the Coos Indians, whose hunting grounds extended over a large portion of Grafton and Coos counties. These tribes, for over fifty years, maintained peaceful relations with the early settlers; but they have all quietly passed away; and all the evidence that ever the red men roamed in the valley of the Connecticut, is shown by the farmer's plow turning out portions of their bones, or arrow heads, stone pestles, and hatchets.

King Philip's war commenced in June, 1675, and was the first serious trouble the settlers ever had with the Indians. With the

exception of the short Pequot War in Connecticut, the colonists had lived with them half a century in profound peace. In the minds of the Indians, suspicions and jealousies began to operate; they saw the English settlements extending on every side; their own hunting grounds were narrowed; and they began to be apprehensive they might be eventually dispossessed. Philip, sachem of the Wampanoags, who resided at Mount Hope, in Rhode Island, an ambitious, shrewd, and bold man, was the most active instigator of the impending war. Though Belknap supposes he was hurried into it rather by the rash ardor of his young warriors than by his own inclinations, yet the preponderance of historical evidence is certainly on the side of the former opinion. Possessing great influence, not only in his own tribe, but among all the Indians in New England, he resolved to free his country from those whom he deemed intruders. He sent his runners in all directions, and had the address to engage in the enterprise most of the tribes in the region. The Penacooks, on the Merrimack, were the only tribe who resisted his solicitations—their sachem, Wonolanset, not having forgotten the charge of his father, Passaconaway, now dead, to cultivate the friendship of the white men.

The Ossipees, in Strafford County, and the Pequawkets, on the Saco River, both included in the name of Northern Indians, ardently engaged in the hostile confederacy. Of the Eastern Indians, as those of Maine were called, almost the whole body came into the plan with readiness, and, as truth compels us to add, not without serious provocation, as, not long before, the wife of Squando, a noted Pequawket sachem, was passing on Saco River, with her infant child in her frail bark canoe, some rude sailors, who had heard that Indian children could swim as naturally as the young of brutes, met her and wantonly overset her canoe. The child sunk; the mother instantly dived and recovered it; but the child dying soon after, not only Squando, but the Indians in general, ascribed its death to this brutal treatment. Their discontents were inflamed by other provocations received from the eastern settlers, some of whom it must be acknowledged, were unprincipled men. Philip engaged as his allies most of the tribes in Massachusetts and Rhode Island. An artful plan to enlist the Mohawks in the war proved not only abortive but pernicious to himself. He had murdered, it has been said, some of this tribe and left their bodies unburied in the woods, imagining their brethren would as-

cribe the deed to the English, and be provoked to join the confederacy against them ; but one of the number, who had been left for dead, unexpectedly recovered, and disclosed to his countrymen the perfidy of Philip—a circumstance which made them his implacable enemies.

For some time had the colonists been apprehensive of hostile designs on the part of the Indians. Their suspicions were confirmed by the following occurrence. Sausaman, a Christian Indian, whom Philip suspected of giving intelligence of his plots to the English, was murdered at his instigation, and his body thrown into a pond. This act was considered as equivalent to a declaration of war. But the first settlers of this State did not suffer as much as in wars brought on by the French and Canada Indians, years afterwards.

The Tribes on the Merrimack were the Nashuas occupying the lands on the Nashua and the intervals upon the Merrimack, opposite the mouth of the river, and for some distance along its banks.

The Souhegans, lived on the Souhegan, occupying the rich intervals on the Merrimack, above and below the mouth of the Souhegan. These Indians were often called Natacooks or Nacooks, meaning a clearing, as much of their lands was cleared. The Namoskeags lived near the falls of the Merrimack, now called Amoskeag, at the city of Manchester.

The Penacooks occupied the rich intervals on the Merrimack, at Penacook,* now including Bow, Boscawen, and Concord.

The Winnepesaukies occupied the land in the vicinity of the Lake of that name.

The Weares, at the outlet of the Lake, was a noted fishing place for the Indians, thence the name.

The four tribes above mentioned, were subservient to the Pennacooks, who by living upon fertile soil, and long under control of a wise chief (Passaconaway,) were more intelligent, and became the head of a powerful confederacy.

The Falls, from the mouth of the Souhegan, to the mouth of the Contoocook, proved great fishing grounds for the Indians, at the right season of the year.

The Namoskeag Falls, were far the best for securing fish, and doubtless more fish were caught here, than at all the other falls north of the Pawtucket fall, at Lowell.

* This word was formerly spelt *Pennacook*, but, at the present time, it is usually spelt *Penacook*.

PENACOOK INDIANS.

The Penacook Indians, as a tribe, always kept good faith with the early settlers. Passaconaway was the first Sagamore of whom the English had any account. The Wheelwright purchase of land, between the Piscataqua and Merrimack rivers, it is said, was conveyed, and the deed signed by him. If that be the fact, he was a chief Sagamore of all the tribes in this section of New England as early as 1629. By Hubbard's narrative, he made his farewell speech to his children and people in 1660, and advised them to keep good faith with the English.* Wonolanset succeeded his father, and observed his dying advice.

The Penacooks were a warlike tribe, and set in their notions, and strenuously opposed to the introduction of Christianity among them, and obstinately refused to pray to God after the manner of the White Christians. Before 1670, a party of the Penacooks went down the river and built a fort at Pawtucket Falls, Massachusetts. They also erected a fort on the east side of the Merrimack, on Sugar Ball heights, in Concord.

The following interesting lines are part of a beautiful poem, written and delivered by Mrs. Abba Woolson, at the dedication of the Board of Trade Rooms, in Concord, Oct. 20, 1873, which related to the Penacook tribe; Passaconaway, their chief; the Mohawks, their deadly foe; Mrs. Dustin's heroic deed, on Dustin's Island, at the mouth of the Contoocook River, in March, 1697, and the Bradley Monument.

What haunts beloved stretch beyond!
The sedgy shores of Horseshoe Pond,
And Wattanummun's sluggish brook,—
Where once the savage Penacook
Took deadly aim at beast and bird,
And all the silent valley heard
His whizzing arrow, where to-day
Whistles the engine on its way.

How proudly in this woodland shade
Dwelt the wise chief his tribe obeyed,
How gaily by the river's side
A sachem wed their royal bride,
No later muse shall dare rehearse,—
It lives in Whittier's classic verse.

* It is stated, in history, that Passaconaway was about one hundred and twenty years of age at the time of his death.

Not always thus with rousing cheer
Of feast and bridal passed their year!
Foes sought the vale of Penacook,
And there within the sheltered nook
Of Sugar-Ball, thick arrows sped,
And hostile Mohawks scalped their dead.

No terms of half-forgotten lore
Were these sweet Indian names of yore
To men who built our meadow-town,
With dusky faces looking down
From wooded heights, to matron's pale
Who spied the savage in the vale,
And trembled lest the moon should rise
On homesteads blazing to the skies.

In vain their fears, that shaft will tell
Whose granite shows us where they fell;
And yonder isle that bears the name
Of her who to its margin came
A pale-faced captive, nerving there
Her valiant soul to do and dare
The utmost, if its fearful cost
Might give once more her loved and lost.

There by the stream whose waters flow
As when she heard them long ago,
Listening in terror for a sound
From startled warriors, while the ground
Echoed each foot-fall, and her breath
Seemed warning them of coming death,—
There may her sculptured statue rise,
Bearing its witness to the skies,

That courage knows no narrow ban
But brave endeavors to be free
Strong arms and stronger will should be
Honored in woman as in man.

[The following beautiful poem was written for, and read on the occasion of the commemoration of the Bi-Centennial Settlement of the State of New-Hampshire, by the New-Hampshire Historical Society, at the State Capitol, Concord, May 22, 1873.]

NEW-HAMPSHIRE.

EDNA DEAN PROCTOR.

"A goodly realm!" said Captain Smith,
Scanning the coast by the Isles of Shoals,
While the wind blew fair, as in Indian myth
Blows the breeze from the Land of Souls;
Blew from the marshes of Hampton spread
Level and green that summer day,
And over the brow of Great Boar's Head,
From the pines that stretched to the west away;
And sunset died on the rippling sea,
Ere to the south, with the wind, sailed he.
But he told the story in London streets,
And again to court and Prince and king.
"A truce," men cried "to Virginia heats;
The north is the land of hope and spring!"
And in sixteen hundred and twenty-three,
For Dover meadows and Portsmouth river,
Bold and earnest they crossed the sea,
And the realm was theirs and ours forever!

Up from the floods of Piscataqua,
Slowly, slowly they made their way
Back to the Merrimack's eager tide,
Poured through its meadows rich and wide;
And the river that runs like a joyous brook—
Monadnock's darling, the Contoocook;—
And westward turned for the warmer gales
And the wealth of Connecticut's intervalles;
And to Winnepesaukee's tranquil sea,
Bosomed in hills and bright with isles
Where the alder grows and the dark pine tree,
And the tired wind sleeps and the sunlight smiles;
Up and on to the mountains piled,
Peak o'er peak, in the northern air,
Home of streams and of winds that wild
Torrent and tempest vale-ward bear,—
Where the Great Stone Face looms changeless, calm
As the Sphinx that couches on Egypt's sands,
And the fir and the sassafras yield their balm
Sweet as the odors of Morning lands.—
Where the eagle floats in the summer noon,
While his comrade clouds drift, silent, by,
And the waters fill with a mystic tune
The fane the cliffs have built to the sky!
And, beyond, to the woods where the huge moose browsed,
And the dun deer drank at the rill unroused

By hound or horn, and the partridge brood
 Was alone in the leafy solitude;
 And the lake where the beaver housed her young,
 And the loon's shrill cry from the border rung,
 The Lake whence the Beauteous River flows,
 Its fountains fed by Canadian snows.
 What were the Labors of Hercules
 To the toils of Heroes such as these?—
 Guarding their homes from Savage foes
 Cruel as fiends in craft and scorn;
 Felling the forest with mighty blows;
 Planting the meadow plots with corn;
 Hunting the hungry wolf to his lair;
 Trapping the panther and prowling bear;
 Bridging the river; building the mill
 Where the stream had leapt at its frolic will;
 Rearing, in faith, by sorrow tried,
 The church and the school-house, side by side;
 Fighting the French on the long frontier,
 From Louisburg, set in the sea's domains,
 To proud Quebec and the woods that hear
 Ohio glide to the sunset plains;
 And when rest and comfort they yearned to see,
 Risking their all to be nobly free!
 Honor and love for the valiant dead!
 With reverent breath let their names be read,—
 Hiltons, Pepperels, Sullivans, Weares,
 Broad is the scroll the list that bears
 Of men as ardent, and brave, and true
 As ever land, in its peril, knew,
 And women of pure and glowing lives,
 Meet to be heroes' mothers and wives!
 For not alone for the golden maize,
 And the fishers' spoils from the teeming bays,
 And the treasures of forest, and hill, and mine
 They gave their barks to the stormy brine,—
 Liberty, Learning, righteous Law
 Shone in the vision they dimly saw
 Of the Age to come and the Land to be;
 And, looking to Heaven, fervently
 They labored and longed through the dawning gray
 For the blessed break of that larger day!

When the wail of Harvard in sore distress
 Came to their ears through the wilderness,—
 Harvard, the hope of the Colonies twain,
 Planted with prayers by the lonely main—
 It was loyal, struggling, Portsmouth town

That sent this gracious message down;
 "Wishing our gratitude to prove,
 And the country and General Court to move
 For the infant College beset with fears,
 (Its loss an omen of ill would be!)
 We promise to pay it, for seven years,
 Sixty pounds sterling, an annual sum,
 Trusting that fuller aid will come,"—
 And the Court and the country heard their plea,
 And the sapling grew to the wide-bowed tree.
 And when a century had fled,
 And the war for freedom thrilled with dread
 Yet welcome summons every home,—
 By the fire-lit hearth, 'neath the starry dome,
 They vowed that never their love should wane
 For the holy cause they burned to gain,
 Till right should rule, and the strife be done!
 List to the generous deed of one:
 In the Revolution's darkest days
 The Legislature at Exeter met;
 Money and men they fain would raise,
 And despair on every face was set
 As news of the army's need was read;
 Then, in the hush, John Langdon said:
 "Three thousand dollars have I in gold;
 For as much I will pledge the plate I hold;
 Eighty casks of Tobago rum;
 All is the country's. The time will come,
 If we conquer, when amply the debt she'll pay;
 If we fail, our property's worthless." A ray
 Of hope cheered the gloom, while the Governor said:
 "For a regiment now, with Stark at its head!"
 And the boon we gained through the noble lender
 Was the Bennington Day and Burgoyne's Surrender!"

Conflict over and weary quest,
 Hid in their hallowed graves they rest;
 Nor the voice of love, nor the cannon's roar
 Wins them to field or fireside more!
 Did the glory go from the hills with them?
 Nay! for the sons are true to the sires!
 And the gems they have set in our diadem
 Burn with as rare and brilliant fires;
 And the woodland streams and the mountain airs
 Sing of the father's fame with theirs!
 One, in the shadow of lone Kearsarge
 Nurtured for power, like the fabled charge
 Of the Gods, by Pelion's woody marge;—

So lofty his eloquence, stately his mien,
 That could he have walked the Olympian plain
 The worshiping, wondering crowds had seen
 Jove descend o'er the feast to reign!
 And One, with a brow as Balder's fair,
 And his life the grandeur of love and peace;
 Easing the burdens the' race must bear,
 Toiling for good he might not share,
 Till his white soul found its glad release!
 And one—a tall Corinthian column,
 Of the Temple of Justice prop and pride—
 The judge unstained, the patriot tried,
 Gone to the bar supernal, solemn,
 Nor left his peer by Themis' side!
 Ah! when the Old World counts her Kings,
 And from splendor of castle and palace brings
 The dainty Lords her Monarchies mould,
 We'll turn to the hills and say, "Behold
 Webster, and Greeley, and Chase, for three
 Princes of our Democracy!"

Land of the cliff, the stream, the pine,
 Blessing and honor and peace be thine!
 Still may thy giant mountains rise,
 Lifting their snows to the blue of June,
 And the south wind breathe its tenderest sighs
 Over thy fields in the harvest moon!
 And the river of rivers, Merrimack,
 Whose current never shall faint nor lack
 While the lakes and the crystal springs remain,—
 Welcome the myriad brooks and rills
 Winding through meadows, leaping from hills
 To brim its banks for the waiting wheels
 That thrill and fly to its dash and roar
 Till the rocks are passed, and the sea-fog steals
 Over its tide by Newbury's shore!—
 For the river of rivers is Merrimack,
 Whether it foams with the mountain rain,
 Or toils in the mill race, deep and black,
 Or, conqueror, rolls to the ocean plain!
 And still may the hill, the vale, the glen,
 Give thee the might of heroic men,
 And the grace of women pure and fair
 As the Mayflower's bloom when the woods are bare;
 And Truth and Freedom aye find in thee
 Their surest warrant of victory!
 Land of fame and of high endeavor,
 Strength and glory be thine forever!

CHAPTER VIII.

Constitution of New-Hampshire; Congressional, Councilor, and Senatorial Districts; State and Legislative Officers; Governor vote of the State in 1872 and 1873; Governors of New-Hampshire since 1680; Justices of the higher Courts of New-Hampshire, since 1776; Wheelwright Deeds; Cities and Towns in the United States of 6,000 inhabitants and upwards.

 CONSTITUTION OF NEW-HAMPSHIRE.

The Constitution of New-Hampshire, as altered and amended by a convention of delegates held at Concord, in said State, by adjournment, on the second Wednesday of February, 1792.

PART FIRST.

BILL OF RIGHTS.

ARTICLE 1. All men are born equally free and independent; therefore, all government of right originates from the people, is founded in consent, and instituted for the general good.

ART. 2. All men have certain natural, essential and inherent rights; among which are the enjoying and defending life and liberty—acquiring, possessing and protecting property—and, in a word, of seeking and obtaining happiness.

ART. 3. When men enter into a state of society they surrender some of their natural rights to that society, in order to insure the protection of others; and without such an equivalent the surrender is void.

ART. 4. Among the natural rights, some are in their very nature unalienable, because no equivalent can be given or received for them. Of this kind are the RIGHTS OF CONSCIENCE.

ART. 5. Every individual has a natural and unalienable right to worship God according to the dictates of his own conscience and reason; and no subject shall be hurt, molested or restrained in his person, liberty or estate, for worshipping God in the manner and season most agreeable to the dictates of his own conscience, or for his religious profession, sentiments or persuasion; provided he doth not disturb the public peace, or disturb others in their religious worship.

ART. 6. As morality and piety, rightly grounded on evangelical principles, will give the best and greatest security to government, and will lay in the hearts of men the strongest obligations to due subjection; and as the knowledge of these is most likely to be propagated through a society by the institution of the public worship of the Deity, and of

public instruction in morality and religion; therefore, to promote those important purposes, the people of this State have a right to empower, and do hereby fully empower, the Legislature to authorize, from time to time, the several towns, parishes, bodies corporate, or religious societies within this State, to make adequate provision, at their own expense, for the support and maintenance of public, protestant teachers of piety, religion and morality:

Provided, notwithstanding, That the several towns, parishes, bodies corporate, or religious societies, shall at all times have the exclusive right of electing their own public teachers, and of contracting with them for their support and maintenance. And no person, of any one particular religious sect or denomination, shall ever be compelled to pay towards the support of the teacher or teachers of another persuasion, sect, or denomination.

And every denomination of Christians, demeaning themselves quietly, and as good subjects of the State, shall be equally under the protection of the law; and no subordination of any one sect or denomination to another shall ever be established by law.

And nothing herein shall be understood to affect any former contracts made for the support of the ministry; but all such contracts shall remain and be in the same state as if this constitution had not been made.

ART. 7. The people of this State have the sole and exclusive right of governing themselves as a free, sovereign and independent State, and do, and forever hereafter shall exercise and enjoy 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.

ART. 8. All power residing originally in, and being derived from the people, all the magistrates and officers of government are their substitutes and agents, and at all times accountable to them.

ART. 9. No office or place whatsoever in government shall be hereditary—the abilities and integrity requisite in all not being transmissible to posterity or relations.

ART. 10. Government being instituted for the common benefit, protection and security of the whole community, and not for the private interest or emolument of any one man, family or class of men; therefore, whenever the ends of government are perverted, and public liberty manifestly endangered, and all other means of redress are ineffectual, the people may, and of right ought to, reform the old or establish a new government. The doctrine of non-resistance against arbitrary power and oppression is absurd, slavish, and destructive of the good and happiness of mankind.

ART. 11. All elections ought to be free, and every inhabitant of the State, having the proper qualifications, has equal right to elect and be elected into office.

ART. 12. Every member of the community has a right to be protected by it in the enjoyment of his life, liberty, and property. He is therefore bound to contribute his share in the expense of such protection, and to yield his personal service when necessary, or an equivalent. But no part of a man's property shall be taken from him or applied to public uses, without his own consent, or that of the representative body of the people. Nor are the inhabitants of this State controllable by any other laws than those to which they, or their representative body, have given their consent.

ART. 13. No person who is conscientiously scrupulous about the lawfulness of bearing arms, shall be compelled thereto, provided he will pay an equivalent.

ART. 14. Every subject of this State is entitled to a certain remedy, by having recourse to the laws for all injuries he may receive in his person, property or character, to obtain right and justice freely, without

being obliged to purchase it; completely, and without any denial; promptly, and without any delay; conformably to the laws.

ART. 15. No subject shall be held to answer for any crime or offense until the same is fully and plainly, substantially and formally described to him; or be compelled to accuse or furnish evidence against himself. And every subject shall have a right to produce all proofs that may be favorable to himself; to meet the witnesses against him face to face, and to be fully heard in his defense by himself and counsel. And no subject shall be arrested, imprisoned, despoiled, or deprived of his property, immunities or privileges, put out of the protection of the law, exiled or deprived of his life, liberty or estate, but by the judgment of his peers, or the law of the land.

ART. 16. No subject shall be liable to be tried, after an acquittal, for the same crime or offense. Nor shall the Legislature make any law that shall subject any person to a capital punishment (excepting for the government of the army and navy, and militia in actual service) without trial by jury.

ART. 17. In criminal prosecutions, the trial of the facts in the vicinity where they happen is so essential to the security of the life, liberty and estate of the citizen, that no crime or offense ought to be tried in any other county than that in which it is committed; except, in cases of general insurrection in any particular county, when it shall appear to the judge of the superior court that an impartial trial can not be had in the county where the offense may be committed, and upon their report, the Legislature shall think proper to direct the trial in the nearest county in which an impartial trial can be obtained.

ART. 18. All penalties ought to be proportioned to the nature of the offense. No wise Legislature will affix the same punishment to the crimes of theft, forgery, and the like, which they do to those of murder and treason. Where the same undistinguishing severity is exerted against all offenses, the people are led to forget the real distinction in the crimes themselves, and to commit the most flagrant with as little compunction as they do the lightest offenses. For the same reason, a multitude of sanguinary laws is both impolitic and unjust; the true design of all punishments being to reform, not to exterminate mankind.

ART. 19. Every subject has a right to be secure from all unreasonable searches and seizures of his person, his houses, his papers, and all his possessions. Therefore, all warrants to search suspected places, or arrest a person for examination or trial, in prosecutions for criminal matters, are contrary to this right if the cause or foundation of them be not previously supported by oath or affirmation; and if the order, in a warrant to a civil officer, to make search in suspected places, or to arrest one or more suspected persons, or to seize their property, be not accompanied with a special designation of the persons or object of search, arrest or seizure; and no warrant ought to be issued but in cases and with the formalities prescribed by law.

ART. 20. In all controversies concerning property, and in all suits between two or more persons, except in cases in which it has been heretofore otherwise used and practiced, the parties have a right to trial by jury; and this method of procedure shall be held sacred unless, in cases arising on the high seas, and such as relate to mariners' wages, the Legislature shall think it necessary hereafter to alter it.

ART. 21. In order to reap the fullest advantage of the inestimable privilege of the trial by jury, great care ought to be taken that none but qualified persons should be appointed to serve; and such ought to [be] fully compensated for their travel, time, and attendance.

ART. 12. The *liberty of the press* is essential to the security of freedom in a State; it ought, therefore, to be inviolably preserved.

ART. 23. Retrospective laws are highly injurious, oppressive and un-

just. No such laws, therefore, should be made, either for the decision of civil causes, or the punishment of offenses.

ART. 24. A well regulated militia is the proper, natural and sure defense of a State.

ART. 25. Standing armies are dangerous to liberty, and ought not to be raised or kept up, without the consent of the Legislature.

ART. 26. In all cases, and at all times, the military ought to be under strict subordination to, and governed by, the civil power.

ART. 27. No soldier, in time of peace, shall be quartered in any house without the consent of the owner; and in time of war such quarters ought not to be made but by the civil magistrate, in a manner ordained by the Legislature.

ART. 28. No subsidy, charge, tax, impost or duty shall be established, fixed, laid, or levied, under any pretext whatsoever, without the consent of the people, or their representatives in the Legislature, or authority derived from that body.

ART. 29. The power of suspending the laws, or the execution of them, ought never to be exercised but by the Legislature, or by authority derived therefrom, to be exercised in such particular cases only as the Legislature shall expressly provide for.

ART. 30. The freedom of deliberation, speech and debate, in either house of the Legislature, is so essential to the rights of the people, that it can not be the foundation of any action, complaint or prosecution, in any other court or place whatsoever.

ART. 31. The Legislature shall assemble for the redress of public grievances, and for making such laws as the public good may require.

ART. 32. The people have a right, in an orderly and peaceable manner, to assemble and consult upon the common good, give instructions to their representatives, and to request of the legislative body, by way of petition or remonstrance, redress of the wrongs done them, and the grievances they suffer.

ART. 33. No magistrate or court of law shall demand excessive bail or sureties, impose excessive fines, or inflict cruel or unusual punishment.

ART. 34. No person can in any case be subjected to law-martial or to any pains or penalties by virtue of that law, except those employed in the army or navy, and except the militia in actual service, but by authority of the Legislature.

ART. 35. It is essential to the preservation of the rights of every individual, his life, liberty property, and character, that there be an impartial interpretation of the laws and administration of justice. It is the right of every citizen to be tried by judges as impartial as the lot of humanity will admit. It is, therefore, not only the best policy, but for the security of the rights of the people, that the judges of the supreme judicial court should hold their offices so long as they behave well; subject, however, to such limitations on account of age as may be provided by the constitution of the State; and that they should have honorable salaries, ascertained and established by standing laws.

ART. 36. Economy being a most essential virtue in all States, especially in a young one, no pension should be granted but in consideration of actual services; and such pension ought to be granted with great caution by the Legislature, and never for more than one year at a time.

ART. 37. In the government of this State, the three essential powers thereof, to wit, 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 as is consistent with that chain of connection that binds the whole fabric of the constitution in one indissoluble bond of union and amity.

ART. 38. A frequent recurrence to the fundamental principles of the constitution, and a constant adherence to justice, moderation, temperance, industry, frugality, and all the social virtues, are indispensably

necessary to preserve the blessings of liberty and good government. The people ought, therefore, to have a particular regard to all those principles in the choice of their officers and representatives; and they have a right to require of their law-givers and magistrates an exact and constant observance of them in the formation and execution of the laws necessary for the good administration of government.

PART SECOND.

FORM OF GOVERNMENT.

1. The people inhabiting the territory formerly called the Province of New-Hampshire, do hereby solemnly and mutually agree with each other to form themselves into a free, sovereign and independent body politic, or State, by the name of THE STATE OF NEW-HAMPSHIRE.

GENERAL COURT.

2. The supreme legislative power within the State shall be vested in the Senate and House of Representatives, each of which shall have a negative on the other.

3. The Senate and House shall assemble every year, on the first Wednesday of June, and at such other times as they may judge necessary, and shall dissolve and be dissolved seven days next preceding the said first Wednesday of June, and shall be styled *The General Court of New-Hampshire*.

4. The General Court shall forever have full power and authority to erect and constitute judicatories and courts of record, or other courts, to be holden in the name of the State, for the hearing, trying and determining all manner of crimes, offenses, pleas, processes, complaints, actions, causes, matters and things whatsoever, arising or happening within this State, or between or concerning persons inhabiting, or residing, or brought within the same, whether the same be criminal or civil, or whether the crimes be capital or not capital, and whether the said pleas be real, personal, or mixed, and for the awarding and issuing execution thereon. To which courts and judicatories are hereby given and granted full power and authority, from time to time, to administer oaths or affirmations for the better discovery of truth in any matter in controversy, or depending before them.

5. And farther, full power and authority are hereby given and granted to the said General Court, from time to time, to make, ordain and establish all manner of wholesome and reasonable orders, laws, statutes, ordinances, directions, and instructions, either with penalties or without, so as the same be not repugnant or contrary to this Constitution, as they may judge for the benefit and welfare of this State, and for the governing and ordering thereof, and of the subjects of the same, for the necessary support and defense of the government thereof, and to name and settle annually, or provide by fixed laws, for the naming and settling of all civil officers within this State; such officers excepted, the election and appointment of whom are hereafter in this form of government otherwise provided for; and to set forth the several duties, powers and limits of the several civil and military officers of this State, and the forms of such oaths or affirmations as shall be respectively administered unto them for the execution of their several offices and places, so as the same be not repugnant or contrary to this Constitution; and also to impose fines, mullets, imprisonments, and other punishments; and to impose and levy proportional and reasonable assessments, rates and taxes upon all the inhabitants of, and residents within the said State; and upon all estates within the same; to be issued and disposed of by warrant under the hand of the Governor of this State for the time being, with the advice and consent of the Council, for the public service, in the necessa-

ry defense and support of the government of this State, and the protection and preservation of the subjects thereof, according to such acts as are or shall be in force within the same.

6. And while the public charges of government, or any part thereof shall be assessed on polls and estates in the manner that has heretofore been practiced; in order that such assessments may be made with equality, there shall be a valuation of the estates within the State, taken anew once in every five years at least, and as much oftener as the General Court shall order.

7. No member of the General Court shall take fees, be of counsel, or act as advocate in any cause before either branch of the Legislature; and upon due proof thereof such member shall forfeit his seat in the Legislature.

8. The doors of the galleries of each House of the Legislature shall be kept open to all persons who behave decently, except when the welfare of the State, in the opinion of either branch, shall require secrecy.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

9. There shall be in the Legislature of this State a representation of the people, annually elected, and founded upon principles of equality; and in order that such representation may be as equal as circumstances will admit, every town, parish, or place entitled to town privileges, having one hundred and fifty ratable male polls, of twenty-one years of age and upward, may elect one representative; if four hundred and fifty ratable polls, may elect two representatives; and so proceeding in that proportion, making three hundred such ratable polls the mean increasing number for every additional representative.

10. Such towns, parishes, or places as have less than one hundred and fifty ratable polls shall be classed by the General Court for the purpose of choosing a representative, and seasonably notified thereof. And in every class formed for the above mentioned purpose, the first annual meeting shall be held in the town, parish or place wherein most of the ratable polls reside; and afterward in that which has the next highest number, and so on annually by rotation, through the several towns, parishes or places forming the district.

11. Whenever any town, parish or place entitled to town privileges as aforesaid, shall not have one hundred and fifty ratable polls, and be so situated as to render classing thereof with any other town, parish or place very inconvenient, the General Court may, upon application of a majority of the voters in such town, parish or place issue a writ for their electing and sending a representative to the General Court.

12. The members of the House of Representatives shall be chosen annually, in the month of March, and shall be the second branch of the Legislature.

13. All persons qualified to vote in the election of senators shall be entitled to vote within the district where they dwell, in the choice of representatives.

14. Every member of the House of Representatives shall be chosen by ballot; and for two years at least next preceding his election, shall have been an inhabitant of this State, [shall have an estate within the district which he may be chosen to represent, of the value of one hundred pounds, one half of which to be a free hold, whereof he is seized in his own right]* shall be at the time of his election an inhabitant of the town, parish or place he may be chosen to represent; shall be of the Protestant religion, and shall cease to represent such town or parish or place immediately on his ceasing to be qualified as aforesaid.

15. The members of both Houses of the Legislature shall be compensated for their services out of the treasury of the State, by a law made

* See Amendments

for that purpose; such members attending seasonably, and not departing without license.

16. All intermediate vacancies in the House of Representatives may be filled, from time to time, in the same manner as annual elections are made.

17. The House of Representatives shall be the grand inquest of the State, and all impeachments made by them shall be heard and tried by the Senate.

18. All money bills shall originate in the House of Representatives, but the Senate may propose or concur with amendments, as on other bills,

19. The House of Representatives shall have power to adjourn themselves, but no longer than two days at a time.

20. A majority of the members of the House of Representatives shall be a quorum for doing business; but when less than two thirds of the representatives elected shall be present, the assent of two thirds of those members shall be necessary to render their acts and proceedings valid.

21. No member of the House of Representatives or Senate shall be arrested or held to bail on mesne process, during his going to, returning from, or attendance upon, the Court.

22. The House of Representatives shall choose their own Speaker, appoint their own officers, and settle the rules of the proceedings in their own House; and shall be judge of the returns, elections and qualifications of its members, as pointed out in this constitution. They shall have authority to punish by imprisonment every person who shall be guilty of disrespect to the House in its presence by any disorderly and contemptuous behavior, or by threatening or ill treating any of its members; or by obstructing its deliberations; every person guilty of a breach of its privileges in making arrests for debt, or by assaulting any member during his attendance at any session; in assaulting or disturbing any one of its officers in the execution of any order or procedure of the House; in assaulting any witness or other person ordered to attend, by and during his attendance of the House, or in securing any person arrested by order of the House, knowing them to be such.

23. The Senate, Governor and Council, shall have the same powers in like cases; provided that no imprisonment by either, for any offense exceed ten days.

24. The journals of the proceedings, and all public acts of both houses of the Legislature, shall be printed and published immediately after every adjournment or prorogation; and upon motion made by any one member, the yeas and nays upon any question shall be entered on the journal; and any member of the Senate or House of Representatives shall have a right, on motion made at the same time for that purpose, to have his protest or dissent, with the reasons, against any vote, resolve or bill passed, entered on the journal.

SENATE.

25. The Senate shall consist of twelve members, who shall hold their office for one year from the first Wednesday of June, next ensuing their election.

26. And that the State may be equally represented in the Senate, the Legislature shall from time to time, divide the State into twelve districts, as nearly equal as may be, without dividing towns and unincorporated places; and in making this division they shall govern themselves by the proportion of direct taxes paid by the said districts, and timely make known to the inhabitants of the State the limits of each district.

27. The free holders and other inhabitants of each district, qualified as in this constitution is provided, shall annually give in their votes for a senator, at some meeting holden in the month of March.

28. The Senate shall be the first branch of the Legislature, and the Senators shall be chosen in the following manner: namely, every male inhabitant of each town and parish with town privileges, and places unincorporated, in this State, of twenty-one years of age and upward, excepting paupers and persons excused from paying taxes at their own request, shall have a right, at the annual or other meetings of the inhabitants of said towns and parishes, to be duly warned and holden annually forever in the month of March, to vote in the town or parish wherein he dwells, for the senator in the district whereof he is a member.

29. *Provided nevertheless*, That no person shall be capable of being elected a senator who is not of the *Protestant religion* [and seized of a freehold estate in his own right of the value of two hundred pounds, lying within the State]* who is not of the age of thirty years, and who shall not have been an inhabitant of this State for seven years, immediately preceding his election, and at the time thereof he shall be an inhabitant of the district for which he shall be chosen.

30. And every person qualified as the constitution provides, shall be considered an inhabitant, for the purpose of electing and being elected into any office or place within this State, in the town, parish and plantation where he dwelleth and hath his home.

31. And the inhabitants of plantations and places unincorporated, qualified as this constitution provides, who are or shall be required to assess taxes upon themselves toward the support of government, or shall be taxed therefor, shall have the same privilege of voting for senators in the plantations and places wherein they reside, as the inhabitants of the respective towns and parishes aforesaid have. And the meetings of such plantations and places for that purpose shall be holden annually in the month of March, at such places respectively therein as the assessors thereof shall direct; which assessors shall have like authority for notifying the electors, collecting and returning the votes as the selectmen and town-clerks have in their several towns by this constitution.

32. The meetings for the choice of Governor, Council, and Senators, shall be warned by warrant from the selectmen, and governed by a moderator, who shall in the presence of the selectmen (whose duty it shall be to attend), in open meeting, receive the votes of all the inhabitants of such towns and parishes present, and qualified to vote for senators; and shall in said meetings, in presence of the said selectmen and of the town-clerk in said meetings, sort and count the said votes, and make a public declaration thereof, with the name of every person voted for, and the number of votes for each person; and the town-clerk shall make a fair record of the same at large, in the town book, and shall make out a fair attested copy thereof, to be by him sealed up and directed to the Secretary of the State, with a superscription expressing the purport thereof; and the said town-clerk shall cause such attested copy to be delivered to the sheriff of the county in which said town or parish shall lie, thirty days at least before the first Wednesday of June, or to the Secretary of the State at least twenty days before the said first Wednesday of June; and the sheriff of each county, or his deputy, shall deliver all such certificates by him received into the Secretary's office, at least twenty days before the first Wednesday of June.

33. And that there may be a due meeting of senators on the first Wednesday of June annually, the Governor, and a majority of the Council for the time being, shall, as soon as may be, examine the returned copies of such records, and fourteen days before the first Wednesday of June, he shall issue his summons to such persons as appear to be chosen senators by a majority of votes, to attend and take

* See Amendments.

their seats on that day; *Provided, nevertheless*, that for the first year the said returned copies shall be examined by the President and the majority of the Council then in office; and the said President shall in like manner notify the persons elected to attend and take their seats accordingly.

34. And in case there shall not appear to be a senator elected by a majority of votes for any district, the deficiency shall be supplied in the following manner: namely, the members of the House of Representatives, and such senators as shall be declared elected, shall take the names of the two persons having the highest number of votes in the district, and out of them shall elect, by joint ballot, the senator wanted for such district; and in this manner all such vacancies shall be filled in every district of the State; and in like manner all vacancies in the Senate, arising by death, removal out of the State, or otherwise, shall be supplied as soon as may be, after such vacancies happen.

35. The Senate shall be final judges of the elections, returns, and qualifications of their own members, as pointed out in this constitution.

36. The Senate shall have power to adjourn themselves, provided such adjournment do not exceed two days at a time.

Provided, nevertheless, That whenever they shall sit on the trial of any impeachment, they may adjourn to such time and place as they may think proper, although the Legislature be not assembled on such day, or at such place.

37. The Senate shall appoint their president and other officers, and determine their own rules of proceedings. And not less than seven members of the Senate shall make a quorum for doing business; and when less than eight senators shall be present, the assent of five, at least, shall be necessary to render their acts and proceedings valid.

38. The Senate shall be a court, with full power and authority to hear, try and determine all impeachments made by the House of Representatives against any officer or officers of the State, for bribery, corruption, mal-practice, or mal-administration in office; with full power to issue summons or compulsory process for convening witnesses before them; but previous to the trial of any such impeachment, the members of the Senate shall respectively be sworn truly and impartially to try and determine the charge in question, according to evidence. And every officer impeached for bribery, corruption, mal-practice, or mal-administration in office, shall be served with an attested copy of the impeachment, and order of Senate thereon, with such citation as the Senate may direct, setting forth the time and place of their sitting to try the impeachment; which service shall be made by the sheriff, or such other sworn officer as the Senate may appoint, at least fourteen days previous to the time of trial; and such citation being duly served and returned, the Senate may proceed in the hearing of the impeachment, giving the person impeached, if he shall appear, full liberty of producing witnesses and proofs, and of making his defense by himself and counsel; and may, also, upon his refusing, or neglecting to appear, hear the proofs in support of the impeachment, and render judgment thereon, his non-appearance notwithstanding; and such judgment shall have the same force and effect as if the person impeached had appeared and pleaded in the trial.

39. Their judgment, however, shall not extend farther than removal from office, disqualification to hold or enjoy any place of honor, trust, or profit, under this State; but the party so convicted shall nevertheless be liable to indictment, trial, judgment and punishment, according to the laws of the land.

40. Whenever the Governor shall be impeached, the chief justice of the supreme judicial court shall, during the trial, preside in the Senate, but have no vote therein.

EXECUTIVE POWER.

GOVERNOR.

41. There shall be a supreme executive magistrate, who shall be styled Governor of the State of New-Hampshire; and whose title shall be *His Excellency*.

42. The Governor shall be chosen annually in the month of March; and the votes for Governor shall be received, sorted, counted, certified, and returned, in the same manner as the votes for Senators; and the Secretary shall lay the same before the Senate and House of Representatives, on the first Wednesday of June, to be by them examined; and in case of an election by a majority of votes through the State, the choice shall be by them declared and published. And the qualifications of electors of the Governor shall be the same as those for senators; and if no person shall have a majority of votes, the Senate and House of Representatives shall, by a joint ballot, elect one of the two persons having the highest number of votes, who shall be declared Governor. And no person shall be eligible to this office unless, at the time of his election he shall have been an inhabitant of this State for seven years next preceding, and unless he shall be of the age of thirty years [and unless he shall at the same time have an estate of the value of five hundred pounds, one half of which shall consist of a freehold of his own right within this State],* and unless he shall be of the Protestant religion.

43. In cases of disagreement between the two houses with regard to the time or place of adjournment or prorogation, the Governor, with advice of Council, shall have a right to adjourn or prorogue the General Court, not exceeding ninety days at any one time, as he may determine the public good may require; and he shall dissolve the same seven days before the said first Wednesday of June. And in case of any infectious distemper prevailing in the place where the said Court at any time is to convene, or any other cause whereby dangers may arise to the health or lives of the members from their attendance, the Governor may direct the session to be holden at some other, the most convenient place within the State.

44. Every bill which shall have passed both Houses of the General Court, shall, before it became a law, be presented to the Governor; if he approve, he shall sign it, but if not he shall return it, with his objections, to that House in which it shall have originated, who shall enter the objections at large on their journal, and proceed to reconsider it. If, after such reconsideration, two-thirds of that House shall agree to pass the bill, it shall be sent, together with such objections, to the other House, by which it shall likewise be reconsidered, and if approved by two thirds of that House, it shall become a law. But in all such cases the votes of both Houses shall be determined by yeas and nays; and the names of the persons voting for or against the bill shall be entered on the journal of each House respectively. If any bill shall not be returned by the Governor within five days (Sunday excepted) after it shall have been presented to him, the same shall be a law in like manner as if he had signed it unless the Legislature, by their adjournment, prevent its return, in which case it shall not be a law.

45. Every resolve shall be presented to the Governor, and, before the same shall take effect, shall be approved by him; or, being disapproved by him, shall be re-passed by the Senate and House of Representatives, according to the rules and limitations prescribed in the case of a bill.

46. All judicial officers, the attorney-general, solicitors, all sheriffs, coroners, registers of probate, and all officers of the navy, and general and field officers of the militia, shall be nominated and appointed by the

* See Amendment.

Governor and Council; and every such nomination shall be made at least three days prior to such appointment; and no appointment shall take place unless a majority of the Council agree thereto.

47. The Governor and Council shall have a negative on each other, both in the nominations and appointments. Every nomination and appointment shall be signed by the Governor and Council, and every negative shall be also signed by the Governor or Council, who made the same.

48. The captains and subalterns in the respective regiments shall be nominated and recommended by the field officers to the Governor, who is to issue their commissions immediately on receipt of such recommendation.

49. Whenever the chair of the Governor shall become vacant by reason of his death, absence from the State, or otherwise, the President of the Senate shall, during such vacancy, have and exercise all the powers and authorities which, by this constitution, the Governor is vested with when personally present; but when the President of the Senate shall exercise the office of Governor, he shall not hold his office in the Senate.

50. The Governor, with advice of Council, shall have full power and authority, in recess of the General Court, to prorogue the same from time to time, not exceeding ninety days in any one recess of said court; and, during the sessions of said Court, to adjourn or prorogue it to any time the two Houses may desire, and to call it together sooner than the time to which it may be adjourned or prorogued, if the welfare of the State should require the same.

51. The Governor of this State, for the time being, shall be commander-in-chief of the army and navy, and all the military forces of the State by sea and land; and shall have full power by himself or by any chief commander, or other officer or officers, from time to time to train, instruct, exercise and govern the militia and navy; and for the special defense and safety of this State, to assemble in martial array, and put in warlike posture the inhabitants thereof, and to lead and conduct them, and with them to encounter, repulse, repel, resist and pursue by force of arms, as well by sea as by land, within and without the limits of this State; and also to kill, slay, destroy, if necessary, and conquer by all fitting ways, enterprise and means, all and every such person and persons as shall at any time hereafter, in a hostile manner, attempt or enterprise the destruction, invasion, detriment, or annoyance of this State; and to use and exercise over the army and navy, and over the militia in actual service, the law-martial in time of war, invasion, and also in rebellion declared by the Legislature to exist, as occasion shall necessarily require; and surprise, by all ways and means whatsoever, all and every such person and persons, with their ships, arms, ammunition, and other goods, as shall in a hostile manner invade or attempt the invading, conquering or annoying this State; and in fine, the Governor hereby is intrusted with all other powers incident to the office of captain-general and commander-in-chief and admiral, to be exercised agreeably to the rules and regulations of the constitution and the laws of the land: *Provided*, That the Governor shall not at any time hereafter, by virtue of any power by this constitution granted, or hereafter to be granted to him by the Legislature, transport any of the inhabitants of this State, or oblige them to march out of the limits of the same, without their free and voluntary consent, or the consent of the General Court, nor grant commissions for exercising the law-martial in any ease, without the advice and consent of the Council.

52. The power of pardoning offenses, except such as persons may be convicted of before the Senate, by impeachment of the House, shall be in the Governor, by and with the advice of Council; but no charter of pardon, granted by the Governor, with advice of Council, before conviction, shall avail the party pleading the same, notwithstanding any

general or particular expressions contained therein, descriptive of the offense or offenses intended to be pardoned.

53. No officer, duly commissioned to command in the militia, shall be removed from his office but by the address of both Houses to the Governor, or by fair trial in court-martial, pursuant to the laws of the State for the time being.

54. The commanding officers of the regiments shall appoint their adjutants and quartermasters; the brigadiers, their brigade majors; the major-generals, their aids; the captains and subalterns their non-commissioned officers.

55. The division of the militia into brigades, regiments, and companies, made in pursuance of the militia laws now in force, shall be considered as the proper division of the militia of this State, until the same shall be altered by some future law.

56. No moneys shall be issued out of the treasury of this State, and disposed of (except such sums as may be appropriated for the redemption of bills of credit or Treasurer's notes, or for the payment of interest arising thereon), but by warrant under the hand of the Governor for the time being, by and with the advice and consent of the Council, for the necessary support and defense of this State, and for the necessary protection and preservation of the inhabitants thereof, agreeably to the acts and resolves of the General Court.

57. All public boards, the commissary-general, all superintending officers of public magazines and stores belonging to this State, and all commanding officers of forts and garrisons within the same, shall, once in every three months, officially, and without requisition, and at other times when required by the Governor, deliver to him an account of all goods, stores, provisions, ammunition, cannon with their appendages, and all small arms with their accouterments, and all other public property under their care respectively; distinguishing the quantity and kind of each as particularly as may be; together with the condition of such forts and garrisons; and the commanding officer shall exhibit to the Governor, when required by him, true and exact plans of such forts, and of the land and sea, or harbor or harbors adjacent.

58. The Governor and Council shall be compensated for their services, from time to time, by such grants as the General Court shall think reasonable.

59. Permanent and honorable salaries shall be established by law for the justices of the superior court.

COUNCIL.

60. There shall be annually elected by ballot five councilors, for advising the Governor in the executive part of government. The freeholders and other inhabitants in each county, qualified to vote for senators, shall, some time in the month of March, give in their votes for one councilor; which vote shall be received, sorted, counted, certified and returned to the Secretary's office, in the same manner as the votes for senators, to be by the Secretary laid before the Senate and House of Representatives on the first Wednesday of June.

61. And the person having a majority of votes in any county shall be considered as duly elected a councilor; but if no person shall have a majority of votes in any county, the Senate and House of Representatives shall take the names of the two persons who have the highest number of votes in each county, and not elected, and out of those two shall elect by joint ballot the councilor wanted for each county; and the qualifications for councilor shall be the same as for senator.

62. If any person thus chosen a councilor shall be elected Governor, or member of either branch of the Legislature, and shall accept the trust; or if any person elected a councilor shall refuse to accept the office; or in the case of the death, resignation, or removal of any councilor out of the

State; the Governor may issue a precept for the election of a new councilor in that county where such vacancy shall happen; and the choice shall be in the same manner as before directed; and the Governor shall have full power and authority to convene the Council, from time to time at his discretion; and with them, or the majority of them, may and shall, from time to time, hold a council for ordering and directing the affairs of this State according to the laws of the land.

63. The members of the Council may be impeached by the House, and tried by the Senate for bribery, corruption, mal-practice or mal-administration.

64. The resolutions and advice of the Council shall be recorded by the Secretary in a register, and signed by all the members present, agreeing thereto; and this record may be called for at any time by either house of the Legislature, and any member of the Council may enter his opinion contrary to the resolution of the majority, with the reasons for such opinion.

65. The Legislature may, if the public good shall hereafter require it, divide the State into five districts, as nearly equal as may be, governing themselves by the number of ratable polls and proportion of public taxes; each district to elect a councilor; and in case of such division, the manner of the choice shall be conformable to the present mode of election in counties.

66. And whereas the elections appointed to be made by this constitution on the first Wednesday of June annually by the two houses of the Legislature, may not be completed on that day, the said elections may be adjourned from day to day until the same be completed. And the order of the elections shall be as follows: The vacancies in the Senate, if any, shall be first filled: the Governor shall then be elected, provided there should be no choice of him by the people, and afterward the two houses shall proceed to fill the vacancy, if any, in the Council.

SECRETARY, TREASURER, COMMISSARY-GENERAL, ETC.

67. The secretary, treasurer and commissary-general shall be chosen by joint ballot of the senators and representatives assembled in one room.

68. The records of the State shall be kept in the office of the Secretary; and he shall attend the Governor and Council, the Senate and Representatives, in person or by deputy, as they may require.

69. The Secretary of the State shall at all times have a deputy, to be by him appointed; for whose conduct in office he shall be responsible; and in case of the death, removal or inability of the Secretary, his deputy shall exercise all the duties of the office of Secretary of the State until another shall be appointed.

70. The Secretary, before he enters upon the business of his office, shall give bond, with sufficient sureties, in a reasonable sum for the use of the State, for the punctual performance of his trust.

COUNTY TREASURERS &C.

71. The county treasurers and registers of deeds shall be elected by the inhabitants of the several towns in the several counties in the State, according to the method now practiced, and the laws of the State: *Provided nevertheless* the Legislature shall have authority to alter the manner of certifying the votes and the mode of electing those officers, but not so as to deprive the people of the right they now have of electing them.

72. And the Legislature, on the application of the major part of the inhabitants of any county, shall have authority to divide the same into two districts for registering deeds, if to them it shall appear necessary; each district to elect a register of deeds; and before they enter upon the business of their offices, shall be respectively sworn faithfully to discharge the duties thereof, and shall severally give bond, with suffi-

cient sureties, in a reasonable sum, for the use of the county, for the punctual performance of their respective trusts.

JUDICIARY POWER.

73. The tenure that all commissioned officers shall have by law in their offices shall be expressed in their respective commissions. All judicial officers, duly appointed, commissioned and sworn, shall hold their offices during good behavior, excepting those concerning whom there is a different provision made in this constitution: *Provided, nevertheless*, the President,* with consent of the Council, may remove them upon the address of both houses of the Legislature.

74. Each branch of the Legislature, as well as the Governor and Council, shall have authority to require the opinions of the justices of the superior court upon important questions of law, and upon solemn occasions.

75. In order that the people may not suffer from the long continuance in place of any justice of the peace, who shall fail in discharging the important duties of his office with ability and fidelity, all commissions of justices of the peace shall become void at the expiration of five years from their respective dates; and, upon the expiration of any commission, the same may, if necessary, be renewed, or another person appointed, as shall most conduce to the well-being of the State.

76. All causes of marriage, divorce and alimony, and all appeals from the respective judges of probate, shall be heard and tried by the superior court, until the Legislature shall by law make other provision.

77. The General Court are empowered to give to justices of the peace jurisdiction in civil causes, when the damages demanded shall not exceed four pounds, and title of real estate is not concerned: but with right of appeal to either party to some other court, so that a trial by jury, in the last resort, may be had.

78. No person shall hold the office of judge of any court, or judge of probate, or sheriff of any county, after he has attained the age of seventy years.

79. No judge of any court, or justice of the peace, shall act as attorney, or be of counsel to any party, or originate any civil suit, in matters which shall come or be brought before him as judge or justice of the peace.

80. All matters relating to the probate of wills and granting letters of administration shall be exercised by the judges of probate, in such manner as the Legislature have directed, or may hereafter direct; and the judges of probate shall hold their courts at such place or places, on such fixed days as the conveniency of the people may require, and the Legislature, from time to time appoint.

81. No judge or register of probate shall be of counsel, act as advocate, or receive any fees as advocate or counsel, in any probate business which is pending or may be brought into any court of probate in the county of which he is judge or register.

CLERKS OF COURTS.

82. The judges of the courts (those of probate excepted) shall appoint their respective clerks, to hold their office during pleasure; and no such clerk shall act as an attorney, or be of counsel in any cause in the court of which he is clerk, nor shall he draw any writ originating a civil action.

ENCOURAGEMENT OF LITERATURE.

83. 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

* Governor, in former printed editions, but President in the original.

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 interest of literature and the sciences, and all seminaries and public schools; to encourage private and public institutions, rewards and immunities for the promotion of agriculture, arts, sciences, commerce, trades, manufactures and natural history of the country; to countenance and inculcate the principles of humanity and general benevolence, public and private charity, industry and economy, honesty and punctuality, sincerity, and all social affections and generous sentiments among the people.

OATH AND SUBSCRIPTIONS; EXCLUSION FROM OFFICES; COMMISSIONS; WRITS; CONFIRMATION OF LAWS; HABEAS CORPUS; THE ENACTING STYLE; CONTINUANCE OF OFFICERS; PROVISION FOR A FUTURE REVISION OF THE CONSTITUTION, &c.

84. Any person chosen governor, councilor, senator or representative, military or civil officer (town officers excepted), accepting the trust, shall, before he proceeds to execute the duties of his office make and subscribe the following declaration; namely.

I, A. B., do solemnly swear that I will bear faith and true allegiance to the State of New-Hampshire, and will support the constitution thereof. *So help me God.*

I, A. B., do solemnly and sincerely swear and affirm that I will faithfully and impartially discharge and perform all the duties incumbent on me as according to the best of my abilities; agreeably to the rules and regulations of this constitution and the laws of the State of New-Hampshire. *So help me God.*

Any person having taken and subscribed the oath of allegiance, and the same being filed in the Secretary's office he shall not be obliged to take said oath again.

Provided, always, When any person, chosen or appointed as aforesaid shall be of the denomination called Quakers, or shall be scrupulous of swearing, and shall decline taking the said oaths such person shall take and subscribe them, omitting the word "*swear,*" and likewise the words, "*So help me God.*" subjoining instead thereof, "*This I do under the pains and penalties of perjury.*"

85. And the oaths of affirmation shall be taken and subscribed by the Governor, before the President of the Senate, in presence of both houses of the Legislature, and by the senators and representatives first elected under this constitution, as altered and amended, before the President of the State and a majority of the Council then in office, and for ever afterward before the Governor and Council for the time being; and by all other officers, before such persons and in such manner as the Legislature shall from time to time appoint.

86. All commissions shall be in the name of The State of New-Hampshire, signed by the Governor, and attested by the Secretary, or his deputy, and shall have the great seal of the State affixed thereto.

87. All writs issuing out of the clerk's office in any of the courts of law, shall be in the name of The State of New-Hampshire; shall be under the seal of the court whence they issue, and bear teste of the chief, first or senior justice of the court; but when such justice shall be interested, then the writ shall bear teste of some other justice of the court, to which the same shall be returnable; and be signed by the clerk of such court.

88. All indictments, presentments and informations shall conclude, Against the peace and dignity of the State.

89. The estate of such persons as may destroy their own lives shall not for that offense be forfeited, but descend or ascend in the same manner as if such person had died in a natural way. Nor shall any article which shall accidentally occasion the death of any person be henceforth

deemed a deodand, or in any wise forfeited on account of such misfortune.

90. All the laws which have heretofore been adopted, used and approved in the province, colony or State of New-Hampshire, and usually practiced on in the courts of law, shall remain and be in full force until altered and repealed by the Legislature; such parts thereof only excepted as are repugnant to the rights and liberties contained in this constitution: *provided* that nothing herein contained, when compared with the twenty-third article in the bill of rights, shall be construed to affect the laws already made respecting the persons or estates of absentees.

91. The privilege and benefit of the habeas corpus shall be enjoyed in this State, in the most free, easy, cheap, expeditious and ample manner, and shall not be suspended by the Legislature except upon the most urgent and pressing occasions, and for a time not exceeding three months.

92. The enacting style in making and passing acts, statutes and laws, shall be, *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives, in General Court convened.*

93. No governor or judge of the supreme judicial court shall hold any office or place under the authorities of this State, except such as by this constitution they are admitted to hold, saving that the judges of the said court may hold the offices of justices of the peace throughout the State; nor shall they hold any place or office, or receive any pension or salary from any other State government or power whatever.

94. No person shall be capable of exercising at the same time more than one of the following offices in this State: namely, judge of probate, sheriff, register of deeds; and never more than two offices of profit, which may be held by appointment of the Governor, or Governor and Council, or Senate and House of Representatives, or superior or inferior courts; military offices and offices of justices of the peace excepted.

95. No person holding the office of judge of any court, except special judges, Secretary, Treasurer of the State, Attorney-General, Commissary-General, military officers receiving pay from the continent or this State, excepting officers of the militia, occasionally called forth on an emergency, register of deeds, sheriff, or officers of the customs, including naval officers, collectors, of excise and State and continental taxes, hereafter appointed, and not having settled their accounts with the respective officers with whom it is their duty to settle such accounts, members of Congress, or any person holding any office under the United States, shall at the same time hold the office of Governor, or have a seat in the Senate or House of Representatives, or Council; but his being chosen and appointed to and accepting the same, shall operate as a resignation of their seat in the Chair, Senate, or House of Representatives, or Council, and the place so vacated shall be filled. No member of the Council shall have a seat in the Senate or House of Representatives.

96. No person shall ever be admitted to hold a seat in the Legislature, or any office of trust or importance under this government, who in the due course of law, has been convicted of bribery or corruption in obtaining an election or appointment.

97. In all cases where sums of money are mentioned in this constitution, the value thereof shall be computed in silver at six shillings and eight pence per ounce.

98. To the end that there may be no failure of justice or danger to the State, by the alterations and amendments made in the Constitution, the General Court is hereby fully authorized and directed to fix the time when the alteration and amendments shall take effect, and make the necessary arrangements accordingly.*

* See Act of December 14, 1792.

99. It shall be the duty of the selectmen and assessors of the several towns and places in this State, in warning the first annual meetings for the choice of senators, after the expiration of seven years from the adoption of this constitution as amended, to insert expressly in the warrant this purpose among the others for the meeting; to wit, to take the sense of the qualified voters on the subject of a revision of the constitution; and the meeting being warned accordingly, and not otherwise, the moderator shall take the sense of the qualified voters present as to the necessity of a revision; and a return of the number of votes for and against such necessity shall be made by the clerk, sealed up and directed to the General Court at their then next session; and if it shall appear to the General Court by such return, that the sense of the people of the State has been taken, and that in the opinion of the majority of the qualified voters in the State, present and voting at said meetings, there is a necessity for a revision of the constitution, it shall be the duty of the General Court to call a convention for that purpose; otherwise the General Court shall direct the sense of the people to be taken, and then proceed in the manner before mentioned; the delegates to be chosen in the same manner and proportioned as the representatives to the General Court; provided that no alterations shall be made in this constitution before the same shall be laid before the towns and unincorporated places, and approved by two thirds of the qualified voters present and voting on the subject.

100. And the same method of taking the sense of the people as to a revision of the constitution, and calling a convention for that purpose, shall be observed afterward, at the expiration of every seven years.

101. This form of government shall be enrolled on parchment, and deposited in the Secretary's office, and be a part of the laws of the land; and printed copies thereof shall be prefixed to the books containing the laws of this State, in all future editions thereof.

IN CONVENTION, HELD AT CONCORD THE FIFTH DAY OF SEPTEMBER,
ANNO DOMINI 1792.

The returns from the several towns and unincorporated places being examined, and it appearing that the foregoing *Bill of Rights and Form of Government*, as amended by the convention, were approved by more than two thirds of the qualified voters present in town meetings, and voting upon the question, the same are agreed on and established by the delegates of the people in convention and declared to be the civil Constitution of the State of New-Hampshire.

SAMUEL LIVERMORE,

President of the Convention.

Attest: JOHN CALFE, *Secretary.*

AMENDMENTS.

PROCLAMATION.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, }
Concord Sept. 16th, 1852. }

Be it known, that I, Noah Martin, Governor of the State of New-Hampshire, in obedience to the request of the Constitutional Convention, do hereby proclaim to the people of this State, that the constitution of the same is amended by striking from it in part 2d, section 14th, the words, "*shall have an estate within the district where he may be chosen to represent of the value of one hundred pounds, one half of which to*

be a freehold whereof he is seized in his own right ;” and from section 29th the words, “ and seized of a freehold estate in his own right of the value of a hundred pounds, being within this State ;” and section 42d the words, and unless he shall at the same time have an estate of the value of five hundred pounds, one half of which shall consist of a freehold in his own right within this State.”

The foregoing property qualifications are stricken out, and the constitution is thus amended by the suffrages of more than two thirds of the legal voters present in town meeting and voting upon the questions.

[L. s.] Given under my hand, and the seal of the State affixed, at the Council Chamber, September the sixteenth, A. D., 1852, and of the independence of the United States of America the seventy-seventh.

NOAH MARTIN.

By the Governor—

JOHN L. HADLEY, *Secretary of State.*

STATE OF NEW-HAMPSHIRE.

SECRETARY OF STATE'S OFFICE, }
Concord, January 27th, 1853. }

A true copy of the original—

Attest: JOHN L. HADLEY, *Secretary of State.*

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICTS IN 1873.

New-Hampshire is entitled to three members in the National House of Representatives, and the State is divided into three districts, as follow :

DISTRICT NUMBER ONE—Rockingham, Strafford, Belknap, and Carroll counties.

DISTRICT NUMBER TWO—Merrimack and Hillsborough counties.

DISTRICT NUMBER THREE—Cheshire, Sullivan, Grafton, and Coos counties.

COUNCILOR DISTRICTS IN 1873.

The State is divided into five Councilor districts, each of which may choose one Councilor annually.

Council District Number One contains the county of Rockingham, except the city of Portsmouth and the towns of Gosport, Greenland, Hampton, Newcastle, Newington, Newmarket, North Hampton, Rye, South Newmarket, and Stratham, and the county of Merrimack, except the towns of Bradford, Newbury, New-London, Sutton, Warner and Wilmot.

Council District Number Two contains the county of Strafford, the county of Belknap, except the towns of New Hampton, Sanbornton, and Tilton, and the city of Portsmouth, and the towns of Gosport, Greenland Hampton, Newcastle, Newington, Newmarket, North Hampton, Rye, South Newmarket, and Stratham, in the county of Rockingham.

Council District Number Three contains the county of Hillsbo-

rough, except the towns of Antrim, Bennington, Deering, Francestown, Greenfield, Hancock, Hillsborough, New Boston, and Windsor.

Council District Number Four contains the counties of Cheshire and Sullivan, the towns of Bradford, Newbury, New London, Sutton, Warner and Wilmot in the county of Merrimack, the towns of Antrim, Bennington, Deering, Greenfield, Francestown, Hancock, Hillsborough, New Boston, and Windsor, in the county of Hillsborough, and the town of Lebanon, in the county of Grafton.

Council District Number Five contains the counties of Coos and Carroll, the county of Grafton, except the town of Lebanon, and the towns of New Hampton, Sanbornton, and Tilton, in the county of Belknap.

SENATORIAL DISTRICTS.

The State is divided into twelve Senatorial Districts, each of which may elect one Senator to the legislature annually.

Senatorial District Number One contains Durham, Gosport, Greenland, Hampton, Hampton Falls, Newcastle, Newington, Newmarket, North Hampton, Portsmouth, Rye, South Newmarket, and Stratham.

Senatorial District Number Two contains Atkinson, Auburn Brentwood, Candia, Chester, Danville, Deerfield, Derry, East Kingston, Epping, Exeter, Fremont, Hampstead, Kensington, Kingston, Londonderry, Newton, Northwood, Nottingham, Pelham, Plaistow, Raymond, Salem, Sandown, Seabrook, South Hampton, and Windham.

Senatorial District Number Three contains the city of Manchester.

Senatorial District Number Four contains Allentown, Bow, Chichester, Concord, Dunbarton, Epsom, Hooksett, Loudon, Pembroke and Pittsfield.

Senatorial District Number Five contains Barrington, Dover, Farmington, Lee, Madbury, Rochester, Rollinsford, and Somersworth.

Senatorial District Number Six contains Alton, Barnstead, Belmont, Brookfield, Canterbury, Center Harbor, Effingham, Gilford, Gilmanton, Holderness, Laconia, Madison, Meredith, Middleton, Milton, Moultonborough, New Durham, New Hampton, Northfield, Ossipee, Sanborn-ton, Sandwich, Strafford, Tamworth, Tilton, Tuftonborough, Wakefield, and Wolfeborough.

Senatorial District Number Seven contains Brookline, Fitzwilliam, Greenville, Hollis, Hudson, Jaffrey, Mason, Nashua, New Ipswich, Rindge, Sharon, Temple, and Wilton.

Senatorial District Number Eight contains Amherst, Bedford, Bennington, Bradford, Deering, Francestown, Goffstown, Greenfield, Henniker, Hopkinton, Litchfield, Lyndeborough, Merrimack, Milford, Mount Vernon, New Boston, Peterborough, Warner and Weare.

Senatorial District Number Nine, contains Antrim, Chesterfield, Dublin, Gilsum, Hancock, Harrisville, Hillsborough, Hinsdale, Keene, Marlborough, Nelson, Richmond, Roxbury, Stoddard, Sullivan, Surry, Swanzev, Troy, Westmoreland, Winchester and Windsor.

Senatorial District Number Ten contains Acworth, Alstead, Charlestown, Claremont, Cornish, Croydon, Goshen, Grantham, Langdon, Leb-

anon, Lempster, Marlow, Newport, Plainfield, Springfield, Sunapee, Unity, Walpole, and Washington.

Senatorial District Number Eleven contains Alexandria, Andover, Ashland, Boscawen, Bridgewater, Bristol, Campton, Canaan, Danbury, Enfield, Franklin, Grafton, Hanover, Hebron, Hill, Lyme, New London, Newbury, Orange, Orford, Piermont, Plymouth, Salisbury, Sutton, Webster, and Wilmot.

Senatorial District Number Twelve contains all the towns and places in the county of Coos, and the towns of Albany, Bartlett, Bath, Benton, Bethlehem, Chatham, Conway, Dorchester, Eaton, Ellsworth, Francoonia, Freedom, Groton, Hart's Location, Haverhill, Jackson, Landaff, Lincoln, Lisbon, Littleton, Lyman, Monroe, Rumney, Thornton, Warren, Waterville, Wentworth, and Woodstock.

The Election for the choice of Governor, Councilors, Senators, Representatives to the General Court, and members of Congress, is holden on the second Tuesday in March, in all the respective towns and voting places in the State.

STATE OFFICERS IN NEW-HAMPSHIRE, 1873—4.

EZEKIEL A. STRAW, Manchester, *Governor*; BENJAMIN F. PRESCOTT, Epping, *Secretary of State*; AL B. THOMPSON, Concord, *Dep. Secretary of State*; SOLON A. CARTER, Keene, *Treasurer*; EDWARD A. JENKS, Concord, *State Printer*; JOHN M. HAINES, Concord, *Adjutant General*; JOHN C. PILLSBURY, Concord, *Warden of State Prison*; JOHN W. SYMONDS, Franklin, *Superintendent of Public Instruction*; NATHANIEL BOUTON, Concord, *State Historian*; WILLIAM H. KIMBALL, Concord, *State Librarian*.

COUNCIL, 1873—4.

District Number	1,	Samuel P. Dow, Epping.
"	"	2, John J. Morrill, Gilford.
"	"	3, William P. Newell, Manchester.
"	"	4, Bolivar Lovell, Alstead.
"	"	5, Nathan R. Perkins, Jefferson.
Janitor of State House, Lewis L. Mower, Concord.		

MEMBERS OF CONGRESS, IN 1873.

District Number	1,	William B. Small, Newmarket.
"	"	2, Austin F. Pike, Franklin.
"	"	3, Hosea W. Parker, Claremont.

STATE SENATE FOR 1873.

President, David A. Warde, Concord.
Clerk, Luther S. Morrill, Concord.
Assistant Clerk, Tyler Westgate, Haverhill.
Door-Keeper, Zelotus Stevens, Concord.

District Number	1,	Warren Brown, Hampton Falls.
"	"	2, Charles Sanborn, Sandown.
"	"	3, George Foster, Bedford.

District Number	4,	David A. Warde, Concord.
"	"	5, Edwin Wallace, Rochester.
"	"	6, Otis G. Hatch, Tamworth.
"	"	7, Charles H. Burns, Wilton.
"	"	8, William H. Gove, Weare.
"	"	9, Henry Abbott, Winchester.
"	"	10, Henry A. Hitchcock, Walpole.
"	"	11, Warren F. Daniell, Franklin.
"	"	12, Eleazer B. Parker, Franconia.

ORGANIZATION OF HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, 1873.

Speaker, James W. Emery, Portsmouth.
Clerk, Samuel C. Clark, Gilford.
Assistant Clerk, Charles C. Danforth, Concord.
Chaplain, Rev. Charles L. Hubbard, Merrimack.
Engrossing Clerk, Charles A. Hoitt, Dover.
Sergeant at Arms, Charles H. Roberts, Concord.
Door-Keepers, } Charles H. Long, Claremont.
 } Frank G. Moody, Concord.
 } Augustus B. Farmer, Bow.

VOTES FOR GOVERNOR, MARCH, 1873, AND MARCH, 1872.

ROCKINGHAM COUNTY.								
TOWNS.	1873.				1872.			
	Straw.	Weston.	Blackmer.	Mason and scat.	Straw.	Weston.	Blackmer.	Cooper and scat.
Atkinson	72	68			85	69		
Auburn.....	67	94		3	77	110		
Brentwood.....	102	60	1	2	117	62		
Candia	163	194		11	197	208	1	
Chester.....	164	78	9	1	182	89	1	31
Danville	85	47	6	6	80	40		
Deerfield	197	193		7	215	230	1	
Derry	220	109	2		250	134	1	
East Kingston	70	64			56	77		1
Epping	127	171	5		141	190	7	
Exeter	383	142	25	1	483	170	4	2
Fremont	79	48	1		92	60		
Gosport—No election.								
Greenland.....	75	86			74	104		
Hampstead	101	90	12	7	110	87	2	29
Hampton	156	116		2	176	132		
Hampton Falls.....	102	33	1	1	95	45		
Kensington	77	74	4		83	71		1
Kingston	100	124	19	2	113	114	14	6
Londonderry.....	179	108	4		201	142		
Newcastle	80	54			97	73		
Newington	27	64			33	67		
Newmarket	225	273	2	4	235	291	2	1
Newton	97	131	1		97	113		10
North Hampton	82	105			89	116		
Northwood	153	198			180	195	1	2

ROCKINGHAM COUNTY CONTINUED.

TOWNS.	1873.				1872.			
	Straw.	Weston.	Blackmer.	Mason and scat.	Straw.	Weston.	Blackmer.	Cooper and scat.
Nottingham	134	134	1	1	121	137		
Plaistow	79	61			106	53		14
Portsmouth, (ag.)	1,108	855	17	36	1,206	889	4	1
Ward 1	461	332	10	9	488	331	2	
Ward 2	459	294	7	18	509	314	1	1
Ward 3	188	229		9	209	244	1	
Raymond	114	170	3	1	118	203		3
Rye	103	156			98	175		
Salem	187	170	10	6	203	183	7	5
Sandown	65	85		2	68	83		
Seabrook	142	165	28		184	182		
South Hampton	55	61	5		58	68		
South Newmarket	171	44		1	166	59	1	
Stratham	99	67		2	112	83		
Windham	106	60		1	110	60	2	
Total	5,546	4,752	147	105	5,992	5,145	48	75

STRAFFORD COUNTY.

Barrington	183	130	16		199	163	13	
Dover (ag. vote)	878	658	87	9	1,063	718	32	
Ward 1	64	45	7	1	81	61	2	
Ward 2	282	211	41	3	356	217	10	4
Ward 3	424	299	34	3	507	322	11	
Ward 4	108	103	5	2	119	118	5	
Durham	138	94	3	1	123	106		1
Farmington	307	270	15	2	307	245	21	13
Lee	55	110	12	1	73	114	5	
Madbury	55	54	3		51	55		
Middleton	35	58			63	78		
Milton	205	73	2	3	222	131	6	4
New Durham	48	120	4		48	149	3	
Rochester	470	379	47	8	508	466	22	9
Rollinsford	156	79	10		165	79		11
Somersworth	445	208	98	1	588	268	9	
Strafford	151	237		7	204	276		10
Total	3,126	2,470	297	32	3,645	2,846	112	47

BELKNAP COUNTY.

Alton	217	172	1	1	235	212		
Barnstead	87	252		14	97	426		37
Belmont	110	164	1		91	176	3	
Center Harbor	69	58			79	68		
Gilford	383	284	3	13	415	385	3	
Gilmanton	205	214	1		208	216	1	
Laconia	197	279		3	240	291		
Meredith	187	230			214	241		1
New Hampton	135	97	4	7	163	113	2	2
Sanbornton	123	163	1	1	144	198		2
Tilton	113	153	11	3	102	157	17	
Total	1,826	2,066	21	42	1,988	2,315	26	43

CARROLL COUNTY.

Albany	30	40			36	63		
Bartlett	23	114		1	23	133		2
Brookfield	63	42			62	52		
Conway	158	165	8	2	173	201	1	
Chatham	55	47			55	59		
Eaton	41	102			49	104		
Effingham	101	107	1		92	105		
Freedom	42	138	1		44	148		
Hart's Location	6	1						
Jackson	15	93			12	94		
Madison	91	33		1	102	40		
Moultonborough	126	159	1	2	131	194	4	

CARROLL COUNTY CONTINUED

TOWNS.	1873.				1872.			
	Straw.	Weston.	Blackmer.	Mason and scat.	Straw.	Weston.	Blackmer.	Cooper and scat.
Ossipee.....	159	219	13		187	238		
Sandwich.....	213	191	13	19	253	205	23	
Tamworth.....	193	130		6	213	143	2	
Tuftonborough.....	67	140	15	2	82	153	5	
Wakefield.....	123	144			144	165		
Wolfeborough.....	266	233	6	7	295	277		
Total.....	1,772	2,098	58	40	1,825	2,043	34	2

MERRIMACK COUNTY.

Allenstown.....	42	67			42	75		
Andover.....	89	203			102	239		
Boscawen.....	159	140	4		165	171	1	
Bow.....	88	119	5	2	95	140		
Bradford.....	88	166	1	9	121	189		3
Canterbury.....	127	111		2	129	124	1	
Chichester.....	70	132	3		84	148		4
Concord (ag. vote).....	1,517	1,150	21	34	1,652	1,228	13	20
Ward 1.....	177	119	7		200	123	3	1
Ward 2.....	66	128	1	1	66	157	1	
Ward 3.....	94	89	4		99	87	4	
Ward 4.....	346	236	3	16	401	255	1	
Ward 5.....	341	198	3	7	356	197	4	6
Ward 6.....	323	257	1	9	342	272		11
Ward 7.....	170	123	2	1	188	137		1
Dunbarton.....	106	88	2	1	121	92	1	1
Epsom.....	99	121		2	95	157		1
Franklin.....	344	304	15	2	361	328		1
Henniker.....	172	158	1	17	179	169	1	5
Hill.....	90	68		5	109	91		
Hooksett.....	142	112			158	122		1
Hopkinton.....	202	239		9	241	243		2
London.....	116	198	3		133	203	2	
Newbury.....	25	100		6	35	128		2
New London.....	124	75		4	147	83		1
Northfield.....	86	129			79	148	4	2
Pembroke.....	147	167		4	185	203		
Pittsfield.....	205	231	12		204	249	3	11
Salisbury.....	107	113	1	8	115	115		7
Sutton.....	120	131	2	9	159	147		7
Warner.....	153	225		7	188	249	2	1
Webster.....	99	57		5	117	64		8
Willmot.....	105	154			113	165		2
Total.....	4,622	4,758	72	126	5,132	5,270	28	79

HILLSBOROUGH COUNTY.

Amherst.....	191	99	7		214	138	4	8
Antrim.....	136	117			141	138	3	
Bedford.....	177	144	2		167	160		
Bennington.....	43	68	4		48	73	2	1
Brookline.....	102	71			113	85		
Deering.....	45	113			60	133		1
Francetown.....	142	89			157	111	1	
Goffstown.....	210	195	1	9	242	240		20
Greenfield.....	44	91			48	105		
Greenville.....	100	41						
Hancock.....	98	112	5	1	115	117	5	
Hillsborough.....	146	188	16	3	191	252	7	6
Hollis.....	155	140	2	4	167	161	2	
Hudson.....	125	103	4	10	139	123		20
Litchfield.....	40	51			42	59		
Lyndeborough.....	92	90	3	2	110	104		
Manchester (ag. vote).....	1,887	1,545	27	11	2,240	1,760	29	24
Ward 1.....	271	134	1		308	158	2	
Ward 2.....	228	57	1		224	84	1	

HILLSBOROUGH COUNTY CONTINUED.

TOWNS.	1873.				1872.			
	Straw.	Weston.	Blackmer.	Mason and scat.	Straw.	Weston.	Blackmer.	Cooper and scat.
Ward 3.....	453	319	9	5	563	359	6	4
Ward 4.....	369	207	11		466	248	9	
Ward 5.....	115	549	5		48	411		
Ward 6.....	252	171	4	1	413	379	6	3
Ward 7.....	132	91	1		145	92	1	1
Ward 8.....	67	17			73	29		
Mason.....	55	80			165	145		2
Merrimack.....	132	86			151	108		1
Milford.....	358	128	55		443	185	25	
Mount Vernon.....	53	92			61	112		1
Nashua (ag. vote).....	949	862	98	6	1,117	979	27	12
Ward 1.....	164	133	11	1	180	133	3	
Ward 2.....	127	142	13		145	153	3	1
Ward 3.....	49	61	5	3	57	60	1	1
Ward 4.....	109	39		1	124	40		
Ward 5.....	54	157	8		85	205		
Ward 6.....	209	141	26	1	256	190	4	2
Ward 7.....	123	105	14		135	104	1	9
Ward 8.....	114	84	21		133	100	13	
New Boston.....	128	176		1	137	178		
New Ipswich.....	158	56			187	87		
Peterborough.....	295	163	20	1	339	185	4	
Pelham.....	88	107		1	100	130		
Sharon.....	24	21			30	25		
Temple.....	53	49			65	51		
Weare.....	246	221		16	280	248		12
Wilton.....	196	239		5	204	247	2	
Windsor.....	4	17			7	18		
Total.....	6,472	5,554	244	70	7,473	6,440	82	106

CHESHIRE COUNTY.

Alstead.....	138	104	2	9	159	141		
Chesterfield.....	136	124	6	2	160	152	4	
Dublin.....	87	19			99	23	1	
Fitzwilliam.....	184	54	1	5	221	67		
Gilsum.....	54	105	10		62	113		
Harrisville.....	95	66	1		98	102		
Hinsdale.....	202	74	5	3	236	87		
Jaffrey.....	181	104			210	123		
Keene.....	843	558	2	14	896	567	5	5
Marlborough.....	210	43		3	237	45		
Marlow.....	78	106	1	1	72	120		
Nelson.....	68	29			78	33		
Rindge.....	179	42			190	47		1
Richmond.....	77	93			90	112		
Roxbury.....	24	8			25	16		
Stoddard.....	35	90			58	109		
Sullivan.....	56	17			54	24		
Swanzey.....	106	202	10	4	148	242	3	
Surry.....	43	46	1		50			
Troy.....	95	61			110	68		
Walpole.....	200	213		3	210	230		
Westmoreland.....	121	130		21	145	151		
Winchester.....	216	244	14	9	276	245	4	
Total.....	3,428	2,532	53	74	3,667	2,597	17	6

SULLIVAN COUNTY

Acworth.....	142	111		2	158	114	1	
Charlestown.....	202	133	7	6	252	165	4	15
Claremont.....	515	296	61	2	641	306	4	14
Cornish.....	166	115	1	7	189	126	1	17
Croydon.....	106	57	5	1	99	74		10
Goshen.....	49	72	7		61	85	2	1
Grantham.....	88	63		11	95	62		17
Langdon.....	53	40		2	68	48		

SULLIVAN COUNTY CONTINUED.

TOWNS.	1873.				1872.			
	Straw.	Wheat.	Blackmer.	Mason and scat.	Straw.	Wheat.	Blackmer.	Cooper and scat.
Lempster	69	91	2	1	76	107	3	
Newport	295	257	9	13	336	276	3	8
Plainfield	123	169	1	8	173	190		20
Springfield	99	80			104	105		4
Sunapee	71	136	5		81	144		1
Unity	47	127			55	153		1
Washington	109	106	5		117	112		
Total	2,134	1,853	103	53	2,505	2,067	15	111

GRAFTON COUNTY.

Alexandria	90	135	5	2	105	147		2
Ashland	147	84		1	155	78		
Benton	14	60		1	20	84		
Bath	87	125		3	121	160		
Bethlehem	31	182		1	39	222		
Bridgewater	59	43			76	57		
Bristol	187	111	20	17	221	143	12	
Canaan	167	219	6	4	207	240	2	
Campton	155	122		2	184	137		
Danbury	72	124	1	10	85	139		1
Dorchester	32	99			29	130		
Enfield	189	156	1	2	208	183	2	14
Ellsworth	7	35						
Franconia	33	74		2	37	93		
Grafton	98	115			116	133		
Groton	40	69	3		53	92	1	
Hanover	155	120	1		235	192	1	
Haverhill	121	192		1	221	292	7	1
Holderness	70	101			87	140	1	
Hebron	32	55	1		34	68		
Landaff	25	106		1	49	190		
Lebanon	482	244	1	1	570	281		1
Lisbon	235	174	2	1	264	239		2
Littleton	252	330		8	267	360	1	1
Lyme	167	74		20	220	103		21
Lyma	56	54		3	81	64	2	
Lincoln	8	7			7	7		
Monroe	63	38			75	46		
Orange	42	35			48	38		1
Orford	125	100		3	170	120		2
Piermont	95	63	2		105	83	2	
Plymouth	150	225		3	184	219		
Rumney	129	107	12	2	147	132	10	11
Thornton	59	143			62	155		
Warren	38	167			51	194	1	
Wentworth	59	167			70	193		
Waterville	3	9			4	9		
Woodstock	21	58			35	64		
Total	3,795	4,325	55	87	4,641	5,227	39	55

COOS COUNTY.

Berlin	19	40		1	13	60		
Colebrook	145	182	2		146	194	2	
Columbia	35	80		6	96	93		
Cambridge					24	48		
Clarksville					27	79		
Carroll	25	46			37	35		
Dummer	38	33		1	42	106		
Dalton	39	88		1	9	32		
Error—No election								
Gorham	97	127		2	109	134		
Jefferson	37	122		5	63	142	1	
Lancaster	270	192	4	46	299	238	18	11
Milan	76	48		1	00	66	1	
Northumberland	77	112	3		90	125	1	

COOS COUNTY CONTINUED.

TOWNS.	1873.				1872.			
	Straw.	Weston.	Blackmer.	Mason and scat.	Straw.	Weston.	Blackmer.	Cooper and scat.
Pittsburg.....	46	46			45	55		
Randolph.....	4	21			5	27		27
Stark.....	48	58		35	85	1		
Shelburne.....	37	28			36	29		
Stewartstown.....	30	144		1	52	177		
Stratford.....	57	92		1	79	112		
Whitefield.....	159	107			156	138		1
Wentworth's Location.....								
Total.....	1,289	1,566	9	100	1,370	1,814	23	13

RECAPITULATION.

COUNTIES.	1873.				1872.			
	Straw.	Weston.	Blackmer.	Mason & scat.	Straw.	Weston.	Blackmer.	Cooper & scat.
Rockingham.....	5,546	4,759	147	109	5,992	5,141	48	75
Strafford.....	3,126	2,470	297	32	3,645	2,846	112	47
Belknap.....	1,826	2,066	21	42	1,988	2,317	26	43
Carroll.....	1,772	2,098	58	40	1,825	2,043	34	1
Merrimack.....	4,622	4,758	72	126	5,132	5,270	28	79
Hillsborough.....	6,472	5,554	244	70	7,473	6,440	82	106
Cheshire.....	3,428	2,532	53	74	3,667	2,597	17	7
Sullivan.....	2,133	1,853	103	53	2,505	2,067	15	111
Grafton.....	3,795	4,325	55	87	4,611	5,227	39	55
Coos.....	1,289	1,566	9	100	1,370	1,814	23	13
Total.....	34,010	31,981	1059	733	38,238	35,766	424	537

GOVERNORS OF NEW-HAMPSHIRE SINCE 1680.

SUCCESSION OF GOVERNORS—1. *Provincial Governors.*

John Cutt, <i>Pres.</i>	1680	Joseph Dudley, <i>Gov.</i>	1702
Richard Waldron, <i>Pres.</i>	1681	John Usher, <i>Lt. Gov.</i>	1702
Edward Cranfield, <i>Lt. Gov.</i>	1682	George Vaughan, <i>Lt. Gov.</i>	1715
Walter Barefoote, <i>Dep. Gov.</i>	1685	Samuel Shute, <i>Gov.</i>	1716
Joseph Dudley, <i>Pres.</i>	1686	John Wentworth, <i>Lt. Gov.</i>	1717
Edmund Andros, <i>Gov.</i>	1686	William Burnet, <i>Gov.</i>	1728
John Usher, <i>Lt. Gov.</i>	1692	Jonathan Belcher, <i>Gov.</i>	1730
William Partridge, <i>Lt. Gov.</i>	1697	David Dunbar, <i>Lt. Gov.</i>	1731
Samuel Allen, <i>Gov.</i>	1698	Benning Wentworth, <i>Gov.</i>	1741
Earl of Bellemont, <i>Gov.</i>	1699	John Wentworth, <i>Gov.</i>	1767
William Partridge, <i>Lt. Gov.</i>	1699		

NOTE. The Lt. Governors, after 1741, are not known to have acted as

chief magistrates, the Governors being residents of the province. Before that, when the Governor was resident in Massachusetts, the Lt. Governors claimed to be chief magistrates, and often acted as such when the Governor was out of the province.

In May, 1775, the Royal Governor withdrew, and the province was governed by a convention, of which Matthew Thornton was President; and in January, 1776, a temporary Constitution was adopted under which Meshech Weare was unanimously elected President of the Council, and Chairman of the Committee of Safety, till June, 1784.

2. Presidents under the Constitution of 1784.

Meshech Weare, Hamp. Falls, 1784	John Langdon,.....1788
John Langdon, Portsmouth, ...1785	John Sullivan,.....1789
John Sullivan, Durham, .....1786	Josiah Bartlett, Kingston, ....1790

3. Governors under the Constitution of 1792.

Josiah Bartlett,.....	1792	John Bell, Chester,.....	1828
John Taylor, Gilman, Exeter, 1794	Benjamin Pierce,.....	1829	
John Langdon,.....	1805	Matthew Harvey* Hopkinton, .	1830
Jeremiah Smith, Exeter,.....	1809	Samuel Dinsmoor, Keene, . . .	1831
John Langdon,.....	1810	William Badger, Gilmanton, . .	1834
William Plumer, Epping,.....	1812	Isaac Hill, Concord,.....	1836
John Taylor, Gilman,.....	1813	John Page, Haverhill,.....	1839
William Plumer,.....	1816	Henry Hubbard Charlestown, .	1842
Samuel Bell, Chester,.....	1819	John H. Steele, Peterboro', . .	1844
Levi Woodbury, Portsmouth, .	1823	Anthony Colby, N. London, . .	1846
David L. Morrill, Goffstown, . .	1824	Jared W. Williams, Lancaster, .	1847
Benjamin Pierce, Hillsboro', . .	1827	Samuel Dinsmoor, Keene, . . .	1849

4. Governors under Amendment of Constitution of 1852.

Noah Martin, Dover,.....	1852	Frederick Smyth, Manchester, .	1865
Nathaniel B. Baker, Concord, .	1854	Walter Harriman, Warner, . . .	1867
Ralph Metcalf, Newport,.....	1855	Onslow Stearns, Concord, . . .	1869
William Haile, Hinsdale,.....	1857	James A. Weston, Manchester, .	1871
Ichabod Goodwin, Portsmouth, .	1859	Ezekiel A. Straw, Manchester, .	1872
Nathaniel S. Berry, Hebron, . .	1861	Ezekiel A. Straw, Manchester, .	1873
Joseph A. Gilmore, Concord, . .	1863		

JUSTICES OF THE HIGHER COURTS OF NEW-HAMPSHIRE, SINCE 1776.

SUPERIOR COURT OF JUDICATURE—1776 TO 1813.

- Meshech Weare, C. J., Hampton Falls, Jan. 27, 1776, to June 19, 1782.
 Leverett Hubbard, Portsmouth, Jan. 27, 1776, to 1785.
 Matthew Thornton, Londonderry, Jan. 27, 1776, to 1782.
 John Wentworth, Salmon Falls, Jan. 27, 1776, to May 17, 1781.
 Samuel Livermore, C. J., Holderness, June 21, 1782, to 1790.
 Woodbury Langdon, Portsmouth, June 22, 1782, to 1783; Feb., 1786, to Jan. 1791.
 Josiah Bartlett, Kingston, Nov. 14, 1782, to 1790; C. J., Jan. 15, 1790, to June, 1790.
 William Whipple, Portsmouth, June 20, 1783, to 1785.
 John Dudley, Raymond, Dec. 1784, to Feb. 1, 1797.
 John Pickering, C. J., Portsmouth, July 7, 1790, to Feb. 1795.

Simeon Olcott, Charlestown, Jan. 25, 1790, to 1795; C. J., March 28, 1795, to 1802.

Timothy Farrar, New-Ipswich, March 18, 1791, to January 1803.

Ebenezer Thompson, Durham, April 3, 1795, to 1796.

Daniel Newcomb, Keene, April 6, 1796, to 1798.

Edward St. Loë Livermore, Portsmouth, Feb 6, 1797, to 1799.

Paine Wingatè, Stratham, April 4, 1798, to 1809.

Jeremiah Smith, C. J., Exeter, May 17, 1802, to May, 1809.

Arthur Livermore, Holderness. Dec. 21, 1799, to Sept. 19, 1809; C. J., Sept. 19, 1809, to June, 1813.

William King, Atkinson, Dover, April 26, 1803, to 1805.

Richard Evans, Portsmouth. June 5, 1809, to 1813.

Jonathan Steele, Durham. Feb. 19, 1810 to 1812.

Clifton Claggett. Litchfield, August 10, 1812 to 1813.

SUPREME JUDICIAL COURT—1813 TO 1816.

Jeremiah Smith. C. J., Exeter, July 12, 1813, to June 1816.

Caleb Ellis, Claremont, July 12, 1813, to June, 1816.

Arthur Livermore, Holderness, July 12, 1813, to June, 1816.

SUPREME COURT OF JUDICATURE—1816 TO 1855.

William Merchant Richardson, C. J., Chester, July 5, 1816 to March 23, 1838.

Samuel Bell, Chester, July 5, 1816, to June, 1819.

Levi Woodbury, Francestown, Dec. 9, 1816, to 1823.

Samuel Green, Concord, June 26, 1819, to 1840.

John Harris, Hopkinton, Oct. 6. 1823. to Jan. 5, 1833,

Joel Parker. Keene, Jan. 8, 1833, to June 25, 1838; C. J., June 25, 1838, to June 24, 1848.

Nathaniel Gookin Upham, Concord, Jan. 8, 1833 to Dec. 1, 1842; Died Dec. 11, 1869. aged 68.

Leonard Wilcox, Orford, June 25, 1838, to Sept. 29, 1840; June 26, 1848, to June 18, 1850.

John James Gilchrist. Charlestown, March 17, 1840, to June 26, 1848; C. J., June 26, 1848, to March 16, 1855.

Andrew Salter Woods, Bath, Oct. 2, 1840, to March 30, 1855; C. J., March 30, 1855, to August, 17, 1855.

Ira Allen Eastman, Gilmanton, Aug. 31. 1849, to Aug. 17, 1855.

Samuel Dana Bell, Manchester, Aug. 31, 1849, to Aug. 17, 1855.

Ira Perley, Concord, June 28, 1850, to October 1, 1852.

SUPREME JUDICIAL COURT—1855 TO 1870.

Ira Perley, Concord, born Nov. 2. 1799; ap. C. J., July 20, 1855, to Oct. 1, 1859; reappointed Aug. 1, 1864, to Oct. 1, 1869.

Ira Allen Eastman, Concord, July 20, 1855, to Dec. 1, 1859.

Asa Fowler. Concord, July 20, 1855, to February 23, 1861.

George Y. Sawyer, Nashua, July 20, 1855. November 1, 1859.

Samuel Dana Bell, Manchester, July 20, 1855, to Sept. 23, 1859; C. J., Sept. 23, 1859, to August 1, 1864; died Aug. 1, 1868.

J. Everett Sargent, Wentworth, born Oct. 23, 1816; ap. July 5, 1859.

Henry A. Bellows, Concord, born Oct. 25, 1803; ap. Sept. 23, 1859; appointed C. J., Oct. 1, 1869. Died March 11, 1873.

Charles Doe, Dover, born April 11, 1830; appointed Sept. 23, 1859.

George W. Nesmith, Franklin, born Oct. 23, 1800; Dec. 31, 1859, to Oct. 31, 1870.

William H. Bartlett, Concord, Feb. 23, 1861; died Sept. 24, 1867.

Jeremiah Smith, Dover, born July 14, 1837; appointed Oct. 16, 1867. Resigned Jan. 1874.

William L. Foster, Concord, born June 1, 1823, ap. Oct. 1, 1869.

William S. Ladd, Lancaster, born Sept. 5, 1830; ap. Oct. 31, 1870.

Ellery A. Hibbard, Laconia, born July 31, 1826; ap. March 17, 1873.

Isaac W. Smith, Manchester; ap. in Feb. 1874.

SUPREME JUDICIAL COURT, 1874.

Chief Justice, JONATHAN EVERETT SARGENT, Concord.

Associate Justices, CHARLES DOE, Dover; WILLIAM LAWRENCE FOSTER, Concord; WILLIAM SPENCER LADD, Lancaster; ELLERY ALBEE HIBBARD, Laconia; ISAAC W. SMITH, Manchester.

Attorney General, LEWIS WHITEHOUSE CLARK, Manchester.

State Reporter. JOHN MAJOR SHIRLEY, Andover.

ATTORNEY GENERALS FROM 1776.

1776 Wyseman Claggett.	1806 Samuel Bell, Chester.
1778 Samuel Livermore.	1807 William K. Atkinson.
1781 Wyseman Claggett.	1812 Daniel French, Chester.
1782 John Sullivan.	1815 George Sullivan.
1786 John Pickering.	1835 Charles F. Gove, Goffstown.
1786 Benjamin West.	1843 Lyman B. Walker, Gilford.
1787 John Prentice, Londonderry.	1848 John S. Wells, Exeter.
1793 Joshua Atherton.	1848 John Sullivan, Exeter.
1801 William Gordon.	1863 Wm. C. Clark, Manchester.
1802 Jeremiah Mason, Portsmouth.	1872 Lewis W. Clark, Manchester.
1805 George Sullivan, Exeter.	

THE WHEELWRIGHT DEED.

For over one hundred years, or up to 1800, this deed was considered a valid instrument by people both in New Hampshire and Massachusetts.

This deed purported to have been given to the Rev. John Wheelwright, by four Indian Sagamores in May, 1629, conveying certain territory located in the south-eastern portion of the State, and embracing within its borders the towns of New Market, Exeter, Londonderry, Derry and other towns. It is the foundation for the early history of the settlements of more than one third of the State prior to 1750.

Since 1800, certain parties in Massachusetts have convinced themselves, that the deed was a forgery, and it is so established by the Massachusetts Historical Society. If their statements are true, that part of the early history of New Hampshire covered by this deed is a blank,

and Exeter, the third settled town in the State, has never had her true early history written.

Our limited information does not warrant us to assert that this deed was a valid document, but it stands recorded in the Rockingham County Records as being a legal instrument. Some persons in this State have embraced the same views advanced by Dr. Savage, former President of the Massachusetts Historical Society.

In the following article we have advanced a few reasons why this deed may not be valid, notwithstanding other statements to the contrary.

Was the deed of four Indian Sagamores to Rev. John Wheelwright, and others, 17th May 1629, a forgery ?

Hon. James Savage, former President of the Massachusetts Historical Society says; "Before June 13, 1820, I had no more suspicion of the truth of the deed to Wheelwright and four others of 17 May 1629, than of the charter of 4th March 1628-29, for the colony of Massachusetts Bay or any other disputed document."

After 1820, it appears that Mr. Savage became fully convinced that the Wheelwright deed of 1629, was a base forgery, and in the appendix of Winthrop's History of New England, Vol. 1, sets forth his reasons for thus believing.

In his first argument he says, "No Indian deed, in my knowledge, and I have examined many, was ever drawn so long, formal and precise." "This deed was, it will be said, drawn by one of the grantees. But who could have done it in so clerk-like length and beauty, more than a year before any lawyer, except Thomas Morton of Merry Mount came to this country" ?

The Rev. John Wheelwright, was a man of rare talents in any age, had speculative and liberal ideas believing that church and State should have no connection—which belief cost him his rights as a citizen, within the jurisdiction of Massachusetts. Gorges and Mason, had then made a purchase, of the Plymouth council, of certain territory lying between the Kennebeck, and Merrimack rivers, August 22, 1622, and the next year, sent out people to form a colony on the Piscataqua river. Like the first settlers at Plymouth, no doubt but the early settlers in New-Hampshire thought they would be more secure to have a permit, in *some form*, from the original lords of the soil, and there is little doubt but that the agents of Mason at the Dover settlement consented and were willing to have a formal consent from the Indians, of territory already acquired through grants from the Plymouth Council.

At the date of Wheelwright's deed, there were three small tribes of Indians living on the banks of the Piscataqua or its branches. Passaconaway was a sagamore of the Pennacook tribe, and lived on the banks of the Merrimack, near where the city of Concord now stands. The valley of the Merrimack, at that time, was under the control of the Penacooks as *hunting grounds, &c.* As (is termed in these days) a war measure for their better protection against the incursions of the Mohawks, a powerful tribe of Indians living on the banks of the Hudson

and Mohawk rivers; these tribes, with others, formed themselves into a confederacy under the name of *Pawtucket* or *Pentucket*, and Passaconaway was the chief Sagamore. The Wheelwright deed contained land belonging to all these tribes. The *Pentucket* tribe, of which *Runnaawit* was chief at the signing of the deed, resided in the vicinity of Lowell, but was doubtless more under the control of Passaconaway than the other tribes and no doubt it soon, or was at that time, nearly blended with the *Pennacook* tribe, as they had built a fort at *Pawtucket Falls*, Lowell. This clears the objection of Mr. Savage about the *Pawtucket* chief's never being heard of after his signing the Wheelwright deed, and the reason why Passaconaway consented to the sale of *Pautucket* in the deed of Haverhill, Mass., in 1642.

Nine years after, when Mr. Wheelwright and followers settled at *Squamscot Falls* agreeably to the provisions of the deed, he skilfully drew up a compact forming the settlers into a body politic and by-laws governing them, and who can doubt his ability to draft that deed, when they see the judgment he exercised in penning the laws governing the first settlers of Exeter,

In speaking of the provisions of the deed, Mr. Savage asks—"Why should the Indians require that their grantees shall, within ten years, begin a plantation at *Squamscot Falls*, and to avoid contentions amongst them, should be subjected to the colony of Massachusetts!" As has been said, the Indians were jealous that their rights of land might be infringed upon, and probably the grantees were asked why they wanted this large tract, and were obliged to tell what they intended to do with it. If other persons should come and settle within the jurisdiction of this grant, this deed showed they must be amenable to the colony of Massachusetts, and any one can plainly see that it was not the *grantors* who required these provisions; but the *grantees*. Again Mr. Savage says—"The grantees, five in number, were not heard of for five years." This may be true, but it does not invalidate the deed on that account in the least. Many men in New-Hampshire, to-day, hold deeds of lands in the West who were never there, and probably never will be. Mr. Savage places great stress about the witnesses, nine in number, who saw the deed signed, sealed and delivered. Signed, sealed and delivered does not follow that the grantors must deliver the deed to the grantees, but to any one who is considered an agent or attorney for the grantee. Another query is, how could so many be gathered at *Squamscot Falls* so far from any settlement in those early days? If there was one sachem, three witnesses, and one man to act for the grantees, the deed would be valid, because there were nine witnesses, and they could have been at Dover, and the other six saw it signed and delivered by the three other chiefs, but thoughtlessly kept the same date, which, as Mr. Savage says, was the Sabbath. This may be true, for in these days we have known men who piously observe the Sabbath day, but forget the day till they are reminded of it by seeing people passing on the way to church. Another reason why the deed was a forgery is, that Wheelwright was not in this country till 1636, or seven years after the date of the deed. He might

have been in Asia through the whole time, but if he had taken possession at the time stated in the deed it would not have been vitiated. But here is what he says on that matter. "Mrs. Pierson, daughter of Wheelwright told Cotton Mather, that her father's coming over with his family was in the same ship with Mr. Samuel Whiting, the minister of Lynn, and others," and he adds of them "who we are all sure came in 1636." This statement may all be true, but it does not necessarily follow that he did not come at another time before his family. Because there is no record of his being here before 1636, (as Mr. Savage says there is none) it does not prove that *he did not come*, but rather the circumstances in connection with this deed, prove that records in those days were not kept correct which can be substantiated in hundreds of other instances. In this connection it is only necessary to say that Mr. Savage's principal evidence, Cotton Mather, believed the Wheelwright deed to be correct, if he did bring his family in 1636,

The next bold statement Mr. Savage makes is this—"Of the nine English witnesses in whose presence this deed is attested to be signed, sealed and delivered the 17th of May, 1629, I believe we may entertain very strong doubts whether more than one was then in this country." This is a presumptuous statement, nearly all founded on negative evidence and probabilities, which can always be produced when required, or predicated on neighborhood gossip, and brought in as proof after all the men have been dead more than one hundred years. The only true facts of any reliance are, that they were here in 1639, and the deed makes them here in 1629. Here are a few of the grounds upon which he bases this statement. First, John Oldham came in the Ann, in 1623, to Plymouth. John Oldham and Richard Vines of which livery of seizin was given in 1630, in which grant their undertaking to transport fifty persons thither must imply their presence in England." In those days, as now, firms have their agents and the man may be in China, still his business is transacted through his house as if he was in London; and letters may speak as if they had *seen the man* in London when in fact, he was in this country at the time. The above is the way all the witnesses of this deed are explained away. In 1870, there were living in other States in this Union, 125,000 persons who were natives of New-Hampshire, and what reliance can be placed by letters of the date of one hundredth part of these people when they left this State, one hundred and fifty years hence and this is the kind of evidence that Mr. Savage produces to prove that these eight witnesses were in England when it is said they were here to sign this deed. It is a brittle thread of evidence to throw away one third of all the early history of New-Hampshire that stood undisputed for nearly one hundred years, and men must have more courage than we allow to ourselves even to attempt it.

Another strong evidence why this deed is a forgery is, that the Indian sachem Wehanownowit who signed the deed in 1629, give Wheelwright and Story another deed of part of the same territory, April 3, 1638. Mr. Savage asks "why did he give this new deed of this land previously

granted? There is nothing strange in this, especially in those early days. The Indians had begun to grow uneasy about white intrusions on their territory; and doubtless Wheelwright and his people thought they would be more secure to take a new grant from this Chief, as he pretended to hold control of all that wild land. These deeds, under the law, were never considered worth the paper they were written on, except as evidences of priority of occupation of territory, which was important in deciding who first occupied certain territory claimed by the Masonian heirs.

Gorges and Mason had a grant of this same territory, as can be seen, in 1622, but November 17, 1629, they applied for a new grant of the same territory they had purchased in 1622, as they also did of territory now comprising the land from Naumkeag River at Salem, Mass., and the whole of Cape Ann. With much more propriety could the question be asked, Why did Gorges and Mason require new grants of land purchased seven years before? In the first volume of the New-Hampshire Provincial Records, in speaking of these grants, it says, "the inference is that all the other grants had failed through some defect; especially was this the case of the grant of August 10, 1622." Was not the Wheelwright deed, made six months previous, the cause of their investigations as to the validity of their deed of Aug. 10, 1622?

The Wheelwright deed first came before the courts and the public in the case of Allen vs. Waldron, in 1707, and 1708. The heirs of John Wheelwright, at that time, were living in York County, Maine, and this deed was doubtless in their possession. How long it was in their hands before it was placed on file in the York County records is not known, but a certified copy of this deed was used as evidence in this case; but still it was not recorded till 1713, in this county, and in the Rockingham Records in 1714. Mr. Savage requires to know, why the original deed was not produced instead of a certified copy? In all of our early settlements, legal papers were placed on file, as no books were provided at that early date to record them in, and copies of these files were suffered to go out of the office, but not the originals. Doubtless this must be the case of this deed, for it was not recorded in the books till five years after the copy was used in the courts. By inquiry any person will find this to be true of the early provincial records of New-Hampshire.

In reference to the signatures of the grantors of this deed, Mr. Savage says. "But the signing is a remarkable point. All the six marks are "different yet not one is an Indian mark. These who are conversant "with the habits of the aborigines in this particular know their pride "is exhibited by animal or other devices on the same principal of human "nature that led civilized men to the "bost of heraldry" to put family, "or fancy arms and mottoes on their seals."

In this respect Mr. Savage again makes a presumptuous statement, not warranted by the true facts in the case. The original deed and the legal copies *did or do* have the animal or other devices affixed to the respective signatures of the grantors, notwithstanding other statements to the contrary.

But the most important evidence introduced by Mr. Savage and other opponents of the Wheelwright deed, is a letter purporting to have been written by Walter Neal and Thomas Wiggin to John Mason. This letter is dated at Northam, August 13, 1633, and is relative to surveying lands in Exeter, Hampton and Portsmouth. There is another letter speaking of the same land, nearly word for word, but dated August 13, 1632. The letter in 1633, is put on file first, but for what reason no one knows or why two letters are written alike, or why the date should be one year different.

It appears that these letters may be forged, but no reason can be assigned why such letters were written or what ends can be answered by them. The dates of these letters indicate that they were written seven years before Dover was known as *Northam*; six years before Winnequamet was known as *Hampton*, and twenty years before Strawberry Bank was known as *Portsmouth*, yet these letters speak about the towns of Hampton, Northam and Portsmouth. It also speaks about Wheelwright and Exeter. There is evidently something wrong about these letters, but we are unable to see what connection they have with the validity of the Wheelwright deed any more than with Dover or Portsmouth. Mr. Savage and other parties aver that if these letters are forgeries, the deed must also be a forgery. They carry the idea that they were written for the purpose of sustaining the Wheelwright deed. If these letters had ever been introduced in any legal form to prove the authenticity of this deed by parties in its interest, there would be some grounds for these statements. But who can honestly believe that persons wishing to sustain the validity of this deed would concoct such blundering letters as these, for the principal evidence to prove it to be a genuine instrument. The parties who wrote those letters doubtless knew the history of those towns quite as well as Mr. Savage, and purposely placed Portsmouth twenty, Northam seven, and Hampton six years before they were ever thought of, to make it appear ridiculous in the eyes of the public. Now we ask in all candor in view of the foregoing facts on this point, if it does not look more rational that the enemies of the Wheelwright claims drafted these letters? If there was a purpose in writing these letters to connect them with the deed, there is no doubt but they were written for the purpose of defeating, rather than sustaining it.

The other arguments advanced by Mr. Savage to destroy the authenticity of the deed are in form atheistical and deistical, viz. reasoning and interrogatories, and are put on the same grounds that Infidels use to discredit the authenticity of the Bible—such as did Cain marry his sister; or how could he build the city of Enoch in the land of Nod, with no one but himself, wife and son to inhabit it. Such questions and reasoning without any common sense, consideration would entirely destroy, in the minds of the people, the truth of the Bible. They are questions that cannot be answered in detail because they are not given. So with any ancient history, it is condensed at every new edition to make room for some of more modern date. So with the Wheelwright deed. When the question is asked “how could so many witnesses, grantors and grantees be

gathered at Squamscot Falls, so far in the wilderness without roads, &c., it is better fitting to come from a child or a Bible infidel than from an acknowledged intelligent man. All we have is this; there is a deed which has been on record for nearly one hundred and fifty years, showing that certain grantors give to certain grantees a large tract of land in Rockingham County.* History has handed down in brief that nearly all the parties mentioned in that deed lived at its date, but the full details of all their social relations, their days of earthly enjoyment, and their many hours of deep affliction, no biographer has ever penned.

In summing up all the reasons and arguments of Mr. Savage and others why the deed is a forgery, in connection with other facts which are suggested as to its validity, we are led to the following reasoning.

Mr. Savage carries the idea, in the commencement, that the parties who drafted that deed were men of more than ordinary ability, owing to its beauty, clerklike length, and its provisional details. But after this, his whole arguments go to prove, that the parties connected with this forged deed (as he calls it) are the most imbecile set of men who ever made any pretensions to transact business, or to common intelligence. This deed (as he proves it) was a continuous set of blunders from its beginning to the end, as to dates and historical facts. He proves satisfactorily to himself that at the purported date of the deed, there was no man in the country with the talent to draft it, no grantors that could be present, and that the other twelve persons were not in this country at the date of its execution.

The first time this deed was ever brought into court was in the case of Allen vs. Waldron, in 1707, and over one hundred years before any attempt was made to prove that it was a forgery. Now if it was a forged deed it was executed near that date, and for that trial, for at prior trials relative to similar claims it was not produced. If it was a forgery who were the parties to this rascality? John Pickering and Charles Story were the Counsel. Allow that both were base enough to lend their hands to such iniquity, would they show such ignorance at that date as to the history of the parties connected with this deed? Would they naturally have had nothing right and everything wrong? The true facts are, that Mr. Pickering and Mr. Story were well versed in the history of the early settlers in that section at the date of this trial, and they both had seen many persons who lived in the days of Wheelwright and other parties mentioned in the deed. We ask in all candor and reason, if any unprejudiced person can *fully* believe, that these men, knowing the wary counsel they had

* In 1737-38 when the boundary line was pending between Massachusetts and New-Hampshire, (which was finally established in 1741,) the authorities of Massachusetts introduced the Wheelwright deed as evidence to prove that the division line between the two States should be so established as to include all the territory embraced in this deed, as it mentioned in its provisions that persons living within the limits stated, should be under the jurisdiction of Massachusetts.

These papers are now preserved in the Capitol at Concord, and are pronounced as forgeries by the State, who once produced them to secure nearly one half million acres of land now owned by the State of New-Hampshire.

to contend with, also the learned court who watched every movement as the cause progressed would have shown such imbecility as to have drafted a deed and to have *all* the parties connected with it to be in such a position as to be impossible to be present when it was executed. They showed they had some faint history about some of the persons connected with this deed, for there is no doubt but all of them were once alive, and lived in New-Hampshire at some date. They must also have known about Wheelwright at the time of this court, for he was not an obscure man in the early history of New-Hampshire or New-England—the opposite counsel knew him well for his name figured in this case. Under these circumstances does it look reasonable, that Mr. Pickering would write it himself or allow such a deed to be brought into court as evidence, when the opposite counsel were liable to know it was a forgery?

Men who concoct forgery or counterfeit weigh the matter in all its bearings, before they commence, and intend it will imitate and appear genuine. It is seldom they ever make more than one mistake, and that is generally in the mechanical part. Mr. Savage attempts to prove that this Wheelwright deed is a total mistake in every respect, and not right in any. To us it appears like some trials in court where all the evidence on one side, is so positive on every point that their case becomes weak. If he had brought sufficient evidence to prove one or two important points relative to the authenticity of the deed, it might have looked rational, but instead, he proves that there were no grantors, no grantees, and but one witness out of the nine in this country and that one would not have signed it; that no person had the talent to have written such a deed, and to cap the climax the 17th day of May was the Sabbath day. There never was on record, or ever heard of, such a total mistake, and not one thing right, where deception was intended to be used, as the forgery of the Wheelwright deed—and the great mystery is that people living over one hundred years after the transaction, can find out the true dates better than those living at or near the time it is said the forgery was committed.

This deed has been sustained by the courts of the State, by Dr. Belknap, by Governor William Plumer, first President of the New-Hampshire Historical Society, Nathaniel Adams, and many others who could be mentioned. In 1720, the people who settled in Londonderry purchased their right of Colonel John Wheelwright who had claim to this land through this Wheelwright deed, and it now stands recorded as a legal document. We candidly ask are a majority of the people of New-Hampshire prepared to lend their hands to have this deed expunged from the legal records of Rockingham County as a forgery? For over one hundred years this deed has been considered a genuine document, and has been an important connecting link in the early history of southern New-Hampshire. From this deed starts the first history of Exeter, Londonderry, Chester Epping and many other towns in that section of the State, and it has been sustained by our courts and all our historians up to 1800.

It may be a forgery as stated by Mr. Savage—but before it is fully dropped from New-Hampshire's early history, there should be stronger evidence and more conclusive arguments adduced than have yet appeared, in our opinion, for any son of New Hampshire to lend his aid to its obliteration.*

Since writing the foregoing, relative to the Wheelwright Deed, the Rev. Dr. Bouton, State Historian, has carefully prepared a paper on this important subject, and after weighing all the points touching this deed, he has become fully convinced that it must be a forgery.

We make no issue with Dr. Bouton, for his historical research is far beyond what we can ever hope to attain. But our only regret is, that this conclusion has been deferred to so late a period, and that it has not been placed in the Provincial Records where it rightfully belongs.

* It is to be hoped that before another history of New-Hampshire is written, prominent men connected with the New-Hampshire Historical Society will fully investigate this question and decide whether the people of this State can live under this deed, or to have it expunged from the early records of New-Hampshire.

TABULAR STATEMENT

Showing the population of all the towns and cities in the United States, of
6,000 and upwards.

ALABAMA.			INDIANA CONTINUED.		
TOWNS.	COUNTIES.	POP.	TOWNS.	COUNTIES.	POP.
Dayton.....	Marengo	6,731	Indianapolis	Marion	48,244
No. 2.....	Mobile	32,034	Troy	Perry	6,386
Mobile	Montgomery	6,240	Black	Posey	6,291
Court House.....	Montgomery	9,194	Lafayette.....	Tippecanoe	13,506
Montgomery	Montgomery	10,588	Evansville.....	Vanderburgh.....	21,830
ARKANSAS.			Terre Haute.....	Vigo.....	16,103
Little Rock.....	Pulaski.....	12,380	Richmond.....	Wayne.....	9,445
CALIFORNIA.			IOWA.		
Grass Valley.....	Nevada.....	7,063	Dubuque.....	Dubuque	18,434
Sacramento	Sacramento.....	16,283	Centre	Henry	6,310
San Francisco	San Francisco.....	149,473	Keokuk	Lee	12,766
Stockton	San Joaquin.....	10,066	Muscatine	Muscatine	6,718
San Jose	Santa Clara	9,089	Des Moines	Polk.....	12,035
Vallejo	Solano	6,391	Council Bluffs.....	Pottawattamie.....	10,020
CONNECTICUT.			Davenport	Scott.....	20,038
Bridgeport	Fairfield	19,835	Clinton	Clinton	7,970
Danbury	Fairfield.....	8,753	Burlington	Des Moines.....	14,930
Greenwich	Fairfield.....	7,645	Iowa City.....	Johnson.....	8,094
Norwalk	Fairfield.....	12,119	Cedar Rapids.....	Linn	5,940
Stamford	Fairfield.....	9,714	Oskaloosa	Malaska	6,591
Hartford	Hartford	37,743	KANSAS.		
New Britain.....	Hartford	9,480	Atchison	Atchison.....	7,054
Middletown	Middlesex	6,923	Lawrence.....	Douglas	8,320
Meriden.....	New Haven.....	10,495	Leavenworth.....	Leavenworth	17,873
New Haven.....	New Haven.....	50,840	Topeka	Shawnee.....	5,790
Waterbury.....	New Haven.....	13,106	KENTUCKY.		
Waterbury.....	New Haven.....	10,826	Glasgow.....	Barren	7,057
New London.....	New London	9,576	Paris.....	Bourbon	7,087
Norwich	New London	16,653	Newport	Campbell.....	15,087
Stonington.....	New London	6,313	Lexington.....	Fayette.....	14,801
DELAWARE.			Louisville.....	Jefferson	100,753
Dover.....	Kent.....	6,394	Covington.....	Kenton	24,505
Wilmington	Newcastle	30,841	Maysville.....	Mason.....	6,431
FLORIDA.			Paducah	Mc Cracken.....	6,866
Jacksonville	Duval	6,912	LOUISIANA.		
GEORGIA.			Carrollton.....	Jefferson.....	6,495
Macon.....	Bibb.....	10,810	New Orleans.....	Orleans.....	191,418
Atlanta	Fulton.....	21,789	Raton Rouge.....	East Baton Rouge	6,498
Columbus	Muscogee.....	7,401	MAINE.		
Augusta.....	Richmond.....	15,389	Auburn	Androscoggin.....	6,169
ILLINOIS.			Lewiston.....	Androscoggin.....	13,600
Quincy.....	Adams	24,052	Rockland	Knox.....	7,074
Cairo.....	Alexander.....	6,267	Portland.....	Cumberland.....	31,413
Chicago.....	Cook	298,977	Westbrook.....	Cumberland	6,583
Decatur	Macon	7,161	Augusta.....	Kennebec.....	7,808
Joliet	Will.....	7,263	Bangor.....	Penobscot.....	18,289
Galena	Jo. Davies's.....	7,019	Bath.....	Sagadahoc.....	7,371
Aurora	Kane	11,162	Calais	Washington	5,944
Galesburg	Knox.....	10,158	Biddeford	York.....	10,282
Alton	Madison.....	8,665	MARYLAND.		
Bloomington	Mc Lean.....	14,590	Frostburg	Allegany.....	6,131
Peoria	Peoria.....	22,849	Cumberland	Allegany.....	8,056
Springfield	Sangamon.....	17,364	Annapolis	Anne Arundel.....	5,744
Belleville.....	St. Clair.....	8,146	Baltimore	Baltimore.....	267,354
Rockford	Winnebago.....	11,049	Frederick	Frederick	11,904
INDIANA.			Hagerstown.....	Washington	6,471
Fort Wayne	Allen.....	17,718	MASSACHUSETTS.		
Logansport	Cass	8,950	Adams	Berkshire.....	12,090
New Albany.....	Floyd.....	15,396	Pittsfield.....	Berkshire.....	11,112
Madison.....	Jefferson	10,709	Attleborough.....	Bristol.....	6,769
La Porte	La Porte	6,581	Fall River.....	Bristol.....	26,766
			New Bedford.....	Bristol.....	21,320
			Taunton	Bristol.....	18,629
			Beverly	Essex.....	6,507

MASSACHUSETTS CONTINUED.

TOWNS.	COUNTIES.	POP.
Gloucester.....	Essex.....	15,389
Haverhill.....	Essex.....	13,092
Lawrence.....	Essex.....	28,921
Lynn.....	Essex.....	28,233
Marblehead.....	Essex.....	7,703
Newburyport.....	Essex.....	12,595
Peabody.....	Essex.....	7,343
Salem.....	Essex.....	24,117
Chicopee.....	Hampden.....	9,607
Holyoke.....	Hampden.....	10,733
Springfield.....	Hampden.....	26,703
Westfield.....	Hampden.....	6,519
Northampton.....	Hampshire.....	10,160
Cambridge.....	Middlesex.....	39,634
Charlestown.....	Middlesex.....	28,323
Lowell.....	Middlesex.....	40,928
Malden.....	Middlesex.....	7,367
Marlborough.....	Middlesex.....	8,474
Natick.....	Middlesex.....	6,404
Newton.....	Middlesex.....	12,825
Somerville.....	Middlesex.....	14,685
Waltham.....	Middlesex.....	9,065
Woburn.....	Middlesex.....	8,560
Brookline.....	Norfolk.....	6,650
Dedham.....	Norfolk.....	7,342
Quincy.....	Norfolk.....	7,442
West Roxbury.....	Norfolk.....	8,683
Weymouth.....	Norfolk.....	9,010
Abington.....	Plymouth.....	9,398
No. Bridgewater.....	Plymouth.....	8,007
Plymouth.....	Plymouth.....	6,238
Boston.....	Suffolk.....	250,526
Fitchburg.....	Worcester.....	11,260
Milford.....	Worcester.....	9,890
Worcester.....	Worcester.....	41,105

MICHIGAN.

Coldwater.....	Branch.....	5,906
Battle Creek.....	Calhoun.....	7,026
Marshall.....	Calhoun.....	5,909
Flint.....	Genesee.....	7,528
Lansing.....	Ingham.....	6,064
Jackson.....	Jackson.....	11,447
Kalamazoo.....	Kalamazoo.....	10,447
Grand Rapids.....	Kent.....	18,157
Adrian.....	Lenawee.....	8,438
Ishpeming.....	Marquette.....	6,103
Monroe.....	Monroe.....	6,089
Muskegon.....	Muskegon.....	6,403
Pontiac.....	Oakland.....	5,942
East Saginaw.....	Saginaw.....	11,350
Saginaw.....	Saginaw.....	8,464
Port Huron.....	St. Clair.....	6,805
Ann Arbor.....	Washtenaw.....	8,746
Ypsilanti.....	Washtenaw.....	7,032
Detroit.....	Wayne.....	79,577

MINNESOTA.

Minneapolis.....	Hennepin.....	14,239
St. Anthony.....	Hennepin.....	5,449
St. Paul.....	Ramsey.....	20,030
Winona.....	Winona.....	7,679

MISSISSIPPI.

Natchez.....	Adams.....	9,057
Hayes Creek.....	Carroll.....	7,550
Vicksburg.....	Warren.....	12,443

MISSOURI.

St. Joseph.....	Buchanan.....	19,565
Jefferson City.....	Cole.....	6,259
Kansas City.....	Jackson.....	32,260
Lexington.....	LaFayette.....	6,336
Hannibal.....	Marion.....	10,125
Mount Sterling.....	Pettis.....	6,305

MISSOURI CONTINUED.

TOWNS.	COUNTIES.	POP.
Bonhomme.....	St. Louis.....	6,162
Central.....	St. Louis.....	8,923
St. Louis.....	St. Louis.....	310,864
St. Ferdinand.....	St. Louis.....	7,214

NEBRASKA.

Omaha.....	Douglas.....	16,083
Nebraska.....	Otoe.....	6,050

NEW-HAMPSHIRE.

Keene.....	Cheshire.....	5,971
Manchester.....	Hillsborough.....	23,536
Nashua.....	Hillsborough.....	10,543
Concord.....	Merrimack.....	12,241
Portsmouth.....	Rockingham.....	9,211
Dover.....	Strafford.....	9,294

NEW-JERSEY.

Hackensack.....	Bergen.....	8,038
Bordentown.....	Burlington.....	6,041
Burlington.....	Burlington.....	5,817
Camden.....	Camden.....	20,045
Newton.....	Camden.....	8,437
Bridgeton.....	Cumberland.....	6,830
Millville.....	Cumberland.....	6,101
Newark.....	Essex.....	105,059
Orange.....	Essex.....	9,388
Hoboken.....	Hudson.....	20,297
Jersey City.....	Hudson.....	82,546
Union.....	Hudson.....	6,737
Trenton.....	Mercer.....	22,874
New Brunswick.....	Middlesex.....	15,058
Rockaway.....	Morris.....	6,445
Patterson.....	Passaic.....	33,579
Bridgewater.....	Somerset.....	5,883
Elizabeth.....	Union.....	20,838
Rahway.....	Union.....	6,252
Phillipsburg.....	Warren.....	5,932

NEW YORK.

Albany.....	Albany.....	69,422
Bethlehem.....	Albany.....	6,950
Cohoes.....	Albany.....	15,357
Watervliet.....	Albany.....	22,609
West Troy.....	Albany.....	10,693
Binghamton.....	Broome.....	14,753
Auburn.....	Cayuga.....	17,225
Dunkirk.....	Chautauqua.....	6,912
Ellicott.....	Chautauqua.....	6,679
Elmira.....	Chemung.....	15,863
Fishkill.....	Dutchess.....	11,752
Poughkeepsie.....	Dutchess.....	20,080
Buffalo.....	Erie.....	117,714
Malone.....	Franklin.....	7,186
Johnstown.....	Fulton.....	12,273
Catskill.....	Greene.....	7,677
Watertown.....	Jefferson.....	9,336
Brooklyn.....	Kings.....	396,099
Flatbush.....	Kings.....	6,309
New Lots.....	Kings.....	9,800
Lenox.....	Madison.....	9,816
Rochester.....	Monroe.....	62,356
Amsterdam.....	Montgomery.....	7,706
New-York.....	New-York.....	942,292
Niagara.....	Niagara.....	15,458
Niagara.....	Niagara.....	6,832
Rome.....	Oneida.....	11,000
Utica.....	Oneida.....	28,804
Syracuse.....	Onondaga.....	43,051
Canandaigua.....	Ontario.....	7,274
Cornwall.....	Orange.....	5,989
Port Jervis.....	Orange.....	6,377
Newburgh.....	Orange.....	20,556
Wallkill.....	Orange.....	9,477
Middletown.....	Orange.....	6,049

NEW-YORK CONTINUED.

TOWNS.	COUNTIES.	POP.
Warwick.....	Orange.....	5,736
Barre.....	Orleans.....	6,756
Oswego.....	Oswego.....	20,910
Volney.....	Oswego.....	6,565
Flushing.....	Queens.....	14,650
Hampstead.....	Queens.....	13,999
Newton.....	Queens.....	20,274
North Hempstead.....	Queens.....	6,540
Oyster Bay.....	Queens.....	10,595
Greenbush.....	Rensselaer.....	6,202
Lansingburgh.....	Rensselaer.....	6,804
Troy.....	Rensselaer.....	46,465
Castleton.....	Richmond.....	9,504
New Brighton.....	Richmond.....	7,495
Middletown.....	Richmond.....	7,589
Northfield.....	Richmond.....	5,949
Haverstraw.....	Rockland.....	6,412
Orangetown.....	Rockland.....	6,810
Saratoga Springs.....	Saratoga.....	8,537
Saratoga Springs.....	Saratoga.....	7,516
Schenectady.....	Schenectady.....	11,026
Bath.....	Steuben.....	6,236
Corning.....	Steuben.....	6,501
Canton.....	St. Lawrence.....	6,014
Ogdensburg.....	St. Lawrence.....	10,076
Potsdam.....	St. Lawrence.....	7,774
Brookhaven.....	Suffolk.....	10,159
Huntington.....	Suffolk.....	10,704
Southampton.....	Suffolk.....	6,135
Southold.....	Suffolk.....	6,715
Owego.....	Tioga.....	9,442
Ithaca.....	Tompkins.....	10,107
Ithaca.....	Tompkins.....	8,464
Kingston.....	Ulster.....	21,943
Rondout.....	Ulster.....	10,114
Saugerties.....	Ulster.....	10,455
Wawarsing.....	Ulster.....	8,151
Queensbury.....	Warren.....	8,387
Cortlandt.....	Westchester.....	11,694
East Chester.....	Westchester.....	7,491
Greenburgh.....	Westchester.....	10,796
Peeckskill.....	Westchester.....	6,560
Morrisania.....	Westchester.....	19,609
Ossining.....	Westchester.....	7,798
Rye.....	Westchester.....	7,150
Westchester.....	Westchester.....	6,015
West Farms.....	Westchester.....	9,372
Yonkers.....	Westchester.....	18,835

NORTH CAROLINA.

Wilmington.....	New Hanover.....	13,446
New Bern.....	Craven.....	5,843
Raleigh.....	Wake.....	10,149

OHIO.

Hamilton.....	Butler.....	11,081
Urbana.....	Cham. aign.....	6,103
Springfield.....	Clark.....	15,632
Cleveland.....	Cuyahoga.....	92,829
Newburgh.....	Cuyahoga.....	6,227
Delaware.....	Delaware.....	6,861
Sandusky.....	Erie.....	13,000
Columbus.....	Franklin.....	31,274
Xenia.....	Greene.....	8,631
Cincinnati.....	Hamilton.....	216,239
Springfield.....	Hamilton.....	6,548
Steubenville.....	Jefferson.....	8,107
Newark.....	Licking.....	6,698
Toledo.....	Lucas.....	31,584
Youngstown.....	Mahoning.....	10,837
Piqua.....	Miami.....	5,967
Dayton.....	Montgomery.....	30,473
Zanesville.....	Muskingum.....	10,011
Circleville.....	Pickaway.....	5,922
Mansfield.....	Richland.....	8,029

OHIO CONTINUED.

TOWNS.	COUNTIES.	POP.
Chillicothe.....	Ross.....	8,920
Portsmouth.....	Scioto.....	10,592
Canton.....	Stark.....	8,660
Akron.....	Summit.....	10,006
Marietta.....	Washington.....	7,965
Wooster.....	Wayne.....	6,654

OREGON.

Portland.....	Multnomah.....	8,293
Monmouth.....	Polk.....	3,749

PENNSYLVANIA.

Allegheny.....	Allegheny.....	53,180
Birmingham.....	Allegheny.....	8,603
E. Birmingham.....	Allegheny.....	9,486
Pittsburgh.....	Allegheny.....	86,076
Reading.....	Beks.....	33,930
Altoona.....	Blair.....	10,610
Johnstown.....	Cambria.....	6,028
Mauch Chunk.....	Carbon.....	10,636
Lockhaven.....	Clinton.....	6,983
Meadville.....	Crawford.....	7,103
Titusville.....	Crawford.....	8,639
Carlisle.....	Cumberland.....	6,650
Harrisburgh.....	Dauphin.....	23,104
Chester.....	Delaware.....	9,485
Erie.....	Erie.....	19,645
Chambersburg.....	Franklin.....	6,308
Columbia.....	Lancaster.....	6,461
Lancaster.....	Lancaster.....	20,233
New Castle.....	Lawrence.....	6,164
Lelanon.....	Lebanon.....	6,727
Allentown.....	Lehigh.....	13,884
Carbondale.....	Luzerne.....	6,393
Pittston.....	Luzerne.....	6,760
Scranton.....	Luzerne.....	35,092
Wilkesbarre.....	Luzerne.....	10,174
Williamsport.....	Lycoming.....	16,030
Hickory.....	Mercer.....	7,700
Norristown.....	Montgomery.....	10,753
Danville.....	Montour.....	8,436
Easton.....	Northampton.....	10,987
Philadelphia.....	Philadelphia.....	674,022
Butler.....	Schuylkill.....	5,904
Mahanoy.....	Schuylkill.....	9,400
Pottsville.....	Schuylkill.....	12,385
Tamaqua.....	Schuylkill.....	5,960
Cornplanter.....	Venango.....	9,863
York.....	York.....	11,003

RHODE ISLAND.

Warwick.....	Kent.....	10,453
Newport.....	Newport.....	12,521
North Providence.....	Providence.....	20,495
Providence.....	Providence.....	68,904
Pawtucket.....	Providence.....	6,619
Woonsocket.....	Providence.....	11,527

SOUTH CAROLINA.

St. Helena.....	Beaufort.....	6,152
Charleston.....	Charleston.....	48,956
St. James.....	Charleston.....	7,795
St. Johns.....	Charleston.....	7,868
Columbia.....	Richland.....	9,298
Fourth.....	Richland.....	7,687

TENNESSEE.

Nashville.....	Davidson.....	25,865
Chattanooga.....	Hamilton.....	6,093
Knoxville.....	Knox.....	8,682
Memphis.....	Shelby.....	40,226

TEXAS.

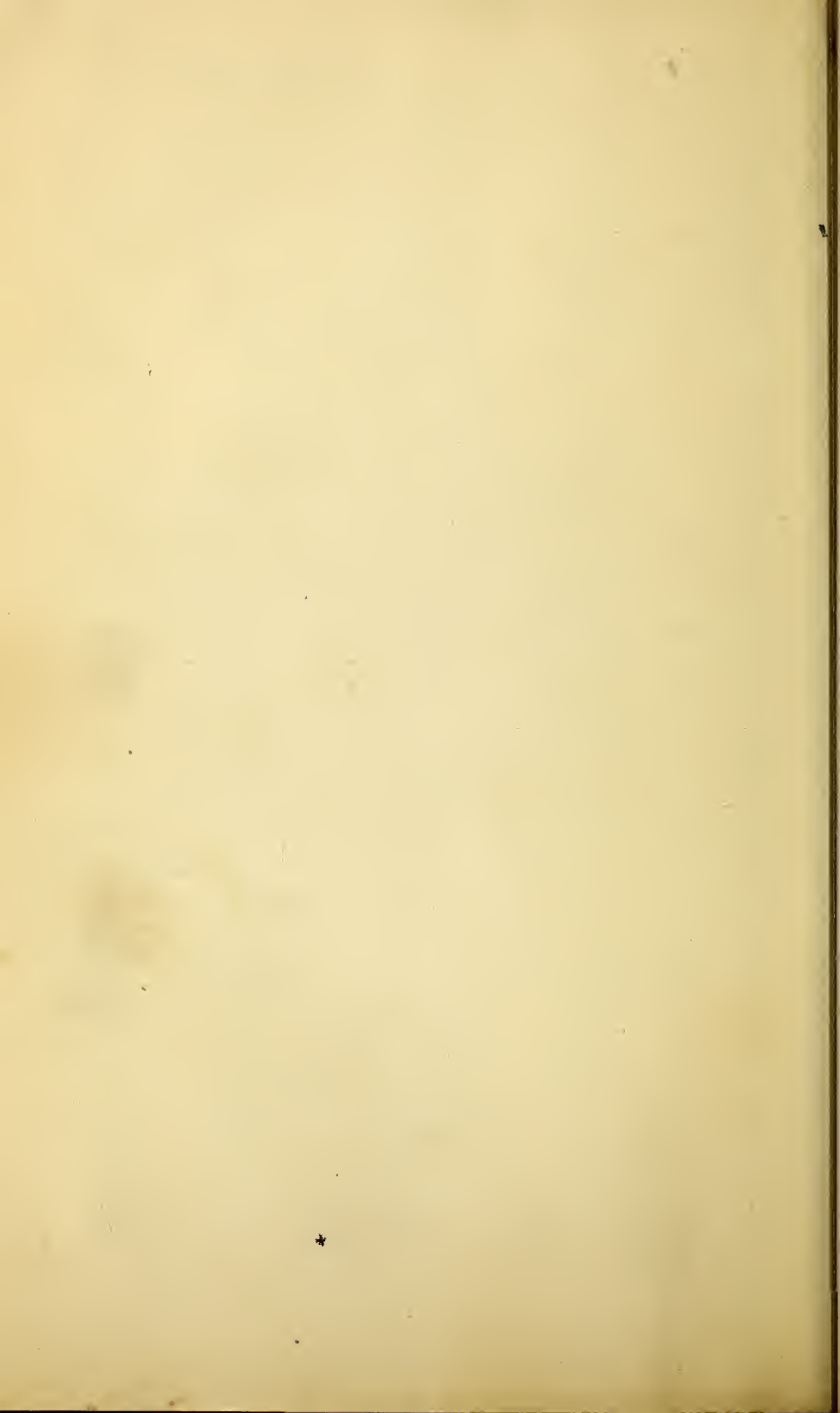
San Antonio.....	Bexar.....	12,256
Galveston.....	Galveston.....	13,818
Sherman.....	Grayson.....	6,348
Houston.....	Harris.....	9,382

VERMONT.			WEST VIRGINIA.		
TOWNS.	COUNTIES.	POP.	TOWNS.	COUNTIES.	POP.
Bennington	Bennington	5,760	Wheeling	Ohio	19,289
Burlington	Chittenden	14,387	Parkersburg	Wood	5,546
St. Albans	Franklin	7,014	WISCONSIN.		
Rutland	Rutland	9,834	Green Bay	Brown	4,666
VIRGINIA.			Madison	Stoughton	9,176
Lee	Accomack	6,183	Fond Du Lac	Fond Du Lac	14,032
Scottsville	Albemarle	5,994	Watertown	Jefferson	7,586
Alexandria	Alexandria	13,570	La Crosse	La Crosse	7,785
Liberty	Bedford	5,840	Manitowoc	Manitowoc	6,184
Lynchburg	Campbell	6,825	Milwaukee	Milwaukee	74,534
Petersburg	Dinwiddie	18,950	Racine	Racine	9,880
Scott	Fauquier	5,745	Janesville	Rock	8,789
Richmond	Henrico	51,038	Sheboygan	Sheboygan	6,713
Norfolk	Norfolk	19,229	Oshkosh	Winnebago	13,389
Portsmouth	Norfolk	10,432	Ripon	Fond Du Lac	7,095
Danriver	Pittsylvania	10,306	Berlin	Green Lake	6,577

TERRITORIES.

Population of towns and cities of 1,000 and upwards.

ARIZONA			UTAH.		
TOWNS.	COUNTIES.	POP.	TOWNS.	COUNTIES.	POP.
Arizona City	Uma	1,144	Beaver City	Beaver	1,207
Tucson	Pima	3,224	Box Elder	Box Elder	2,080
COLORADO.			Brigham City	Box Elder	1,315
Denver	Arapahoe	4,759	Logan	Cashe	1,757
Central City	Gilpin	2,360	Kayeville	Davis	1,422
Black Hawk	Gilpin	1,068	Bountiful	Davis	1,517
Purgatoire Val. E.	Las Animas	1,597	Nephi City	Juab	1,286
Purgatoire Val. W.	Las Animas	1,224	Morgan City	Morgan	1,972
Cucharis River	Huerfano	1,142	Salt Lake City	Salt Lake	12,854
Huerfano River	Huerfano	1,108	Ephraim City	San Pete	1,167
MONTANA.			Manti	San Pete	1,239
Helena	Lewis and Clark	3,106	Mount Pleasant	San Pete	1,346
Bitter Root Valley	Missoula	1,486	American Fork	Utah	1,115
NEW MEXICO.			Lehi City	Utah	1,058
Albuquerque	Bernalillo	1,307	Payson	Utah	1,436
Las Cruces	Dona Ana	1,304	Provo	Utah	2,384
Mesilla	Dona Ana	1,578	Spanish Fork	Utah	1,450
Mora	Mora	1,083	Springville	Utah	1,661
Ocate	Mora	1,200	St. George	Washington	1,142
La Junta	Mora	1,107	Hooper's	Weber	1,189
Lower Las Vegas	San Miguel	1,730	Huntsville	Weber	1,051
Santa Fe	Santa Fe	4,765	Ogden	Weber	3,127
El Rancho	Taos	1,329	WASHINGTON.		
Fernando de Taos	Taos	1,303	Seattle	King	1,107
Red Willow Pueblo	Taos	1,600	Olympia	Thurston	1,203
Reservation	Taos	1,035	Walla Walla	Walla Walla	1,514
Tome	Valencia	1,035	Frenchtown	Walla Walla	2,612
			WYOMING.		
			Cheyenne	Laramie	1,450



NAMES OF SUBSCRIBERS.

The following is a list of persons from fifty-eight cities and towns in the State, who have subscribed for the Gazetteer prior to its publication. Many of these towns have been only partially canvassed, but the sale has been far beyond our most sanguine expectation. Other names will follow as soon as received.

ALSTEAD.

Barns, L. A.
Chapin, Rev. Geo. F.
Huntley, E. A.
Kidder, E. P.
Mayo, Geo. A.
Prouty, S. W.
Scott, S.

BATH.

Bedel, Gen. John
Child, Dr. Wm.
Hutchinson, C. C.
Leonard, Geo. C.
Noyes, J. C.
Prescott, A. P.
Whitcomb, Horace

BELMONT.

Bean, Edwin C.
Blaisdell, Rev. Geo. B.
Clark, Chas. C.
Folsom, Joseph
Gale, N. B.
Hall, Joseph A.
Hall, Josiah
Hill, Solon F.
Kilborn, Fred S.
Knowles, Joseph M.
Lamprey, Samuel
Moody, Chas. E.
Morrill, Josiah R.
Morrill, Levi W.
Norris, Chas. H.
Philbrick, Monroe
Ranlet, James E. P.
Sanborn, Frank W.
Sanborn, Geo. H.
Sanborn, Lowell
Young, Herbert T.
Young, Ira

BRADFORD.

Abbott, Mrs. Sarah M.
Bailey, J. C. Undertaker.
Bailey, Eugene Farmer.
Baldwin, Geo. B. R. R. Contractor.
Bates, Samuel Manufacturer.
Bates, R. Horse Dealer.
Blood, H. L. Mechanic.
Buswell, J. F. Merchant Tailor.
Butman, D. D. Farmer.
Brown, C. W. Carpenter.
Carr, Daniel Merchant.
Cheney, Fred Farmer.
Cheney, Chas. M. Farmer.
Clark, N. T. Physician.
Colby, Silas Merchant.
Colby, Harvey
Cressey, Geo. W. Farmer.

Cressey, Addison S. Farmer.
Cressy, Charles Farmer.
Durell, Mrs. David
Davis, Chas. F. Farmer.
Dunfield, Geo. T. Farmer.
Eaton, Ira K. Farmer.
Eaton, Marshall Painter.
Eaton, E. H. Farmer.
Eaton, John H. Farmer.
Eaton, Geo. W. Farmer.
Eaton, Joshua Farmer.
Fifield, Wm. B. Farmer.
Fitts, John M. Physician.
French, J. E. Tin & Stove Dealer.

Hadley, E. H. Blacksmith.
Hall, Isaac E. Farmer.
Hall, Mary
Hall, O. Produce Dealer.
Hartshorn, David H. Farmer.
Hastings, A. J. Book Agent.
Holmes, Susanna
Hurd J. Carl Medicine Manufacturer.
Jameson, Leonard Farmer.
Jameson, Ozias Butcher.
Jones, J. C. Overseer.
Jones, Timothy P. Lumber Dealer.
Jones, T. A. J. Manufacturer.
Marshall, Geo. H. Painter.
Marshall, J. P. Manufng Agent, and Glass Ware Dealer.

Morgan, Geo. S. Produce.
Morse, John W. Merchant.
Muzzey, Daniel F. Mechanic.
Newton, Sereno Shoemaker.
Nichols, George Farmer.
Osborn, A. J. Carpenter.
Peaslee, D. G. Lumber Dealer.
Pierce, Caroline
Russell, John E. Jeweler.
Sawyer, Geo. M. Farmer.
Sawyer, Geo. O. Merchant.
Smith, J. A. Carriage Manufacturer.
Steele, G. H. Farmer.
Tappan, Mason W. Attorney at Law.
Whitcomb, Parker S. Mechanic.
Woods, John A. Mechanic.

CANAAN.

Barney, A. O. Merchant.
Carter, Barron Farmer.
Clement, O. F. Carpenter.
Day, Charles Lumber Dealer.
Fogg, Harrison Farmer.
Fogg, Wallace G. Farmer.
George, A. H. Paper Manufacturer.
Hoit, W. E. Merchant.
Nichols, B. P. Merchant.
Plummer, E. W. Railroad Laborer.

Smith, Elijah Lumber Dealer.
 Smith, L. W. Livery and Boarding Stable.
 Stocker, P. H. Carriage Maker.
 Story, Otis J. Lumber Dealer.
 Tucker, E. M. Physician.
 Weeks, J. D. Lawyer.
 Willis, Nathan Carpenter.
 Woodbury, E. J. Merchant.
 Worcester, Hazen F.

CANTERBURY.

Ames, L.
 Ayers, B. F.
 Battes, A. A.
 Battes, L. F.
 Battes, Orrin
 Boynton, Rufus
 Chandler, J. K.
 Cogswell, W. M.
 Colby, James
 Colby, Lewis
 Colby, Leonard
 Currier, W. M. H.
 Davis, S. S.
 Daw, Levi
 Daw, P. W.
 Doldt, Rev. James
 Dyball, Doc E. P.
 Elkins, James S.
 Foster, Lyman B.
 Foster, Moody
 Foster, N. K.
 Gilman, Mary H.
 Glines, Charles
 Glines, John
 Hauaford, A. L.
 Heath, Joseph
 Higgins, Rev. J. B.
 Hill, Samuel
 Ingalls, Daniel M.
 Kaine, J. S.
 Kimball, J. E.
 Lougee, Edmund
 Ludlow, Whitten
 Mc Daniel, T. D.
 Monmouth, Mrs. Lizzie
 Moore, Mathias
 Moody, Delbert
 Morrill, J. G.
 Osgood, Edward
 Parker, J. G.
 Pickard, S. C.
 Smith, B. H.
 Taylor, J. K.
 Tilton, Mrs. Ellen E.
 Webster, Lucy M.
 Whidden, Thomas L.
 York, C. W.

CHARLESTOWN.

Albee, L. W. Dentist, South Charlestown.
 Bard, Geo. S.
 Bowker, Geo. H.
 Briggs & Co.
 Chase Francis
 Hubbard, Geo.
 Olcott, Geo.
 Sanderson, S. H.
 Wood, C.

CLAREMONT.

Allen, W. H. H. Judge of Probate.
 Back, J. Dentist.
 Bailey, Wm. Grocer.
 Baker, Edward D. Attorney at Law.
 Bigley, W. Henry
 Briggs, F. A. Manufr.
 Colby, Ira Jr. Attorney at Law.
 Dart, Thomas

Dutton, N. T.
 Graves, L. G. Physician.
 Hapgood, E. L. Postmaster.
 Jarvis, Samuel G. Physician.
 Kempton, L. M. Manufacturer.
 Ladd, William
 Lasier, Thomas J. Editor.
 Nevers, Henry A.
 Parker, H. W. Attorney and M. C.
 Robinson, J. W. Insurance Agent.
 Rowell, Granville
 Roys, Henry
 Smith, S. P.
 Smith, Wm. M. Dentist.
 Tolles, N. Physician.
 Tutherly, W. E.
 Wait, G. W. Jeweller.
 Waite, Otis F. R. Author.
 Way, O. B. Physician.
 Weber, Joseph Editor.
 Willard, Henry A.

CONCORD.

Adams, J. O. Sec. of Board of Agriculture.
 Allison, Wm. H. City Collector.
 Ayer, A. R. Dealer in Carpets and Crockery.
 Bartley, Joseph D. Prin. of High School.
 Batchelder, N. S.
 Bean, P. C. Clerk.
 Beede, Daniel G. Supt. Public Instruction.
 Bixby, P. P. Clerk to State Treasurer.
 Blake, S. L. Clergyman.
 Booth, W. D. Telegraph.
 Brown, John F. Dealer in Books & Stationery
 Campbell, H. Register of Deeds.
 Carr, N. G. Statesman Block, Jeweller.
 Chase, Wm. M. Attorney at Law.
 Chesly, James Mason.
 Clark, Warren Attorney at Law.
 Cleeves, George P. Manufacturer.
 Closson, W. E. Clerk.
 Clough, George
 Cogswell, P. B. Editor.
 Colby, James B. Conductor C. R. R.
 Coming, Charles H. Law Student.
 Conger, Everett Clergyman.
 Cook, C. L. Insurance Agent.
 Cooper, J. A.
 Crosby, A. H. Physician.
 Curley, Timothy Butcher.
 Currier, D. Clerk.
 Curtis, Silas Clergyman.
 Danforth, C. C. Insurance Agent.
 Davis, C. C. Merchant.
 Dodge, Frank L. Sheriff.
 Dow, Edward Architect.
 Drake, Alfred Engineer.
 Drew, George W. Sewing Machine Agent.
 Farnham, C. E.
 Farrington, Hiram Farmer.
 Faunce, D. W. Clergyman.
 Foster, William L. Justice of S. J. C.
 Fowler, Asa Attorney at Law, 2 copies.
 Gale, A. J. Dealer in Boots and Shoes.
 Gallanger, J. H. Physician.
 Gilman, Wm. Dealer in Boots and Shoes.
 Gilmore, Wm. H. Editor.
 Haines, Geo. P. Book-keeper.
 Haines, J. M. Adj. General.
 Hall, R. Proprietor Birch Dale House.
 Hall, Samuel B. Farmer.
 Harriman, Walter Navy Agent.
 Harris, A. G. Merchant.
 Haseltine, Fred R. R.
 Hill, Thomas P. Leather Dealer.
 Hook, S. W. P. O. Clerk.
 Humphrey, Stillman Hardware Dealer.
 Jenks, E. A. Manager N. H. Statesman.
 Johnson, G. B. Wholesale Shoe Dealer.

Kelley, Geo. F. Mechanic.
 Kilburn, G. T. Dry Goods Dealer.
 Kilburn, J. C. Butcher.
 Kilburn, J. C. Dry Goods Dealer.
 Kimball, Wm. H. State Librarian.
 Kimball, Wm. H. For State Library.
 Knowlton, E. L. Merchant.
 Lancaster, A. C. Clerk in Bank.
 Lane, S. G. Attorney at Law.
 Lang, J. E. Insurance Agent.
 Lawrence, G. E. Manufacturer.
 Lovering, J. F. Clergyman.
 Mace, F. P. Clerk.
 Marshall, Anson S. Attorney at Law.
 McFarland, Asa Former Editor N. H. Statesman.
 Moore, C. W. Insurance Agent.
 Moore, J. C. Editor.
 Mower, L. L. State House Jaintor.
 Nutter, E. S.
 Odlin, W.
 Page, Samuel B. Attorney at Law. 2 Cop.
 Parkhurst, Phin Musician.
 Pearson, C. C. Editor.
 Pearson, J. H.
 Perkins, H. E. Attorney at Law.
 Pettengill, C. B. jr. Mechanic.
 Pierce, A. C.
 Pierce, Frank H. Attorney at Law.
 Pillsbury, Geo. A. President First National Bank.
 Pillsbury, Oliver Insurance Commissioner.
 Pillsbury, T. A. Deputy Warden State Prison.
 Pond, John S. Mechanic.
 Prescott, B. F. Secretary of State.
 Rand, H. B. Mason.
 Rand, H. J. Mechanic.
 Rand, J. B. Real Estate Agent.
 Richardson, H. E. Mechanic.
 Roby, Luther Granite, 4 copies.
 Rolfe, H. P. Attorney at Law.
 Sanborn, Peter
 Sanders, F. L. Mechanic.
 Sargent, C. W. Treasurer.
 Sargent, Everett J. C. J. S. J. Court, 2 copies.
 Scribner, F. B. Clerk.
 Secomb, D. F. Melodeon Manufacturer.
 Shaw, N. G. Mechanic.
 Stevens, James Real Estate Agent.
 Stevens, W. E. Editor.
 Stevens, Zelotes Marble Worker.
 Storrs, Wm. W.
 Thayer, Wm. F. Cashier First National Bank.
 Thompson, A. B. Deputy Secretary State.
 Wales, Geo. W. Horse man.
 Walker, J. B. Farmer.
 Warde, D. A. Hardware Dealer.
 Webber, B. G. Clerk First National Bank.
 Webster, D. S. Job teamster and dealer in wood and lumber.
 Wheeler, Giles Architect.
 Wiggin, A. H. Periodical Dealer.
 Woodman, Alfred Tailor.
 Woodbury, F. D. Printer.
 Wright, W. H. Dealer in Gloves.

CONTOOCOOK.

Bacon, John H. Mason.
 Barnes, Geo. A. Farmer.
 Barnard, Joseph Lumber Dealer and Farmer.
 Batchelder, Sarah
 Blaisdell, G. C. Physician.
 Blake, Charles H. Farmer.
 Brown, Rodney Farmer.
 Burnham, E. T. Lumber Dealer.
 Burnham, J. F. Lumber Dealer.
 Burnham, J. M. Lumber Dealer.
 Burt, Hermon
 Chase, Cyrus F. R. R. Man.

Chase, H. D. Farmer.
 Chase, Nathaniel C. R. R. Shop.
 Chase, Orrin Railroad Man.
 Colby, Geo. W. J. Sash and blinds.
 Corliss, Elbridge Carpenter.
 Currier, Amos H. Farmer.
 Curtice, G. A. Merchant.
 Cutler, Hiram Farmer.
 Danforth, Chas. H. Farmer.
 Downs, John H. Carpenter.
 Dwinnells, Mrs. Carrie M.
 Dwinnells, Warren P. Farmer.
 Fellows, H. A. Merchant.
 Flanders, R. P. Merchant.
 Heath, J. A. Jeweler.
 Howard, Lewis Clergyman.
 Jackman, G. W. Farmer.
 Jones, Thomas B. Farmer.
 Kelley, Fred'k H. Merchant.
 Kempton, Warren Kit Manufacturer.
 Kimball, Hannah
 Libby Geo. A. Carpenter.
 McAlpine, Mrs. Hannah Farmer.
 Montgomery, Charles Carpenter.
 Montgomery, George Farmer.
 Morrill, Ebenezer Farmer.
 Morrill, Jacob M. Carpenter.
 Morrill, Jonathan M. Dyer.
 Mudgett, F. J. Blacksmith.
 Osgood, J. C. Clergyman.
 Putnam, Rufus Farmer.
 Richardson, Thomas B. School Teacher.
 Sleeper, N. D. Clergyman.
 Straw, G. J. R. R. Man.
 Taggart, J. L. Farmer.
 Tuttle, Jacob S. Farmer.
 Upton, Edson Wheelwright.
 Webber, J. L. Farmer.

CROYDON.

Austin, Hiram
 Barton, Fred
 Barton, W. N. Physician.
 Cooper, Lemuel P. Farmer.
 Cutting, Alford Farmer.
 Davis, James W.
 Dodge, Frank
 Durkee, Ruel Farmer.
 Fletcher, Geo. K.
 Hall, Daniel R.
 Hall, Worthen
 Hurd, John
 Reed, Alonzo Farmer.
 Rowell, Emily F.
 Rowell, Eugene A.
 Ryder, Daniel Farmer.
 Warren, Mary E.

DOVER.

Bedell, Joseph House painter, and dealer in paints, oils, &c.
 Brigham, E. T. Photographer.
 Brown, Thomas. Clergyman.
 Burrough, C. L. Book Binder.
 Canney, Enoch Blacksmith.
 Caswell, G. W. Job Team
 Chamberlain, Edw. B. Pressman at Star Office.
 Chamberlain, G. W. Attorney at Law.
 Chapin, D. W. Dining Rooms, fruits and confectionery.
 Clarke, G. W. Star Office.
 Dame, Samuel H. Clerk.
 Durkan, John D. Wine Dealer.
 Davis D. W. Shoe Finisher.
 Drew, Isaac M. Grocer.
 Eglin, Adam Carriage Trimmer.
 Emmerson, Smith Station Agent.
 Farrar, O. W. Hoop Skirts, Fancy Goods, &c.
 Farron, Joseph Laborer.

Folsum, G. L. Paints, Oil, Glass.
 Foote & Snell, Hardware Dealers.
 Ford, Daniel Georgia Ale and Beer Manuf'r.
 Foss, Everett O. Insurance Agent.
 Foster George J. Democrat Office.
 Gray, J. H. Jeweler.
 Green Thomas I. Upholsterer and Furniture Dealer.

Grover, F. W. Fancy Goods.
 Guppy, Geo. Fox Dry Goods.
 Guppy, James Blacksmith.
 Haley, Harrison, Cash. Cocheco National Bank.
 Hall, W. T. & Son Horse Shoers.
 Ham, John R. Physician.
 Hanscom, S. O.
 Hayes, Samuel C. Shoe Manuf'r.
 Hill, Levi G. Physician.
 Hobbs, F. Attorney at Law.
 Hodgdon, Lyman Market.
 Horne, Jas. A. Jeweler.
 Horsch, Carl, F. C. Physician.
 Horton, Chas. Book Binder. Mayor.
 Jackson, James H. Clerk.
 Libby, J. T. S. Publisher.
 Malvern, Lewis Clergyman.
 McDonald, James Grocer.
 McIsaac, John Carriage Manufacturer.
 Moulton & Cate Stoves, Tin Ware, and Plumbing, Franklin Square.
 Murphy, Charles W. Dentist.
 Murray, Frank Saloon.
 Nealey, B. Frank Dry Goods,
 Page, Jerome B. Book and Job Printer.
 Pray, T. J. W. Physician.
 Quimby, E. H. Cigar Manufacturer.
 Radcliff, George R. Foster's Dem. Office.
 Randlette, J. H. Carriage and Sleigh Man'fr.
 Sanders, Arthur K. Clerk.
 Sawyer, F. A. & J. M'rs of Fancy Woolens.
 Sawyer, Thos. E. Attorney at Law.
 Smith, C. E. Kimball House.
 Smith, John A. New England House.
 Spaulding, George B. Clergyman.
 Stackpole, P. A. Physician.
 Stewart, I. D. Agent F. Bap. Printing Etab.
 Tarr, W. H. Blacksmith.
 Tash, George W. Trader.
 Tasker, Charles W. Dentist.
 Thurston, James Clergyman.
 Webster, H. F. Clerk at C. H. Ricker's.
 Wendell, Daniel H. Gen'l Insurance Agent,
 corner Main and School streets.
 Wendell, G. W. Auctioneer and Commission Merchant.
 Wiggin, D. C. American House.
 Wyatt, Oliver Merchant.

ENFIELD.

Bradford, John Elder Church Family.
 Bryant, J. F. Merchant.
 Burnham, Silas Farmer.
 Clark, D. W. Hotel Keeper.
 Colby, Thomas J. Farmer.
 Cox, A. A. Lumber Dealer.
 Cummings, D. M. Machinist.
 Cummings, Henry Elder North Family.
 Davis, D. L. Hosiery, etc. Manufacturer.
 Day, Ezra Farmer.
 Dodge, J. W. Hosiery, etc. Manufacturer.
 Emerson, A. S. Farmer.
 Foster, E. F. Farmer.
 Gates, Esther
 Guild, J. E. Farmer.
 Huntley, W. G. Blacksmith.
 Huse, E. B. Merchant.
 Huse, E. E. Wood Turner.
 Johnson, H. H.
 Johnson, J. W. Wool Broker.
 Manahan, V. A. L. Physician.

Nelson, J. M. Butcher.
 Pillsbury, T. E. Farmer.
 Plummer, A. P. Carpenter.
 Purnort, C. W. Job Printer.
 Seabring, Mary Ann
 Shattuce, O. V. Wheelwright.
 Smith, W. F. Farmer.
 Stanley, H. B. Jeweler.
 Stevens, Ann E.
 Stevens, John H. Farmer.
 Stevens, J. N. Butcher.
 Talbot, Leander U. S. Mail Carrier.
 Wells, E. Stone Cutter.
 White, Henry Farmer.
 Williams, S. Laborer.
 Wilson, Wm. Elder 2d Family.
 Worthen, C. S. Farmer.
 Yeaton, Geo. H. Optician.

EPSOM.

Ayer, D. C. Butcher.
 Baker, Rev. J. Clergyman.
 Bickford, A. P. Farmer.
 Bickford, M. D. Lumber.
 Brown, Oliver Farmer.
 Brown, Samuel Farmer.
 Brown, Samuel, 2d Farmer.
 Chapman, Geo. H. Shoemaker.
 Eastman, Lowell Carpenter.
 Evans, Andrew J. Farmer.
 Fowler, William Farmer.
 Knowles, D. M. Farmer.
 Knox, Henry Station Agent, S. V. R. R.
 Leighton, Z. Farmer.
 Martin, Samuel Farmer.
 Norris, Mrs. M. J.
 Page, S. T. Farmer.
 Robinson, J. F. Merchant.
 Silver, A. J. Merchant.
 Stewart, Mrs. Mary A.
 Taylor, S. A. Physician.
 Tennant, J. B.
 Trippe, Warren Farmer.
 Wells, H. O. Farmer.
 Worth, G. R. Shoemaker.

EXETER.

Bachelor, N. T. Mason.
 Bartlett, Ezra Physician.
 Blake, A. P. Landlord.
 Brown, John B. Jr. Carpenter.
 Burleigh, Charles Florist.
 Caswell, John K.
 Chadwick, John
 Gilley, B. L. Teacher.
 Conner, Alfred Iron Founder.
 Conner, C. G. Clerk of Court.
 Conner, William Farmer.
 Crockett, F. S. Trader.
 Crummett, S. K. Laborer.
 Cutts, George S. Trader.
 Dow, B. Boot and Shoe Dealer.
 Dow, George Farmer.
 Earl, George B. Trader.
 Elkins, J. P. Trader.
 Finn, John Laborer.
 Flood, John Laborer.
 Fogg, F. M.
 French, Sperry Teacher.
 Getchell, Joshua Hardware.
 Gilman, John Farmer.
 Gilman, N. G. Farmer.
 Hayes, D. Frank Florist and Farmer.
 Hayes, John F. Carpenter.
 Hooper, N. Clergyman.
 James, Elisha Jr. Millwright.
 Keat, Henry Manufacturer.
 Kennard, T. L. Inventor and Pattern maker.
 Lamson, Asa B. Potter.

Lane, Charles A. Mill Furnishing.
Leavitt, J. Ward Carriage Trimmer.
Lord, C. H. Painter.
Lovering, J. M. Custom House, Boston.
Mace, Daniel S. Farmer.
Mallon, J. M. Painter.
Marseilles, Charles, Pub. of News Letter.
Merrill, A. & Sons Dealers in Wood.
Moses, John F. Dealer in Wool and Shoe Linings.

Odlin, Charles C. Physician.
Odlin, J. W. Sheriff.
O'Niel, Peter Laborer.
Perkins, S. J. Farmer.
Perry, W. G. Physician.
Purington, J. T. Painter.
Ranlet, Daniel W. Merchant.
Shute, Nathaniel
Smith, David Machinist.
Smith, Geo. W. Carpenter.
Smith, John L. Carpenter.
Smith, J. R. Provision Dealer.
Stearnes, Eben L. Teacher.
Stickney, W. W. Lawyer.
Street, George E. Clergyman.
Towle, Levi G. Landlord.
Young, Charles W. Carpenter.
Wadleigh, John W. Farmer.
Watson, Irving Jailor.
Webster, Abby R. P.
Weston, George W. Register of Deeds.
Wetherell, George W. Carpenter.
Wiggin, George W. Insurance Agent.

FISHERVILLE.

Amsden, Abby F.
Amsden, Chas. H. Furniture Manufacturer.
Bonney, H. Hotel.
Brown, David A. Bookkeeper.
Brown, H. H. & Sons. Cotton Manufacturers.
Brown, J. S. Cotton Manufacturer.
Butler, N. Attorney at Law.
Cary, M. W. Milkman.
Colburn, John A. Harness Maker.
Gage, Isaac Saw Manufacturer.
Gage, John C. Manufacturer of Lumber.
Hall, L. K. Merchant.
Hardy, Martha B.
Hastings, J. F. Harness Maker.
Holmes, J. S. Land Surveyor.
Igo, Thomas Furniture.
Jewett, W. M. R. Clergyman.
Kimball, D. F.
Lamprey, M. S. Photographer.
Linnaham, John C. Grocer.
Moore, J. H. Machinist.
Noyes, S. G. Merchant.
Trainer, P. H. Carpenter.
Wilmar, Fred Miller.

FRANCESTOWN.

Barrett, Cyrus Wheelwright.
Belcher, Lyman
Bixby, J. T. Desk Manufacturer.
Bradford, P. B. Pres. First National Bank.
Byxby, D. P. Box Manufacturer.
Campbell, H. F. Clergyman.
Cochran, R. J. Farmer.
Colburn, E. W. Builder and Draftsman.
Colburn, J. L. Clerk.
Dinsmore, S. M. Physician.
Downs, Amasa Merchant
Downs, George E. Trader.
Downs, S. T. Merchant.
Epps, Geo. T. Blacksmith.
Farnham, W. H. Hotel Keeper.
Hardy, Luther Farmer.
Manahan, Horace Miller.
Patch, Hiram Farmer.

Pettee, George F. Farmer.
Roper, E. F. Machinist.
Spalding, H. W. Blacksmith.
Vose, J. E. Prin. Francestown Academy.

FRANKLIN.

Adams, Belle
Aiken, Charles L.
Aiken, F. H. Brad awls.
Aiken, Walter Manufacturer.
Avery, J. F.
Barnard, Daniel Lawyer.
Batchelder, C. P.
Blodgett, Isaac N. Lawyer.
Bean, S. P.
Benson, Samuel
Burleigh, R. G. Merchant.
Burleigh, Wallace Merchant.
Calley, C. O.
Carleton, J. G. Blacksmith.
Chase & Co. Merchants,
Clark, Charles H.
Daniel, F. H. Insurance Agent.
Daniel, Warren F. Paper Manuf'r.
Davenport, L. D.
Davis, O. B. Webster House.
Davis, R. M. Merchant.
Dearborn, Annie L.
Dimond, Moses G.
Drake, G. W.
Firth, James H.
Fitz, A. C.
Fortier, Wm. J.
French, Oliver
Gerrish, Milton
Gilchrist, D. Merchant.
Gile, A. A.
Goodwin, M. B. Editor.
Gorman, Cyrus
Gunthier, Joseph
Hall, W. S.
Hancock, F. N.
Hancock, Parker C.
Heath, C. M.
Juddkins, Ed
Kelley, John L.
Kendrick, Stephen
Kennedy, D. L.
Kimball, Charles
Kimball, Isaac B.
Lewis, William
Littlehale, Mrs. A. P.
Lord, G. W.
Lowell, Alonzo
Mack, Rev. D. A.
Marsh, James
Marr, P. J.
Mc Connel, Thomas
Messer, Alonzo
Neal, George
Nesmith, Geo. W. Attorney at Law.
Nichols, C. B.
Nichols, George
Page, Susie A.
Pike, Austin F. Attorney at Law.
Prescott, Howard S.
Richardson, Levi
Sanborn, E. B. S. Attorney at Law.
Sawyer, G. W.
Sawyer, Wesley
Simonds, J. W. Teacher.
Sleeper, L. B.
Smith, D. F.
Stearns, Silas C.
Stone, Edwin C.
Sturtevant, E. H.
Sulloway, A. W. Woolen Hose Manufactory.
Sweet, Joseph

Taylor, John
Wadsworth, G. G.
Walker, Walter

GILSUM.

Austin, Wesley
Beckwith, Henry S.
Bill, Willard
Bingham, C. W.
Britton, B. H.
Clark, Thomas T.
Collins, S. & Sons
Cuthbert, Robert
Dart, A. M.
Gates, S. C.
Hammon, A. S.
Haywood, Allen
Haywood, Geo. N.
Haywood, Theron
Hubbard, Albert
Isham, J. J.
Isham, W. L.
Laiselle, Mark
Lang, John H.
Lapham, Edward
Mansfield, C. L.
Mark, C. W. F.
Minor, Francis C.
Morrison, Elisha
Nash, Eugene P.
Newman, Geo. W.
Nichols, K.
Pierce, Hattie
Porter, Nancy T.
Rawson, C. W.
Rawson, G. B.
Stevens, George A.
Turner, Frank E.
Webster, Frank D.
Webster, K. D.
Webster, Wilber
Wilder, William
Wood, Horace
Wright, Daniel

GOSHEN.

Boothe, Oliver
Boothe, Sylvester
Brown, Nathan T.
Cutts, Charles
Emery, O. W.
Gove, J. P.
Gunninson, John V.
Hooper, John B.
Lear, John
Lowell, Geo. O.
Mc Laughlin, David
Maxfield, Henry E. Farmer.
Maxhen, Stephen D.
Mc Laughlin, John
Messer, Alvin J. Farmer.
Messer, John Farmer.
Nelson, Hial
Pay, Rev. Mr.
Pike, Elias W.
Pike, Sullivan G.
Rogers, Increase S.
Rogers, James W.
Tandy, Samuel
Tandy, William
Trow, James M.
Trow, Perkins

GRANTHAM.

Austin, E. F. Laborer in Saw Mill.
Brown, Henry E. Farmer.
Buswell, Oliver B. Farmer.
Clark, John Lumber Dealer.
Colburn, Emma J. Teacher.

Currier, Samuel Clothes Pin Manufacturer.
Dearborn, Wm. R. Farmer.
Dunbar, L. D. Merchant.
Eastman, W. H. Clergyman.
Emmerson, Samuel, Farmer.
Gault, John S. Farmer.
Goss, Benjamin S. Farmer.
Hall, A. Farmer.
Hall, A. D. Hotel Keeper.
Hastings, David S. Farmer.
Hastings, Joseph Farmer.
Hastings, Orren S.
Hastings, P. H.
Hemphill, J. Farmer.
Leavitt, Wm. B. Farmer.
Merrill, Abram Carpenter.
Merrill, Jonathan Laborer.
Nichols, Oliver Farmer.
PHELPS, John W. Stage Driver.
Strachan, James G.

HANOVER.

Allen, Ira B. Livery and Stage.
Balch, A. N. Railroad Contractor.
Benton, Charles Farmer.
Blanford, R. T. Assistant Prof. of Classics.
Brown, Asa Carpenter.
Carpenter, E. D. Tailor.
Carter, E. W. Restaurant Keeper.
Clark, Wm. A. jr. Jeweler.
Cobb, S. W. Merchant.
Cummings, Ely Carpenter.
Dimond, E. W. Prof. of Chemistry.
Dudley, G. T. Expressman.
Emerson, Charles L. Assist. Prof. of Natural Philosophy.
Field, C. A. Insurance and Postmaster.
Filian, George Laborer.
Fletcher, Robert. Prof. of Civil Engineering.
Frost, C. P. Prof. of Theory and Practice.
Hale B. W. Book seller.
Maxham, A. E. Tinman.
Miller, E. T. Farmer.
Parker, H. E. Instructor.
Rand, E. W. Furniture Dealer.
Smith, Asa, D. Pres. of Dartmouth College.
Smith, E. K. Farmer.
Sherman, Frank A. Prof. of Mathematics.
Tenney, R. A. Farmer.
Whitcomb, P. H. Prop'tor Dartmouth Press.
Woodward, Laura E. Teacher.

HARRISVILLE.

Atwood, Silas Firm of William & Atwood,
Wooden Ware Manufactory.
Bemis, Charles A. Mechanic.
Farwell, Henry J. Wooden Ware Manufr.
Harris, Milan Woolen Manufacturer.
Hazen, Francis M.
Holbrook, Amos Clergyman.
Morse, Bela Farmer.
Newhall, C. Clergyman.
Phillips, Washington Laborer.
Prindy, Wm. H. Wool Sorter.
Ruffle, James E. Mechanic.
Smith, Aaron Farmer.
Stratton, Francis Livery Stable.
Symons, S. T. Wooden Ware Manufacturer.
Tarbox, George M. Farmer.
Traxler, Geo. L. Mechanic.
Tufts, Geo. F. Blacksmith.

HENNIKER.

Allen, W. H. Mechanic.
Atwood, L. F. Book-keeper.
Bacon, C. R. Carpenter.
Baker, Miss Mary E.
Barnes, Wm. B. Cattle Broker.
Brown, Thomas Farmer.

Campbell, Harris Blacksmith.
 Campbell, Harris W.
 Carter, H. C. Paper Manufacturer.
 Carter, Harrison Farmer.
 Cate, D. S. N. P. Paper Maker.
 Chandler, Charles H. Mechanic.
 Chandler, Wm. Blacksmith.
 Chase, John Farmer.
 Clark, Mrs. M. J.
 Cogswell, L. W. Farmer.
 Cogswell, Warren S. Blacksmith.
 Cogswell, Washington Farmer.
 Cogswell, Wm. E. Tinman.
 Colby, Eri Farmer.
 Colby, Frank E. Farmer.
 Colby, James M. Farmer.
 Colby, Thomas E. Farmer.
 Conner, Alex. W. Farmer.
 Connor, John K. Farmer.
 Courser, Charles H. Millwright.
 Davis, Wm. D.
 Dodge, R. T. Farmer.
 Dow, George W. S. Kit Manufacturer.
 Eastman Miss Susan C. Teacher.
 Emerson, H. A. Agent of C. V. Paper Co.
 Farmer, George H. Farmer.
 Favour, Andrew D. Farmer.
 Farrar, George H. Merchant.
 Flanders, A. R. Carpenter.
 Flanders, Wm. O. Farmer.
 Gage, John Dry Measures and wooden ware.
 Gage, Perley, R. Mechanic.
 Gilchrist, J. J. Paper Maker.
 Glover, Miss Mary D.
 Goss, Miss H. C.
 Gove, Frederick C. Farmer.
 Gove, Miss Rebecca Paper Maker.
 Gutterson, John
 Gutterson, Wm. W.
 Hackett, G. H. Physician.
 Howe, Miss Belle Teacher.
 Jameson, John W. Farmer.
 Ladd, J. B. P. Shoemaker.
 Livingston, Charles E. Paper Maker.
 Mc Alphine, C. H. Meat Dealer.
 McGown, John A. Foreman C. V. Paper Co.
 Morrill, Harrison Farmer.
 Morgan, A. E. Shoe Peg Maker.
 Morrison, Mrs. Jane J.
 Newton, John A. Farmer.
 Newton, Nahum Farmer.
 Patten, Squire M. Farmer.
 Patterson, Alonzo & Son Farmer.
 Peabody, L. W. Physician.
 Poor, George M. Farmer.
 Preston, George C. Merchant.
 Putney, Daniel Mechanic.
 Ray, John C. Farmer.
 Renton, J. B. Shoe Manufacturer.
 Rice, H. A. Farmer.
 Rice, Robert D. Farmer.
 Ripley, H. N. Shoemaker.
 Robbins, D. K. Carpenter.
 Sargent, Walter Clock Repairer.
 Smith, Mrs. L. B.
 Smith, Watson W. Clergyman.
 Waldron, H. Frances
 Watkins, Eli P. Paper Maker.
 Webster, Jesse Merchant Tailor.
 Whitcomb, Mrs. Annie
 Whitman, Mrs. C. M.
 Whitney, Frederick Coffin Manufacturer.
 Wilson, O. E. Farmer.

HILLSBOROUGH.

Abbott, O. Butcher.
 Bowers, S. O. Dentist.
 Bragdon, John Clergyman.
 Brown, Gilas E. Foreman of Tannery.

Brown, S. A. Tanner.
 Burt, Milan Mechanic.
 Burt & Sleeper, Harness Makers.
 Codman, George B. Painter.
 Campbell, J. C. Cashier of National Bank.
 Carr, Nathan
 Carter, Alonzo
 Collins, D. S. Clothes Pin Manufacturer.
 Conn, Freeman Blacksmith.
 Cook, George W. Physician.
 Crooker, A. J. Currier.
 Crooker, G. Currier.
 Cutting, Mary B.
 Dudley, Samuel S. Clergyman.
 Dutton & Morse, Merchants.
 Eaton, Jubal H. Blacksmith.
 Eaton, L. S. Merchant Tailor.
 Farrah, Walter J. Sawyer and Mechanic.
 Foley, Daniel
 French, J. Q. A. Physician.
 Goodell, John Physician.
 Gould, Wm. B. Farmer.
 Grimes, Sarah C.
 Hale, Lane & Co. Grain Dealers.
 Hastings, S. D. Carriage Maker.
 Hill, Cummings Wood Turner.
 Hill, Gilbert P. Mechanic.
 Hills, John M. W. Wood Turner.
 Hines, L. D. Proprietor of St. Charles Hotel.
 Hoyt, Moses M. Currier.
 Jackman, Humphrey Watchman.
 Jackman, Ira W.
 Jackson, Noah Livery Stable.
 Lovering, R. E. Lumber Dealer.
 Mannahan, W. H. Bedstead Manufacturer
 Mc Clary, Charles F. Photographer.
 Mellen, Seth Farmer.
 Merrill, William Farmer.
 Newman, D. W. C. Tin-ware, etc.
 Newman, James Merchant.
 Osburn, J. G. Printer.
 Patten, Geo. C. Civil Engineer.
 Peaslee, G. D. Sock Maker
 Peaslee, Nathan B. Mechanic.
 Pike, Geo. A. Farmer.
 Prescott, L. W. Clergyman.
 Putney, Lewis
 Quin, C. H. Mechanic.
 Ring, Levi C. Tanner.
 Robbins, C. D. Farmer.
 Saltmarsh, Geo. F. Blacksmith.
 Sargent, Orlando Teamster.
 Sargent, Wm. Editor.
 Smith, John B. Manufacturer.
 Taylor, C. W. Farmer.
 Tutherly, Rufus
 Upton, B. F. Harness Maker.
 Vickery, D. L.
 Webber, Brooks K. Attorney at Law.
 Whittaker, Henry P. Tanner.
 Whittemore, Wm. B. Furniture.
 Wilkins, Edgar M. Currier.
 Wilkins, Isaac F.
 Wilson, Erastus Lumber Dealer.
 Wyman, S. Dow Farmer.
 Young, Alvin H. Tanner.

HINSDALE.

Amidon, C. J.
 Barrows, W. S.
 Bishop, Edward
 Davis, A. B.
 Dunham, Ira
 Fales, Lemuel
 Fiske, F. D.
 Latham, Henry
 Newhall & Stebens
 Pratt, L. E.
 Robinson, N.

Sabin, T. W.
Sanderson, D. K.
Thayer, E. G.
Watson, C. C.
Wellington, G. P.
Wilder, G. S.
Worden, E. & N.

HOOKSETT.

Bonney, Horace
Buswell, O. B.
Colby, G. A.
Converse, A. H.
Davis, W. M.
Gage, H. P.
Goodnough, Lafayette
Guild, H. H.
Head, Natt
Head, Samuel, 2d
Head, W. F.
Horney, John
Hussey, J. G.
Otterson, H. B.
Towle, F. C.

HOLLIS.

Abbott, L.
Blood, G.
Burnes, R.
Cameron, H. G.
Farley, J.
Hamlin, B. J.
Laird, James.
Lovejoy, A. R.
Nichols, E.
Spaulding, S.
Woods, E. M.
Worcester, J. N.
Worcester, T. G.

HOPKINTON.

Barnard, John Farmer.
Brown, Ellen K.
Chandler, Alfred N. Farmer.
Chase, Ambros Farmer.
Chase, Hon. Horace Attorney at Law.
Choat, Horace L. Farmer.
Colby, Melvin Painter.
Connor, Isaac K. Carpenter.
Connor, James M. Farmer.
Currier, John Farmer.
Danforth, Enoch, Oakland, Cal. Farmer.
Dorr, Eben
Flanders, Parker M. Farmer.
Goodrich, Geo. K. Farmer.
Gould, Charles Farmer.
Green, Herman W. Attorney at Law.
Hawthorne, C. G. Attorney at Law.
Jones, John F. Farmer.
Kimball, Rich M. Farmer.
Lord, George E. Farmer.
Lord, Thomas Farmer.
Page, John W. Farmer.
Page, S. S. Farmer.
Putney, Ira A. Farmer.
Rowell, Isaac Farmer.
Sceevens, Eugene P. Farmer.
Snyder, A. Clergyman.
Spencer, Elijah Farmer.
Tewksbury, Henry R. Carpenter.
Whittemore, Wm. B. Farmer.
Young, John K. Clergyman.

HUDSON.

Andrews, Wm. H.
Belknap, A. J.
Butler, W. H.
Clyde, S. W.
Durant, G. W.
Emery, J.

Greeley, D. M.
Hunter, J.
Smith, D. O.
Smith, N.
Thomas, G.
Webster, Kimball
Woods, G. S.

JEFFERSON.

Beadell, F. J. Mountain House.
Catlin, Andrew Farmer.
Crawford, Charles Farmer.
Crawford, E. A. Farm and Mountain Houses.
Gray, William Farmer.
Mason, A. F. Trader.
Moulton, L. B. Clergyman.
Palmer, L. H. Farmer.
Pottle, J. H. Farmer.
Thayer, T. S. Mechanic.

LACONIA VILLAGE.

Ames, G. B. Blacksmith.
Busiel, C. A.
Busiel, Frank E. Hosiery.
Busiel, John T.
Busiel, Lewis F. Hosiery Mill.
Constantine, W. A. Pressman.
Cotton, W. P.
Dallison, George
Eastman, Clarence
Edgerly, Florence.
Everett, George H. Willard Hotel.
Holt, Frank P. Paper Box Maker.
Hibbard, E. A. Justice S. J. Court.
Hunkins, J. S.
Lamphrey, Wm. H. Carpenter.
Libbey Frank F.
Prescott, D. S.
Randall, Frank C.
Smith, Fannie C.
Slowe, J. S.
True, Noah P. Physician.
Vaughan, O. A. J. Editor Laconia Democrat.
Waring, John J.
Watson, David
Webster, George M.
Weeks, Hazen
Whipple, Thomas Attorney at Law.
Young, S. E.

LANCASTER.

Benton, Jacob Attorney at Law.
Burns, William Attorney at Law.
Calley, Fred C. Harness maker.
Coos Rep. Association, Publishers.
Crawford, J. G. Attorney at Law.
Emerson & Hartshorn Publishers.
Evans, A. G. Grocer.
Evans, Samuel G. Merchant.
Field, John E. Mechanic.
Fletcher, Hiram H. Attorney at Law.
Gray, H. Drawer.
Jordan, C. B. Clerk of Court.
Kent, Col. H. O. Attorney at Law.
Ladd, W. S. Justice S. J. Court.
Marshall, A. J. Carriage Maker.
Ray, Ossian Attorney at Law.
Smith, J. A. Merchant.
Soaulding, John W. Postmaster.
Whidden, B. F. Attorney at Law.
Wilson, Willie B. Mechanic.

LEMPSTER.

Allen, Lewis B.
Beckwith, Wm. P.
Bruce, Timothy
Bruce, William F.
Carey, Edward O.
Carey, F. C.
Cheney, S. H.

Clark, D.
Cragin, Edward A.
Dickey, J. H.
Finley, B. C.
Gordon, B. N.
Hurd, Stephen
Kempt, John D.
Keys, Brothers
Kingsley, E. A.
Noyes, Albert
Page, Oliver E.
Parker, A. J.
Parker, Hiram
Perley, A. F.
Perry, Mrs. L. A.
Porter, George S.
Roundy, R. S.
Sabine, William C.
Smith, Alvah
Stearns, John M.
Towne, Geo. W.
Walker, Henry
Way, William E.
Wells, George F.

LITTLETON.

Bellows, Wm. Merchant.
Bingham, Harry Attorney at Law.
Cheney, Charles Y.
Ela, Curtis
Hodgman, F. F. Druggist.
Gordon, A. H.
Gould, Henry T. Book-keeper.
Gould, P. R. Postmaster.
Lovejoy, A. H. Painter.
Lovejoy, Geo. E. Merchant.
Messer, John Shoe Manufacturer.
Miller, Mrs.
Moffat, James Shoe Manufacturer.
Oavrand, S. Restaurant.
Parker, Luther Farmer.
Richardson, James Lumber Dealer.
Sawyer, Eli D. Hop Dealer.
Sanger, T. E. Physician.
Shute, Sewell Blacksmith.
Sinclair, John G. Lumber Dealer.
Smith, Richard
Stevens, W. H. Manufacturer.
Tarbell, C. D.
Wheeler, Dennis House Painter.
Wilkins, Dixie

LOUDON.

Ordway, G. F. Farmer.

LYME.

Baker, F. W. Farmer.
Butler, E. P. Clergyman.
Dike, Henry Farmer.
Franklin, H. O. Farmer
Gilbert, G. F. Clerk in Store.
Kent, John S. Proprietor of Hotel.
Palmer, F. B. Mechanic.
Webster, M. K. Merchant.
Weed, B. M. Farmer.
Wells, James M. Farmer.
Willmot, M. I. Farmer.

MANCHESTER.

Adams, Phineas Manufacturer.
Alden & Flanders Civil Engineers.
Alton, H. H. Groceries and Provisions.
Back, W. E. Teacher.
Baldwin & Batchelder Pianos & Organs.
Baldwin, James & C. Bobbins and Shuttles.
Bartlett, C. H. Lawyer.
Bean & Mathews Groceries and Provisions.
Bell, S. N. Attorney at Law.
Blodgett, N. C. Carpenter.
Boutell, Geo. E. Hotel.

Bradley, T. R. V. Furniture.
Branch, Edward Harnesses, Carriages and Trunks.
Brigham & Pratt Bakers.
Brown, W. W. Physician.
Burnham, J. E. Attorney at Law.
Campbell, Z. F. Druggist.
Cashin, John H. Ales, Liquors and Wines.
Catherdy, N. H. Carpenter and Builder.
Chadwick, H. M. Retail Liquor Dealer.
Cheney, P. C. Paper Manufacturer.
Chevilliar, J. Ang. Catholic Pastor.
Childs, W. F. Dentist.
Chubbuck, H. T. Exchange Billiard Hall.
Clark, Joseph B. Attorney at Law.
Clark, Moses C. Clark's Pat. Horse Shoes.
Coburn, E. K. Books and Stationery.
Colby & Pressey. Physicians.
Corey, William Needle Manufacturer.
Cumner & Co. Merchant Tailors.
Currier, B. Wheelwright.
Crosby, Josiah Physician.
Custer, E. Physician.
Devine, P. A. Undertaker.
Dignam, W. Musician.
Dodge, Geo. W. Boots and Shoes.
Dufraim, L. N. Pump Manufacturer.
Eager, John Q. A. Grocer.
Eager & Robinson. Grocers.
Edgerly, M. V. B. Life Insurance.
Emerson, D. B. Retail Liquor Dealer.
Everett, J. S. Eating House.
Everett, W. G. Insurance Agent.
Fabay, Patrick Ales, Wines &c.
Fairbanks & Folsom Stoves, Furnaces and Ranges.
Fairbanks & Patten Deputy Sheriff.
Fellows, J. W. Attorney at Law.
Ferguson, John Physician.
Flanders, P. C. Provision Dealer.
Ford, John F. Plumber.
French, George A. Insurance Agent and Adjuster.
French, Henry Contractor and Builder.
Gaskell, G. A. Principal of Business College.
Gray, Frank L. Manufacturer of Soda Water.
Haddock, F. Shoe Manufacturer.
Harrington, E. W. City National Bank.
Hawkins, A. S. Cigar Dealer.
Hayes, Fred jr. Druggist.
Hayes, John Wholesale Liquor Dealer.
Hersey, Geo. E. Physician.
Hiland, Frank Attorney at Law.
Hill, Hiram Dentist.
Holbrook, Geo. Carpenter and Builder.
Holmes, W. F. Flour and Grain Dealer.
Hoyt, Geo. C. Book Binder, Blank Book Manufacturer and Paper Ruler.
Hubbard, Geo. H. Cigar Manufacturer.
James, S. S. Livery and Hack Stable.
Kennedy, Edward Clothing.
Kennedy, E. C. Cigars and Tobacco.
Kimball, Jesse Shirt Manufacturer.
Kinney, M. V. B. Carpenter and Lumber Dealer.
Lampson & Marden Granite Workers.
Lane, A. J. Real Estate and Biz. Agent.
Lane, Thomas A. Steam, Gas, and Water Pipe.
Little, Wm. Attorney at Law, 3 copies.
Livingston, C. F. Printer.
Locke, & Demmick W. I. Goods &c.
Lodge, Joseph Manuf'r of Dress Goods.
Lord, Samuel D. Attorney at Law.
Mahoney, D. I. Book Keeper.
Mallard, Albert & Son Grocers.
Mc Donald & Cady Boots and Shoes.
Mellendy, Hamilton Undertaker.
Merriam, Geo. W. Blacksmith.

Messer, Octavus L. Groceries and Provisions.
 Miller, R. M. Provisions and Fish.
 Mitchell, James jr. Boots and Shoes.
 Monette Brothers, Groceries and Provisions.
 Moar, J. W. Physician.
 Moore, John Watches and Jewelry.
 Morrison, Henry Blacksmith.
 Murray, F. J. Attorney at Law.
 Newell, J. P.
 O'Brien, J. Catholic Pastor.
 O'Conner, C. A. Attorney at Law.
 Olzendam, A. P. Hosiery Manufacturer.
 Page, B. F.
 Parmley, J. H. Dentist.
 Parsons, W. S. Physician.
 Patten, W. R. Attorney at Law.
 Perkins, E. W. Confectioner.
 Perkins, M. H. Granite Billiard Hall.
 Perry, A. F. Druggist.
 Pettee, Horace Flour, Grain, Lime & Cement.
 Philbrick, A. Harness Manufacturer.
 Pickering, J. W. C. Clothier.
 Pike, J. Clergyman.
 Piper, B. H. Spokes and Handles.
 Prout, M. Ale, Wine, and Cigars.
 Raymond, N. H. Stave Manufacturer.
 Reynolds, H. C. Manufacturer.
 Roby, W. K. Oysters.
 Rowell, N. L. Clergyman.
 Scott, James B. Cigar Manufacturer and Dealer in Tobacco.
 Shelter & Lewis Boot & Shoe Dealers.
 Smith, Isaac W. Justice of Supreme Court.
 Smyth, Frederick Merrimack River Bank.
 Spear, Justin Deputy Sheriff.
 Starr, William Baker.
 Stearns, J. E. Civil Engineer.
 Stevens, J. L. Postmaster.
 Straw, E. A. Governor of the State.
 Sullivan Bros. Stoves, Ranges and Furnaces.
 Sulloway, C. A. Attorney at Law.
 Tanswell, G. H. Dry Goods.
 Tebbetts, G. W. O. Druggist.
 Tewksbury Bros. Book-sellers.
 Thompson, H. M. Ag't M. P. Works.
 Tucker, W. J. Clergyman.
 Twist, H. B. Dealer in Nuts.
 Upton, Samuel Attorney at Law.
 Vance, Geo. R. Stove Dealer.
 Varney, D. B. Coppersmith & Brass Founder.
 Wattson & Homes Flour and Grain, Wholesale.
 Weeks, Geo. W. Boots & Shoes.
 West, John Physician.
 Weston, James A. Mayor and Civil Engineer.
 Whitney, I. S. Music & Musical Instruments.

MARLOW.

Baker, F. W.
 Conn, Freeman
 Downing, Albert S.
 Downing, Daniel
 Geer, Edward R.
 Honey, H. E.
 Huntley, E. G.
 Jones, John Q.
 Joslin, Andrew T.
 Morrison, Geo. T.
 Nason, Geo. A.

MER RIMACK.

Bartlett, M.
 Doloff, S. S.
 Eaton, W. S.
 Ela, B.
 Ferguson, J. W.
 Hubbard, C. L.
 Kitteredge, E.
 Kitteredge, J. W.

Lund, D.
 McWilkins, A.
 Parker, L. W.
 Parker, Thos.
 Parkhurst, E. P.
 Reed, J. L.
 Russell, G.
 Wilkins, J. G.

MILFORD.

Averill, C. S. Attorney at law.
 Barnard, H. L. Hotel.
 Blanchard, J. M. Printer.
 Burnham, D. S. Merchant.
 Emerson, L. B. Manufr Extension Tables.
 Foster, B. F. Photographer.
 Fuller, Andrew L. G. F. Manufr.
 Gilson, A. A. Miller.
 Goss, Samuel
 Gray, J. E. Extension Table Manufacturer
 Gutterson, E. F. Grocer.
 Hatch, C. G. Livery Stable.
 Heald, David Furniture Manufacturer.
 Kaley, T. Manufacturer of Tidy Yarn.
 Knowlton, Wm. Manufacturer.
 Lancaster, H. K. Grocer.
 Lewis, James Tanner.
 Moulton, J. B. Tanner.
 Powers, John A. Tinner.
 Rich, John L.
 Robinson, A. H. Merchant.
 Sawyer, F. T. Cash. First Nat. Bank.
 Towne, Wm. B. Pres. First Nat. Bank.
 Tuttle, Charles B. Merchant.
 Wadleigh, B. Attorney at Law.
 Wadleigh, George Attorney at Law,
 Worcester, G. A. Student.

NASHUA.

Andrews, Abner
 Andrews, G. F.
 Andrews, J. F.
 Bailey, J. F.
 Barker, J. N.
 Barrett, Wm. A.
 Beard, Albert
 Black, J. S.
 Blunt, J. G.
 Brown, E. P.
 Brown, W. C.
 Burk, N. W.
 Case, Levi
 Chandler, S. D.
 Cheever, W. H.
 Clark, Betsey C.
 Collins, A. S.
 Cook, W. H.
 Coygin & Farley.
 Craige, J. H.
 Crombie, D. D.
 Critchet, C. E.
 Currier, G. W.
 Dane, H. F.
 Danforth, C. P.
 Dearborn, C. V.
 Deveron, J. A.
 Dodge, Oliver.
 Dodge, Sabra C.
 Downs, Lovicy A.
 Dunlap, A. H.
 Eaton & Ayer
 Eaton, H. H.
 Emerson, S. D.
 Eyars, C. G. A.
 Farwell, L.
 Fields, H.
 Fisk, David B.
 Fletcher, Benjamin
 Fletcher, Clara A.

Fletcher, J. M.
 Foster, N. A.
 French, S. W.
 Fuller, W. A.
 Gage, C. P.
 Gale, E. B.
 Godfrey, Alfred
 Goodale, John H.
 Gordon, A. C.
 Greenwood, H. E.
 Greenwood, N.
 Gregg & Son Doors, Sash and Blinds.
 Hardy, G.
 Hastings, G.
 Healey, R. H.
 Hills, A. M.
 Holt, Henry.
 Hosford, J. K.
 Hubbard, S. P.
 Hyde, J. W.
 Jaqueth, J. E.
 Kelsea, C.
 Kendrick, B. F.
 Kimball, J. G.
 Knowlton, A. B.
 Maloon, C. L.
 Marshall, D. R.
 McIntire, E. P.
 McKeen, Frank A.
 McKeen, A.
 McMillin, W. H.
 McQuestion, Charles R.
 McQuestion, E. F.
 McQuestion, George M.
 Mellendy, H. D.
 Monroe, F.
 Moore, G. W.
 Moore, O. C.
 Mordough, S. H.
 Morris, G. E.
 Murray, O. D.
 Oler, C. P.
 Otis, D. A.
 Parkinson, H.
 Peirce, James L.
 Perkins, W. N.
 Philbrick, H. A.
 Powers, A. S.
 Proctor, H. O.
 Public, Library,
 Putnam, B.
 Ramsdell, Geo. A.
 Reed, A. G.
 Russell, E. S.
 Reed, John
 Reed, Williard O. R. R. Conductor, B. L. &
 N. R. R.
 Roby, C. J.
 Roby, L. A.
 Sanders, A. H.
 Sargent, A.
 Shattuck, C. W.
 Shipley, O.
 Spaulding, E.
 Spaulding, J. A.
 Spaulding, S.
 Squires, W. H.
 Stearns, A. J.
 Stevens, D.
 Sullivan, D.
 Swallow, S.
 Thomas, H.
 Tilton, John
 Tolles, C. F.
 Tolles, C. F.
 Underhill, G. A.
 Wellman, S. K.
 Weston, W. S.
 Wheeler, H. R.

Whitemarsh, J. F.
 Whittemore, B. B.
 Wood, T. H.
 Woodward, Q. A.
 Worcester, K. F.
 Worcester, Samuel

NEW-HAMPTON.

Dustin, S.
 Evans, Geo. C. Student
 Fiske, E. Clergyman.
 Gordon, Miss Abby A.
 Gordon, James
 Gordon, Wm. P. Carriage Maker
 Healey, Miss Carrie M.
 Merrow, M. H.
 Meservey, A. B. Prin. of Institute.
 Piper, J. S.
 Prescott, E. A. Clergyman.
 Prescott, John F. Farmer.
 Rich, W. E. C. Teacher.
 Wallace, Joseph C. Mason.

NEW-IPSWICH.

Bailey, William
 Burton, George T.
 Clark, Peter H. Clark's Hotel.
 Farwell, Daniel
 Farwell, Russell
 Fox, George
 Heywood, S. B.
 Perry, J. P.
 Preston, Will A.
 Thayer, S. A.
 Townsend, A. N.
 Wheeler, Charles
 Whitney, C. A.
 Wilson, C. F.

NEW LONDON.

Abbott, T. B. & Son Lumber Dealers.
 Bickford, Warren S. Mechanic.
 Burpee, E. P. Farmer.
 Burpee, J. H. Merchant.
 Clough, J. M. U. S. Mail Agent.
 Cooper, Solon Farmer.
 Currier, H. J. Artist.
 Dickey, R. S. Scythe Welder.
 Elkins, J. S. Farmer.
 Everett, C. A.
 Fiske, M. H. Teacher.
 Fletcher, Rev. S. C. Clergyman.
 Herrick, Geo. W.
 Howe, S. Clergyman.
 Jones, Edwin A. Tanner and Currier.
 Knight, Ephraim Teacher.
 Littlefield, Seth Farmer.
 Loverin, A. E. Trader.
 McCutchins, Luther Farmer.
 Messer, Curtis Farmer.
 Phillips, Lewis Clergyman.
 Phillips, C. C. } Scythe Manufacturers—
 Folson, C. E. } Successors to Phillips,
 Greenwood, N. T. } Messer & Colby,
 Pingry, N. D. Farmer.
 Russell, O. K. Merchant.
 Sargent, C. S. Merchant.
 Seamans, H. W. Jeweler.
 Smith, E. G. Mechanic.
 Smith, Elhaman Scythe Finisher.
 Swett, S. B.
 Todd, Henry M. Currier.
 Warren, L. E. Pres. of Institute.
 Whitcomb, Ruel
 Williams, E. V. Currier.
 Williams, Roger Mechanic.
 Woodward, George Merchant.

NEW-MARKET.

Bennett, Edwin Stoves and Hardware.
 Bickford, John F. Carpenter.

Brown, J. W. Cutter with B. F. Haley.
 Burke, L. Physician.
 Caswell, A. B. Second Hand in Mill.
 Cleighton, S. E. W.
 Davis, Wm. Henry Pedler.
 Dennett, Benjamin F. Tailor.
 DeMerritt, J. F. Overseer in Cloth-room.
 Doe, C. V. Merchant Tailor.
 Doeg, I. W. Machinist.
 Eastman, J. D. Carriage Maker.
 Edgerly, J. B. Mechanic.
 Elkins, J. L. Physician.
 Folsom, Lewis B. Manufr and Dealer in Confectionery, wholesale and retail.
 Gerry, Warren Butcher and Grocer.
 Green, Samuel H. Physician.
 Haines, Albert J. Machinist.
 Haley, S. A. National Bank.
 Hall, D. C. Machinist.
 Hall, Gilman Grocer.
 Hall, Lafayette
 Ham, John F., Jr. Butcher.
 Hanson, J. J.
 Hanson, L. F. Grocer.
 Haskell, H. B. Physician.
 Hodgedon, John R. House Painter.
 Hurd, Fred Mechanic.
 Kitteredge, G. W. Physician.
 Leavitt, George K. Grocer.
 Leavitt, N. H. Dealer in Horses, Carriages and Sleighs.
 Madox, G. T. Tailor, with B. F. Haley.
 Mathews, Jr. Benj. Grocer.
 Mc Neil, G. W. Tailor, with B. F. Haley.
 McPherson, L. T. Foremaa in Doe's shop.
 Moses, C. C. P.
 Noyes, Fred W.
 Pike, Fred F.
 Pinder, James S. Farmer.
 Pinkham & Wingate, Publishers.
 Richardson, Edward Grocer.
 Roach, W. S. Foreman, with B. F. Haley.
 Savage, H. F. Mechanic.
 Scott, O. W. Clergyman.
 Shackford, E. B.
 Shackford, W. A. Police Justice.
 Small, Wm. B. Attorney at Law
 Smart, Charles H. Granite worker.
 Smart, George K. Grocer.
 Smith, Almon P. Farmer.
 Smith, Charles H. Lawyer.
 Smith, N. C. Expressman from Newmarket to Boston.
 Stackpole, F. E.
 Stott, J. D. Manufr of xxx Laundry and Chemical Soap.
 Tuttle, Thomas Blacksmith.
 Waterson, A. J. Mechanic.
 White, Isaac C. Clergyman.
 Wiggin, A. D. Dry Goods.
 Wiggin, J. W. Stable Keeper.
 Wood, Mrs. M. A. Millinery and Fancy Goods.
 Young, Jere

NEWPORT.

Abbott, Gilman P. Jobber.
 Allen, B. R. Carpenter.
 Averill, H. A. Hotel Keeper.
 Badger, H. W. Carpenter.
 Bailey, L. D. Tailor.
 Barney, Ahira Track Layer.
 Bartlett, Nettie L. Teacher.
 Barton, Wm. H. Jack Spinner.
 Blake, Jonathan Stone Cutter.
 Bowers, S. L. Lawyer.
 Brett, M. L. Mechanic.
 Brown, Geo. R. Lawyer.
 Brown, J. H. Hotel Keeper.

Burke, Edmund Lawyer.
 Burke, M. W. Merchant.
 Call, Hial Farmer.
 Carr, David H. Farmer.
 Chandler, Ira F. Lumber Dealer.
 Chase, Ashley A. Carder.
 Chase, A. B. Clerk.
 Chase, E. S. & Son Shoe Dealers.
 Claggett, Rufus P. Sheriff.
 Coffin, P. S. Manufacturer.
 Coffin, Silas C. Manufacturer.
 Comstock, Geo. H. Farmer.
 Converse, E. C. Merchant.
 Crain, Harvey B. Farmer.
 Currier, D. M. Physician.
 Cutts, Lorenzo L. Farmer.
 Dame, A. M. Farmer.
 Dame, Geo. E. Farmer.
 Darling, Wm. W. Physician.
 Dewey, Wm. H. Farmer.
 Dodge, L. F. Handle Maker.
 Dow, W. A. Carpenter.
 Dow, Wallace, L. Contractor and Builder.
 Edes, Geo. C. Merchant.
 Emerson, Jonathan Jr. Blacksmith.
 Emery, S. A. Farmer.
 Evans, Randall Farmer.
 Fairbanks, Geo. H. Merchant.
 Fairbanks, John E. Stone Cutter.
 Fletcher, Charles F. Farmer.
 Forsaith, Edward
 Gardner, P. R. Farmer.
 George, J. E. Farmer.
 Gordon, James M. Farmer.
 Gould, A. J. Farmer.
 Gove, Arlan M. Farmer.
 Gregg, R. M. Harness Maker.
 Hall, R. H. Farmer.
 Hayes, Henry H. Printer.
 Heath, B. C. Carriage Maker.
 Heath, G. A. Painter.
 Hitchcock, A. V. Cloths & Custom Clothing.
 Hobbs, John O. Merchant Tailor.
 Howard, A. D. Civil Engineer.
 Howard, Charles C. Laborer.
 Howe, A. P. Farmer.
 Howlett, Moses S. Carpenter.
 Hubbell, Wm. W. Furniture Dealer.
 Huntton, R. Merchant.
 Hurd, Bela Farmer.
 Hurd, S. H. Stone Cutter.
 Ingram, H. M. Jack Spinner.
 Jencks, H. A. Farmer.
 Jennings, G. E. Farmer.
 Kelley, J. C. Druggist & Bookseller.
 Kempton, Elisha M. Register of Deeds.
 Kenerson, J. M. Hosiery Manufacturer.
 King, W. W. Lumber Dealer.
 Lamb, A. Farmer.
 Leavitt, H. C. Clergyman.
 Lewis, F. W. Cashier 1st Nat. Bank.
 Moody, S. H. Farmer.
 Newton, D. A. Farmer.
 Nourse, Geo. W. Postmaster.
 Page, Nathaniel O. Rake Manufacturer.
 Parker, Dexter Farmer.
 Patch, Daniel F. Shoe Dealer.
 Perry, Wm. H.
 Pollard, Granville Harness and Trunk Dealer.
 Powers, E. Farmer.
 Reed, Erastus Farmer.
 Richards, Dexter Flannel Manufacturer.
 Richardson, H. Farmer.
 Rounsevel, Lyman Tanner.
 Sanborn, Thomas Physician.
 Scott, G. R. W. Clergyman.
 Scribner, John Manufacturer.
 Severance, Daniel Stone Cutter.
 Shackett, Frank Laborer.

Sibley, Ezra T. Scythe Manufacturer.
 Sibley, Paul Farmer.
 Silsby, Charles A. Farmer.
 Staniels, Hiram Farmer.
 Straw, Orra C. Jack Spinner.
 Swett, J. L. Physician.
 Thompson, R. H. Farmer.
 Tilton, John P. Weaver.
 Tilton, R. W. Farmer.
 Wait, A. S. Lawyer.
 Waldron, Geo. H. Tinsmith.
 Walling, C. E. Stone Cutter.
 Wellcome, A. P. Lumber and Farmer.
 Wheeler, Edmund Mechanic.
 Whipple, Orsamus Farmer.
 Whitney, George F. Farmer.
 Whitney, O. Farmer.
 Whittier, M. L. Carpenter.
 Wilcox, J. E. Farmer.
 Wilkins, E. R. Clergyman.
 Wilmarth, George E. Auctioneer and Farmer.

NORTHFIELD.

Blake, C. C.
 Cate, Asa P. Judge of Probate.
 Cate, Miss Mary E.
 Chase, Francis R. Attorney at Law.
 Coffran, Benjamin.
 Corliss, Geo. W.
 Cross, Daniel J.
 Cross, O. L.
 Dearborn, Miss Laura R.
 Dow, Sumner A.
 Downing, Edgar O.
 Forrest, James N.
 Glines, Mrs. Annie L.
 Glines, Edward R.
 Glines, Westerly M.
 Gould, C. R.
 Haines, Benjamin
 Haines, Samuel
 Healy, Isaac H.
 Kenniston, Alpheus
 Kenniston, Fred
 Kenniston, John
 Knowles, Westerly
 Lambert, S. H.
 Langee, Gilman
 Payson, Miss Sarah Y.
 Plummer, A. F.
 Plummer, W. H.
 Rand, J. D.
 Riley, George M.
 Roberts, John
 Robertson, C. H.
 Slader, Mrs. Elizabeth D.
 Smith, W. H.
 Stevens, Francis
 Watson, John P.
 Weeks, Geo. W.
 Wyatt, Otis C.
 Yeaton, John B.

NORTHWOOD.

Brown, E. C. Proprietor Harvey House.
 Bryant, Ella M.
 Dow, Eben C. Farmer.
 Durgin, W. M. Shoe Freighter.
 Clark, B. W. Shoe Workman.
 Cogswell, E. C. Clergyman.
 Edmond, W. H. Farmer.
 Emerson, D. G. Shoe Workman.
 Greenleaf, A. M. Shoe Workman.
 James, S. S. Farmer.
 Lancaster, J. P. Merchant.
 Locke, James C. Farmer.
 Mead, John G. Merchant.
 Miller, Henry Shoe Workman.
 Perry, C. M. Blacksmith.
 Pillsbury, A. J. Shoe Manufacturer.

Richardson, Edward Shoe Workman.
 Sherman, C. W. Merchant.
 Smith, C. C. Shoe Workman.
 Swain, J. J. Shoe Workman.
 Tasker, Ezra Farmer.
 Towle, Benjamin F. Shoe Workman.
 Towle, S. N. Shoe Workman.

PEMBROKE AND SUNCOOK.

Abbott, Richard L.
 Alexander, Enoch
 Appleton, George P.
 Austin, David
 Cilley, Charles W.
 Coffrin, George P.
 Corbin, J. M.
 Dodge, S.
 Edgerly, Calvin E.
 George, Daniel J.
 Hildreth, Dr. C. F. P.
 Jewell, D. L.
 Jones, D. S.
 Knox, S. W.
 Larabee, G. H.
 Morse, Charles P.
 Moulton, C. O.
 Noyes, N. R.
 Osgood, A. L.
 Osgood, A. N.
 Paine, R. H.
 Rowe, A. J.
 Sanborn, John W.
 Sargent, Warren
 Simpson, George N.
 Sullivan, John H.
 Truesdell, E. E.
 Vose, G. S.
 Walker, Isaac
 White, Rev. L.
 Whitmore, A.
 Woods, F. N.

PETERBOROUGH.

Ames, Albert A. Butcher.
 Ames, George W. Harness Maker.
 Ames, J. M. Mechanic.
 Ames, Timothy K. Oldest Sheriff in N. H.
 Bashaw, Charles Harness Maker.
 Batchelder, F. S. Boarding Master.
 Baxter, A. F. Clergyman.
 Beckwith, Thomas L.
 Blair, George W. Overseer.
 Blair, James P. Cotton Spinner.
 Briggs, Joshua Piano Stool Manuf'r.
 Bruce, Charles C.
 Chase, W. D. Physician.
 Cheever, M. V. Billiard Hall.
 Collins, J. M. Farmer.
 Cragin, John Farmer.
 Cross, Levi Cotton Manuf'r.
 Culter, Daniel B. Physician.
 Cutler, John H. Physician.
 Dadman, Wm. E. Boot Maker.
 Dodge, Edward B. Lumber, and Contractor.
 Dustin, George Clergyman.
 Eaton, Nathan T. Meat and Provision Dealer.
 Farmer, Charles W.
 Farnum & Scott, Printers.
 Felt, G. P. Machinist.
 Felt, Jonathan Carpenter.
 Field, Henry Carpenter.
 Fisher, J. Merchant.
 Fletcher, E. A. Painter.
 Fletcher, George A. Butcher.
 Forbush, Nathan C.
 Frost, Albert Undertaker.
 Fuller, A. Stoves and tin ware.
 Gorman, John Lumber and Wool Dealer.
 Gould, D. W. Clerk.
 Hamilton, George A.

Hatch, R. B. Lawyer.
 Hill, E. B. Cotton Manufacturer.
 Holt, Lorenzo Farmer.
 Holt, Lorenzo Carriage Painter and Trimmer.
 Howe, E. Truss Manufacturer.
 Hunt, Norton
 Jaquith, Charles E. Manuf'r and Builder.
 Kimball, A. H. Wool Carder, Cloth Dresser and Dyer.

Langley, George H. Proprietor of Bakery.
 Lee, Frank E.
 Livingston, J. Cotton Manuf'r.
 Livingston, Wm. G. Merchant.
 Loveland, Sylvester D. Machinist.
 Macumber, J. W. Stone Mason.
 Mara, Charles
 Marble, Robert C. Carriage Maker.
 McCoy, Charles Largest Farmer and Stock Grower in Peterborough.
 McLaughlin, Patrick Watchman.
 Mears, Franklin
 Morse, L. Carpenter.
 Nagley, C. H. Machinist.
 Nickless, John H. Overseer.
 Noon's, Joseph Son's. Woolen Manuf'rs.
 Patterson, C. N. Overseer.
 Preston, Charles A. Machinist.
 Preston, Isaac F. Machinist.
 Proctor, A. J. Soap Manuf'r.
 Rice, W. F. Machinist.
 Robbe, Avarado.
 Robinson, Charles E. Proprietor of French's Hotel.
 Rourke, John Livery Stable.
 Scott, Albert S. Lawyer.
 Scott, Charles High Sheriff.
 Scripture, George H. Photographer.
 Simons, S. Spinner.
 Smith, Albert M. Spinner.
 Smith, E. M. Lawyer.
 Steele, John H. Stationer.
 Straw, Miss E. Worsted Wreath and Bonnet Manufacturer.
 Sweatt, Mrs. Maria B.
 Tarbell, Solon Carriage Maker.
 Templeton, H. H. Merchant Tailor.
 Thorning, C. A. Overseer.
 Towne, E. A. Basket Manuf'r.
 Upton, Albert Trader.
 Vose, Samuel I. Auctioneer.
 Wheeler, C. A. Slide Yoke Dairy Thermometer Manufacturer.
 White, I. D. Farmer.
 Wilder, Charles Manuf'r of Barometers and Thermometers.
 Wilder, George
 Williams, Charles A. Loom Fixer.
 Williams, John A. Second Overseer.
 Wilson, L. P.

PITTSFIELD.

Adams, D. B. S.
 Aiken, Edward J. Tailor.
 Bartlett, A. W. Lawyer.
 Buzzell, J. C.
 Cashman, John C. Editor.
 Cram, Chas. T. Farmer.
 Cram, Frank E. Brick Maker.
 Drake, N. S.
 Elliot, P. S. Expressman.
 Foss, Jeremiah C. Carpenter.
 Foss & Waldron Grain Dealers.
 Foster, D. K. Teacher.
 Ferrin, Charles E.
 French, John C. Agent.
 Muchmore, D. L.
 Page, A. L. Machinist.
 Saltmarsh, O. C.
 Sanborn, J. B. Painter,

Shaw, William Farmer.
 Smith, John
 Tibbetts, Miles B.
 Tibbetts, W. H. Mail Carrier.
 True, Porter C. Farmer.
 Tucker, John M. Mechanic.
 Tuttle, Hiram A. Merchant.
 Wadsworth, A. B. Carpenter.
 Webster, C. H.

PORTSMOUTH.

Alden, W. H., D. D. Clergyman.
 Alton, William Grocer and Provisions.
 Akerman, Joseph D.
 ArShowe, John Tea Store.
 Bailey, John H. Merchant.
 Balch, E. H. Stable Keeper.
 Barnard, J. G. Sash and Blinds.
 Barris, Mrs. B.
 Beachman, R. H. Stable Keeper.
 Brewster, Lewis W. Publisher.
 Brooks, J. & Co. Flour and Grain.
 Brown, F. S. Joiner.
 Bufford, M. City Clerk.
 Butler, James D. Lawyer.
 Burleigh, J. B. Picture Frames.
 Buzzell, H. B. & Son Books and Stationery.
 Call, Thomas E.
 Caswell, J. W. Fish Dealer.
 Charlesworth, Eml. Confectionery and Oyster Saloon, Cor. Bridge and Congress Streets.
 Clark, George W. Stoves and House Furnishing Goods.
 Clark, H. M.
 Coffin, Edward D. Painter.
 Coleman, J. L. D. Merchant.
 Curtis, Benj. W. Physician.
 Curtis, Joseph R. 61, Pleasant Street.
 Dearborn, F. E. Hats, Caps and Furs.
 Donaldson, S. J. Physician.
 Dixon, Charles H. Carpenter.
 Dixon, John
 Downs, Wm. & Son Grocers.
 Eldredge, M. Brewer.
 Elliot, S. W. Carriage Maker.
 Elwyn, John
 Elwyn, R. A. Clergyman.
 Emery, George T. Miller, North Mills.
 Fernald, A. A. Lumber Dealer.
 Fernald, A. R. H. Paymaster, Kearsarge Mills.
 Flint, Edward
 Folsom, Channing Teacher.
 Foster, James Hiller Book Seller.
 Frink, J. S. H. Lawyer.
 Frizzell, John
 Frye, Horace Express Agent.
 Gates, S. H.
 Gerrish, J. N. Saloon Keeper.
 Gilbert, Sylvester Proprietor Liver Lozenges.
 Goodall, E. B. Dentist.
 Goodall & Marston Lawyers.
 Goodwin, Hon. Ichabod Merchant.
 Goss, John A. Clergyman.
 Gould, C. W.
 Grogan, W. M. Saloon Keeper.
 Guppy, Geo. W. Publisher.
 Hackett, W. H. Y. Lawyer.
 Hall, George W. Billiard Hall.
 Hall, J. F., M. D. Physician.
 Ham, J. E. & Co. Merchant Tailors.
 Hanson, Geo. E. Druggist.
 Hardy, A. C. Clergyman.
 Harriman, George L. Stone Cutter.
 Harman, L. L. Clergyman.
 Hartnett, Richard Joiner and carriages.
 Hegamen, Jos. Foreman Brewery.
 Hodgdon, George D. Lawyer.
 Hooper, Samuel G. Grocer.

Howard, A. F. Collector.
 Hoyt, Martin Barber.
 Huntress, Geo. M. Carriage Manufacturer.
 Illsley, Wingate Insurance Agent.
 Jenkins, D. E. Joiner.
 Johnson, L. A. Dentist.
 Jones, Frank Brewer & Malster.
 Keeef, P. J. Cooper.
 Kimball, E. P. Cashier First Nat. Bank.
 Ladd, A. H. Merchant.
 Loughton, L. M.
 Lang, Dennis.
 Locke, Woodbury Stable Keeper.
 Lombard, Henry Saloon Keeper.
 Lougee, George G. Sea View House, Rye Beach.
 Mallsbender, John Tailor and Agent L. E.
 Laritz veg. Wool Manfr & Preparation.
 Manson, Herman House Painter.
 Marcy, Hon. Daniel Commercial man.
 Marden, Geo. A.
 Marden, Levi W. Painter.
 Marsh, George M.
 Marston & Fernald. Publishers.
 Martin, W. R. Mast Maker.
 Marvin, T. E. O. City Mayor.
 Mc Donough, Richard Painter.
 Melcher, G. F. Jeweler.
 Miller, Israel P. Editor.
 Mills, John S. Saloon Keeper.
 Mills, S. H. Carriage Builder.
 Mitchell, John Saloon Keeper.
 Moat, W. J.
 Morre, John Tinman.
 Morrison, J. H.
 Moses, John G. Ship Owner.
 Moses, John W. Tailor and Draper.
 Moses, Thos. P. Artist and Music Teacher.
 Myers, Chas. E. Merchant Tailor.
 Newton, W. C. Grocer.
 Norton, James Grocer.
 Norton, C. A. Homeopathic Physician.
 Nutter, Wm. H. City Farm.
 Owen, Eleazar Clergyman.
 Oxford & Johnson Grocers.
 Parsons, J. W., M. D. Physician.
 Peirce, Albert S. Rockingham House.
 Peirce, D. H.
 Peirce, E. G., Jr. Postmaster.
 Pendexter, Geo. W. Builder.
 Perry, Cooledge
 Plummer, Cyrus Baker.
 Rand, A. H. 111, Market St.
 Randall, R. L. Fish Dealer.
 Rice, B. F. Shipsmith.
 Rix, A. W. Machinist.
 Rix, George L.
 Roberts, Richard Eldredge's Brewery.
 Robinson, C. Merchant.
 Roche, Edward B. Pedler.
 Rollins, William H. Lawyer.
 Rowe, Samuel Merchant.
 Rugg, James A. Box Manufacturer.
 Rugg, Ivah M. Box Manufacturer.
 Russell, Wm. F. Grocer.
 Sanborn, James
 Scott, George Market St. Hotel.
 Seavey, J. L. Agricultural Implements
 Seymore, Ira C. Blacksmith.
 Sheehan, Thomas J. Grocer.
 Simpson, Charles E. Merchant Tailor.
 Slatter, John H. Groceries, Boots and Shoes.
 Smith, Lewis E. Teacher.
 Smith, Geo. W.
 Sowersby, Jane W. Baker.
 Stevens, A. P., D. D. S. Dentist.
 Stott, John W. Grocer.
 Taylor, George Oyster Saloon.
 Thatcher, J. H.

Thompson, J. H. Wood and Coal Dealer.
 Thompson, J. H. & Son Confectioners.
 Thompson, Samuel R. Machinist.
 Thorndike, B. F. Job Printer.
 Tibbetts, J. M. Millinery.
 Tiffaney & Son Contractors and Builders of Tiffaney Gas Works.
 Treadwell, Samuel P. Cabinet Maker.
 Trefethen, Andrew J. Hair Dresser.
 Tucker, S. A. Carriage and Wood Worker.
 Vaughan, D. J. U. S. Pension Agent.
 Walden, Richard Grocer.
 Walkler, Wm. P. Merchant Tailor.
 Ward, Wm. Distiller.
 Wardwell, T. Groceries and Provisions.
 Wendell, Henry F. Auctioneer and Appr.
 West, E. B.
 Whitehouse, George T. Saloon Keeper.
 Whitteer, S. C., M. D. Physician.
 Wiggin, Thomas & Son Horse Shoers.
 Wilson, Andrew Hackle Maker.
 Winborton, H. A. Foreman Distiller.
 Woodman, S. B. Rockingham House.
 Woods, Charles

RAYMOND.

Bean, Fernanda E. Shoemaker.
 Bean, Frank G. Landlord.
 Bean, Gordon Candy.
 Bean, Mrs. Joseph Candy.
 Blake, Wm. B. Merchant.
 Brown, John D. Miller.
 Fullington, Joseph Clergyman.
 Fiske, Joseph W. Farmer.
 Green, William B. Shoemaker.
 Harriman, S. W. Farmer.
 Higley, Hayden Merchant.
 Ladd, J. W. Blacksmith.
 Ladd, Wm. D. Shoe Manufacturer.
 Littlefield, Fremont Shoemaker.
 Pecker, Geo. A. Landlord.

ROLLINSFORD.

Beedle, Rufus Painter.
 Cheney, Charles Farmer.
 Cook, John R. R. Service.
 Dame, H. C. Farmer.
 Decatur, Samuel H. Farmer.
 Garvin, James H. Farmer.
 Garvin, Wm. R. Farmer.
 Guppy, Wm. H. Farmer.
 Ham, Morris Farmer.
 Ham, Samuel Farmer.
 Pinkham, Mary E.
 Roberts, Aaron Farmer.
 Roberts, Charles C. Farmer.
 Roberts, J. D. Farmer.
 Roberts, H. R. Farmer and Ex-Judge.
 Rollins, Joshua H. Carpenter.
 Rollins, Thomas Farmer.
 Spencer, Alphonzo H.
 Stackpole, Lorenzo Farmer and Milk Dealer.
 Wentworth, Gustavus Farmer.
 Wentworth, Seleucus Farmer.

SALMON FALLS.

Abbott, Ichabod Moulder.
 Allen, Charles D. Overseer in Cloth Room.
 Bradford, W. P. Carpenter.
 Converse, Joshua Agent of Manuf'g Co.
 Cunningham, Hugh Moulder.
 Duffy, Luke
 Edmonds, Joseph Blacksmith.
 Farnham, Edw. P. Carpenter.
 Fernald, R. C. Grocer.
 Ham, W. A. Butcher.
 Herbert, William Clergyman.
 Horr, W. H. Physician.
 Linscott, J. B. Painter.
 Morton, Albert Mechanic.

Morton, W. H. Cash. Salmon Falls Bank.
 Pinkham, Leonard H. Butcher.
 Russell, Luke R. Machinist.
 Speed, C. D. Machinist.
 Stevens, Edw. A. Foreman Iron Foundry.
 Wilkinson, F. B. Barber.
 Willey, J. P. Machinist.

SUNAPEE.

Abbott, A. S. Hame Maker.
 Angell, C. B. Farmer.
 Angell, John Farmer.
 Batchelder, H. Station Agent.
 Chase, James A. Sawyer.
 Colburn, Lyman Farmer.
 Eastman, H. P. Hame Maker.
 Emery, D. F. Lumber Dealer.
 Emery, S. F. Farmer.
 Emory, C. H. Hame Maker.
 Hurd, J. B. Farmer.
 Hurd, S. F. Farmer.
 Osborn, G. A. Hame Maker.
 Osborn, O. O. Hame Maker.
 Page, Frank Clothes Pin Maker.
 Piper, John Hame Maker.
 Sargeant, M. G. Farmer.
 Smith, James B. Painter and Furniture D'r.
 Whitker, G. Farmer.
 Young, Abiather Peg Manuf'r.
 Young, Wm. Farmer.

SUTTON.

Blaisdell, Moses S. Lumber Dealer.
 Blanchard, Samuel
 Brownson, Austin S. Physician.
 Cheney, A.
 Cheney, Gilbert J.
 Cressey, A. Dealer in Stoves and Tin Ware.
 Eastman, Rev. T. B. Clergyman.
 Eaton, Geo. C. Farmer.
 Flint, Calvin Clock and Watch Repairer.
 Fowler, Charles A.
 Fuller, Geo. C. Physician.
 Johnson, Benj. Trader.
 Hoyt, Wm. C. Painter and Paper Hanger.
 Marshall, W. H. Wheelwright.
 Nelson, J. A.
 Nye, Newell J. Harness Maker.
 Page, Enoch Farmer.
 Peaslee, James M.
 Peaslee, Isaac Clergyman.
 Pillsbury, Benj. F.
 Prescott, James D. Farmer.
 Simley, James R. Physician.
 Wadleigh, Thomas Farmer.
 Watkins, Jason H. Farmer.
 Wells, Elliott Farmer.
 Wheeler, Leonard Farmer.

TEMPLE.

Bacon, Wm. P.
 Brown, Nathan A.
 Burton, James E.
 Childs, Nathan
 Dillon, Thomas L.
 Durgin, Thomas
 Edwards, S. W.
 Farrar, Barnard
 Farrar, Danforth
 Fisk, Jeremiah
 Fisk, M. H.
 Giddings, John
 Giddings, Isaac Jr.
 Haywood, Charles P.
 Holden, L.
 Howard, Artemus M.
 Kendall, Charles O.
 Mansfield, Solon
 Sheldon, Nathan H.
 Watson, Charles

Wheeler, Isaiah
 Whitcomb, James O.
 Woodward, James

TILTON.

Brown, B. W. Lumber Dealer.
 Cass, W. T. Iona Savings Bank.
 Cate, Asa P. (Northfield,) Judge of P.
 Gilmore, John L. Book-keeper.
 Lord, A. C. Jeweler.
 Noyes, J. B. Manufacturer.
 Perkins, J. L.
 Pratt, H. L. Cotton Manufacturer.
 Pratt, Theo. C. Clergyman.
 Taylor, J. F. Trader.
 Thorpe & Tilton Druggists.
 Towns, T. M. Manufacturer.
 Wardwell, P. G. Physician.

WARNER.

Adams, Henry G. Mechanic.
 Andrews, John M. Farmer.
 Andrews, Joseph P. Farmer.
 Bartlett Bros., Excelsior Manuf'rs.
 Bartlett, Frank Farmer.
 Bartlett, Nathaniel C. Farmer.
 Bartlett, O. H. P. Mechanic.
 Belknap, Hamlet Clerk in Hotel.
 Benton, C. A. Tailor.
 Watson, Blaisdell H. Box Manufacturers, and
 Lumber Dealers.
 Buswell, H. Postmaster.
 Brown, W. A. Carpenter.
 Burbank, David S. Farmer.
 Burrell, Warren A. Mechanic.
 Carroll, A. C. Merchant.
 Clark, A. A. Mechanic.
 Clement, L. J. Farmer.
 Clough, Reuben Farmer.
 Colby, Charles H. Farmer.
 Colby, Fred Myron Student.
 Colby, Samuel Farmer.
 Cole, E. C. High School Teacher.
 Collins, Lemuel W. Farmer.
 Davis, A. P. Sheriff and Insurance Agent.
 Davis, E. H. Machinist.
 Davis, Henry H. Farmer.
 Davis, Lawrence E. Farmer.
 Davis & Sawyer, Farmers and Grocers.
 Davis, W. M. W. Speculator
 Dow, Mrs. S. H.
 Dowlin, J. H. Farmer.
 Dunbar, M. & W. C. Farmers.
 Edmunds, S. A.
 Ela, James G. Merchant.
 Ewins, John H. Farmer.
 George, John Attorney at Law.
 George, John 2d Teacher.
 Graves, F. W. Physician.
 Hardy, Bartlett Farmer.
 Harriman, A. W. Farmer.
 Harriman, H. H. Engineer.
 Hemphill, George A. Carpenter.
 Hutchinson, Obadiah Farmer.
 Mc Dole, David Farmer.
 Morgan, John H. Farmer.
 Morrill, J. H. Jeweler.
 Osgood, John Shoemaker.
 Pierce, Daniel Mechanic.
 Paige, James D. Mechanic.
 Palmer, E. W. Shoemaker.
 Pattee, S. C. Farmer.
 Quimby, G. F.
 Rand, George Mechanic.
 Reddington, C. W. Mechanic.
 Rix, J. M. Physician.
 Robertson, J. E.
 Rogers, John Jr. Mechanic.
 Rogers, J. S. Harness Maker.
 Sargent, A. W.

Sargent, Frank M. Farmer.
Savory, George Farmer.
Savory, Wm. D. Farmer.
Sawyer, Charles P. Farmer.
Scobey, Mrs. Rosella
Smith, Charley W. Mechanic.
Stevens, H. C. Farmer.
Turner, F. B. Blacksmith.
Wadleigh, James A. Mechanic.
Watson, George Carpenter.
Watson, Humphrey S.
Wheeler, M. D. Blacksmith.
Whitcomb, Clark Mechanic.
Willis, Lemuel Clergyman.

WASHINGTON.

Atwood, Horace Cooper.
Bailey, Gilman Farmer.
Carr, M. H. Mechanic.
Colburn, H. H. Clergyman.
Cram, O. T. Blacksmith.
Dole, M. H. Farmer.
Dresser, Woodbury Farmer.
Fowler, Frank A. Machinist.
Frazer, John H. Mechanic.
Gordon, Freeman S. Mechanic.
Hadley, Mark M. Merchant.
Harthorn, L. Hosiery and Flannels.
Hurd, Fred Mechanic.
Lull, N. A. Merchant.
McIlvian & Son Butchers.
Wood, Sylvester Physician.

WILTON.

Adams, Rev. D. D. Clergyman 2d Congregational Church.
Ames, Henry Station Agent, B. L. & N. R. R.
Ball, Rodney, Cabinet Maker.
Batchelder, C. M. Farmer.
Blanchard, Gardner Breeder of Prime Fowls.
Blanchard, Sumner Boot Maker.
Bumpus, G. G. Supt. County Farm.
Burns, C. H. Lawyer.
Clark, Moses Treas. Wilton Savings Bank.
Cragin, Daniel Wooden Ware Manuf'r.
Cram, T. B. R. R. Service.
Dascomb, Geo. L. Laborer.
Dascomb, Joseph Farmer.
Emerson, H. L. Carpenter.
Emerson, Wm. Carpenter.
Epps, Henry D. Express Messenger.
Fitch, A. P. Druggist.
Foster, Waldo, Farmer.
Hallahan, P. Catholic Priest.
Haselton, Charles Mason.
Holt, Henry A. Desk Manufacturer.
Jaques, Alfred E. Merchant.
Livermore, H. H.
Lynch, Edward Stable Keeper Whiting House.
May, Charles P. O. Farmer.
McGregor, John A.
McKay, John S.
Neville, Geo. S. Merchant.
Parkhurst, George Farmer.
Peavey, F. M. Dentist.
Preston, Samuel A.
Procter, D. E. Merchant.
Putnam, P. H. Furniture Manufacturer.

Putnam, Wm. J. Cabinet Maker.
Ridout, Wm. E. Undertaker.
Russel, Theron
Tarbell, Charles L. Merchant.
Whiting, H. A. Milk, Grain and Lumber.

WINCHESTER.

Abbott, H.
Albee, Ellery
Atherton, Samuel
Bemis, Charles S.
Bryant, M. D.
Buffom, S. W.
Burnap, James T.
Chandler, Wm.
Colburn, Wm. P.
Colony, J. C.
Colt, A. C.
Currier, John
Dickerson, Capt. Ansel
Felch, Wm. L. R.
Forbes, E. M.
Fosgate, W. Barrett
Guernsey, W. H.
Harmon, E.
Holeman, J. O.
Howard, A. M.
Lewis, Wm. H.
Lyman, Henry
Maxfield, A. L.
Morse, S. M.
Pierce, H.
Pratt, Charles W.
Pratt, H. M.
Pratt, H. W.
Sabin, D. T.
Shampney, Fred E.
Shrigley, Wm.
Stearn, D. C.
Stevens, N. E.
Stimpson, Edw. F.
Swain, D. S.
Swan, H. B.
Taft, H. A.
Town, Henry A.
Turner, A. B.
Wilson, R. R.
Woodbury, Andrew
Woodbury, A. B.

DORCHESTER.

Blaisdell, Pettingill Musician.
Blodgett, Eben J. Farmer.
Blodgett, Franklin Farmer.
Blodgett, John S. Farmer.
Bowen, Warren W. Farmer.
Brooks, John W. Farmer.
Clough, Charles Farmer.
Follansbee, George Farmer.
Hopkins, Eldbridge Carpenter.
Leavitt, Albert Farmer.
Norris, Benj. R. Farmer.
Norris, John A.
Norris, Ira B. Farmer.
Merrill, John A. Farmer.
Reed, E. R. Farmer.
Wheeler, Amos P. Farmer.
Woodward, Henry H. Civil Engineer.

MISCELLANEOUS NAMES FROM VARIOUS LOCALITIES.

Savage, Thomas, Merchant, Athol.
Hastings, Lyman B., Mechanic, Athol.
Dunckley, Henry H., Proprietor Hotel, Greenfield.
Fairbanks, Chester, Machinist, Lebanon.
Misson, John T., Carpenter, Lebanon.
Bean, Henry A., Farmer, Lebanon.
Eastman, Edward, Mason, E. Lebanon.

McDaniels, Chas., Farmer, W. Springfield.
Pickering, C. H., Conductor B., L., & N. R. R., Boston.
Little, N. & Co., Blank Book Manufacturers, Boston.
Parker, James, Ex. Messenger, Cambridgeport, Mass.
Shirland, W. E., New York City

- Streeter, G. W., Esq., 63 Wall St. N. Y. City.
 Parmelee, J. W., New York City.
 Parmelee, Ezra, Physician, St. Lawrence Co.,
 N. Y.
 Johnson, G. W., Attorney at Law, Gosport,
 N. Y.
 Clement, E. B., Paper Maker, Ashland, N. H.
 Mason, C. P., Buda, N. Y.
 Odell, J. W., M. D., Greenland.
 Junkins, N. O., Physician, Greenland.
 Stone, Ed. B., Worcester.
 Marshall, John, Engraver, Boston.
 Atkinson, Benj., Merchant, Plymouth, N. H.
 Avery, J. E., Farmer, Plymouth.
 Moulton, C. C., Artist, Plymouth.
 Yeaton, J. S., Farmer, Plymouth.
 Jackman, G. W., Hotel, Haverhill, N. H.
 Gale, F. B., Haverhill, N. H.
 George, J. W., Haverhill.
 Hutchinson, Z. N., Haverhill.
 Metcalf, P., Haverhill.
 Merrill, Henry, Haverhill.
 Smith, C. G., Proprietor Hotel, Haverhill.
 Swazey, N. M., Haverhill.
 Weeks, C. M., Haverhill.
 Putnam, G. F., Attorney at Law, Warren.
 Hackmer, John, Sandwich.
 Drake, Seth O., Sandwich.
 Given, L., Rev., Meredith Village.
 Ladd, S. A., Meredith Village.
 Leavitt, L. R., Teacher, Meredith.
 Richardson, Edward, Hancock.
 Barker, E. B., Merchant, Franconia.
 Richardson, R. E., Lumber Dealer, Bethel.
 Brown, Thomas W., Clergyman, Dover.
 Horton, Charles H., Book-keeper, Dover.
 Spalding, G. B., Clergyman, Dover.
 Wyatt, Oliver, Merchant, Dover.
 Foster, George M., Printer, Dover.
 Malvern, L., Clergyman, Dover.
 Thurston, James, Clergyman, Dover.
 Stewart, J. T., Clergyman, Dover.
 Chamberlain, G. W., Attorney at Law, Dover.
 Libbey, J. T. O., Publisher, Dover.
 Couch, H. H., Farmer, Salisbury.
 Paige, C. A., Farmer, Salisbury.
 Gilman, G. W., Farmer, Salisbury.
 Walker, J. H., Farmer, Wilnot Flat.
 Tilton, N. H., Tanner, Wilnot Flat.
 Pierce, Charles W., Tanner, Wilnot Flat.
 Pierce, Rufus P., Mechanic, Dublin.
 Wiels, Willard A., Mechanic, Hancock.
 Melville, J. H., Farmer, Nelson.
 Atwood, C. C., Merchant, Nelson.
 Gould, M., Clergyman, Nelson.
 Atwood, O. P. & Sons, Clothes Pin Manuf'rs,
 Nelson.
 Morse, Jewett, Farmer, Nelson.
 Taylor, F., Chair Dealer, Munsonville.
 Burgett, George L., Chairs, Trunks, &c., Mun-
 sonville.
 Kimball, J. L., Canvasser, Nelson.
 Hersey, Elizabeth Mrs., Bennington.
 Bryant, Daniel, Litchfield.
 Daniel, S. S., Litchfield.
 Hill, A. G., Litchfield.

ADDITIONAL NAMES OF SUBSCRIBERS.

ACWORTH.

Barnard, L. P.

ANDOVER.

White, C. J. Farmer.

ANDOVER CENTRE.

Chase, H. J. " "
Chase, N. S. At Peg Manufactory.
Cochran, C. A. "
Foster, Jacob, R. Peg Manufacturer.
Moody, M. G. Tinman.
Morgan, G. A. Manufacturer.
Morrill, C. A. Mechanic.
Palmer, Leonard, Farmer.
Procter, John,
Woodbury, C. W. Mechanic.
Woodbury, Wm. D. Carpenter.

ANTRIM.

Baker, E. W. Insurance Agent.
Bass, Eben Farmer and Auctioneer.
Brackett, H. T. Farmer.
Brooks, Levi H. Stone Mason.
Bryer, John R. Blacksmith.
Carr, W. K. Farmer.
Carr, Wm. R. Farmer.
Christie, Morris Physician.
Cochran, Warren R. Clergyman.
Dodge, Brothers Furniture Manufacturers.
Duncan, John M. Builder.
Dustin, B. F. Farmer,
Fairfield, A. Trader.
Gilmore, W. H. Wheelwright.
Goodell, D. H. Man'fr. of Cutlery & Apple Parers.

Hadley, John S. Farmer.
Herrick, N. B. Farmer.
Holmes, Ira Farmer.
Loveren, Josiah Lumber Dealer.
Parmenter, G. F. Farmer.
Swett, Daniel Farmer.
Tuttle, Wm. N. Mason.
Whittemore, Reede P. Farmer.

AUBURN.

Sanborn, H. C. Farmer.

BENNINGTON.

Burns, G. W. Manufacturer.
Carkin, W. S. Contractor.
Cheney, Luther, Hotel Keeper.
Dodge, J. C. Farmer.
Eaton, William. Carpenter.
Felch, Benj. D. Farmer.
Gilmore, Wm. H. Wheelwright.
Griswold, Geo. P. Butcher.
Hackett, Michael. Mechanic.
Holmes, James. Clergyman.
Holt, Henry D. Mechanic.

CANDIA.

Adams, James Clergyman.
Bachelder, James R. Carpenter.
Brown, John A. Farmer.
Brown, Frank P.
Buswell, S. Augustine Shoemaker.
Cate, John W. Farmer and Lumber Dealer.
Dearborn, George J.
Dolber, Mrs. M. J. Teacher.
Dudley, Woodbury J. Merchant.
Edgerly, Andrew J. Farmer.
Emerson, D. F. Dry Goods Dealer.
Fisk, Albin W. Shoemaker.
French, John P. Farmer.
Heath, Aaron Shoemaker.
Langford, Joseph C.
Lothrop, N. C. Clergyman.
Lovejoy, G. E. Clergyman.
Marden, John E. Shoemaker.
Marden, George W. Farmer.
Partridge, William Shoemaker.
Patten, A. Frank Farmer.
Patten, Rufus E. Farmer.
Reynolds, Wm. O. Shoemaker.
Robinson, George F. Union Hotel.
Smith, Levi D. Shoemaker.
Truell, Asa T. Farmer and Lumber Dealer.
Trussell, Warren M. Stone Cutter.
Wason, J. H. Farmer.
Watson, Joseph Stone Mason.
Weeks, Geo. Forrest Clergyman.
Wentworth, Samuel G. Farmer.
Wiley, George W. Shoemaker.

CHESTER.

Currier, Albert L. Farmer.

CONCORD.

Abbott, Downing Co. Carriage M'frs., 2 copies.
Abbott, J. H.
Abbott, F. D. Clerk.
Adams, C. G. Dealer in Ales.
Adams, G. H. Dealer in Ales—wholesale.
Allen, D. C. Machinist.
Asylum for the Insane.
Bailey, E. C. Editor.
Ballan & Curtice, Man'frs Organs & Melodeons
Batchelder, J. T. Grocer.
Biddle, B. Depot Restaurant.
Blanchard, J. S. Dry Goods.
Blanchard, G. S. Attorney at Law.
Blanchard, Geo. A. Blanchard Churn.
Boynton, C. M. Clerk.
Butterfield, Sam. Grocer.
Call, Horace Dealer in Lumber.
Carroll, L. H. Dining Rooms.
Carter, Solon State Treasurer.
Carter, Andrew B. Grocer.
Carter, Oren T. Grocer.
Chase, J. H. Stoves and Tinware.
Clifford, J. E. Boots and Shoes.

Clough, Wm. A. Book-keeper.
 Coffin, Frank Wholesale Flour Dealer.
 Connell, John City Marshal.
 Corning, Charles H., Law Student, Concord.
 Corning, W. H. Hair Dresser.
 Crockett, Geo. W. Confectioner.
 Crocker, J. R. Prop. Phoenix Hotel.
 Crowell, Robert T. Druggist.
 Cummings, Geo. A. Marble Worker.
 Dodge, Howard A. Wholesale Hardware Deal.
 Dow, C. J. Jeweller.
 Downing, A. Carriage Manufr.
 Drew, A. E. Clergyman.
 Durgin, W. B. Silver Ware Manufr.
 Dutton, J. S. Prop. Elm House.
 Eastman, Chas. S. Druggist.
 Eastman, E. C. Books and Stationery.
 Edgerly, J. W. & Co. Grocers.
 Emery, Geo. H. "Concord Harness."
 Farley, Geo. B. Marble Worker.
 Ferrin, H. L. Grocer.
 Fogg, Geo. G.
 Ford & Kimball, Iron Foundry.
 Groves, W. H. F. Gold and Silver Engraver.
 Hadley, Amos Supt. Pub. Sch. in Concord.
 Hill, John H. Merchant Tailor.
 Hill, Geo. W. Clerk.
 Hoyt, J. Frank Grocer.
 Humphrey, Moses Kit Manufacturer.
 Hutchins, Abel Wholesale Flour Dealer.
 Johnson, J. D. Harnesses and Trunks.
 Jones, Seth K.
 Jones, D. B. Millinery Goods.
 Jones, A. G. Farmer.
 Kilburn, Mrs. E. G.
 Kimball, John Mayor.
 Kimball, W. G. C. Photographer.
 Knight, Jeweller.
 Kneee, E. J. Hair Dresser.
 Ladd, W. D. Iron Dealer.
 Lang, T. M., 2d. Clerk in Pension Office.
 Lock, J. S. Wood, Coal and Ice.
 Mayers, R. Dry Goods.
 Merrill, J. S. Carriage Manufr.
 Moore, Chas. P.
 Moore, James & Sons, Wholesale Hardware.
 Moore, H. P. Silver Types.
 Murphy, Eugene O. Harness Maker.
 National State Capitol Bank.
 Newhall, D. B. Billiard Rooms.
 Norton, W. K. Livery Stable.
 Noyes, George Dining Rooms.
 Owen, Frank Dealer in Wines, &c.
 Prescott, A. J. Organ Manufacturer.
 Prescott, E. P. Wholesale Flour and Grain.
 Robinson, A. H. Physician.
 Safford, H. G. Clergyman.
 Sanborn, Chas. P. Attorney at Law.
 Sargent, Frank A. Piano Maker.
 Shaw, W. D. Hats and Clothing.
 Shaw, J. D. Artist.
 Sinclair, H. M. Eating Rooms.
 Shirley, John M. State Reporter.
 Stevens, Frank M. Dealer in Wines, &c.
 Stewart, T. W. Merchant Tailor.
 Strauss Bros. Clothing.
 The Howe Machine Co. By R. Ramsdell, General Agent, 161 Maine St., State office of the Elias Howe Sewing Machine.
 Tilton, C. F. Picture Frames.
 Todd, Geo. E. Supt. of Northern R. R.
 Underhill, F. B. Dry Goods.
 Upton, J. H. Merchant Tailor.
 Walker, Gust. Wholesale Hardware Dealer.
 White, Nathaniel U. S. & Canada Express.
 White, John H. Prop. Eagle Hotel.
 Whitcher, S. C. Wholesale Flour and Grain.
 Young, Geo. S. Iron Fence.
 Upham, W. "Civil Engineer."

CONTOOCOOK.

Brown, O. W. Carpenter.
 Dustin, Mark G. Commercial Agent.
 Gray, Geo. A. Merchant.
 Osborn, A. J. Carpenter.
 Seavey, Daniel Carpenter.

CONTOOCKVILLE.

Hardon, Rev. Charles.

DEERFIELD.

Chase, Alden B. Blacksmith.
 Chase, Wm. F. Farmer.
 Cram, J. C. Music Teacher and Agent.
 Carrier, T. W. & Geo. W. Mechanics.
 Dow, John A. Portable Steam Saw Mill.
 Danforth, Dea. S. C. Merchant.
 Drew, Rufus Farmer.
 Fifield, H. L. Shoemaker.
 Fogg, Franklin Farmer.
 Freese, Wm. G. Farmer.
 Furnald, D. S. Farmer.
 Gerrish, B. & E. F. Shoemakers.
 Giles, C. N. Farmer.
 Haines, Samuel G. Farmer.
 Hoag, Joseph Farmer.
 Hoyt, Horace M. Shoemaker.
 James, C. L. Farmer.
 King, W. E. Music and School Teacher.
 Ladd, Lewis A. Insurance Agent.
 Ladd, David B. Farmer.
 Morrison, Isaac H. Farmer.
 Moulton, Daniel F. Farmer and Cooper.
 Norris, L. B. Farmer.
 Osgood, J. S. Farmer.
 Prescott, J. F. Undertaker.
 Prescott, S. jr. Farmer.
 Prescott, George P. Farmer.
 Robinson, Gilbert Farmer & Lumber Dealer.
 Robinson, J. J. Farmer.
 Robinson, Simeon A. Farmer.
 Rogers, A., Deerfield & Danville Lumber and Shooks.
 Ring, I. & E. S. Shoemakers.
 Sanborn, T. W. Mason.
 Sanborn, B. J. Merchant.
 Sanborn, R. J. Farmer.
 Shore, William Blacksmith.
 Smith, J. S. Farmer.
 Stevens, Daniel M. Farmer.
 Stone, Joseph Mechanic.
 Stearns, John G. Lumber Dealer.
 Tucker, Chas. C. Farmer and Lumber Dealer.
 Thompson, Wm. jr. Farmer.
 Tilton, H. J. Farmer.
 Towle, G. H. Physician.
 Tilton, M. V. B. Farmer and Lumber Dealer.
 Walker, H. C. Clergyman.
 Whittier, Addison S. Farmer.
 Whittier, Daniel L. Farmer.

DEERING.

Chase, Dennis R. Farmer.
 Codman, Mendal, Farmer.
 Cressey, Horace B. Farmer.
 Dow, E. C. Blacksmith.
 Ellis, John E. Carpenter.
 Ellinwood, James S. Farmer.
 Gilmore, Frank, B. Farmer.
 Gilmore, Wm. H. Wheelwright.
 Gove, Joseph N. Farmer.
 Gove, J. G. Carriage Manufacturer.
 Goodall, Lewis, Attorney at Law.
 Hill, Gilbert P. Shoe Maker
 Holton, Edwin C. Student.
 Loveren, Warren, Farmer.
 Morrill, J. G. Farmer.
 Muzzey, Ervin D. Farmer.

Putney, Almon, Farmer.
Sears, Geo. H. Farmer.
Smith, Isaac, Farmer.
Varney, Albert L. Student.
Whitaker, Hiram H. Farmer.

DORCHESTER.

Burnham, Nathaniel, Farmer.
Burpee, Marshall, Farmer.
Cheever, Sam'l, Farmer.
Fitts, John M. Merchant.
Reed, Hiram, Farmer.
Streeter, L. M. Farmer.

DOVER.

Prescott, Capt. Sam'l Farmer and Lumber Dealer.

EAST ANDOVER.

Alley, J. Farmer.
Bussitt, H. M. Mechanic.
Durgan, F. B. Mechanic.
Durgan, Clark, Mechanic.
Emery, E. G. Farmer.
Hersey, F. G. Lumberman and Farmer.
Kilborn, Henry W. Farmer.
Moody, Rev. H. Clergyman.
Severance, T. Farmer.
Stevens, Sylvester, Farmer.

EAST WILMOT.

Bean, John P. Farmer.
Bussell, Samuel, Farmer.

FRANCESTOWN.

Barrett, Cyrus A. Wheelwright.
Belcher, Lyman, Blacksmith.
Bixby, Thomas E. Merchant.
Bradford, T. B. Bank Treasurer.
Bryant, Chas. P. Farmer.
Campbell, H. F. Clergyman.
Cochran, R. G. Farmer.
Cochran, Wm. Farmer.
Colburn, James L. Trader's Clerk.
Downes, S. D. Trader.
Dunklee, F. H. Miller.
Dunklee, Geo. A. Farmer.
Eaton, Sam. W. Farmer.
Emerson, K. W. Farmer.
Epps, Geo. D. Blacksmith.
Farnum, W. H. Hotel Keeper.
Fisher, Moses B. Farmer.
Hill, Edmund N. Farmer.
Holt, Stephen, Farmer.
Joslyn, Samuel O. Farmer.
Langdell, Elzaphan, Farmer.
Lord, Wm. A. Farmer.
Manahan, Horace M. Miller.
Morse, John G. Farmer.
Patch, Hiram, Farmer.
Pettee, Geo. F. Farmer.
Roper, E. F. Machinist.
Simpson, Henry Y. Physician.
Taylor, T. E. Teamster.
Wilson, Chas. E. Student.
Woodward, Abner B. Farmer.

FRANCONIA.

Parker, E. B., Merchant, Franconia.

GILFORD.

Davis, Noah L.
Sanbon, Alvah O. Farmer.

GILFORD VILLAGE.

Docham, J. N.
Eaton, W. V. B.

Hunter H.
Kimball, S. C. Clergyman.
Morrill, J. J. Farmer.
Sanborn, C. A.
Smith, J. P.
Thompson, W. Le.

GILMANTON.

Allen, L. B. Teacher in Penmanship.
Blake, Joseph. Clergyman.
Brown, Joseph. Merchant.
Buswell, Samuel, Farmer.
Coffin, Augusta E.
Colcord, Richard R. Shoe workman.
Collins, O. F. & F. T.
Connell, John Merchant.
Edgerly, Etta M. Teacher.
Foss, Alvah. Farmer.
French, Merwin E. Farmer.
French, Warren B. Farmer.
Gilmanton Academy. Library.
Haynes, Wm. & Son. Rake Manufacturers.
Hill, Charles W. Farmer.
Hill, J. P. Farmer.
Hutchinson, F. Watches and Clocks.
Jenkins, Lewis. Farmer.
Jones, John W. Blacksmith.
Lougee, Stephen G. Farmer.
Marsh, J. & E. Propr's. Washington House.
Merrill, Chas. E.
Newell, Albert N. Farmer.
Noose, John B. Insurance Agent.
Page, Asa T. Farmer.
Page, Luther E.
Peasley, Henry W.
Peasley, Zaccheus. Farmer.
Potter, Thomas G. Farmer.
Ross, George W. Undertaker and Painter.
Sanborn, Alvan E. Student.
Sanborn, G. W. Farmer.
Smith, A. A. Blacksmith.
Varney, Edwin. Merchant.
Wright, Nahum. Physician.

GREENFIELD.

Blanchard, Henry W. Farmer.
Brooks, John S. Butcher.
Dunklee, Henry H. Hotel Keeper.
Farrington, Isaac, Farmer.
Hopkins Bros. Lumber and Grain Dealers.
Peavey, Geo. S. Cattle Dealer.
Partridge, S. H. Physician and Clergyman.
Wallace, Chas. D. Shoemaker.

GROTON.

Swett, George L. Farmer.

HANCOCK.

Barber, Alfred, Gardener.
Carlton, J. Carpenter.
Dane, John B. Stage Agent.
Davis, Joseph, Farmer.
Foster, A. J. Tanner and Currier.
Hill, John P. Farmer.
Little, J. L. Farmer.
Matthews, Samuel, Farmer.
Nesmith, Jonathan, Farmer.
Patten David, Hotel Keeper.

HENNIKER.

Clement, Edwin B. Paper Maker.
Eastman, Geo. A. Farmer.

HILLSBOROUGH.

Wood, Geo. D. Farmer.

HOOKSET.

Gile, Benj. J. Harness Maker.

Gifford, O. G. Saw Mill.
 Gordon, W. O. Saw Mill.
 Hanson, R. R.
 Haselton, George W.
 Jones, Walter.
 Jordon, James.
 Nutting, Eben H.
 Peaslee, Daniel W. Carpenter.
 Reumley, Albert.

LACONIA.

Blaisdell, M. W. Farmer.
 Blaisdell, John C. Farmer.
 Blaisdell, Wm. P.
 Greene, E. C. Carpenter and Builder.
 Johnson, Charles H. Blacksmith.
 Lougee, Curtis J. Painter.
 Richardson, Chas. F. Farmer.
 Robinson, Frank I. Farmer.
 Robinson, John H. Farmer.
 Sanborn, Jacob Farmer.
 Webster, Jacob G.
 Whittier, Moses J. Carriage Maker.
 Woodman, Ella.

LACONIA VILLAGE.

Copp, Gustavus A. Attorney at Law.
 Croggan, Andrew.
 Dow, Fred. Spinner.
 Elkins, C. H. Baker.
 Frye, Joseph F. Carpenter.
 Fullerton, C. H. Druggist.
 Gilman, David.
 Gove, Mary J.
 Jewett, Samuel.
 Oram, Charles E. Machinist.
 Paige, Asa F. Painter.
 Pearson, H. C. Spinner.
 Taylor, Fred. Spinner.
 Weeks, G. W., of Weeks Bros. Dry Goods.

LAKE VILLAGE.

Abel, William H. Machinist.
 Adams, Williams
 Aldrich, John Merchant.
 Aldrich, I. M. Merchant.
 Appleton, William Jr. Hosiery.
 Bailey, Mrs. Sarah J.
 Baker, T. D.
 Berry & Merrill.
 Bowler, Thomas.
 Brown, C. F. Merchant.
 Brown, Levi B. Stable Keeper.
 Bugbee, H. O. Merchant.
 Burnham, W. I. Moulder.
 Buzzell, G. M. Hair Dresser.
 Clark, J. H. Clergyman.
 Clark, S. C. Attorney at Law.
 Clough, E. M. Machinist.
 Cole, B. J. Treas. Cole Manuf'g Co.
 Cole, Kimball Moulder.
 Cole, S. B. Capt. Steamer, "Lady of the Lake."
 Cook, J. M. Wheelwright and Machinist.
 Cox, D. W. Machinist.
 Currier, J. E. Blacksmith.
 Cushing, E. B. Dentist.
 Dames, Dorethy.
 Daniels, J. F. Latch Needle Manufr.
 Darke, D. G.
 Davis, John.
 Dearborn, John H. Printer.
 Dearborn, R. H. Railroad Employee.
 Dodge, M. E.
 Donevan, J. G.
 Durrell, J. M. Machinist.
 Elkins, M. R. Car Builder
 Ellsworth.
 Fergeson, David Conduct. on Passenger cars

Folsom, Josiah Chief Engineer on Steamer
 "Lady of the Lake."
 Foss, D. B.
 George, Otis Carder at J. Pepper's Mill.
 Gerald, Laura.
 Gilman, Mrs. Abbie M.
 Gordon, J. E.
 Gray, John Farmer.
 Hall, K. S. Clergyman.
 Haynes, A. C. Conductor on R. R. Cars.
 Haynes, M. A. Editor of Lake Village Times.
 Hendley, John B. Merchant.
 Hodgdon, Sam. Hosiery Manufr.
 Hoyt, S. M.
 Houston, W. G. Barber.
 Huntress, N. C. At J. Pepper's Mill.
 Jewell, B. F. Merchant.
 Kennedy, Geo. L. Frame work Knitter.
 Kennedy, Robert
 Leavett, Christopher Overseer in Appleton's
 Hosiery Mills.
 Leavett, James Knitting.
 Lougee, Frank W. Blacksmith.
 Mitchel, R. W. Conductor.
 Moore, J. C. Physician.
 Morse, Lizzie.
 Moulton, O. M. Machinist.
 Murphy, M. T. Overseer at Pepper's Mill.
 Oakes, Simeon S. Machinist.
 Odell, J. L. Druggist.
 Olin, J. T. Iron Melter.
 Peaslee, B. F. Machinist.
 Pepper, John Hosiery Manufr.
 Pepper, W. H. Machinist.
 Robie, C. D. & Co. Merchants.
 Rublee, H. F. Blacksmith.
 Ryan, Edward "Stocking Trimmer."
 Ryder, C. M.
 Sanborn, David.
 Sanborn. Machinist.
 Shackford, N.
 Sheepier, Chas. M. Farmer.
 Shute, Fannie D.
 Simmons, H. Bleacher.
 Simpson, James A. Mechanic.
 Smith, A. V. Moulder.
 Smith, Rufus.
 Sprey, John Stocking Trimmer.
 Steele, Joseph.
 Story, D. B. Belknap House.
 Sturtevant, George Teamster.
 Swain, John H. Clerk in Drug store.
 Swazy, H. W. Job Teaming and Wood dealer.
 Taylor, Miles Station Agent.
 Taylor, O. C. Carder.
 Tilton, Bettie.
 Tucker, Arthur Machinist.
 Ward, E. D. Photographer.
 Wardwell, C. P. S. Needle Manufr.
 Webster, John.
 Wheeler, E. H. Railroad.
 Whittier, J. P. Traveling Salesman.
 Whitten, S. Needle Manufr.
 Whitman, F. C. Railroad Shop.
 Whitting, Annie S.
 Wilcomb, Edgar H.
 Wilder, Geo. A. Merchant, Gen'l Assortment.
 Woodworth, W. E. Needle Manufr.

LEBANON.

Barber, Lovell F. Farmer.
 Barker, Daniel Farmer.
 Bean, Henry A. Farmer.
 Bennett, G. Merchant.
 Benton, C. C.
 Billings, H. S. Farmer.
 Bixby, A. Foundry.
 Blaisdell, Edson H. Farmer.

Bliss, Philetus Mechanic.
 Bliss, H. E. Farmer.
 Blodgett, George Farmer.
 Bowles, W. S. Dentist.
 Breck, John T. Farmer.
 Bridgeman, M. C. Auctioneer.
 Buck, J. H. Farmer.
 Calley, F. M. Printer.
 Chandler, J. S. Mechanic.
 Cheney, E. H. Editor.
 Clark, Asa
 Cole, Bugbee & Co. Machine Shop & Foundry.
 Colby, Lucy A.
 Constantine, M. Farmer.
 Davis, W. F. Dentist.
 Deming, N. Farmer.
 Dunbar, H. B. Poultry Dealer.
 Durant, E. J. Merchant.
 Eastman, Edward Mason.
 Fairbanks, Chester Machinist.
 Freeman, C. F. Farmer.
 Gallop, Mrs. Susan E.
 Gile, A. R. Farmer.
 Goodrich, H. P. Stair Builder.
 Hall, A. A. Prop. Lafayette Hotel.
 Harvey, H.
 Heath, E. M. Farmer.
 Hildrith, C. M. Hardware, Cutlery & Stoves.
 Hoytt, Mary B.
 Kelsey, H. S. Soap Manuf'r.
 Keniston, M. L. Farmer.
 Kenney, L. P. Farmer.
 Kendrick, E. A. Cashier of Bank.
 Kendrick, F. B. Watch-maker.
 Knight, E. A. Physician.
 Lathrop, Geo. H. Farmer.
 Liscomb, E. P. Postmaster.
 Mahan, C. B. Machinist.
 Miller, J. A. Farmer.
 Miner, John T. Carpenter.
 Orcutt, Hiram Prin. Tilden Female Seminary.
 Packard, C. W. Farmer.
 Pattee, L. C. Lumber Dealer.
 Perley, M. P. Farmer.
 Pierce, F. W. Farmer.
 Richardson, M. F. Mechanic.
 Rice, L. M. Farmer.
 Ross, D. M. Mechanic.
 Sargent, A. W. Restaurant.
 Sawyer, P. Mechanic.
 Sayer, Frank Livery Stable.
 Simmons, N. S. Mechanic.
 Spring, J. L. Attorney at Law.
 Stone, B. F. Engineer.
 Stowell, Alfred Mechanic.
 Templeton, Lucy L.
 Thomas, Edward Farmer.
 Truman, Mrs. S.
 Weeks, W. B.
 White, Enos S. Mechanic.

LITTLETON.

Abbott, G. F. Druggist.
 Aldrich, Watson Farmer.
 Allen, Abijah. Farmer.
 Bailey, A. E.
 Barrett, J. J. & W. G. Insurance Agents.
 Batchelder, A. S. Law Student.
 Bingham, Geo. A. Lawyer.
 Bishop, R. M. Contractor on Railroads.
 Brooks, Ezra, Jr. Tailor.
 Bugbee, R. Jr. Physician.
 Charlton, John M. Farmer.
 Chase, Chester P. Printer.
 Cudworth, E. Lumber Dealer.
 Dodge, Marshall C. Farmer.
 Dunn, E. D. Contractor and Builder.
 Eastman, C. F. Depot Store.
 Eaton, Charles. Lumber Dealer.

English, John W. Farmer.
 Farr, Evarts W. Attorney at Law.
 Farr, George. Proprietor Oak Hill House.
 Farr, Nelson C. Merchant.
 Farr, Noah. Farmer.
 Fisher, H. J. Furniture Dealer.
 Flanders, Nathaniel. Farmer.
 Furber, George C. Editor of Republic.
 Graham, P. S. Machinist.
 Griggs, Alvin. Farmer.
 Hatch, O. C. Cashier Littleton Nat'l Bank.
 Holmes, Ariel. Lumber Dealer.
 Hntchins, F. D. Teacher.
 Kilburn Brothers. Photographers.
 Lovejoy, Chas. H. Doors, Sash and Blind
 Marsh, Sylvester. R. Rest., Hotels, etc.
 McIntire, Alex. Lumber Dealer.
 Mills, A. H. Farmer.
 Paddleford, P. H. Millwright and Machinist.
 Parker, D. C.
 Parker, Ira. Glove Manufacturer.
 Parker, L. H. Hair Dresser.
 Parker, Silas & Co. Tanners and Curriers.
 Peavey, Jas. S. Printer for Kilburn Bros.
 Quimby, John C. Farmer.
 Rand, Jane H.
 Richardson, Henry. Livery Stable and Farmer.
 Sanborn, L. D. & Co. Furniture Dealers.
 Sawyer, S. C. Dentist.
 Stevens, T. M. Jeweler.
 Thayer, H. L. Proprietor Thayers Hotel.
 Towne, H. G. Farmer.
 Watson, H. L. Physician.
 Weeks, Alonzo. Boot & Shoe Dealer & Manuf.
 Whitney, F. G. Edge Tool Maker.
 Woodward. Edge Tool Maker.
 Young, Cyrus. Livery Stable.

MANCHESTER.

Abbott, E. O. Fruit, Confectionery & Fancy Goods.
 Allen & Flanders Civil Engineers.
 Baldwin, James & Co. Bobbins and Shuttles.
 Blodgett, W. C. Carpenter.
 Boice, F. M., & Co. Groceries.
 Boutwell & Gerrish. Druggists.
 Bradley, Charles B. Roll Coverer. Mechanic's Row.
 Buck, Wm. E. Teacher.
 Cassidy, W. H. Carpenter and Builder.
 Chandler, P. B., & Co. Clothing
 Chevalier, J. Aug. Catholic Pastor.
 Cleworth, John, Reed Manufacturer, Mechanics Row.
 Conner, H. G. Druggist.
 Daniels & Co., Hardware.
 Darling, Wm. H. Book Keeper.
 Denney, & Bisco, Card Clothing Manufacturers. Mechanics Row.
 Dinsmore, A. & C. Lumber Dealers and Box Manufacturers.
 Edgerly, Clarence M. Fire Insurance. 991 Elm Street.
 Fahey, Patrick Ales, Wines, &c.
 Fitzgerald, Martin Marble Worker.
 Follansbee, H. A. Grocer.
 Gerrish & Boutwell, Druggists.
 Haddock, C. F. Shoe Manufacturer.
 Hardy, E. T. Wholesale Dealer in Confectionery & Cigars.
 Heselton, H. W. Shoemaker.
 Hoitt, Geo. C. Book Binder, Blank Book Manufacturer and Paper Ruler.
 Hunkins, A. D. Cigar Dealer.
 Kennedy, Edwin Clothing.
 Kinne, M. V. B. Carpenter & Lumber Dealer
 Lamson & Marden, Granite Workers.

Lane, John G. Insurance. Plumer's Building
 Leighton, Geo. A. Machinist.
 Lowell, A. H. Iron Foundry, Castings of all kinds.
 Martin, R. W. Carriage Painter.
 McCrillis & Son, Carriage Man'frs. Cor. Bridge and Wilson sts.
 McDonald & Cody, Boots and Shoes.
 Messier, Octavius L. Groceries & Provisions.
 Mooar, John Watches and Jewelry.
 Morrill, N. E. Insurance. 871 Elm Street.
 O'Brien, J. Catholic Pastor.
 Parmelee, J. H. Dentist.
 Pike & Heald, Ranges, Furnaces, Plumbing.
 Raymond, Wm. H. Stable Keeper.
 Robie, John H.
 Rockwell, A. L. Custom Boots & Shoes. 21 Stark Block.
 Rogers, William C. Hardware, Paints, Oils, Glass, Agricultural Tools, Seeds, etc.
 Sanborn, A. W. Carriage Manu'fr. 1163 Elm st.
 Shelters & Lewis, Boot & Shoe Dealers.
 Slayton, E. M. Wholesale Dealer in Country Produce, 494 Chesnut st.
 Sleeper, & Co. W. F. Grocers & Provision Dealers.
 Smith, J. A. V. Flier Manufacturer. Mechanic's Row.
 Smith, & Co. J. L. Box Manufacturers, Planing Mill & Lumber.
 Twiss, H. B. Dealer in Nuts.
 Vicker & Co. H. M. Manufacturers of White Spruce Beer, Ginger Ale & Soda.
 Watts & Holmes Flour & Grain, wholesale.
 Weeks, B. B. Druggist.
 Williams, George G. Merchant Tailor. Globe Block.
 Wilson, Julius E. Fire Insurance.

MASON.

Elliot, J. Hammond, Farmer.
 Goodwin, Daniel, Clergyman.
 Whittaker, George, Fruit Grower.

MEREDITH VILLAGE.

Bean, F. T. Clergyman.
 Burleigh, C. M. Hotel Druggist.
 Cotton, Alvah, Canvasser.
 Dow, M. E.
 Lang, J. M. Merchant.
 Moulton, H. H.
 Norris, Daniel, Undertaker.
 Rollins, L. W.
 Stevens, Eben.
 Thurston, S. D. Farmer.
 Wadleigh, Charles, Farmer.
 Wadleigh, M. L. Farmer.
 Wadleigh, S. T. Farmer.

NEW BOSTON.

Butterfield, D. N. Manufacturer of Toy Bureaus, Iron Water Wheels and Machinery.

NEWMARKET.

Burley, Harrison G. Farmer.
 Ervin, William Machinist.
 Haines, C. P. Batting Manufacturer.
 Jenness, Charles V. Pattern Maker.
 Langlands, William Gardener.
 Pendergast, Edmund B. Farmer.
 Senter, N. F. Carriage Maker.
 Smith, Cyrus G. Farmer.
 Wiggin, Edwin F. Farmer.
 Wiggins, James S. Merchant.

PETERBORO.

Gilligan, Daniel Overseer in Weave Room.

POTTER PLACE.

Dodge, E. B. Lumberman.
 Eastman, O. G. Mechanic.
 Flanders, O. S. D. Mechanic.
 Seavey, A. G. Miller.
 Seavey, James. Mechanic.

RAYMOND.

Scribner, John Farmer.
 Scribner, Charles W. Farmer.

RUMNEY.

Abbott, Daniel, Manfr. of Truss Pads.
 Abbott, Jos. Merchant.
 Adams S. Carriage & Sleigh Manfr.
 Ames, G. H. Glove Cutter.
 Ames, Frank P. Painter.
 Atwood, Fred A. Farmer.
 Avery, S. W. Ladder Manfr.
 Baker, S. D. Hotel Keeper.
 Blake, J. O. Teamster.
 Blodgett, S. F. Shoe Workman.
 Burnham, J. C. Mechanic.
 Burnham, J. W. Farmer.
 Buzzell, Abial, Farmer.
 Buzzell, Fred M. Ladder Manfr.
 Chapman Chas. C. Ladder Manfr.
 Chase, J. W. Agt. Steam Washer for Grafton County.
 Colburn, J. A. Farmer.
 Collins, George W.
 Craig, B. M. Farmer.
 Craig, C. C. Blacksmith.
 Currier, W. P. Farmer.
 Davis, Jacob, Brick Maker.
 Doe, O. D. Farmer.
 Elliot, Climera F. Miss. Teacher.
 Elliot, C. H. Lumber Manfr.
 Elliot, E. H. & Brother, Lumber Manfr.
 Farnsworth, Miss. Belle C. Teacher.
 Fifield, Dana, Painter & Glazier.
 Fletcher, George W. Buck Glove Manfr.
 Ford, H. R. Painter & Manfr. Caskets & Coffins.
 French, C. N. Farmer.
 French, George P. Glove Cutter.
 French, S. Farmer.
 George, A. R. Butcher.
 George, Mrs. Thomas.
 Gillet, C. Farmer.
 Greeley, Guy E. Buck Glove Manfr.
 Hall, A. C. Physician.
 Hall, B. A. Farmer & Butcher.
 Hardy, B. P. Manfr. of Wood Handles &c.
 Haynes, J. H. Farmer.
 Herbert, C. W. Farmer.
 Holden, Milton. } Holden & Sons,
 Holden, Chas. A. } Camphor Refiners.
 Spaulding, G. C. }
 Jeffers, E. W. Shoe Workman.
 Kenniston, D. D. Farmer.
 Keys, Henry, Farmer.
 Keys, J. P. Bobbin Manfr.
 Keys, Frank A. Student.
 Marston, A. R. Farmer.
 Marston, A. Farmer.
 Merrill, Frank H. Ladder Manfr.
 Merrill, S. E. Lumber Manfr.
 Morrill, A. R. Machine Broker.
 Palmer, Chas. C. Ladder Manfr.
 Payne, Mrs. G. W. Milliner.
 Pease, Charles, Farmer.
 Peppard, J. W. } Manfr. Ladders, Steps, Clip-
 } per Sleds, Snow Shovels, &c.
 Perkins Mrs. S. M.

Person, Abbott W. Teamster.
 Pillsbury, D. R. Mechanic.
 Preston, Clinton F. Farmer.
 Quincy, Hon. Josiah
 Quincy, S. H. Merchant.
 Robinson, George H. Lumber Manfr.
 Simmons, Jas. S. Ladder Manfr.
 Simpson, C. B. Merchant.
 Simpson, D. L. Physician
 Simpson, T. S. Lumber Dealer.
 Smart, C. C. Brick Manfr.
 Spalter, Rev. A. D. Teacher
 Spaulding, Chas. Manfr. of Lumber, Brick
 & Charcoal
 Spaulding, E. O. Charcoal Manfr.
 Spaulding, Leverett, Farmer.
 Spaulding, Luella H.
 Stevens, Henry B.
 Stevens, O. L. Ladder Manfr.
 Swain, Miss. Eva J. Teacher.
 Swain, J. R. Station Agt.
 Tilton, J. D. Clergyman
 Weeks, A. T. Farmer,
 Willoughby, J. F. Farmer.
 Wyatt, Rev. T. jr. Pastor of North Holder-
 ness Church.

RYE.

Aldrich, J. K. Farmer.
 Foss, Robert S. Farmer.
 Garland, Chas. D. Farmer.
 Jenness, David. Farmer.
 Jenness, Emery C. Farmer.
 Jenness, G. H. Chairman School Committee.
 Johnson, Gilman W. Farmer.
 Jones, Mrs. Parry.
 Morrill, Alva H. Clergyman.
 Odiorne, Sylvester D. Farmer.
 Philbrick, John. Farmer.
 Philbrook, O. B. Mason.
 Rand, Henry S. Mason.
 Rand, Obed. Farmer.

SULLIVAN.

Bridge, Nahum Shoemaker.
 Cram, Frank Currier.
 Davis, Lyman Blacksmith.
 Ellis, Atwell C. Farmer.
 Goodwin, L. H. & D. W. Manuf'rs and Lum-
 ber and Chair Stock Dealers.
 Nims, Augustus F. Farmer.
 Stevens, J. G. Tanner and Currier.
 White, Samuel S. Farmer.
 Winchester, Elliot C. Farmer.

UNITY.

Glidden, Elisha.
 Glidden, Ezra J.

WARREN.

Bixby, Jas. M. Dealer in Grain and Lumber
 Cummings, John T. Dealer in Lumber.
 Davis, Chas. S. Laborer.
 Gale, Chas. M. Farmer.
 Goodwin, David L. Farmer.
 Jacobs, George F. Teamster.
 Libby, Horatio R. Farmer.
 Libby, Nathaniel & Ez. Farmers.
 Merrill, Asa B. Farmer.
 Noyes, Fred E. Laborer.
 Weeks, H. W. Lumber Dealer.
 Weeks, Ira M. Merchant.
 Whicher, Levi C. Farmer.
 Willey, Alexander. Farmer.

WASHINGTON.

Crane, O. T.

Hoyt, Hiram I. Farmer.
 Lincoln, F. B. Painter.
 Proctor, Israel D. Rake Manuf'r.
 Proctor, Mary B.
 Severance, John Farmer.

WEST ANDOVER.

Brown, W. R. Depot Master.

WHITEFIELD.

Abbott, C. Henry, Hotel Keeper.
 Aldrich, C. E. Farmer & Summer Boarding
 House.
 Aldrich, D. M. Lumber Dealer.
 Aldrich, Ira M. Summer Boarding House.
 Allard, Sam'l. Firm, Gordon Allard & Co.
 Lumber Dealers.
 Amadon, Geo. M. Engineer for Whitefield
 Lumber Co.
 Bell, Wm. F. Farmer.
 Blood, O. S. Jeweller & Druggist.
 Bond, J. Farmer.
 Bray, S. L. Farmer.
 Briggs, O. S. Farmer.
 Brown, A. L. } Lumber Merchants of the Firm
 Brown, W. G. } of A. L. & W. G. Brown & Co.
 Brown, Frank P. Merchant.
 Burns, C. W. Lumber Dealer.
 Byrne, Wm. Lawyer.
 Carleton, Mrs. E.
 Chase, A. M. Farmer & Real Estate Agt.
 Colby, C. J. Harness Maker.
 Colby, J. S. Farmer.
 Cole, G. W. Farmer & Cattle Dealer.
 Cowing, C. A. Mechanics for L. D. & L. F.
 Hazen.
 Cummings, J. W. Lumber Sawyer, C. Libbey
 & Co.
 Darling, G. W. Engineer for L. D. & L. T.
 Hazen.
 Dodge, Leonard W. Teamster. G. W. Libby &
 Co.
 Dodge, M. R. Carpenter & Joiner.
 Dodge, Wm. F. Proprietor of Mountain View
 House.
 Donovan, Wm. J. Teamster for Brown & Co.
 Dustin, J. E. Mechanic for Brown & Co.
 Eastman, Ben. Farmer and Teamster.
 Eastman, Chas. Firm, Fastman & Perkins.
 Meat & Groceries.
 Eastman, J. K. Livery Stable.
 Elmer, S. A. Teamster.
 Fearon, Fred C. Surveyor of Lumber, at
 Brown's.
 Fearon, G. Head Edger.
 Fiske, Hazen W. Lumber Dealer at Wor-
 cester Mass.
 Fiske, J. Sullivan, Farmer & Summer Board-
 ing House.
 Fowler, A. J. Boot Manufacturer.
 Goodwin, J. A. Carpenter.
 Gordon, M. H. Firm, Gordon Allard & Cole
 Lumber Dealers.
 Gould, C. B. Farmer & Cattle Dealer.
 Gould, L. R. Moulder.
 Gove, George S. Physician.
 Gove, Ira S. M. General Collection Agent.
 Harmon, Wm. M. Clergyman.
 Harriman, Geo. Teamster, G. W. Libby & Co.
 Hayes, Orange S. Boarding House Keeper
 for Brown & Co.
 Higgins, M. House Painter.
 Hildreth, George W. Farmer.
 Holmes, V. R. Board Sawyer.
 Holmes, Willis, Lumberman.
 Howland, O. S. Farmer & Student.
 Huntton, Amasa, Farmer.
 Hutchins, J. M. Farmer.

Hutchins, M. W. Farmer.
 Hutchins, W. B. Clerk Insurance Agent.
 Jenkins, O. E. Board Sawyer, C. Libby & Co.
 Johnson, J. W. Mountain Stage Driver.
 Jones, W. T. Millwright and Machinist.
 King, C. E. Farmer.
 Lambert, Louis, Lawyer.
 Lane, A. W. Clerk, C. Libby & Co.
 Lane, B. F. Farmer.
 Learned, Henry, Board Sawyer, G. W. Libby & Co.
 Learned, J. M. Saw Filer, G. W. Libby & Co.
 Libbey, H. C. Lumber Dealer.
 Libbey, J. Q. A. Grain Mill.
 Libby, Charles, Lumber Dealer.
 Libby, H. W. Lumberman, C. Libby & Co.
 Libby, J. C. Millwright.
 Marden, E. F. Farmer.
 Mc. Gregor, J. L. Student Agricultural College, Hanover.
 McLeod, N. O. Edger, C. Libby & Co.
 Miner, J. L. Farmer.
 Morey, George E. Clerk at Brown's Store.
 Morrison, Mrs. L. Milliner, Dress Maker & Fancy Goods.
 Morse, John, Engineer, G. W. Libby & Co.
 Moulton, G. P. Mason.
 Newel, H. S. Farmer.
 Nourse, Eugene, Saw Filer for L. D. & L. T. Hazen.
 Palmer, C. J. Machinist for Brown & Co.
 Parker, Daniel, Farmer.
 Parker, L. D. Shingle Sawyer, G. W. Libby & Co.
 Perkins, J. S. Firm, of Eastman & Perkins. Meats & Groceries.
 Pillsbury, Geo. H. Sash & Blind Manufacturer & Builder.
 Pinkham, G. H. Clergyman.
 Priest, J. B. Boarding House, C. Libby & Co.
 Pushee, E. P. Engineer for Brown & Co.
 Putney, Alvin E.
 Quimby, A. H. Machinist, C. Libby & Co.
 Quimby, Wm. K. Merchant.
 Robinson, Geo. Laborer.
 Sampson, Jennie E. At Amoskeag Mills Manchester.
 Sanders, John H. Teamster for L. D. & L. T. Hazen.
 Sartwell, J. M. Merchant.
 Sheahan, John B. Shoe Maker.
 Small, M. N. Sawyer at Brown's.
 Smith, L. W. Board Sawyer, C. W. Brown & Co.
 Smith, Lewis F. Blacksmith for L. D. & L. T. Hazen.
 Smith, O. P. Carpenter.

Snow, D. S. Builder & Sash & Blind Manfr.
 Snow, E. M. Builder of Houses.
 Stalbird, Aaron, H. Carpenter.
 Tague, Phil, Chopper for Brown & Co.
 Taylor, John T. Farmer.
 Thomas, L. S. Saw Filer.
 Walker, F. P. Stone Worker.
 Warner, A. B. Farmer.
 Wells, Isaac, Blacksmith.
 Wentworth, E. Mill Man at Brown's
 Weston, E. H. Station Agent.
 Whedon, Charles E. Millwright at Brown's
 Whedon, W. J. Stone Mason.
 Whitcher, L. D. G. f W. he S. f.

WILMOT CENTRE.

Brown, Joseph C. Farmer.
 Clough, Franklin C. Farmer.
 Fisk, Calvin. Farmer.
 Goodhen, Seth. Carpenter.
 Langley, W. F. Farmer.
 Messer, P. Farmer.
 Stevens, Amos. Farmer.
 Stearns, Minot. Farmer.
 Thompson, C. H. Farmer.
 Trussell, Charles. Clergyman.
 Woodward, Geo. E. Manufacturer.

WILMOT FLAT.

Jones, Otis, Tanner & Currier.
 Nelson, Wm. G. Farmer.
 Thompson, Samuel. Farmer.
 Withington, Cyrus. Farmer.

WILTON.

Carlton, C. C.
 Keyes, Geo. D.

WOOLEN MILL.

Chase, Thomas. Lawyer.
 Hardy, Willis F. Clerk.
 Morey, M. M. Spinner.
 Morey, W. C. Carder.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Marshall, John W., Mechanical Engineer, Boston.
 Plummer, S. B., 55 Elm Street, Boston.

ERRATA.

The following names were incorrectly printed in the former list.

Ford, Daniel, Dover, Ginger Ale and Beer Manufacturer.
 Longley, Geo. H. Peterboro, Proprietor of Bakery.

